

Gen 15-219 East

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DRAFT East No. 4444

Gen Sir H. Balfour

8 May 1894.

Sir,

- MINUTE.
 Dec 21/94
 Mr. Bottomley 7/1/94
 Mr. Read
 Sir G. Fiddes.
 Sir H. Just.
 Sir J. Anderson.
 Lord Emmott.
 Mr. Harcourt.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 316 of the 3rd of April respecting the Lumbwa & Solok reserves, & to inform you that I accept your opinion that sufficient land has been reserved for the legitimate needs of these tribes.

2. At the same time I have to state that if

(3)

used by every native that has access to them,
the fruitful source of

(a) Quarrels and Cattle Thefts.

(b) the Spread of Disease.

I am not, as a consequence, in favour of their
use. It is much the better policy to encourage
the use of Salt ordinarily used by other cattle
owners.

(SD.) John Ainsworth.

Provincial Commissioner.

Kisumu.

30th March, 1914.

that the Native must necessarily be restricted in his pastoral tendencies. To such I distinctly state that the best interests of the Natives are studied when they are restricted in such inclinations and are practically compelled to take to mixed agriculture. Amongst all Native Tribes excessive pastoral proclivities more or less influence nomadic or unsettled conditions in their life. Such conditions can never make for advancement amongst Africans indeed, in the long run, they are generally their undoing.

I maintain most distinctly that in so far as the Tribes herein referred to are concerned, their very best interests will be served by holding to the policy of mixed Agriculture by limiting their pastoral proclivities and by closing down further discussion on questions concerning extension of grazing areas. My experience being that any discussion connected with the goodness, or the badness, or the sufficiency of grazing lands is never ending. No pastoral tribe in Africa was ever yet satisfied with any grazing area either chosen or given, and my firm conviction is that they never will be if left to believe that they can go on changing about.

The question of Salt Licks has been raised in this connection. It is a curious fact that practically all Salt Licks in East Africa are located on the borders of a country. It is an accepted fact that these licks are, owing to their being used

INCLOSURE

27 APR 14

In Despatch No. 314 of April 3rd 1914

Native Reserves for Lumbwa, Puret & Sotik.

Hon'ble Chief Secretary.

I am absolutely satisfied that as regards extent of area there is ample room for all these people in the areas now known as the Lumbwa, Puret and Sotik Reserves. The actual measurement of the Reserves has never yet been undertaken. I have, however, been over a good deal of the country at different times and have formed the opinion, based on considerable experience, that all the sections have ample land, indeed, if anything, more than they require.

The Lumbwa, Puret and Sotik Reserves constitute, in my opinion, one of the best areas for mixed Native Farming in the Protectorate; practically all the most favourable conditions exist and are well distributed. The trouble is that the natives generally prefer pastoral to arable land and are inclined to point out any arable land as being unsuitable to their requirements. Their great idea is to increase their live stock, and their energy in the way of cultivation dwindles as their wealth in cattle increases. Such people would willingly vacate any mixed farming area for one clear area of absolute grazing.

On first acquaintance with such questions as these it might possibly appear to some people as a gross piece of interference when we say

that

them to relinquish herd keeping for agricul-
ture and that the granting of additional
facilities for further indulgence in the
former occupation would be a great adminis-
trative mistake.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

Alonsoy Beyced.

GOVERNOR.

score. You will observe that he considers the areas now reserved for the Lumbwa, Buret and Sotik tribes to be amply sufficient for all their legitimate requirements.

for 6/30/13
 3. As I stated in my despatch No. 51 of the 27th January, 1913, I am not in favour of giving the African native land outside his reserve for any purpose and I deprecate in the strongest possible way the suggestion that his pernicious pastoral proclivities should be encouraged by the grant of any right for grazing purposes.

4. My policy is to discourage those proclivities by every legitimate means, not only because they are productive of nomadic tendencies but because they inculcate in the minds of the people a distaste for any settled industry, materially increase the difficulty of controlling them, and, as is the case at present with the Nandi, reduce them to a state of comparative impoverishment when periodical attacks of rinderpest decimate their herds.

5. I trust that you will accept my assurance that we shall be acting in the best interests of the people by inducing them

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

No. 314.

April 3rd, 1914.

15219

27 1914

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 369 of May 15th, 1913, respecting the Lumbwa and Sotik Reserves, the delay in replying to which is due, as I explained in my despatch No. 60 of January 19th, to the absence on leave of the Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza, whose views on the subject I was anxious to ascertain.

For 10074/13
 From Mr. Ainsworth
 30-3-1914
For 5569/14

2. I am now in possession of Mr. Ainsworth's opinion, a copy of which I attach. He is, as you are well aware, fully alive to the importance of protecting native interests and his conclusions, with which I am in complete agreement, are open to no suspicion on that

SCOT9.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
 LEWIS HARCOURT, P.C., M.P.,
 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
 DOWNING STREET,
 LONDON, S.W.

any difficulty I'd be pleased in his
way. Otherwise I agree that he has
already flocks head in too great
abundance.

Ch 5.5.74

E 6.5.74

A 6.5.74