

EAST AFR. PROT.

36283
REC
DE 22 JUL 20

604
1920
June 11
Previous Paper

MR A. S. RODRIGUES

Trans usual pension form and states has sanctioned payment of alimentary allowance of £20 per annum

R. ...

True to ... ?

Oct 20/20

Mr Bottomley

The completion is ... of ... 24/1/20

Approval of pension of £22.14.8 from

22.6.20 etc.

W.C.S. 26.7.20

at once

Next Paper

X. ...

36283

JUNE, 1920.

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My Lord,

I have the honour to forward herewith the usual Colonial Pensions form in respect to Mr. A. S. Rodrigues, a 3rd Grade Clerk in the Post and Telegraph Department, who has been granted permission to retire on the 21st June.

Pension Form:

2. Mr. Rodrigues's services date from 1st April 1909 and he is therefore eligible for a pension based on 11 completed years. This pension is computed at £22.14.06 and, pending the receipt of Your Lordship's approval thereto, I have sanctioned the payment of an alimentary allowance at the rate of £20 per annum.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's

humble, obedient servant,



ACTING GOVERNOR.

RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

COLONIAL PENSIONS & CO.

In Execution of the Statute in that behalf made

ALL RETURNS required to be furnished in reference to persons employed in the Colonies, and to whom Pensions, Compensation or Allowances are payable, should be sent to the

Name of Applicant: Onio Salazar Rodriguez
 Office of Station: Third Grade Clerk, Postal Department.
 Recommended for: a pension of £ 22:14:0 a year
 Age: Thirty five (35) years
 Service in Years and Months and Days: 11 years, 2 months and 21 days
 Salary or Wages (Actual): £ 124:0:0
 Emoluments: 0 - - -

Total amount of Salary or Wages and Emoluments on which Superannuation, Ac., is claimed: £ 124:0:0

Cause of retirement: Ill-health

Dates of Commencement and Termination of the Appointment held by Applicant, with their Emoluments, distinguishing Salary from other allowances, and specifying such Allowances.

Title of Appointment	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Salary per annum
Grade Clerk, Public Works Department. £ 24/- by 24/- to 29£/- a year	1-4-09	31-3-10	76
	1-4-10	31-3-11	80
	1-4-11	31-3-12	84
	1-4-12	31-3-13	88
	1-4-13	31-3-14	92
Grade Clerk, Postal Dept. £ 20/- by 24/- to £120/- a year Promoted to £100/- by £124/- a year	1-4-14	31-3-15	100
	1-4-15	31-3-16	104
	1-4-16	31-3-17	110
	1-4-17	31-3-18	116
	1-4-18	31-3-19	122
	1-4-19	21-6-20	124

PHOTOGRAPHIC
 AT REQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHIC
 ALL WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE
 PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.
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Whether any Public Appointments held by the Applicant were in the Establishment of the Colony.

Yes.

11. Whether the duties of the several offices or situations held since the Applicant entered the Civil Service have been such as to require that the holder should give his time to the public Service.

Yes.

12. Whether holding any other Public Appointment, or receiving or claiming to receive Public Money by Compensation, Half-Pay or otherwise.

No.

13. If any kind of Pension or other Allowance has been commuted under the Pensions Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1871, the annual amount of Pension so Commuted and the date of Commutation should be inserted.

None.

14. Absence, beyond ordinary Vacation leave, in each of the last 10 years:-

Year.	Period of Absence	Number of Days	Cause of Absence
1913	From 1-5-13 To 28-5-13	28	Extension of time on quarter pay, medical grounds
F	" " " "	"	"
1917	14-9-17 " 24-9-17	11	Extension of time on half pay, steamer sailing
19	" " " "	"	"
19	" " " "	"	"
19	" " " "	"	"
19	" " " "	"	"
19	" " " "	"	"
19	" " " "	"	"

15. Date of Cessation of Duty 21st April 1920. Granted leave, on half pay, from 22-4-20 to 21-6-20.

16. Date of Creation of Salary 21st June 1920

17. Date from which, inclusively, Pension will Commence 22nd June 1920.

Statement of the Applicant's warrant is that the Applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his Department" to be signed by any Head Officer, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one, with "such a certificate as may be required" and valid and binding as long as he has performed his duties as to Special Services, Suspension, Reprimand, &c. with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

S. Rodrigues has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of his superior Officers.

Post Office, Nairobi.

June, 1920.

POSTMASTER GENERAL, British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

Computation by the Treasurer of the Pension, &c.

I certify that the pension which may be paid to the Applicant according to the Rules of the Colonial Service, amounts to Twenty two pounds, fourteen shillings and eight pence (£22-14-8) a year, and I base my Certificate on the following calculation:-

of 1st Appointment - 1st April 1909
of Retirement - 22nd June 1920.

Actual service	Years	Months	Days
	11	2	21
Total	11	2	21

Eligible service - 11 years
Annual salary - £124/- a year
Thereof 11/- a year
60ths a £22-14-8 a year.

[Signature]

For Treasurer, East Africa Protectorates, Institutions

Treasurer, Nairobi, 20th May 1920.

PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE, LONDON.

INSTRUCTIONS REFERRED TO ON PAGE 1

If this Paper of Particulars and the Certificates connected with it, be not sent in original, the copies must be duly attested.

HEAD 1.—In the case of an Officer serving in the West Coast of Africa, a statement is to be made whether he is a native of that Coast. (Colonial Regulations, § 430).

HEAD 3.—State the description of Allowance for which the Applicant is recommended, viz. Superannuation, Compensation, Compassionate Allowance, or Gratuity, and its amount. In the case of those claiming an addition to their Pensions in respect of Professional or other special qualifications, such additions should be stated, and a reference should be given to the authority under which the claim is made.

HEAD 4.—If the service has been interrupted by one or more breaks, the word "broken" should be written before or after the number of years and months, and the causes, dates, and circumstances of each of the breaks should be stated under heading 9.

HEAD 5.—If the Person retiring has been in receipt of the same Salary, or in the class from which he retires, for the 36 months immediately before the date of his retirement, the actual amount of Salary or Wages at that date should be inserted, preceded by the word "actual," and the average annual amount of Salary or Wages for the 36 months next preceding that date should be inserted, preceded by the word "average," but if the whole period is less than three years, then the average for the whole period of service should be inserted.

HEAD 6.—A separate statement should be inserted of the average Annual Value, for the 36 months immediately preceding retirement, of each Allowance (exclusive of duty or wages) which is claimed to be included in the calculation of the Pension or Gratuity.

Whenever the value of a House or House Allowance, or any other allowance, exceeds one-seventh of the value of the Pension and other Allowances which count for Pension purposes, it is to be reduced to that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

From which an Officer is to retain for his own use will be taken into account in the calculation of Pension purposes, with the annual gross of the net receipts of the three years next preceding the date of retirement. If an Officer has not received any such amount, it is to be ascertained from the Officer's statement of his Allowances, Expenses, &c. If an Officer may have had any such amount, it is to be stated in the statement of his Allowances, Expenses, &c. Deductions from the gross receipts should be made in respect of Office Expenses, Public Funds, and the discharge of such duties as are not a part of his ordinary Public Service. If the Officer's statement of his Allowances, Expenses, &c. is accompanied by a Declaration from the retiring Officer, showing the amount received by them for Fees, and amounting to above for Office Expenses, &c. in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Government concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements, and to forward them to the Colonial Office. In the case of Officers receiving their salaries and Fees, the same will not in ordinary circumstances be taken into account for Pension purposes, to the extent of more than one quarter of the Salaries, and in any case be allowed to count for Pension purposes during any period in which the Officer receiving them was not given to the Public Service.

HEAD 7.—In cases of infirmity, if the Applicant is below the ordinary age for retirement, a Medical Certificate is to be furnished showing that he is disqualified by infirmity of mind or body for discharge of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

In case of ten years' service or more, this Certificate should be signed by two Officers, of whom at least one should, if possible, be a Salaried Officer of the Government.

HEAD 9.—As to "broken" service see HEAD 5.

If the Applicant has had any "acting" service, the details must be fully given, and a statement whether or not, during the "acting" service, he was connected with the permanent Service of the Colony.

HEAD 11.—If, in special circumstances, a professional Civil Officer has been allowed to have "private" practice, without forfeiting his claim to Pension, the facts are to be fully stated.

HEAD 12.—If the Applicant is liable to any deduction from his service under Clause 102 of the Regulations, the facts should be fully stated.

HEAD 10.—The mode of service and other particulars of the computation are to be given. When an average is taken, the mode of calculating it (whether by months, &c.) is to be explained.

Under the terms of the despatch O.S.A.P. of 17.11.19 in 61559/19
the S.S. wishes to that Post to provide a properly audited
statement, and if the Post has sent away the data required
it should get it back again. It has been possible however
to check most of the figures from the pay rolls received
with 15077, and the only thing that prevents us accepting
the statement as it stands is our inability to say whether
the rates of separation allowances shown in Column 8
are correct.

Re: Return the statement saying that it has been
compared with the Pay Rolls previously received and that
it would appear to be correct if the Rates of Separation
Allowances shown in Column 8 can be verified, in
which case, a certificate similar in terms to that
given in para. 1 of O.S.A.P.'s despatch No 399 of 10.1.20 (15077/20)
should be supplied. Add that the £127,193 will
be paid in due course to the Post's a/c with the
Government's account, but that its allowance as a final
payment will be subject to the production of by the
Protectorate of a properly ^{verified} audited statement.

21.12.20

The sum of £127,193 I shall be pleased to be
reduced total of £31,188 4 8, for which provision has been
made in the Services, both. All that seems necessary is,
to order to show that the conditions, as to audit have been
(simplified) with, to order to the £9 for, notwithstanding receipt
of the despatch, saying that the V.G. was to be paid to have
an amount but the certificate given in his earlier despatch
of 20th April 1920 can be taken to cover the reference to
the reduced total of £31,188 4 8, which is understood to be due
to the sum of £127,193.

Draft Letter

10/12/20
atm

M. Mackay

M. Dyer

On 27th to the Governor in 275 of request for a
certificate of the correctness of the sum of £31,188 4 8, which
is the sum to B.S.A. (as shown as addressed by them on
behalf of the Protectorate (through) in respect of

The account of the 2nd Madras Regiment. Of the sum the
 Company have to pay has been paid a sum of £26,000 on account.
 The Supplementary Vote for Colonial Services, in which provision
 was made for the balance of £5188-4-8 has now been made
 available, and I think our proper course would be to
 pay that sum at once to the Comptroller with instructions
 to place it to the credit of the 2nd Madras Regiment (Khyber),
 and consequently, by a separate letter, to instruct the Comptroller
 to pay to the B.P.C. Co a sum of Rs 5000 on account
 of the balance of £5188-4-8 mentioned in the Comptroller's letter to
 the Comptroller of 17th May 1920 (and in 20063/20) at the same
 time as the Comptroller's letter to the Comptroller with reference to the letter from
 the Comptroller of 17th May 1920 (15003/20) and the Comptroller's letter
 to the Comptroller of 17th May 1920, saying that we have communicated with
 the Comptroller of the B.P.C. Co (Khyber) asking for a certificate as to
 the correctness of the balance of £5188-4-8, and are with
 regard to the sum of Rs 5000, and that we have received an
 order from the Comptroller to pay a further sum of
 £5000 on account.

12/9/20

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Mr Hambert,

Mr Deagen I submit the order ^{on separate} for the payment
 of £5,188-4-8 to the Comptroller for the credit of the 2nd Madras Regiment
 with the Comptroller of the B.P.C. Co, and I have accordingly
 in accordance with above minutes.
 I have passed drafts instructing the Comptroller to
 pay £5000 of the a/c. to the B.P.C. Co and
 advise the Comptroller.

12/9/20

C.O. 533
 233
 PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE, LONDON

N^o 602

36281

June 1920.

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My Lord,

I have the honour to refer to my despatch No. 399 of the 22nd April on the subject of the statement of ~~expenses~~ in connexion with the adjustment in the pay of the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment.

402/25077

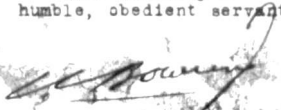
2. It appears that my telegram of the 18th April was sent after the correspondence regarding the necessary adjustment had been posted from Salisbury. I therefore transmit a copy of the Administrator's letter with the relative enclosure to Your Lordship and recommend acceptance of the debit of £127-19-03, which was inaccurately transmitted in His Honour's original telegram as £107-19-03. This debit is only a correction of an error in the first account.

reached to 25077

Administrator Salisbury.

3. The Chief Paymaster, East Africa Pay Corps, has been unable to check the figures as all the Pay Lists for the period referred to have been sent to the Defence Department, Salisbury, who have no doubt audited the revised statement.

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



ACTING GOVERNOR.

RIGHT HONOURABLE
VISCOUNT MILNER, F.C., G.C.E., G.C.M.G., &c. &c.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

6th April, 1920

1846/988

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Sir,

I have the honour to confirm my telegram of 4th April relative to the adjustment of the pay of the Rhodesia Regiment as follows:-

- *Reference my despatch 3rd February Second
- *Rhodesia Regiment pay it is now found that
- *Colonial Separation Allowances advised by
- *Pretoria include in some cases for service
- *prior to East Africa. Total amount overcharged
- *£127.19. 3d. Request authority debit you with
- *this amount against £875.0. 2d. recovered.

It appears that in some cases deductions from Excess Pay made in respect of Colonial Separation Allowances were in excess of the correct amounts and a refund is therefore due to those units who have consequently been underpaid, and it follows that the balance payable to ex members of 2nd Rhodesia Regiment will be increased by £127.19. 3. making the total £30755. 2. 8d. and the Colonial Separation Allowances will be correspondingly decreased, i.e. from £875. 0. 2d. to £747. 0. 11d.

The correct summary will therefore be:-

Total expenditure incurred	£32141. 9. 10d.
less amounts to be adjusted direct by the Colonial Office	953. 5. 8d.
leaving a balance of	<u>£31188. 4. 8d.</u>

to be charged to the Imperial Government.

I.....

Excellency the Governor,
 Nairobi,
 East Africa Protectorate.

...ation a statement
... amount of £127.19. 3 is arrived
at, and I would ask that authority to debit you
with this sum against the £875. 0. 2d. recovered
may be transmitted by telegram.

I have, Sir, Etc.,

(Sd) Drummond Chaplin.

ADMINISTRATOR.

Statement of amounts overcollected on account of Colonial Separation Allowances.

Name	Pay Roll No.	Total Sep. Allos. ad-vised by S/C Afr. Rhodesia.	Amount actually recovered.	Period of Service in S.A. for which Sep. Allos. is recover-able.		Rate Sep. Allos. weekly.	Actual amount of Sep. Allos. recoverable for period.	470 Amount over recovered
				From	To			
Boorman, A.J.	1	7. 10. 6.	7. 10. 6.	30.10.15	31.12.15	9/8	6. 11. 0.	1. 0. 0.
Bond, J.A.	3	10. 3. 9.	10. 3. 9.				9. 0. 0.	1. 3. 9.
Brown, H.	4	6. 0. 0.	6. 0. 0.				6. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.
Winters, W.J.	6	12. 0. 0.	12. 0. 0.				6. 11. 0.	6. 11. 0.
De Beek, J.P.	7	12. 12. 1.	11. 11. 1.			14/7	5. 11. 0.	7. 0. 0.
Geornegian, C.A.	11	12. 10. 4.	12. 1. 0.			14/7	6. 11. 0.	6. 0. 4.
Harty, A.C.	13	15. 0. 0.	12. 10. 0.			14/7	6. 11. 0.	3. 0. 0.
Kanga, J.J.	15	5. 7. 5.	5. 7. 5.			5/10	1. 14. 6.	1. 12. 11.
Lepero, P.A.	19	12. 16. 5.	12. 16. 5.			14/7	6. 11. 0.	6. 0. 5.
Lips, P.P.	19	15. 2. 6.	15. 2. 6.			14/7	6. 11. 0.	1. 0. 0.
Liver, P.W.	19	10. 8. 8.	10. 8. 8.			11/6	5. 3. 6.	5. 5. 2.
Ly, A.C.	20	12. 5. 9.	12. 5. 9.			14/7	6. 11. 0.	6. 0. 9.
Ly, J.A.	21	15. 5. 2.	11. 9. 6.			19/10	8. 18. 6.	2. 11. 0.
Meyer, J.M.	21	12. 5. 9.	12. 5. 9.			14/7	6. 11. 0.	6. 0. 9.
Moore, A.A.	25	15. 4. 7.	12. 1. 0.			14/7	6. 11. 0.	3. 3. 7.
Moore, W.	25	9. 7. 4.	5. 8. 0.			11/6	5. 3. 6.	4. 0. 4.
Murray, A.S.	25	12. 16. 5.	11. 2. 4.			14/7	6. 11. 0.	1. 14. 1.
Nesbitt, P.	26	6. 5. 6.	6. 5. 6.			7/1	3. 5. 9.	3. 19. 9.
Osborne, G.J.	27	14. 5. 11.	11. 8. 6.			20/6	7. 8. 6.	4. 0. 0.
Osborne, G.J.	27	4. 10. 7.	4. 10. 7.			5/4	2. 11. 9.	2. 6. 10.
Pitts, W.J.	27	15. 4. 1.	5. 4. 1.			5/10	1. 14. 6.	1. 9. 7.
Robinson, J.J.	27	16. 11. 6.	12. 1. 6.			19/10	8. 18. 6.	4. 10. 0.
Robinson, S.L.	2	12. 1. 8.	12. 1. 6.			2/1	6. 11. 0.	6. 0. 2.
Robinson, A.P.	7	20. 8. 6.	11. 9. 2.			5/7	11. 5. 9.	9. 0. 0.
Robinson, E.C.C.	7	16. 11. 6.	11. 10. 6.			4/10	5. 1. 6.	5. 0. 0.
Robinson, F.M.	8	20. 5. 5.	12. 1. 6.			5/7	11. 5. 9.	8. 4. 0.
Robinson, D.S.	11	52. 0. 0.	17. 11. 6.			5/-	15. 15. 0.	36. 0. 0.
Robinson, I.	11	16. 11. 6.	12. 1. 6.			2/10	8. 18. 6.	4. 10. 0.
Robinson, A.E.	11	16. 5. 10.	12. 1. 6.			2/10	8. 18. 6.	4. 4. 4.
Robinson, G.	14	20. 15. 8.	12. 1. 6.			5/7	11. 5. 9.	8. 4. 0.
Robinson, F.	16	29. 19. 3.	11. 18. 6.			5/7	11. 5. 9.	18. 0. 0.
Robinson, I.V.	20	22. 4. 4.	12. 1. 6.			2/10	11. 5. 9.	10. 0. 0.
Robinson, M.	27	16. 8. 8.	12. 1. 6.			2/10	6. 11. 0.	4. 0. 2.
Robinson, G.L.	29	12. 16. 3.	12. 1. 6.			2/1	6. 11. 0.	5. 0. 0.
Robinson, G.V.	2	31. 0. 10.	15. 5. 15			2/1	59. 8. 0.	43. 0. 0.
Robinson, E.P.	16	42. 4. 4.	42. 4. 4.			2/10	41. 7. 0.	0. 7. 4.
Robinson, W.H.	18	55. 7. 10.	55. 7. 10.			5/7	52. 6. 0.	3. 1. 10.
Robinson, H.I.	9	55. 7. 10.	55. 7. 10.			5/7	52. 6. 0.	3. 1. 10.
Robinson, R.M.	6	7. 10. 4.	7. 10. 4.			5/7	52. 6. 0.	3. 1. 10.
Robinson, S.	19	22. 10. 8.	22. 10. 8.			5/7	52. 6. 0.	3. 1. 10.
Robinson, J.H.	25	12. 1. 8.	12. 1. 8.			2/1	6. 11. 0.	6. 0. 0.
572. 15. 10.						444. 14. 7.		127. 19. 3.

Roller's Office,
Reference Fund,
Cape Town (Rhodesia).

March 1926.

(Attached to minute No. 1500/47/22/1)

Secretary, Dept. of Defence

DRAFT.

O.A.G.
~~P.A.P.~~ Kenya
1094

Annual
56/86
471

MINUTE

- Mr. Cuyler 28/7/20
- Mr. Eggett 29/7/20
- Mr. ...
- Mr. Gwynne
- Mr. H. Lambert
- Mr. H. Rami
- Mr. G. Fiddes
- Mr. Amery
- Lord Milner

I have ... to ask the
 receipt of your check to £602
 of the 11 June last recommending
 the acceptance of ~~the~~ a balance of
~~the~~ £127.19.3 no being
 payable to ex members
 to the ... of ...

532
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Government of the East India Company has
been asked for a certificate & copy
of the account of the East India
Company of the year 1800 & 1801
of the account of the East India
Company of the year 1802 & 1803
addressed to you.

The account of the East India
Company for the year 1800 has been
instructed to pay a further sum
of £ 5000 to the British L.A.P.
on account of the balance
of £ 1000000's and interest

I am
yours
very truly
J. G. G.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

7 June 1920

36282

RECEIVED
23 JUL 20

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Military Pensions Committee, two copies of an application for grant of a Military Pension from the widow of the late Lance Corporal S. Moultrie, Military Labour Corps. Certificates of marriage and of the birth of the children accompanied the original of this application. Two copies of a certificate of death are enclosed together with copies of certificates from the Medical Officer, Seychelles of the 11th October 1918 and from the Chief Medical Officer, Seychelles, of the 19th September 1918.

I also enclose two copies of the record of service of the deceased as compiled by the officer in charge Records, East Africa.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's

humble obedient servant,

ACTING GOVERNOR.

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.

RECEIVED	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
23 JUL 20	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
36282	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
RECEIVED	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
23 JUL 20	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
36282	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
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23 JUL 20	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
36282	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
RECEIVED	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
23 JUL 20	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
36282	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Voluntary Form in support of her claim to her self, and Compassion Allowance for her children.

Full name of widow: Mrs. Marie Caroline Moulinie nee Prieot
 I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I was lawfully married at (¹) Victoria, Mahe
 on the twenty sixth day of April 1902
 to Andree Charles Moulinie - late Lance Corporal
of the Military Labour Corps
 who died at Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles
 being thirteen days
 aged thirty nine years
 that since his decease I have continued a widow and am so at this present time, and that
 the following are the true particulars of the late A. Charles Moulinie's legitimate
 children now living:

(Boys under 18 and girls under 21 years of age only)

Name of child	Date of Birth	State where child lives, and if not with mother, the reason
<u>Marcel Moulinie</u>	<u>17-4-1903</u>	
<u>Andree Moulinie</u>	<u>22-11-1905</u>	
<u>Marie Moulinie</u>	<u>9-9-1908</u>	
<u>Andree Moulinie</u>	<u>9-11-1914</u>	

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Age of child at date of death of husband	Years
	23
	25

I further declare that neither I nor they have any pension or allowance from the public on account of my husband's services, and that the statement in the marginal declaration as to ages of my husband and myself at the date of our marriage is correct. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act 5 and 6, Wills 4 & 5.

Signature of Widow: C. Moulinie
 Her place of residence: Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles, Royal Street

Declared and subscribed before me at the Court House Victoria, Mahe Seychelles
 this twenty third day of April 1920

Signature of Magistrate: M. Gust Bounetard, Ag. Police Magistrate
 Place or County for which he acts: of Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles

We do hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief that the above-named lady whom we have known for some years was the lawful wife of the deceased And we recommend her as in every respect deserving the grant of pension etc.

Given under our hands this twenty third day of April 1920

Signature (¹): E. Le Vigor
 Profession or occupation: Super of Public Works

Address: Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles

Signature (¹): Morel
 Profession or occupation: Notary's Clerk & Proprietor

Address: Victoria, Mahe Seychelles

477

CENTRAL CIVIL STATUS OFFICE OF SEYCHELLES

This is to certify that according to the Registers of the Civil Status of this Colony, it appears that Amadee Charles Moulinis died at Victoria Mahe, Seychelles on the thirteenth December 1919 at six o'clock in the evening.

CAUSE OF DEATH: Phthisis.

Dated at the Central Civil Status Office at Victoria Mahe, Seychelles this twenty third day of April in the year One thousand nine hundred and twenty.

Sd. M: Gust. Bounetard.

CHIEF OFFICER OF THE CIVIL
STATUS OF THE COLONY OF
SEYCHELLES.

C.O. 533

233

RECORDED IN THE CIVIL STATUS OFFICE OF THE COLONY OF SEYCHELLES

193

I hereby certify that N.S.O. Charles Moulinie of the Seychelles labour contingent is suffering from Malaria Fever contracted on active service in German East Africa which has rendered him unable to earn his living. I recommend that he be compensated for at least £6 or Rs.90/-

Sd/- John Thom Bradley
M.O.
11-10-19

533
233

I hereby certify that Charles Meulinie who served as a N.C.O. in the Seychelles Air Force had his health entirely undermined by his service in East Africa and that as a result of this he has fallen a victim to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

19-9-19

Sd. J. E. Addison
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

5 June, 1920.

36284

RF
27 JUL 1920

482

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit herewith two authenticated and ten printed copies of "The Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance, 1920", as passed by the Legislative Council on the 4th day of May, 1920, together with an explanatory Memorandum by the Acting Attorney General.

2. I have assented to the Ordinance in the name of His Majesty.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's

humble, obedient servant,

Bowyer
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.

~~THE CUSTOMS ACTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1920.~~

STATEMENT OF OBJECT AND REASON.

The object of the Bill is to increase the duty upon potable distilled liquor from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per gallon in order to provide an increase in revenue.

Nairobi,

The 28th day of May, 1920.

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1920

COMPARATIVE TABLE

1920

Remarks

1. Short title

Repeal and re-enactment of Table I of
"The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1909."

Nairobi,

The day of 1920.

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

36285
REC
23 JUN 20

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

8 June, 1920.

My Lord,

I have the honour to address Your Lordship on the subject of the future allocation of expenditure connected with local pensions work.

2. As Your Lordship is aware the cost of pensions on behalf of the local forces at present is debitable to the Protectorate or Common Charges Account in accordance with the unit to which the pensioner was attached. Expenditure on the pensions office and personnel is met from the Common Charges Account.

3. It is intended to close the last named Account during the next few months and, as pensions expenditure is bound to continue, will be necessary to abstract the relative disbursements under a separate head. No decision has been intimated to me as to the future incidence of such expenditure, but it has

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.

has been suggested that the simplest procedure would be to charge the total cost of awards and expenses in connexion with pensions, whether debitable to Protectorate, Common Charge or Imperial funds, including the Colonies and other Crown Dependencies, to the London Ministry of Pensions in the quarterly statements to be forwarded in future through Your Lordship, and to leave ultimate allocation to that Department in any proportion which may be decided for the Administrations concerned. It is highly desirable to close the respective military accounts at the earliest opportunity and to my mind the most preferable method of dealing with pensions from the financial standpoint is to centralize control in the Home Ministry, who can recover this Protectorate's share through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in accordance with existing practice for awards assessed by them on behalf of East Africa pensioners domiciled in the United Kingdom.

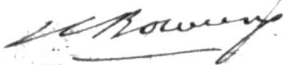
4. Proposals for the creation of a local Pensions Office, directly responsible to the Ministry of Pensions have been submitted in my despatch No. 361 of the 14th April, and I suggest, if my proposal is approved, that the Ministry may be prepared to accept liability for the cost of its personnel. I may state that the number of cases at present

15093

administered by the Military Pensions Officer
approximates 800, irrespective of some 200
Imperial Chelsea pensioners, but that this
number will increase inevitably with the arrival
of new settlers.

5. I shall be glad in due course to
learn of the future pensions arrangements to be
adopted as well as of the financial source,
which is to be debited for this service, when
Common Charge funds are no longer available.

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



ACTING GOVERNOR.

2 August July 1920.

I am to be present before the H.C.P. the accompanying copy of

and of the 0.04 of Kenya (late E.A.F.)

regarding the future allocation of expenses

in connection with the local administration

of military pensions in E.A., and to enquire

whether the H.C.P. concurs in the proposal

to hold a conference in the near future

2. Lord has been in communication with the Govt of Kenya

with regard to the proposals referred to

para 6 of the report.

Signed H. J. ...

MINUTE.

- Mr. (Grove 28/20)
- Mr. Mackay
- Mr. 28/20
- Mr. Grindle
- Sir H. Lambert
- Sir H. Road
- Sir G. Fielden
- Col. Arbury
- Lord Milner

9/20

(20/20)

10/20

(20/20)

h.p.p.

28/20

... in the same way
... as this with the name?
... such a passage and be
... by those who wish to
... secure a dialectical
... victory.

... in the second paragraph
... the word does not seem
... "but
... "while" in some such phrase is
... required in last line but three
... between "occupation" & "unoccupied."

P4. In para 3, I think we need not
take exception to the above, worth
general statement as to the "rule"
in forming reserves, as it
is qualified by the word "reasonable"
("all possible reasonable
requirements"). It has been
held by a previous J.C.F. that
you cannot make provision for
all possible expansion of a trade
in allocating the area of its resource
and its statement as to
the direction in which nature
and tenure should tend is in
acc. with views officially
expressed by previous J.C.F.

P5. In para 2 - see marked passage.
I do not think it can be seized
upon by extremists & those

"He that will not work neither shall
he eat". They will however
on that to say that it is all
compulsion & forced labour. 491

... do not
follow the phrase "do unto the
S.C. or Chiefs are allowed to
recruit except for purely
...". Clearly what is
intended is "recruit compulsory
labour under the Native Authority
Ord^s"; perhaps the use of the
word recruit is meant to show
this - but I think it might be
made more explicit

666.

... down, "flawt"
... "flawt"

There is much in the latter part of the
memo. wh. may be very useful
when these ~~provisional~~ Societies begin
to protest (in ignorance, one
might almost say in wilful ignorance
of the true conditions) against the
Native Authority Ord^s Amendment Ord^s
1920.

One cannot always admire the
wording of the memos or the
prosecution - altho we need not

the ... should be coming to
England very shortly, I suggest
that we hold this up & then
discuss with him the points
which I have mentioned with a
view to excision or amendment.

Even if he wishes to publish,
he could arrange direct with
the Journal of the African
Society - subject, however,
I think, to our drawing the
concurrence of Sir L. G. G. G.

I am much indebted to
you for the possibility of publication
which will be necessary to be
24/7/20

Yours with Mr. Bottomley

H. J. R.
24/7/20

I do not think that the Journal is
an effective piece of writing, and
I will certainly hold it up as proposed.

PS 26/7
27/7

I shall not publish
M 5.8

OK
27/7
5/6/20

the N. 1920

Mr. H. J. R. has been
492

I will begin that the J. A. S.
has received his name, with the
suggestion that it should
be published weekly in the
Journal of the African Society,
but that after careful consideration
had been given, decided that
it was to have with
the name should not be
published.

Copy of our letter to you
has been drafted.

W. C. G. 18/8/20

R. G. G.

2/8/20

609

C O
36287
REC
23 JUL 07

June, 1920.

493

My Lord,

I have the pleasure to transmit for Your Lordship's consideration a copy of a memorandum, which has been compiled by the Chief Native Commissioner as a reply to the criticisms expressed in Parliament and certain sections of the Home Press regarding the labour policy pursued by this Administration.

2. The statement furnishes a lucid exposition of the standpoint of the Central African Native as the result of his environment and European influence, as well as affording in my view a convincing justification of the methods adopted here to stimulate industry and to prevent idleness in the Native Reserves.

3. I would suggest that the memorandum should be published locally over Mr. Ainsworth's name and that a copy might be forwarded for favour of publication in the Journal of the African Society, provided that the latter are willing to accept it. Mr. Ainsworth has agreed to the proposed course of action.

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

W. Bowyer

ACTING GOVERNOR.

RIGHT HONOURABLE
VISCOUNT MILNER, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWLING STREET,
LONDON. S. W.

Memorandum.

notes regarding Africa and the sociological and
condition of its native people, promoted by
have appeared at various intervals
of late in the English Press, and
in certain books.

...and its native people
been subjected to... people
early every other...
either a desire to
to participate in some adventure, to obtain geogra-
ical knowledge or other scientific result, or from purely
allanthropological motives. The past history of Africa and the
Africans has for all time proved a difficult, and in many
cases an impossible book to open. Enquirers in this connec-
tion have in most cases... with a record of tra-
ditions and legends... in the case of all
tribes, recount times... bloody suppression of
a tribe by a more powerful one, of murderous intertribal
wars and century old feuds, of famines and of epidemics.

Whether or not the African was from the commencement of
time subjected to such conditions it is of course impossible
to say. With an illiterate savage people events within the
last three or four generations are fairly accurately re-
counted, there is, however, always a tendency to exaggerate,
but beyond the fourth generation even tradition is vague and
is not infrequently coloured by happenings within the last
hundred years.

Whatever has been the past history of Africa it is
reasonable to believe that it has been responsible for the
characteristics as existing amongst the native people when
European civilization in more recent years came into actual
contact with them.

Up to somewhere about 30 years ago the Africans of the
greater part of the interior of the Continent were almost
an unknown people, the opening up of Nyasaland, Rhodesia,
British East Africa, Uganda, the Congo, late German East
Africa, Sierra Leone, Niger, Gold Coast and the Sudan has
in the last quarter of a century brought European Govern-
ments into direct contact with the aboriginal inhabitants
of what up to a few years ago was known as the " Dark
Continent ". On our first contact we found tribes warring
against tribe, raiding and counter-raiding, strangers attack-
ed without reason or provocation, and generally conditions
that it unsafe almost anywhere for both the aboriginals
and travellers. As European Governments asserted themselves
within certain spheres of influence a more ordered state of
affairs came into existence, the tribes found protection and
therefore peace until today in all territories subject to
administration freedom of intercourse amongst tribesmen,
formerly deadly hostile one to another, has become the every-
day custom. This ordered state of affairs has resulted in
tribes, once bound by strict customs necessarily... forced for
the safety of the particular people, becoming slack and in-
solent and in large numbers of cases the people are inclined
to habits of drinking and immorality which if left unchecked
will result in their absolute undoing. Under the former
conditions able-bodied men belonging to tribes who had main-
tained their independence did no actual manual work, they
were warriors pure and simple. Under the new conditions,
there being no employment for the warriors, this class idled
and degenerated in the Reserves, under a regime that ensured
peace the tribesmen, if left entirely to their own devices,
will become a most undesirable element and a consequent
factor of disorder and unrest in the native areas to which

233
233

belong and, where unchecked they are prone to
run the control of their own heads of families and
In most cases these young men have never worked for
the general economic advantage of their tribe and left to
their own inclination they see no reason why they ever
should. Left to themselves there is no reason to believe
that matters in this connection will improve. Indeed there
is every evidence to make one believe that they would go
from bad to worse and ultimately produce a state of anarchy
and chaos.

A civilized government should not interfere with
the approval of matters which seem to lead to the disinte-
gration and demoralization of the tribes and therefore it
is not necessary to search for means for dealing with
the situation. Work is the antidote prescribed, the policy
is, work is their own Reserves for their own economic ad-
vancement or, if they so prefer, work outside on the non-
native lands. In return for wages, the problem however has
been said to be how to do this in a normal manner
and therefore in a way that will be of more lasting benefit
to the natives concerned and to the country generally. In
certain areas this policy has been tried with very consider-
able success, such success has possibly been due to more
consistent application and to a stronger system of native
control, as e.g. in parts of Kavronia, in East Africa where
the native Reserves are turning out large additional amounts
of native produce and also provide a large proportion of the
native labour in the Protectorate.

Anyone who knows anything at all about Africans is well
aware that tradition and prejudice together with superstition
amongst all classes and ages of the native populations
are difficult of alteration or eradication and that these
factors help very considerably to hinder and retard advance-
ment on civilized lines. Large numbers of Africans are at
present impervious to the teachings of a new order and it
is only by dint of incessant preaching that certain numbers
of the people move at all towards a more civilized condition.
Administrations are per force compelled to use the existing
native authorities, some of which are more inclined to civil-
ized advancement than others, in maintaining peace and order
and general control in the Reserves, under such a system all
orders or wishes of the Government are passed to the Chiefs
and by them to the people. Under the old order young men were
compelled to respond to the tribal behests conveyed to them
by the Chiefs but under the new order things are different.
Today young men frequently defy the authority of their Chiefs
and refuse to help in the general work of the tribe. Amongst
the Akamba and Miskaya tribes in East Africa where formerly
it was an offence for young men to indulge in native beer
numbers now, in defiance of all tribal custom, indulge to
such an extent as to threaten not only the general peace but
are on the way to becoming besotted drunkards, amongst the
Masai the young men have for some time ignored the authority
of their Chiefs and Elders and only recently, in defiance of
the native authorities, perpetrated a series of numerous
raids into late German East Africa which resulted in the
Government being required to take drastic measures to bring
them to a state of order. The foregoing are some of the re-
sults of indulgence amongst the late-warrior class.

Is there any sane person who as a student of native
affairs or as a well wisher of the native tribes who can for
a moment suggest that such conditions must continue or be
tolerated? The answer must be in the negative, but with the
answer there must arise the question as to how such a state
of affairs is to be prevented and as to how and in what way
can bring to the people responsible some form of recognit-
ion of their duties to a civilized society.

or only lands actually in the occupation of the natives.
 It may interest our readers to learn that an area of the whole of this territory is 1,000,000 square miles, that the total area occupied by native pastoral tribes with an average population of 25 to the square mile, and 25,000 by agricultural tribes with an average population of 25 to the square mile. The areas defined as native areas have a population of about 150,000 square miles of unoccupied lands such as waterless in the dry season, but which are of considerable grazing value to the nomadic pastoralists.

The pastoral tribes originally wandered over all the grazing lands not occupied by agricultural tribes and in pre-government days frequently invaded Agricultural districts such as the Southern part of what is now known as Kiaya, the Masai, for example claimed grazing rights everywhere and as well as the right to annex any other persons cattle. The original grazing claims of the nomadic natives amounted probably to somewhere about half the extent of the whole territory, with the advent of Government control it was absolutely necessary to confine these pastoralists to recognized and defined areas, this meant limiting their wandering habits but not their actual requirements, e.g. the Masai at present have a reserve of 14,000 square miles with a population of approximately 42,000 which represents a density of 2.87 to the square mile. Without restricting these tribes to defined areas their administration or control would be quite impossible and without such control the safety and well being of the other native inhabitants could not be guaranteed. The confining of these pastoral tribes to definite areas did leave certain grazing lands vacant and these have to a considerable extent been alienated. Contrary to the statement made no agricultural areas have been saved from any of the lands of which the pastoralists have been alienated, such lands have usually been neutral zones maintained for generations by the tribes.

As in operation in the Protectorate lands of the Native tribes is reserved for and the rule is to reserve sufficient land to the natives occupy land under a form of lease. It is hoped and intended that the future Africa Administration regards native agriculture will be in the direction of conditional individual subject to a distinct proviso that such holdings be alienated.

It now remains to deal with the question of native labour to refer to a particular circular issued during 1919. Labour questions anywhere are difficult of solution, in those that are peculiarly difficult particularly so when we consider the fact that White man requires the services of the Black. The general argument in such cases is that the White man is out to exploit the Black and it is conceivable that the Black man knows nothing of Africa in the conditions therein and fully believe that a White man in Africa is out there for exploitation, that there are White men who will barely let a native or anyone else is not to be relied but that the rule is not true. A further point to bear in mind is that it is not an easy matter to exploit the native to his advantage. A native can possibly be "done down" once but a second time, he soon learns the trick and any White man

416

500
500
500

once carries out or tries such treatment find to his
 that it does not pay. A "lean white" is soon picked up by
 a black man and generally avoided.

Labour Circular No. 1 of 23rd October 1919 was issued in
 order to District Commissioners that they were to en-
 deavour to influence by all lawful means the unemployed
 in their districts to go out to work for wages
 upon the Native Authorities such as
 and is that those young men
 are not employed are normally not
 discourage those who are willing workers, and on the
 of the truth that Satan finds some mischief still for
 "idle hands" it is considered as being inimical to the
 welfare of such people for them to remain unemployed.
 Therefore every possible legal means are to be undertaken to
 get men to become industrious. As it is unlawful to
 any person to labour against his will, therefore
 that no District Commissioner or Chief can by means
 of legal measures compel any man to go out to work, but
 possibly in certain cases for Native Authorities to be
 public works, the reserves as to conscription will be
 on the principle of "he that will not work neither
 shall he eat" this is the intention of the circular referred
 neither the District Commissioners or Chiefs are allow-
 to recruit except for purely State works it is therefore
 for them to do more than use their influence in the
 manner indicated. Unfortunately in certain instances the
 "policy" has had little or no effect as some of the young
 men are "idle" in such matters and refer to
 in preference to doing any work. In such cases we
 must stick to the policy of economic means to bring about the

It became necessary to ensure a supply of native labour
 Government requirements a law, "The Native Authority
 Ordinance, 1920", was recently passed in this
 Ordinance which provides that any Headman may from time to
 issue orders to be obeyed by the Natives residing within
 the limits of his jurisdiction for the provision of paid
 labour for Government Servants on tour and for the Govern-
 ment Department and of paid labour for work in the const-
 ruction or maintenance of railways and roads wherever situa-
 ted in the Protectorate, and for other work of a public nature
 of a like kind to the foregoing or not. Provided al-
 ways that no person shall be required to work under the provisions
 of this class:-

- (a) for a longer period than 60 days in any one year,
- (b) if he be fully employed in any other occupation or
 has been so employed during the preceding 12 months for a
 period of 3 months,
- (c) if he be otherwise exempted under the provisions of
 the Ordinance issued by the Governor.

This law is on exactly similar lines to an enactment which
 has been found necessary to bring into operation in Uganda in
 1919. The effect of this enactment will undoubtedly be
 to bring some discipline amongst the habitual loafers in the
 country. In introducing the Amending Bill at the January 1920
 session of the Legislative Council the Chief Native Commissioner
 said: "The principle underlying the proposed legislation is
 that of giving power to the State to conscript for a limited
 period certain of its citizens for the purpose of performing
 work for the State, in such circumstances, consider there is
 justification for the powers we seek, that the applica-
 tion of this law is confined to natives is because the native
 is the natural source of labour supply in this country".
 I am not a personal believer in conscripted labour but
 in case of State requirements there are occasions when
 it is necessary and desirable to adopt such a policy."

F. 22
 283

6. Do not think that the Dis.
shall be included in the Parl. paper
now being prepared: especially as
it does not purport to represent
the views of the Gov. or Ministers
even though it is now a thing of the
past. Mr. Lawford's regime
at Fort Hall (see p 3 of first
out.) was not so satisfactory that
it will be advertised (Mr. Lawford
has now resigned).

? ack. receipt - say that you have
read the dispatch with interest
that it arrived so late & especially
the long delay in getting Labour
of 22 July (wh. is being put to bed)
that you will be glad to receive
any news wh. the Gov. may
have to offer further on the subject,
with special refⁿ to para 5 of
the dispatch & para 6 of the
dispatch

11/11
13/7/20

Mr. H. Read

The enclosed is a copy of what
they should be included in the Parl.
Paper or not. So far as I can see from
the papers (& from the reports of the
debate of 26.4.20) we are not in any
way bound to give a report on the
subject. The subject was

been proposed (with much care) for
the S. off. himself, and a certain
to think the Gov. is so much interested
it is not desirable that he should
publish the Acting Governor's own conduct
his own.

502

The explanation of the Tucker Post Office
affair is satisfactory. While here Sir C.
Northey received private telegrams
and intimate letters from the
netter concerned which, I have, left
him with an anxious feeling that
a section of officials, including Sir C.
Browning, had determined to find his
fault. There is clearly no ground for
this as far as Browning is
concerned, & no proof of it as
regards anyone else.

As proposed

Oct. 24. 72

H. J. R.
24/10

Jayce. N.B. to end.

Pr. 26. 7

Make the tone both of the despatches
the enclosure also dealing in detail
in a fair and proper way, and recognized as
entirely sound principle. Jayce that the
the despatches sh

10 August 1900

I have to thank the rest of your
despatch, No. 510, of the 8th of June,
enclosing a report prepared by the Chief
Commissioner
regarding the working of
Labour License No. 1, dated the 2nd of
Oct. 1899, together with a copy of Exhibit

DRAFT.

1130

MINUTE.

- Mr. ... 7-8-20
- Mr. Parkington
- Mr. Grundy
- Mr. H. Lambert
- Mr. H. ... (28537)
- Mr. G. ...
- Mr. ...
- Lord ...

the Home
provision instructions issued by you
the subject and the schedules compiled
from statistics supplied by the Native Affairs Dept.
These instructions arrived subsequent to
the despatch on Native License, No. 1027,
of the 22nd of July, which is
being prepared
I have some despatches with
interest and I shall be glad to receive
any views which you may have to
offer further on the subject and
especially on the matters referred
to

1002
200

Paragraph 5 and in para 6

2
(3) I may say that the letter was received in this dept. after it addressed to your my dept.

1027 of the 22nd reply on the subject of Native Labour

2
MILNER

35285
JUL 20

My Lord,

I have the honour to confirm my telegram No. 225 of the 28th April, which read as follows:-

Gov 21737

"Reference your telegram 23rd April. ⁴⁴ 1919
Native Labour Circular posted by
Italian mail leaving April 29th.
Report will follow at earliest
opportunity".

Report.
Instructions.
2 Schedules.

2. I attach, for Your Lordship's information, as directed, a copy of a report which has been prepared by the Chief Native Commissioner regarding the working of Labour Circular No. 1 dated the 23rd October, 1919, together with a copy of extant previous instructions issued by Government on this subject.

3. I enclose also two Schedules compiled from statistics supplied by the Native Affairs Department, giving estimated figures of the native male population between the ages of 16 and 30 available for work in various Districts as well as the approximate requirements of employers both private and Government. These Schedules will be submitted to the Legislative Council with the proviso that the existing machinery for obtaining such statistics does not allow of Government accepting responsibility for the accuracy of the figures given.

RIGHT HONOURABLE
VISCOUNT MELNER, P.C., G.S.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

4. I have caused information to be obtained from all Provinces as to the action taken by Administrative Officers in accordance with the instructions expressed in the Labour Circular. The replies received indicate that the matter has been explained on frequent occasions to the Chiefs and Headmen, but that, as the circular is more or less a repetition of former instructions, and that the Labour Circular was expected as the direct result of its publication.

5. A special effort was made to encourage the labour supply and to meet the enhanced demands accruing as a consequence of the resumption of normal activities combined with the influx of new settlers into the country. The effort on the whole has proved good and I am satisfied that it has been the occasion in no respect for the practice of irregular or illegal methods. The complaints of the Thika District Association, to which reference is made in the concluding sections of Mr. Ainsworth's report, afford to my view a signal proof of the humane interpretation applied to the Labour Circular by Administrative Officers. Full inquiries have been instituted into the alleged restrictions placed on the recruitment of labour in the Kenya Province. I consider that the attitude taken by the officers concerned was reasonable throughout and was entirely in accord with Government policy. The papers in this connexion will be submitted to Sir Edward Northey on his return to the Protectorate.

6. With regard to the Minute on "Natives and Labour" submitted by the Alliance of Protestant Missionary Societies and forwarded under cover of my despatch

despatch No. 519 of the 17th May, Your Lordship is
 aware that certain of their recommendations for the
 employment of compulsory labour in the mines
 have been ^{already} incorporated in the Native Authority
 Amendment Ordinance, 1920. I agree fully that the
 native mind understands the force of a Government
 order better than the expression of a so-called wish
 without any legal backing, and certain officers of
 experience in the Provincial Administration have put
 forward pleas for legislation on the lines advocated
 by the Missionary bodies with the object of increas-
 ing the supply of labour and equalizing the burden
 over all sections of the native community.

7. I share Mr. Ainsworth's doubt, however, as
 to the efficacy of legal measures for spreading the
 gospel of work, and consider, as he does, that
 inducement to industry will be cultivated more
 effectively by education and economic pressure, that
 is the creation of wants amongst the native population.
 The tendency to go into the labour fields and earn
 money has become increasingly apparent amongst certain
 tribes and it is to be anticipated that more
 extensive administration in the native reserves may
 serve to inculcate similar desires amongst tribes,
 in whom such an inclination has been lacking hitherto.

8. Whilst endorsing the Alliance's opinion
 that compulsion should be confined to works of public
 utility, I consider that even in this respect our
 proper course for encouraging the spirit of work
 should be by voluntary methods and that stronger
 measures should only be resorted to in the last
 resource. I have discussed this view with my

Executive

Executive Council and have decided that even for Government Departments the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance should not be regarded as the primary source of law.

9. My object in this despatch has been to furnish a full exposition of the labour policy in this Protectorate and I trust that the account given will be of assistance in reviewing the question. I shall be glad to learn whether Your Lordship is disposed to agree to the views expressed, which are shared equally by the Chief Native Commissioner and myself.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's

humble, obedient servant,



ACTING GOVERNOR.

No. 11/21/19

Chief Native Commissioner's Office,
Nairobi, May 5, 1920.

Hon. Ag. Chief Secretary,

508

Re Native Labour Circular.

In accordance with His Excellency's wishes I have to report as follows on the working of the Circular

Labour Circular No. 1 of 23rd October 1919 was issued as a reminder to District Commissioners that they were to endeavour to influence by all lawful means the unemployed young men in their districts to go out to work for wages, the reason for the issue was that numerous employers complained of shortage of labour. Complaints of shortage of labour commenced in this country with the advent of the first White Settlers, they have been continuous ever since and will, I'm afraid, go on so long as Whites depend on the blacks to fill the role of manual worker, therefore we shall in all probability always receive complaints of this nature. There is no doubt but that from certain districts there is a gradually increasing voluntary flow of young men to the labour fields, where this is taking place the movement is due in some cases to inclination on the part of the individual, and in others to the District Commissioners and Chiefs etc. exerting their influence in the way of getting young men unemployed in the Reserves to go out to work.

Amongst tribes such as the Akenba, Giriana etc. apparently no amount of "lawful influence" has so far been successful in inducing any appreciable number of able-bodied male natives to go out to work or to undertake any economic development in their own Reserves.

As regards the question of Native labour generally it is necessary to bear in mind that a great deal of it is seasonal, and it frequently happens that the native's period for coming out does not fit in with the European Settler's requirements, I think that this is to some extent responsible for some of the periodic complaints made by Settlers.

For

For years before the war Native Chiefs and Elders, particularly in the Nyanza Province, were constantly active in the way of trying to prevent their young men from idling and in getting those who were unemployed in their own districts to work. Much good resulted from these efforts during the war and while conscriptive measures were in force for the obtaining of Carriers etc. the ordinary propaganda dealing with idleness was dropped as being practically superseded by legal conscription. On the completion of repatriation on the termination of hostilities and since I do not think there has been any decrease in the number of natives going out to work, indeed I believe there has been and is a continually increasing number, the demand, due to increased development, has however kept ahead of the supply, this will I think always be the position if this country goes on as it at present promises to do. The fact that this increased demand does not meet with a corresponding response naturally creates the impression amongst Settlers that natives are not coming out in response to the call for labour.

The Labour Circular was issued with the intention of reinstating the pre-war form of propaganda which in the past had such excellent results in certain areas where it was applied.

I understand that Officers in charge of Native areas, also the majority of Chiefs and Elders are doing all that is possible to make their people industrious, and, I believe, with some success, but whether the continuation of the anti-laziness propaganda or an increasing desire amongst the natives themselves is responsible cannot be decided, it is however evident that the supply of native labour is on the increase, the increase is perhaps more marked as regards some districts than in others.

From certain districts such as the Akamba areas there is practically a very small supply of native labour, in such cases it is not due to lack of effort by the District Commissioners and the native authorities but to the appalling indifference and indiscipline of the young men who are more interested in the manufacture and consumption of intoxicating drink than in participating in any

scheme of economic development. As regards the pastoral tribes we have yet a long way to go before the young men will respond to any call for labour either for themselves or for anyone else.

So far no Chief or other responsible person has been reported as being impervious to the wishes as expressed in the Circular. I therefore take it that where their efforts have failed in producing the desired result the respective District Commissioners do not consider them to blame.

The recent complaint by the Thika District Association would appear to be absolutely unsupported by any evidence that either the District Commissioner or the Chiefs are not doing everything possible to give effect to the contents of the Circular. Quite the opposite is as a matter of fact the case, fairly large numbers of young men are continually leaving the Fort Hall Reserve for work outside, as however they are now free to go wherever they wish they naturally seek those places where conditions and a wage more to their liking are obtainable. I have used the words "now free to go wherever they wish" purposely and for the following reasons:-

During the regime of Commander Lawford as Acting District Commissioner at Fort Hall he instituted a system under which the adult able-bodied male population of his district were practically compelled to work on the farms etc. in the Fort Hall District, the system provided that particular headmen (headmen of locations) were instructed to keep particular farms supplied with labour, this resulted in the headmen compelling their people to go and work on the farms in question and preventing them when possible from going elsewhere. The employers concerned were, under such conditions, able to pay whatever rate of wages they wished and these were not, apparently, equal to what was being paid in localities not subject to the arrangement. The procedure in question was not, I believe, brought to the notice of Government until Mr. Jones, the present District Commissioner, took charge of the District on the resignation of Commander Lawford. The system was then discontinued, this meant that the labour was free to go where he liked, the result was that the men who had been subjected to the arrangement avoided the farms they had been compelled to work on, these natives being now free to sell their labour to the best advantage naturally do so.

The discontinuation of the system referred to not only upset the planters concerned but it caused considerable resentment which they are inclined to visit on the present District Commissioner. In this connection the District Commissioner and the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Tate, have pointed out that if the employers will offer the normal rate of wages there is no reason why they should not attract the necessary labour.

The Thika planters have now adopted a suggestion made by ~~them~~ and already followed with considerable success by several other employers in the country i.e. either do themselves or appoint a responsible European Agent to recruit labour in the districts. Where the Chiefs and Elders are doing their best to give effect to the propaganda outlined in the Circular and there is a more or less responsive male population there is no reason to think that reputable employers will not be successful in obtaining the labour they require. Personally I think that the procedure just outlined is the one that should be universally adopted, this means that we, through the medium of District Commissioners and Chiefs, continually preach the gospel of work and the employer follows up with the offer of employment. The Government to inform any employers where it is considered the native population is more likely to respond to the call for labour.

Nairobi, July, 28th, 1907.

Sir,

The attention of His Excellency the Governor has been called to the fact that a system of labour has been introduced in some districts of the Protectorate and I am desired to inform Provincial Commissioners that wherever this has occurred in the past it must be discontinued at once. The practice of sending out police or armed persons to collect labourers which has lately resulted in one Province in some most unfortunate and lamentable occurrences is an indefensible one and must on no account be resorted to. Labourers should be recruited voluntarily and if difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of men to work when required, the various native Chiefs and village Headmen should be induced to advise their people to work, the advantages which they and their people will obtain by indentured labour and the habits of personal exertion which will thus be produced being fully explained to them, as well as the direct advantages of pay and food which their people will receive whilst employed on work. In no case however may the chiefs despatch armed bands of warriors to bring in the old men and boys add to force them to work against their will.

Srs Hallonly

2. Arrangements have now been made at Nairobi for the proper reception and accommodation of men coming in from the Kenya Province, and the contracts entered into between the railway and various Indians have been cancelled whenever it has been found that the natives have been badly treated or improperly fed. Owing to the better treatment which labourers will in future receive it is to be hoped that they will enlist in increased numbers to undertake both Government and private work.

SD/- C. W. Hobley,

Acting Senior Commissioner.

Nairobi,

March, 20th, 1906.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

I am desired to draw your attention to the extreme importance of the Labour Question and to request you to impress upon the administrative officers of your Province the desirability of familiarizing the minds of the native population with our wishes in this connection.

2. Labour must of course on no account be forced but the Chiefs and their followers should be induced to work both for settlers and for themselves by every legitimate means in our power and should be given to understand that it is the earnest desire of the Government that they should do so.

3. On no account should they be allowed to gather the impression that the Government and its officers are indifferent as to whether they provide labour or not.

I have, &c.,

SD/- W. J. Monson,

Secretary.

All Provincial Commrs.

CIRCULAR.

514

Sir,

The attention of Provincial Commissioners and their District Officers is drawn to the Circular Letter from this Office of the 8th July, 1967.

2. Since then the Governor is glad to see that the practice referred to in that letter have entirely ceased, and the natives are coming forward with voluntary labour in many parts of the Protectorate in a satisfactory and encouraging manner.

3. His Excellency, however, regrets to observe that cases have been brought to notice in which the Chiefs have forced labour, in one case resulting in a criminal prosecution, and from interviews with Finanjui and some of his principal Chiefs it is apparent that up till lately Natives have been forced to work by their Chiefs for individuals and fined when they refused.

4. This is quite opposed to the instructions of the Government, which wishes the Chiefs to assist employers of labour in their efforts to obtain workmen by all legitimate means, and to induce their men who are not employed at home to seek for work, but not to send their men to villages and force their people to work against their will. Such a practice is contrary to British traditions and the orders that have been issued, and it is evident that where it continues the labour market must suffer and voluntary labour be shy of coming in.

5. The Governor trusts that the distinct orders which have been given to the Chiefs referred to will obviate the necessity of his having to refer to this subject again, but His Excellency takes this opportunity of impressing on all who have to deal with the question of labour the necessity of seeing that the Native Chiefs understand the principles laid down and act up to them.

Provincial Commissioner,

I have, &c.
SD/- F. J. Jackson
Lieutenant GOVERNOR.

Secretary,
Nairobi,
October, 12th, 1910.

515

M.P.No. 2150/10.

CIRCULAR.

Applications to recruit native Labour for
Service in German East Africa.

All applications to recruit labour for service in German East Africa should be refused. His Excellency is entirely opposed to this recruiting and is not prepared to sanction any relaxation of these instructions.

By Order,

SD/- W. J. MONSON,

Secretary.

533

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PUBL. R. P. D. OFFICE, LONDON

Nairobi, January, 26th 1911.

CIRCULAR NO. 10.

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

As various applications have been received during the past few months for permission to recruit native for work outside the East Africa Protectorate, His Excellency desires that it would be generally known that he will not assent to a foreign contract of service except in the case of a person of repute who may wish to take one or two personal servants out of the country for the limited period and on terms that are favourable to the servants.

It is impossible to prevent German or other foreign subjects returning to their own homes if they apply for leave to do so, but recruiting agents for German East Africa, the Congo or elsewhere can in no way be recognized.

Every control should be exercised at the ports to prevent natives of this Protectorate from being shipped on steamers or dhows except under a foreign contract of service which must be issued by the Provincial Commissioner after His Excellency's assent has been first obtained.

By Order,

SD/- A. C. HOLLIS,

for SECRETARY.

All P. Os. Mr. Hony. C. of Police,
C. of S. Post Officer, & Principal
Immigration Officer.

C.O. 533
233
FILED IN THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

THE SECRETARIAL

DEPARTMENT

Reference this Office Circular of
October, 12th, 1910.

Special attention is called to the above mentioned circular and the rules dated the 9th August 1911 and published in the Official Gazette of the 15th August for controlling the movements of natives in the Protectorate.

Labour Agents should be advised of these rules before a permit is issued to recruit labour.

By Order,

For Ag. Chief Secretary.

To Provincial Commissioners,
and a Officer-in-Charge, N. F. D.,
Marasbit.

C.O. 533
233
RECORDS OF THE OFFICE LONDON

Secret

Daresb.

October 22nd 1910.

515

M.P.No. 2150/10.

MEMORANDUM.

Applications to recruit Native Labour for
Service in German East Africa.

All applications to recruit labour for service in German East Africa should be refused. His Excellency is entirely opposed to this recruiting and is not prepared to sanction any relaxation of these instructions.

By Order,

S/-. W. J. MONSON,

Secretary.

Nairobi, January, 26th 1911.

REGULAR NO. 10

516

REGULATIONS FOR WORK OUTSIDE
THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

As various applications have been received during the past few months for permission to recruit native for work outside the East Africa Protectorate, His Excellency desires that it would be generally known that he will not assent to a foreign contract of service except in the case of a person of repute who may wish to take one or two personal servants out of the country for the limited period and on terms that are favourable to the servants.

It is impossible to prevent German or other foreign subjects returning to their own homes if they apply for leave to do so, but recruiting agents for German East Africa, the Congo or elsewhere can in no way be recognized.

Every control should be exercised at the ports to prevent natives of this Protectorate from being shipped on steamers or dhows except under a foreign contract of service which must be issued by the Provincial Commissioner after His Excellency's assent has been first obtained.

By Order,

SD/- A. C. HOLLIS,
for SECRETARY.

Off. P. O., No. Hope, C. of Police,
C. of S. Port Officer, & Principal
Immigration Officer.

**RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF THE MOVEMENTS
OF NATIVE PEOPLE FROM DISTRICTS
TO DISTRICTS**

1. No native of the East Africa Protectorate shall cross into German East Africa, unless such native has first obtained the sanction in writing of the District Commissioner in whose District he resides permitting him to proceed.

2. Any native of the East Africa Protectorate, who may commit a breach of rule 1, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50/-, or to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.

THE

August 31st 1911.

reference to this Office Circular of
October 12th, 1910.

Special attention is called to the above mentioned circular and the rules dated the 9th August 1911 and published in the Official Gazette of the 15th August for controlling the movements of natives in the Protectorate.

Labour Agents should be advised of these rules before a permit is issued to recruit labour.

By order,

For A.C. Chief Secretary.

To Provincial Commissioners,
a Officer-in-Charge, N. F. D.,
Mapeait.

Nairobi.

March, 16th, 1912.

Representations have from time to time been made by Provincial Commissioners that the law relating to the recruitment of labour requires amending, and it appears that the provisions of the Master and Servants Ordinance 1910 in so far as they relate to labour agents are unsatisfactory. The question has been referred to the Hon'ble Crown Advocate who suggests that the best method of dealing with the matter would be to enact an Ordinance repealing all the Sections of the Master and Servants Ordinance relating to labour agents and substituting therefor other provisions.

As it is unnecessary to require persons to obtain a permit to recruit labour from amongst natives who have left their reserves, it is proposed that any new law should regulate only the recruitment of natives in Reserves and Closed Districts.

I should be glad to receive suggestions from Provincial Commissioners as to the provisions which it is desired should be inserted in the law in order to issue the necessary instructions to the Hon'ble Crown Advocate to draft a Bill for an Ordinance dealing with the matter.

Acting Chief Secretary.

The Secretary

Government of India

Labour for Government Requirements.

As it is understood that on certain occasions difficulty has been experienced in obtaining labour for Government requirements of real urgency His Excellency thinks it desirable that his views on the subject should be generally known to Administrative Officers.

1. He is entirely adverse to pressure being put upon natives to work for Government but he recognizes that in certain cases it may be absolutely necessary to prevent the administration of a District coming to a standstill, which would be contrary to the interests of all its inhabitants. In such cases it would be justifiable to inform the chiefs of the requirements of Government and warn them that they must be met.

2. In regard to the real urgency of work to be performed within a District by natives of that District the District Commissioner will be the judge. Similarly if the work lies within the Province but outside the District where the natives required reside, the Provincial Commissioner will decide. In other cases, i.e. where labour is required for another Province, the plea of "real urgency" cannot be admitted except with His Excellency's special sanction on each occasion.

SD/- W. J. MONSON,

for Chief Secretary.

S. 3585.

CIRCULAR NO. 25.

Nairobi, March, 3rd, 1913.

Recruitment of Labour, Kenya Province.

All persons, native or non-native, sent to Kenya Province to recruit labour for the business of their employers should be furnished with (a) credentials which will enable such persons to register labour for their employers (b) money for registration, postage for porters engaged, and medical examination fees.

2. Heads of Departments are requested to pay particular attention to provisions of subsection (a) above. As regards (b), advances to properly credited agents of the Government may be made from station cash.

SD/- W. J. Lennox,
for the Secretary.

Nairobi, March, 17th, 1913.

Labour for Government Requirements.

As it is understood that on certain occasions difficulty has been experienced in obtaining labour for Government requirements of real urgency His Excellency thinks it desirable that his views on the subject should be generally known to Administrative Officers.

2. He is entirely adverse to pressure being put upon natives to work for Government but he recognizes that in certain cases it may be absolutely necessary to prevent the administration of a District coming to a standstill, which would be contrary to the interests of all its inhabitants. In such cases it would be justifiable to inform the chiefs of the requirements of Governments and warn them that they must be met.

3. In regard to the real urgency of work to be performed within a District by natives of that District the District Commissioner will be the judge. Similarly, if the work lies within the Province but outside the District where the natives required reside, the Provincial Commissioner will decide. In other cases, i.e. where labour is required for another Province, the plea of "real urgency" cannot be admitted except with His Excellency's special sanction on each occasion.

SD/- W. J. MONSON,
for Chief Secretary.

No. B. 3585.

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CIRCULAR NO. 89.

The Secretariat,
Nairobi, March, 29th, 1913.

Recruitment of Labour.

The provisions of this office Circular No. 25 of the 3rd of March, 1913, are hereby extended to the Nyanza Province.

SD/- W. J. MONSON,

FOR CHIEF SECRETARY.

Nairobi, March, 16th, 1914.

METHODS OF RECRUITING LABOUR.

His Excellency considers that much room for improvement exists in the present methods of recruiting labour and approves generally of the line of action suggested in paragraph 82 of the Report of the Native Labour Commission. He regards it of the utmost importance that all officers entrusted with duties of native administration should impress upon the people the desire of the Government that their young men should go out to work and should keep the fact always prominently before them. They should not only be told that it is His Excellency's desire that they should supply as large and regular a labour force as possible for outside employment, but the advantages accruing therefrom should also be pointed out to them and particulars given of the steps which have been taken to ensure the health and comfort of labourers at their work.

2. His Excellency would also be glad to receive your views on the establishment of Labour Camps as recommended by the Commission.

SD/- J. G. BOWRING,
CHIEF SECRETARY.

To All P. Cs.

April 15th, 1914.

Labour for Government Departments.

It appears that in certain cases labour has been recruited for Government Departments at lower rates than those ruling in the districts where it is employed and that discontent has resulted in consequence. His Excellency has accordingly directed that, when Provincial Commissioners are requested to obtain labour for Government Departments, they and not the Head of the Department concerned, should fix the wages to be paid, having due regard to those given by farmers for labour of a like description in similar neighbourhoods. When he has no data on which to base his computation the Provincial Commissioner must use his discretion.

SD/- C. G. BOWLING,

Chief Secretary to the
Government.

CIRCULAR NO. 42.

PROCESSED BY THE

12th, 1944.

His Excellency has directed that unless it is specifically stated in the contract document that the payment of a labourer shall commence from a specified date he shall be entitled to wages as from the day on which he is signed on by the recruiting agent.

SD/- W. J. Monson,

For Chief Secretary.

Provincial Commissioners and Officer-in-Charge, Masei reserves.

THE SECRETARIAT,

Nairobi,

February, 13th, 1915.

Native Labour.

1. The following procedure should be followed in returning native labourers recruited from a distance to their homes.
2. Officers in charge of labour will be responsible for seeing that men are not sent by train unless they are fit to travel.
3. All labourers, or batches of men considered fit to travel should be accompanied by a nominal roll to which should be attached a statement showing the number of days rations supplied. They should always be given sufficient cooked food for the journey. Paysheets should also be sent showing the amount due to each man.
4. Each labourer, who though considered fit to travel requires special treatment or care on arrival, should be accompanied by a certificate to that effect.
5. Due notice should be given to the Administrative authorities at the terminal station of the despatch of labourers, making mention of any who will require special care in accordance with the foregoing paragraph. The Traffic Manager, Nairobi should also be advised of the departure of trains carrying labourers.
6. The Railway authorities should advise the

terminal station of any considerable delay in the arrival of these batches of labourers.

When these large batches of labourers are sent by train it is desirable that they should be accompanied by a European Officer.

8. A type of third class carriage providing latrine accommodation is much needed and will be provided by the Railway authorities when they are in a position to do so. Pending the provision of such carriages they should instruct station masters to allow labourers travelling by train reasonable facilities for leaving their carriages at stations en route. In cases where on arrival at the terminal station it becomes evident that such reasonable facilities have been withheld the matter should be reported and enquiry made.

9. Labourers should not be sent from terminal stations to their homes until certified fit by a Medical Officer.

SD/- W. J. MONSON.

FOR CHIEF SECRETARY.

terminal station of any considerable delay in the arrival of trains containing labourers.

7. When very long distances are to be sent by train it is desirable that they should be accompanied by a European Officer.

8. A type of third class carriage providing better accommodation is much needed and will be provided by the railway authorities when they are in a position to do so. Pending the provision of such carriages they should instruct station masters to allow labourers travelling by train reasonable facilities for leaving their carriages at stations en route. In cases where on arrival at the terminal station it becomes evident that such reasonable facilities have been withheld the matter should be reported and enquiry made.

9. Labourers should not be sent from terminal stations to their homes until certified fit by a Medical Officer.

SD/- W. J. MONSON,

FOR CHIEF SECRETARY.

S. 18415/20.

CIRCULAR NO. 10.

THE SECRETARIAT.

Nairobi, December 30th, 1915.

Labour for Government Departments.

His Excellency has approved the recruitment of labour for Government Departments by the Officer in Charge of the Carrier Corps.

2. That Officer is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements and will address you in due course on the subject.

SD/- W. J. MONSON,

FOR CHIEF SECRETARY.

CIRCULAR NO. 13.

THE SECRETARIAT,

Nairobi,

February, 26th, 1917.

REQUIREMENTS.

The attached Form I is transmitted for completion as far as it concerns your Provinces Department

at your early convenience.

Returns under columns A and B should be estimated as laid down in annexure II.

SD/- W. J. MURPHY,

for CHIEF SECRETARY.

THE SECRETARY,

Nairobi.

March, 9th, 1917.

LABOUR REQUIREMENTS.

With reference to Secretariat Circular No. 13 of 26th February, 1917, the following correction should be made in the schedule attached thereto, Note A., lines 1 and 2.

"..... the total native population of a District should be estimated at three persons per sq. mi."

SD/- W. J. MASON.

For CHIEF SECRETARY.

S. No. 12821.

Nairobi,

Circular No. 4.

15th January, 1919.

RECRUITMENT OF NATIVE LABOUR.

His Excellency the Acting Governor has, for some time, had under his consideration the general position concerning the normal supply of labour to meet the requirements of Government Departments and private employers.

It is noticeable that, in a constantly increasing number of districts, the normal supply of labour for the past few years has been insufficient to meet the requirements of the Government Departments and private employers. This is due to the fact that the normal increase does not keep pace with the demand. In many districts, however, this deficiency has been produced considerably by the large number of men who have been recruited for military requirements. It is, however, to be noted that, in the event of the cessation of these military requirements, it is probable that the normal supply of labour for the various districts will be restored to its normal level.

The problem which confronts both the Administration and the people is to arrive at a reasonable and practical method of influencing the native population that the normal supply of labour may be increased to such an extent that the supply to the limit of the requirements may be brought to a normal level with the demand.

It is fully recognized that, in the future, the only way to put on a permanent and satisfactory basis the normal supply of labour is to influence the natives themselves in the way of increasing their own means of livelihood. It is, however, to be noted that there will be an incentive to have their resources so used that they will be able to work for wages.

To achieve this, every endeavour should consistently be made to get the people to improve their mode of living. The acquiring of improved tools, the use of labour in the construction of better habitations and any other matters which may improve their wants should be encouraged in every way possible.

Other matters are the gradual introduction of the payment for services by means of cash and also the cash payment of taxes levied by native courts.

For various reasons, the general position with regard to the labour supply in this country has generally been unsatisfactory, some of the reasons being uncertainty of supply, unreliability of the performance of contracts and the tendency to short periods of service. From time to time attempts have been made to deal with the situation created, and as a result various orders have emanated from Government on the subject. The invariable instruction contained in each of these orders has been to the effect that officers are to influence rather than to force the natives to leave their districts to go out into the labour fields. In certain cases, however, it has been found that the requirements of Public Departments, His Excellency has laid down that District Officers are to procure the necessary labour for urgent public works. In the latter case, the District Commissioners have usually called upon the Chiefs and Headmen to find the men required. There is considerable reason to believe that the Chiefs have frequently resorted to illegal measures to procure the full numbers of men asked for, and thereby have caused extreme resentment amongst the people and the creation of a barrier of distrust between the people and their local heads and the Government.

5. Apart from the Native Followers Recruitment Ordinance, as now amended, there exists no legal machinery in this Protectorate providing for compulsory labour of any description except we include the limited powers conferred upon Chiefs under the Roads in Native Reserves Ordinance, 1910 and the Native Authorities Ordinance, 1912 and any amendments thereof. These powers, however, refer to work in the Reserves and for the native communities themselves or for making provision in the case of famine, and therefore hardly come within the category of labour for the Government.

Circular:
No. 4/1.

533

Native Labour for Government Requirements.

His Excellency the Governor is given a understanding of the consequence of the instructions contained in Circular No. 4 of the 18th January last, and the Administration have intimated that the requirements will be unobtainable. Officers have asked that such parts of the circular as deal with prohibition of obtaining labour through the medium of Chiefs and Headmen should be cancelled and that the old system under which Provincial Commissioners ordered Chiefs, etc., to procure labour required by Government be returned to.

2. His Excellency learns as a consequence of the very unsatisfactory position that Provincial Commissioners were placed in connection with the obtaining of native labour, it was considered advisable to approach the Secretary of State with a view to learning whether he would sanction the introduction of legislation providing for some measure of obligation in respect of native labour for Government departments, the intention being to place such requirement on a definite legal basis. Officers are aware of the nature of the reply received from the Secretary of State.

3. The objections of the Secretary of State are, of course, confined to compulsory recruitment. His Excellency feels sure that officers will fully appreciate the reasons for such objections. He, however, feels equally certain that officers in charge of Native Districts will be equal to the task of finding methods of a nature consonant with the ideas of the British Government, which will be effective in obtaining the desired end.

4. His Excellency wishes to suggest that efforts on the following lines may result in achieving some success in the direction required :-

(i) For officers to hold meetings as frequently as possible with the Chiefs, Headmen and Elders and to impress on them the absolute necessity for insisting upon their young men to go out to work.

(ii) To inform them that now the German War is over, the Government has no desire to continue any system of compulsory service, but that such feeling on the part of the Government does not mean that the people are not to go out to work. The Government, therefore, looks to the Elders as a body to send out their sons to work and to the Chiefs and Headmen to see that such young men as live in the Reserve are not allowed to remain therein idleness.

(iii) The Chiefs, etc., to be informed that the Government looks upon a free flow of labour from the Reserves as one of the essentials in fact as the collection of

connection

a well ordered

is quite

essential

revenue and the maintenance of peace and order. It is the duty of the Native populations to contribute in this connection to meet the requirements of both Government Departments and private individuals and firm who form so important a factor in the development of this country.

(v) The Chiefs, etc., should be reminded that unless and until the labour supply becomes more automatic, there will always exist the necessity for worrying them on the subject.

The Chiefs and Elders must be brought to realize that the more their people work for wages the more the Reserves will benefit.

Quite recently, the Secretary of State was asked if it would be proper to consider proposals for legislation, providing for some measure of obligation in respect of native labour required for public departments, so that a legal procedure might be prescribed for the guidance of District Commissioners, in obtaining such labour. The Secretary of State is, however, unable to approve of such legislation and has directed that compulsory labour must cease.

6. From this date, therefore, all previous circulars and instructions regarding the procuring of labour for public departments are cancelled, and the following substituted therefor:—

The Head of a Department requiring labour will make his own arrangements to procure it. He should, if he so wishes, notify a District Commissioner of his requirements, and the District Commissioner should, on receipt of such notification, publish the same in the District through the medium of the local authorities. The Head of a Department should state the nature of the work and when to be performed, rate of wages offered, nature and other terms of service. The District Commissioner should, when necessary, advise the Department concerning the local rate of wages for the particular class of work.

7. Accepting the general principle that industrious habits are to be inculcated at home, it is anticipated that should the Native Authorities persevere in training their young men and not allowed to continue an idle life in the Reserves, they will come into existence amongst many of the young men a desire to go out into the labour fields beyond and so by these means the general development of the reserves will be benefited, by a constantly increasing labour supply.

8. It is hoped at an early date to institute a system of regular inspection of labour camps and by such means it is hoped that any cause of a servile complaint by natives engaged in labour will be brought to the notice of the employer with a beneficial result on the attitude of natives generally to labour.

THE RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

9. Any employer of labour or approved (licensed) recruiter (Labour Agent) should have access to any open district in the Protectorate. No letter or permit beyond the Labour Agent's licence should be issued. Provincial and District Authorities will assist with advice and information as to the locations where labour may be obtained but no letters or permits, or other Native Authorities should be issued. Native Authorities are not to be requested by the Administration to recruit under this head.

10. Should the Government mean to any time a letter of introduction to any particular employer of labour such introduction is not to be taken so mean that an officer is to do anything more than give any information he can as to where inquiries may be available without any guarantee that they will be obtained. Any other courtesy that may be in his power should be exercised.

J. W. BARTH,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To all Provincial Commissioners
Heads of Departments

Circular.
No. 4/1.

Native

His Excellency wishes to be understood that as a consequence of the survey in Government Circular No. 4 of the 18th January last, certain officers of the Native Administration have intimated that native labour to meet local requirements will be unobtainable, and in certain instances officers have asked that such parts of the circular as deal with prohibition of obtaining labour through the medium of Chiefs and Headmen should be cancelled and that the old system under which Provincial Commissioners ordered Chiefs, etc., to secure labour for Government be returned to.

1. His Excellency is of the opinion that in view of the unsatisfactory position that District Commissioners were placed in connection with the obtaining of native labour, it was considered advisable to approach the Secretary of State with a view to learning whether he would sanction the introduction of legislation providing for some measure of obligation in respect of native labour for Government departments, the intention being to place such requirement on a definite legal basis. Officers are aware of the nature of the reply received from the Secretary of State.

2. The objections of the Secretary of State are, of course, confined to compulsory recruitment. His Excellency feels sure that Officers will fully appreciate the reasons for such objections. He, however, feels equally certain that officers in charge of Native Districts will be equal to the task of finding methods of a nature consonant with the ideas of the British Government, which will be effective in obtaining the desired end.

3. His Excellency wishes to suggest that efforts on the following lines may result in achieving some success in the direction required:-

- (i) For officers to hold meetings as frequently as possible with the Chiefs, Headmen and Elders and to impress on them the absolute necessity for insisting upon their young men to go out to work.
- (ii) To inform them that now the German War is over, the Government has no desire to continue any system of compulsory service, but that such feeling on the part of the Government does not mean that the people are not to go out to work. The Government, therefore, looks to the Elders as a body to send out their sons to work and to the Chiefs and Headmen to see that such young men as live in the Reserve are not allowed to remain there in idleness.
- (iii) The Chiefs, etc., to be informed that the Government looks upon a free flow of labour from the Reserves as one of the essentials in fact of the collection of revenue and the maintenance of peace and order. They should also be informed that as regards labour, it is the duty of the native populations to contribute in this connection to meet the requirements of both Government Departments and private individuals and firms who form so important a factor in the development of this country.
- (iv) The Chiefs, etc., should be reminded that unless and until the labour supply becomes more automatic, there will always exist the necessity for worrying them on the subject. The Chiefs and Elders must be brought to realize that the more their people work for wages the more the Reserves will benefit.

connection
well ordered
entirely
equal

The Chiefs and Elders must constantly remind their young men that their young men should be present at all meetings, or if preferred, they should be present at all white meetings, and be informed of the important white things they have to go out to work and that they must not remain in idleness in the bush.

5. His Excellency will be much obliged if all officers concerned will do everything possible to bring the natives generally to realize that it is in their own interests to have the country developed, and that without development the natives themselves will be losers equally with their people.

6. With reference to a state of affairs which His Excellency understands certain officers have reported, viz. that officers in their own districts cannot obtain native carriers, &c., for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary services in the districts it is felt that the position, where necessary, should be rectified by means of the personal influence of the particular officer concerned. Under any circumstances the efficient conduct of the local administration is a matter that the local natives must assist in and officers as far as necessary, will be justified in using reasonable pressure as before in this connection. It is possible that the sanction accorded sometime ago whereby officers were authorized to engage permanent men under the Vote "Transport, Local Travelling" so that there may at all times be a certain number of men kept at stations who, supplemented when necessary by either Station Hoods or casual labour, would allow for touring by officers, should, if availed of, meet the difficulty referred to in this connection.

7. Finally, His Excellency wishes to make it clear that pending the formation of proper organization whereby a steady flow of labour may be forthcoming, equally for Government and private work, he himself will accept responsibility for any necessary action taken by officers in their districts, through Native Chiefs, for the production of essential local labour.

SD/- John A. Sedgwick,
Chief Native Commissioner.

Nairobi,
24th February, 1919.

No. 3/2/19.

All B. Co.

For your information & guidance.

SD/- F. Traill,
Provincial Commissioner.

24/2/19.

Nairobi,

23rd October, 1919.

NATIVE LABOUR REQUIRED FOR NON-NATIVE FARMS
AND OTHER PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS.

It appears to be still considerable shortage of labour in certain areas due to the reluctance of the natives to come out into the labour field; as it is the wish of Government that they should do so, His Excellency desires once again to bring the matter to the notice of Provincial and District Commissioners, and at the same time to state that he sincerely hopes that by an insistent advocacy of the Government's wishes in this connection an increasing supply of labour will result.

His Excellency trusts that those officers who are in charge of areas in which labour supply districts are defined will endeavour to induce an augmentation of the supply of labour for the various farms and plantations in the Protectorate, and he feels assured that all officers will agree that the larger and more continuous the flow of labour from the reserves the more satisfactory will be the results as between the native people and the employers and between the latter and the Government.

For an increased supply of labour cannot be too frequently before the various native people and they be too often reminded that it is their duty to see that their young men become employed and do not remain idle for the greater part of the year. It is also to be remembered that the Government in order to help all native labourers while out of their reserves under supervision, and the conditions of their employment regularly inspected.

In the continuation of previous communications on this important subject, His Excellency desires to reiterate again of his wishes and to add further instructions as follows:-

- (1) All Government officials in charge of native areas must exercise every possible lawful influence to induce well-bodied male natives to go into the labour field. Areas farms as situated in the vicinity of a native village, women and children should be encouraged to go out for such labour as they can perform.
- (2) Native Chiefs and Elders must at all times render all possible lawful assistance on the foregoing lines. They should be repeatedly reminded that it is part of their duty to advise and encourage all unemployed young men in the areas under their jurisdiction to go out and work on plantations. They should be encouraged to visit plantations where their people are employed.
- (3) District Commissioners will keep a record of the names of those Chiefs and Headmen who are helpful and of those who are not helpful and will make reports to me from time to time for the information of His Excellency. The nature of these reports will be communicated to the Chiefs. In cases where there is evidence that any Government Headman is impervious to

His Excellency's wishes the fact should be reported
to me for His Excellency's information together with
my recommendation.

... by the native authorities. At
labour is offered, nature of work and rates of pay
must be explained. District Commissioners will
invite employers or their agents to attend such
meetings.

(5) Employers or their agents requiring native
labour will be invited and encouraged to enter freely
any Native Reserve and there get in touch with the
chiefs, headmen and Natives.

(6) Requirements of native labour for Government
departments should be met as far as possible from
the more remote areas which do not at present supply
an appreciable number of men for labour on plantations.

5. His Excellency instructs me to state that constant
endeavour will be made by this Government to obtain
labour from the adjacent Conquered Territory in order that
the supply of native labour in this country may be augmented.
The Native Authorities might be informed of this and it be
pointed out to them that should any considerable number of
natives be so introduced into this country it will probably
mean less money going into our native districts.

6. It is hoped that the Resident Natives Ordinance, 1918,
and the Native Registration Ordinance, 1915, will soon
become operative. These provisions of these Ordinances
should help to ~~improve~~ the position.

7. Should the labour difficulties continue it may be
necessary to bring in other and special measures to meet
the case; it is hoped, however, that insistence on the
foregoing lines will have appreciable effect.

SD/- John Ainsworth,

CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

"A" 30 days' month thereafter on January 3rd
 till January 4th. If he leaves work on
 January 7th he leaves work: it would be
 impossible to assume that "A" intended to contract again
 on January 4th for a month's work; but if "A" in similar
 circumstances leaves work e. g. on January 11th, having
 worked on his card steadily to that date it may be so
 assumed unless other facts prove the contrary.

S. The matter of chief importance is to remember that
 each case must be judged by its merits.

Sd/- G. A. B. Smith 2013
 For ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

ESTIMATE OF LABOUR

The following figures of estimated Labour Requirements in the Protectorate have been compiled by the Native Affairs Department in conjunction with the Agricultural Department and various District Officers and with the assistance of a number of employers of Labour.

1. The requirements refer to workers needed for a full twelve month and, as only a small proportion of natives is in regular and continuous employment for that period, it is assumed that some 192,500 natives would be affected, if the supply covered the demands already mentioned.

2. The Schedule does not include figures dealing with the King's African Rifles.

European Development of Crops and Number of Stock with Estimated Labour Requirements for Dealing with Same.

Final estimate of acreage and number of stock from Schedule 2	Number of men required per 100 acres, per 100 head stock, per 1,000 head Sheep	Total daily average adult male labour required	Estimate of labour required for other private purposes, in addition to that required for acreage and stock as already stated
BE ... 22,000	35	7,700	Kisumu 1,421
... 30,000	(D 12,490) (P 17,510)	(3,372) (4,522)	Ulu 1,421
... 15,500	Nil at present	Nil	Kaji 1,421
... 800	24	192	Murubi 1,421
... 10,500	22	2,310	Naivasha 1,100
... 10,000	35	3,500	Ragwind 1,100
... 30,000	24	7,200	Eldoret 212
... 2,000	26	520	M. M. M. (Island) 1,000
... 350	50	175	Nyeri 2,000
... 1,000	10	100	
... 1,000	25	250	TOTAL EMPLOYMENTS, DAILY AVERAGE ADULT MALES
... 100	10	10	
... 1,500	15	225	GOVT. DEPT. (RETURNS) 18,500
... 1,200	1 man to 3 mules	400	PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT 18,500
... 1,800	1 man to 2 horses	900	ACREAGE AND STOCK 18,500
... 6,000	7	420	ESTIMATED ALL OTHER 20,000
... 55,000	3	165	PRIVATE EMPLOYMENTS 20,000
... 120,000	6	7,200	
		TOTAL 38,380	APPROXIMATE TOTAL 77,000

* D in process of development.

ESTIMATE OF POTENTIAL LABOUR SUPPLY

The following estimates of the total population of the Province for the years of 1911 and 1912 have been arrived at on the basis of the 1906 census figures.

On a basis of three natives to every hut. The population in the Province is calculated at 47%, and 30% of this number are regarded as between 16 and 30 years of ages. Deductions of 10% for "Rejects" and 3% for "Natives engaged in trade and other occupations" have also been effected from the proportion of males between the ages named before the figures given below have been arrived at. It must be understood that these estimates are merely approximate and that machinery for securing accurate assessment is not yet available.

A. Tribes already supplying the bulk of labour.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	MALES 16-30 YEARS.	PROVINCIAL TOTAL.
NYANZA	Kisumu	37,112	549,804
	N. Kavirondo	46,843	
	S. Kavirondo	35,803	
UKAMBA	Kyamba	48,942	15,342
KENYA	Fort Hall	7,238	49,902
	Nyore	42,664	
SEYDIK	Tala	3,841	3,841
	TOTAL A		185,455

B. Tribes which are gradually coming to the labour field.

NYANZA	Luhwa	8,020	12,955
	Nandi	4,935	
UKAMBA	Machakos, Kitui & Akamba	28,445	28,445
KENYA	Meru	19,381	37,167
	Embu & Chuka	17,786	
SEYDIK	Nyika & Swahili	16,864	16,864
NAIVASSA	Kamasia & Elgeyo	7,198	7,198
TOTAL B		102,629	
TOTAL A (above)		185,455	
TOTAL A & B		288,114	
TOWNS		17,000	
TOTAL A B & TOWNS		305,614	

	TOTAL B ...	102,629	
	TOTAL A (above)	185,485	
	TOTAL A & B ...	288,114	
	TOWNS ...	17,500	
	TOTAL A B & TOWNS ...	305,614	

C.—Tribes not available for labour field.

NEIVAMBA	Masai ...	5,182	
	Snk and Turkhana	8,636	13,818
N. E. D.		3,570	9,870
JUBALAND		4,317	4,317
TANALAND		4,565	4,565
	TOTAL C	22,070	
	TOTAL A & B ...	288,114	
	TOTAL A, B & C ...	320,684	
	• TOWNS	17,500	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	338,184	

* NOTE.—TOWNS Approximately 80% of population estimates as males
males estimated as 16—30.

60
28751

TELEGRAM from the Officer Administering the

Gen

for the Colonies

Sent 9th June

(Received Colonial Office 8.20 a.m. 10th June 1920)

M. J. P.

301 June 9th Your telegram 27th May
Thomas award confirmed discharged December 20th
1917.

ENDING

RECEIVED

BOMBIER

1973

URGENT - MILITARY - COMMUNICATIONS - SECTION
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

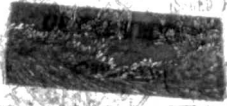
504 ... AVE

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TELEGRAM

REPLIES SHOULD BE ORDERED

Via airtel



513

NA 122 0 WAGROSE 12 2 0 GOVT

CHAPERON LN

301 JEWELRY UNFURROWED THOMAS AWARD

CONFIRMED DEBCHARGED BAZENAS TUXEREDDO

BOWR PNC

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51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

CO. 533
233

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on the back of this card. Do not use for other purposes.
Official Business - Penalties for Private Use

DRAFT.

Sec.
to P.P.

Amend
35554

MINUTE.

- Mr. Curme 14.6.20
- Mr. Ina ching 15/6/20
- Mr.
- Mr. Grindin
- Mr. H. Laidford
- Sir H. Reed
- Sir G. Wilson
- Col. Amery
- Lord Milner

Copy sent 860 21 June 20

Copy of this draft. of P.P. letter
in 25726/20, and of our letter
P.P. in 22687/20 L.O.C. 17

[26773/20]

[Signature]
Sir
June 1920

I am able to send the receipt of
your letter of N^o 2 P.P. 12,333. After
20th of May and to request you to
inform the M of P. that the
of the P.P. has reported by
telegram, that ex Capt. G Thomas
was discharged from the P.A. but
had Corps in the 20th of Decem to
1917 and not the 29th of Novem to
1917, as stated in your letter.

The case would appear
to be similar to that of Mr. B. Rogers
late Sergt. P.A. but Lab. Corps in
and was the subject of your letter N^o 2 P.P. 13,070

533
233

of the 2nd of May of the letter from this
Dept. N° 22 6 27/30 of the 14th of May.
and which will be glad therefore, if
the Thomas case can be dealt with

in accordance with the terms of the
letter from this Dept. N° 92 45/30

of the 20th of March viz that the
M.P. will consider the case ^{in a matter} subject

to the Mil. Peace Commission. Payment of
the amount of pension payable and
direct ~~benefit~~ ^{benefit} issue to recover for the

cash entry contained in E.A., at ^{that time} the
the same time informing this

Dept. of the instructions viz. advise that

the local authorities in E.A. may
be notified of these

H. J. HEALING

C O
25
REL

TELEGRAM from the Officer Administering the Government
of the East African Protectorate to the Secretary of State

Sent 9th June 1920.

(Received Colonial Office 8.20 a.m. 10th June 1920.)

MO/25727

302. June 9th. Your telegram 27th May Leblanc

award confirmed discharged May 20th 1919.

LE HAN

THE NUMBER OF WORDS IN
THIS MESSAGE IS FIVE FROM
THE NUMBER OF LETTERS IN
A SENTENCE

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UNRECORDED. BE *

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CONFIRMED DE CHARGED MARSHALL YVESPOH *



The terms of the letter from this
Dept. No. 9248/20 of the 10th of
March, viz. that the M.F.S. will
consider the case from its receipt
submit the Mil. Pensions Comm. Director
of the whole amount of pension payable
and direct him to recover from the
local authority concerned in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} way with
the same time informing the Dept
of the instructions, in order that the
local authorities in E.A. may be
notified of them

(Signed) H. J. READ