

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NATHONI, 1/22 W. BRITISH EAST AFRICA

October 31st 1913.

Sir,

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I have the honour to refer to your despatch No.127 of the 17th of February on the subject of the development of Jubaland. I have thought it advisable to defer my reply pending the result of enquiries regarding the various points raised.

- 2. With regard to paragraph 3 of your despatch. I venture to observe that the statement that the small cultivator is not encouraged is hardly correct. During the past year some 400 families. From Italian territory have stated in the Province. I understand moreover that there is plenty of accommodation for this class as well as for the capitalist and I hope it may shortly be possible to indicate the situations which each may most advantageously occupy.
- 3. As regards paragraph 5, I do not consider it would be feasible to supplement the local labour supply by drafts from up-country tribes, and neither practicable nordesirable to transplant them in large bodies into specially selected reserves. It can hardly be said that the Wakikuyu come into the Juba valley as those who work there

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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SECRETARY OF STATE DOT THE COLONIES.

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are recruited in the ordinary manner in Nairobi and conveyed by rail and sea to their destination. Oreover the demands which are already being made upon this tribe are very considerable and the available supply is at present insufficient. A further point is that the Wakikuyu, in common with other up-country tribes, are pagans and their introduction would very probably be productive of friction as the inhabitants of Jubaland are Mahamedans and inclined to be fanatical in the practice of their religion.

4. As regards the Wa-Girisma, they are as yet so little in touch with the administration and so adverse to taking up any form of work, that some time must elapse before they can be persuaded to make themselves really useful even in the vicinity of their own district. As a matter of fact, I think it quite possible that Somaliland may eventually prove to be the best source of supply for labour in Jubaland, and I feel that the Government should not commit itself to any immediate steps with the object of increasing the numbers of that labouring community until the results of the recently arranged experiment with Somali indentured labour are fully ascertained.

5. I am convinced that, until the question of the administration of the Somali tribes is finally decided, it would be most premature to exercise pressure to ensure the more rapid development of the Jubaland Province. The political situation is not very satisfactory at present, and the nomal tribes

tribes of Somalis can hardly be said to be under effective control. I see no objection to the alientation of any existing surveyed farms and I have issued instructions accordingly, but I am strongly opposed to inviting attention as yet to the commercial potentialities of the Province.

6. I have, however, recently been furnished with a report by Mr.Blain, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, dealing inter alia with the question of irrigation. The Director of Public Works has just returned from leave, and I am instructing him to proceed to Jubaland at the earliest opportunity and fermiliate some definite basis for the future programse of irrigation both for the planter and the native. Meanwhile I propose to insert in the araft Estimates for 1914-15 provision for certain works of improvement at and between Kismayu and Gobwen.

I have the honour to be,

Your humble, abedient servent,

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