

EAST AFR. PROT
1735

1735
REC
JAN 18

1916
16 Jan
East previous Paper

Death of D. Chayne
Mechanical Transport - from dysentery
at Kapado 9 Jan.
Report -

See Harper.

Pl. put up etc to Laice (? you
have stock drafts) ^{not suitable} 2002

Sp. to come up in Green
days time for monasa of
signifying from the King
and for modification in the
Press

Jan 11/16

Mr. Beckenley Ind
New Telegraph
we to assure you of his fine signifying
of the majority of the Queen in your papers
S. B. Co.

(No surmise of publication on this is a
book from... but all have...
should be noted up)

to the...
to the...
to the...

Next subsequent Paper

Lat. Boller.

All we have had from the Gov. is 6802/6
 - on which we wrote out for more info.
 I have looked through the "Leader" file since
 April 1st without finding anything. There are
 some gaps in the series, & I have not
 had time to go further back.

Communications are an important point. I think
 Major Wedgeford is very in earnest that the
 money for the building of the railway was raised
 - at all costs we didn't lose sight. The Port
 Hall railway - today nothing of it is left
 is very much in the future. Roads are called
 "trashes", but in the district, with much rain,
 they go to pieces at once in the wet season, and
 metalled roads are expensive.

The particulars are on p. 4 are those of the
 ordinary Crown lands Ord 2. The 3rd statement
 the top of p. 5 is I think accurate.
 Pp 5-6. £200 for 500 for a 2,800 acre farm
 would be exceptional. The usual price is 1/2
 acre - is £90 odd.

If there is an indication of difficulties
 arising before we get the Governor's report, we
 must get down to open a register of applications
 for the grant. I think we must wait.

Copy ✓

Downing Street

25th July, 1916.

My dear Baird,

Mr. Bonar Law has read Major Wedgwood's article which I now return. He sees no objection whatever to its being published, but he is unable to express any opinion upon it because, as I told you, he is still in communication with the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate as to the possibility of settling ex-service men on the land there.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) F.G.A. Butler.

Wedgwood has just turned
up from East Africa.

He has written attacked
article in favour of a

Land Settlement scheme

which seems to be favoured

by Sir Henry Wellfield & he

is anxious to publish it in

the Contemporary Review.

We hope it may have your
approval!

J. D.

19. 7. 16

W. B. Shaw.

Major Baird asked me
to show you this. Major
Wedgwood's scheme is
interesting and attract-
ive. I don't see why
he should not publish
it, but you can't very
well commit your ^{self} to
approval of it at present.

as you have asked for
my ~~views~~ ^{views} on the ~~matter~~ ^{idea}
I will ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~all~~ ^{all} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~present~~ ^{present}



Africa
not yet

20 7 6

Do you know the cost
anything this school?

Mr. Bonarhan

No. In Feb? last we heard from
the Gov. that the local War Council
advocated grants of land (free of
capital charges or stamp premiums, but
not of rent) to those who had been
fighting locally (6000/6). We asked the
Gov. for all sorts of details, in order to be
able to judge of the scheme, but we
have not had his reply. ~~20.7.16~~

year up to, say, seven years.

(see to below)

5. Such a memo. might with advantage be prepared and accompanied to me during the next few months, & I would suggest that when there appears to be a prospect of the early termination of hostilities large scale maps should be prepared showing the extent & situation of the Crown land which is available.

6. The memo should further indicate what expenditure of the Govt. on roads or railways to be required to render such lands ready available for settlement.

7. I have to add that it should be clearly understood that

6800/1916
C.M.
B-2
DRAFT

H.M.G. have not as yet arrived at any decision as to their policy in respect to this question, and should remain as to land grants to those who have taken part in the campaign gain credence in the authorities it would probably be well that the points in this respect they should be officially stated.

(Signed) A. DONALD LAW.

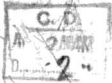
2. It is impossible at present to arrive at any decision as to the policy which should be adopted with regard to this question.

I have the doubt whether you entertain as to whether any scheme for making free ports of land in E. Africa could be restricted to those who have taken part in the E. African campaign.

3. For the present it will be sufficient if you will cause a memorandum to be prepared setting out

in detail the amount of available land in the Protectorate.

of the ~~land's~~ ^{land's} situation; the amount of capital estimated to be required for the purchase ~~and development~~ ^{and development} of the estate, including the building of a house, purchase of stock, equipment, implements etc. The memo should also state what area of land would be required for the successful cultivation of likely crops, the ~~totality~~ ^{totality} of suitable land for such purposes and its accessibility, and also show what return on capital is ~~to be~~ ^{to be} expected from the ~~land~~ ^{land} and ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~amount~~ ^{amount}.



Gov. 6808/1916
CAR

115

2 March 1916

DRAFT

Conf:
Mr. W. C. Belknap

- Mr. Harp... 29.2.1916
- Mr. D... 2.16
- Mr. ... 29.2.16
- Mr. ... 3/16
- Mr. ...
- Mr. G. Fiddes, 2/3
- Mr. H. ...
- Mr. J. Anderson,
- Mr. St. ...
- Mr. ...

Sir

I have the honor to
ack the receipt of your
confidential despatch,
of the 8th January
on the subject of the
proposals that free
lands of land in West
Africa should be made
at the conclusion of the
war to such soldiers
and volunteers as have
taken part in the local
hostilities - I may desire
to accept themselves of
such grants

Copy to ...

Mr. St. ...
with ...

putting the scheme into operation, (2) that there are already available for European settlement in British East Africa a considerable number of farms which would only require to be re-surveyed into smaller blocks before being offered for allotment and (3) that as the proposed leases would be drawn from many parts of the Empire a great Imperial purpose would be served by focussing such widespread attention on the Territory

the native mind of the utilization of African troops against Europeans and of the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces at the conclusion of hostilities. It is understood that the African troops engaged have proved themselves to be in no way inferior to those of other coloured races and on occasions even vastly superior to some of the other units of the Force, facts which they will not be slow to realise. It is therefore a new phase in the development and progress of Eastern Africa will arise and will require to be handled with the greatest care and tact and it is believed that a European settlement would do much to solve the problem of native administration under the conditions.

Of secondary importance only is the necessity for substituting British for German methods of administration and colonization in any portions of German East Africa which may come under British rule, and of checking with the least possible delay any attempts to sow seeds of discontent amongst the natives.

The War Council realize that there may be a number of practical difficulties in giving effect to their recommendation but they consider that these difficulties are not insuperable and would suggest that, if their scheme be favourably entertained by the Home authorities, a special commission be appointed to go into matters of detail.

In the meantime they wish to point out (1) that the resultant cost would more than cover the additional cost of administration and the cost of

In Despatch No. 4 of 8th June 1916

Confidential

68-3
REC
RECEIVED
JUN 16 1916

MEMORANDUM

The Governor's War Council, after considering the probable effects of the military operations in the East African theatre of the war, are unanimously of opinion that the situation at the close of hostilities will be such as to render necessary very special measures

their objects (1) the future security of the German Protectorates in the areas affected i.e. the German Protectorates between the Zambezi and the Russian Frontier and between the Indian Ocean and the Congo border comprising the territories now known as Northern Rhodesia, the Nyasaland, British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and German East Africa, and (2) the substitution of British for German influence where the latter at present predominates.

They consider that these objects would most readily be achieved by the adoption of a policy of direct settlement by subjects of the British Empire and suggest that His Excellency urge upon the Home Government the desirability of granting to each British volunteer or soldier taking part in the East African campaign a block of land not exceeding 500 acres agricultural or 1,000 acres pastoral within the area specified above. They further suggest that the land be granted on a 999 years lease at an initial rental of 10 cents per acre but without any capital charge or stamp premium.

The principal reason which has induced the War Council to make this recommendation is the effect on

the

3.

enterprise. It seems right that such an opportunity for closer and more extended colonisation should not be allowed to pass, and that endeavour should be made to attract to younger and less ~~kindred~~ dependencies some of those who would otherwise direct their attention to Canada and Australia.

If, therefore, His Majesty's Government should decide to inaugurate such a policy as is outlined in the enclosed Memorandum, which I personally view with favour, I would suggest that it be made equally available to all men of British nationality who have served in the war and who can satisfy the local Government that they are in a position to occupy and develop the area granted and are not endeavouring to acquire it merely for purposes of speculation and

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. ...

GOVERNOR.

2.

to me that the arguments which are adduced in support of the proposal may be regarded with favour. The reference to the probable effect of the war upon native attitude and opinion is in the nature of a prediction with which I concur and to which I attach considerable weight. There can be no doubt that the experience of the past 18 months must have impressed upon the African native a sense of his value as fighting material when opposed to Europeans, and though I do not go so far as to anticipate serious trouble on that account, I am satisfied that the influx of a large additional number of white soldiers would materially minimize any risk of native aggression, and should be encouraged on that account irrespective of the advantage which would accrue to the country from a further flow of white immigration.

4. I am unaware what reasons prompted the members of the Council to propose that the grant of the privilege recommended should be limited to men who have taken part in the East African Campaign. I am one of those who believe that at the conclusion of the war there will be a large number of our young men now serving in Europe who will find themselves disinclined or unfit to return to an indoor life and to sedentary occupations, and that emigration on a large scale will take place to those parts of our Colonial Empire which can offer the inducements of temperate climate, outdoor occupation, and profitable enterprise.

100
6808
REC'D
FEB 18

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI, MOMBASA,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

No. 4 (CONFIDENTIAL)

8th January, 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit, for the favour of your consideration at such time as you may deem opportune, a copy of a Memorandum expressive of a Resolution, unanimously passed at a recent meeting of the Governor's War Council, which advances a proposal that free grants of land in East Africa shall be made at the conclusion of the war to such soldiers and volunteers as have taken part in our local hostilities and may desire to avail themselves of the offer.

2. The suggestion raises a question of very wide import, which, if thought worthy of consideration, must be studied with reference to other Dependencies of the Crown and to possible future acquisitions of additional territory as well as to this Protectorate. It is a question of Imperial policy which you may think it desirable to place before His Majesty's Government at the proper season.

3. Speaking as regards British East Africa only, which is all that I am entitled to do, it appears to

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
ANDREW BONAR LAW, F.O., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

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Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Albion, Brijuni.

GOVERNOR.

2.

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DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

The B.S.A.C. will want to encourage settlement
first of all in East Africa.

I am afraid that a great many of the
Dutch now serving in S.A. will regard a
farm as a reward at the end of the war.
It has been a recognized form of reward in
S. African wars, and since the S.E.A. is
concerned I do not believe to be
a considerable body of Mr. (Dutch) from
S. Africa granted land there.

As regards Br. E.A. we should get
the info. suggested in Mr. Macmillan's
article, and as East. Africa roads
and a single main line of railway built
for strategic rather than development
purposes, we should also be informed
what expenditure by Govt on roads &
railways wd be apt to render any
such lands really available for
settlement.

Ch. 22. 2/16

AS. M. 25. 12

ARM. 17. 17

...
...
... Oct. 25/12

that the Secretary of State shares the doubts which the Governor appears to entertain, as to whether any scheme for making free grants of land in East Africa, could be restricted to those who have taken part in the East African campaign. For the present the Government should content themselves with preparing a memorandum similar in character to that which we have asked St. Lucia to prepare - indicating the amount of land available in the East Africa protectorate, its situation, and furnishing the other details asked for on 2705. Add that it should be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government have not at present arrived at any decision as to their policy in regard to this question, and should encourage as to land grants to those who have taken part in the campaign grant of land in the Protectorate, it would probably be well that they should be officially denied.

The Dominions Department should see as the soldiers in this campaign are largely drawn from the Union of South Africa.

T. C. H. 18/2/16.

With regard to the effect of the war on the native attitude, it must be remembered that we exercise a very strict control over the domestic traffic & especially that, in our Protectorate at any rate, there are very few firearms in the hands of natives outside the local forces. This simplifies the problem of control immensely. Reply as proposed.

H. J. G. 22/2/16

You may like to see St Lucia and the despatch thereon showing how we have dealt with a request from St. Lucia that we should stimulate emigration of ex-soldiers to that Colony.

In the self-governing Dominions each Government is considering what it shall do to assist its own ex-service men to settle on the land or obtain other employment, and it seems likely that the solution of their own individual problem will absorb their respective energies, and that they won't be able to do much for ex-service men from the United Kingdom, *at any rate unless they have arranged for their own men.*

I agree that grants of land, if they are made in East Africa, should not be confined to those who have taken part in the East African campaign, and I understand from Mr. Bottomley that the amount of suitable land available in British East Africa is not unlimited and would not go round. Whether we shall take over German East Africa, and how - if we do so - we shall deal with the land there is obviously uncertain.

In East Africa you have the special difficulties (1) that conditions are quite unsuited to the ordinary British emigrant without, or with little, capital, and (2) that it has not been clearly established whether the climate of the East African highlands makes them suitable for permanent settlement by a British population. No one knows whether a British population, if settled in those localities, would thrive and retain its vigour after fifty or a hundred years. Nor should we overlook the possibility that it may be desirable to discourage any emigration from the United Kingdom after the war, though I do not myself anticipate that this will be the case.

? You might reply that it is impossible at present to arrive at any decision as to the policy which should be adopted in regard to this question;

If there is any grant of land listed

John R

*Very doubtful
3/5/19
H. J. R.*