

1933

3006/10

CO 533/429
KENYA

1933

3006/10

Gold fields in the Mauwonds Districts.

Representations of W. Mc Gregor Ross.

Previous

Sir C. Boddamley 12/2
R 297

Mc Gregor file

Subsequent

see 38132/41/36

- Rogge 13/2
- Mr. Christie 20
- Sir C. Boddamley 21
- See above 25
- Sir C. Boddamley 1
- 298 18/2
- 297 9/3
- Mr. Christie 7
- Mr. Christie 7
- Mr. Christie 10
- Mr. Christie 10
- 299 14/6
- Mr. Christie 12
- Mr. Christie 12

C. O.

3006/33

P.Q.

134
END

Mr. ~~Harston~~ 9/2 atorn

Mr.

Kenya.

CO-ORD.	9	M
R 10 FEB		
D 10	9	2. 33

6/24

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Answered by No 2 ho 48.

t3c

DRAFT. Tel.

Immediate

Gov. Nairobi

Question that follows has been asked in Parliament. Please let. without delay a further response be made so that reply question begins whether gold has been found on any land alienated to Europeans in Kenya and whether any prospective rights or exclusive prospective licences have been granted in respect of such land ends. Date of question 15 Feb.

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 10th February.

Received 1.58 p.m. 10th February, 1933.

IMMEDIATE.

No.44.

No.

Your telegram No. 48. Discoveries of reputed gold bearing have been made on alienated land in Eldoret Kitale and Sotik areas and locations have been pegged. Prospecting rights are not granted for any particular area but for the colony as a whole. No. exclusive prospecting licences have yet been granted over such alienated land though there have been several applications.

C. O.

Mr. Austin 15/2 Admin

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.



Answered by No 41227-15233
C. O. 15/2
g

DRAFT. Tel.

by Mr. Nairn

N^o 55. Question being asked in
Parliament 22nd Feb how
many prospecting licenses have
been issued in King's & Telegraph
number used in 1931 1932
and 1933 respectively.

Telegram from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 20th February. Received at 3-8pm 20th February 1933.

No 49.

No 3

Your telegram No 55. 405 prospecting licences issued in 1931 1278 in 1932 and 175 in 1933 up to the 15th February.

C. O.

3006/33 Kenya

30

Mr. Priestman

Mr. *Dr. Robinson*

Mr.

● Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

● Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

17/2
17f.

Handed by
Wob.



To go by air mail of the 21st February

20 February 1933

2/4

- Sir,

DRAFT.

I have etc. to transmit

KENYA

No. 109

GOVERNOR

to you a copy of a Parliamentary
by Mr. Gordon Mac Donald
Question and of my ~~interim~~ reply.

2. I shall be glad if you
will furnish me with the
particulars desired by air mail.

I have etc.

(Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER

(1)

173 required
no. 2.9.33

AIR MAIL

KENYA

No. 155



RECEIVED
13 MAR 1933
COL. OFFICE
Government House
NAIROBI
KENYA

679

4th March, 1933.

Sir,

No 6

With reference to your despatch No. 109 of the 20th February, I have the honour to transmit a statement containing the particulars referred to in the reply given to Mr. Gordon MacDonald on the subject of exclusive prospecting licences.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BRIGADIER GENERAL.
GOVERNOR.

Copy encl. to Gordon MacDonald, M.P. (No 6)
Ans'd bel. (No 6)

See P.Q. No 23
Kagga to file below

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MAJOR SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON S.W.1.

28

PARTICULARS OF EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING
LICENCES GRANTED IN RESPECT OF THE
'KAVIRONDO RESERVE'.

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Name of Licensee.</u>	<u>Date of Licence.</u>	<u>Period of Licence.</u>	<u>Area covered.</u>
1	Lochhead, Moore & X Roy	1st January, 1933.	1 year	App. 7 miles of Yala River bed.
2	Pakaneusi Syndicate X Ltd.	1st January, 1933.	1 year	100 sq. miles
3	Eldoret Mining Syndicate.	16th October, 1932.	1 year	35 sq. miles.

X These licences are not yet issued, but their term will commence on the 1st January, 1933.

3006/33 P.G. Kenya ^{6a}
W. K. J.

C. O.

Mr. P. Mishra 13/3
Mr. ~~Block~~
Mr.

Quarto for signature by the S. J.

Mr. Parkinson. 14.3.33

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

X Permt. U.S. of S. ^{8/16}

Parly. U.S. of S. 15.3.33

Secretary of State.

In Boye 15/3/33 J.

DRAFT.

As promised ^{his} I may reply
to the question (10041) which
you addressed to ^{him} me on the
15th January regarding ^{such} our
prospecting licences in the
Kavirondo Reserve of Kenya.

Gordon Macdonald Esq. M.P.

~~I now enclose the detailed
particulars which have
been furnished by the
Governor of Kenya.~~

In Philip Caniffa
dist. asked
the Gov. of Kenya
for particulars.
There have now
been received from
the Gov., on the 27th. has
asked me to send you the
enclosed copy of the
statement furnished to him.

Yours sincerely
(Signed) E. B. BOYD

Send in 1706.

C. O. P.

5
16
17

3006/9

Nairobi

3.30 pm 10/3/35
S.A.

7 26

- Mr. Houston 16/3 1/2
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Parkinson.
- Mr. Tomlinson.
- Sir C. Bottomley.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

Case 112

~~14c~~ No 74

You despatch 4 March 1935 in
 order that it may reply to further
 enquiries please inform me by
 air mail of the special circumstances
 justifying
 grant of exclusive prospecting licence
 over the area exceeding eight square
 miles. Similar information should
 be furnished in respect of any
 future cases.

DRAFT. Tel
 by Nairobi

SECR.

particular hardship would result. But the difficulty is to find the land. It is true that many white settlers would be glad to sell their land at a reasonable price and the state of depression in the Colony is such that 75% of their land is said to be for sale. But one objection is that adjoining settlers are themselves having claims registered on their land so there would be little advantage in putting natives on these lands with the possibility of another move in the near future. And some of the settlers land is useful as a kind of buffer state to prevent tribal difficulties. Most of the natives affected are Santa Kavirore and these are not friendly with their neighbours the Hamdi who are a pastoral tribe, and mixing them or making them too close neighbours would lead to trouble. All the same the Kavirore do migrate at times under the exigencies of changes of population, and it appears that some arrangement of this sort must be made, if and when prospectors licences become miners licenses, if real mining succeeds alluvial mining, if in other words this large area develops into a real goldfield.

In a way these troubles may be looked upon as the gangs incidental to the birth of a new industry which may be of great benefit to the Colony. But as a British citizen I should like to feel that any promise made to the native is carried out to the credit of the nation. That an Englishman's word is still his bond. The faith of the native has been seriously shaken, but there is still time to solve the difficulties without serious ^{many} prejudice to the interests concerned.

and knows no more about mineral rights being reserved than an Englishman of the industrial class would under like circumstances. But he knows that his Land Ordinance has been amended. When it was pointed out that there had been some controversy as to whether a promise to the natives had been broken, the usual reply of the settler was "Oh that's all mushy sentimentality through ignorance at home", or words to that effect sometimes much more forcibly expressed. When the question was repeated as to whether a promise made to the native had been broken, and a plain answer requested the reply was, "Yes, but it is necessary, the gold must be developed". Two native chiefs in the area gave me their opinions. Their view was that very great disturbance had taken place and they were very anxious as to what was going to happen. So far as I could judge from them no natives had as yet been actually pushed out of their holdings. They did not attach much importance to the fact that their "subjects" were earning more wages. After each chief had spoken with quiet dignity his satellites crowded round and spoke in a manner both fast and furious and beyond the capacity of my interpreter to translate, the general trend being dissatisfaction with the present position and alarm as to the future. One rather amusing cause of trepidation is the triangulation works of the Government Survey, which are visible on the highest points; some natives told me they were afraid these meant the land was going to be taken away from them. All the whites agreed that if suitable alternative land for any dispossessed natives could be found, no

produce such as milk and maize flour without having to take it a long distance. Owing to the profound depression in agriculture in the colony wages paid to native labourers had sunk from 10/- a month to half this amount or less. Now the rate has risen to the previous level and will probably go higher. Against these advantages must be placed the disturbance which the advent of the miner must necessarily cause. Feeling runs high, on the spot, elsewhere in the colony and at home, and it was an interest to the writer, as an accidental visitor to the region, to collect opinions from those who are either directly affected or who are in a position to form an opinion. Those consulted included white settlers, government officials, prospectors, native chiefs, missionaries, teachers and residents in the towns. There was a consensus of opinion that the British were treating the natives better than any other nation would have done but some asked whether this was good enough. The Kenya settler appears to resent any opinion formed in England as based on ignorance, especially if that opinion on his actions contains any criticism expressed or implied. The prospector as an interested party is naturally inclined to point out how well the native is doing through the coming of the white man, while the other interested party, the native, points out how his land has been disturbed, bottom soil left on top when trenches are filled, and that he does not know what is going to happen. The native knows that the land was promised to him

and some have pegged claims in several districts. When a claim has been registered some work has to be put into it and this generally takes the form of a trench about 3ft. wide and of varying depth, the soil being thrown out on either side. If the trench is 12ft. deep a considerable area is covered. From the top of any ridge these diggings can be seen in all directions, the affected area being approximately 1000 sq. miles.

Being a native reserve this area contained no white settlers, but there were government posts, many schools founded by Missions, dispensaries and other activities for the native population. Now the white man is in evidence everywhere, with a superior type of hut, and motor cars abound. The immediate question arises of the effect of this sudden impact of white upon black. Previously any whites in the neighbourhood were there in the interests of the black, either government officials or Missionaries. Now the whites are there very much in their own interests. Many of them were settlers and indeed are still, but have come to see whether seeking gold is more remunerative than growing coffee. These are accustomed to employing black labour though possibly of another tribe. The natives on the spot are not unwilling to work for the miner. Though in this favoured region the necessities of life are easily grown, the native must earn some money to pay his poll tax, and formerly he had to go away from home for part of the year to do this. Now he can earn money on the spot by working for the prospector and what he also appreciates, he can sell his

area constitutes one huge village, 1,000 or even 1,200 inhabitants to the square mile. Each hut has its banana grove and this makes the distant view green and attractive, nearly all the forest trees have been cleared and all available land is cultivated. In some cases the valleys are partly occupied by papyrus swamps but these are being gradually reclaimed. The stems of the papyrus are used for the Kavirondo matting, which serves so many purposes. All parts can be reached by "roads". This word must not be taken to convey the same idea as at home where we are not used to distinguish between dry weather roads and all-weather roads, but at any rate there is a track which is quite passable for a car in fine weather and with chains on the wheels when wet. The township of Kakamega is on the northern margin of the area and consists of one street of corrugated iron building for stores of various sorts, petrol pumps, &c. Other buildings of concrete and brick are under construction. There are two hotels one finished the other partly built, at the time of writing. On calling at a hotel one afternoon it was a surprise to find cultured English ladies sitting at tea in the lounge with fine hardwood furniture made by natives in the workshops of the American Industrial Mission in the neighbourhood. There is a bar, but at that time of day at any rate, it was not being patronised.

On driving through any part of the area one constantly sees evidences of the activities of prospectors. So far no mining licenses have been issued but the prospectors number about 1,000

THE KAKAMEGA GOLDFIELD.

By G. A. MARSH, M.D. of Bath.

So much controversy has raged round the new goldfield that a visitor to the district cannot help looking at it with an interest beyond that which the presence of gold always excites. The circumstances are totally different from those obtaining in many goldfields. Instead of being reached only after great hardships and risks this goldfield lies in pleasant country which can be reached by motor from all parts of the Colony and by rail from two directions. Or if the miner wishes to be still more up-to-date he can come by air from London in a week and land at Kisumu within 35 miles of the centre of the area. During the journey from Kisumu he will cross the Equator, but the type of country is not that which one usually associates with equatorial regions. It is 5,500 feet above sea level and during the day the shade temperature is only about 80, and quite chilly at night. The country is undulating, consisting of a series of ridges, with a stream at the bottom of each valley, the Yala river being the most important. Native huts are dotted about everywhere, round, with grass thatch, much more picturesque than the roofs of flattened petrol tins which one sees elsewhere. The huts are arranged singly or in twos and threes rather than in villages except that the country is so densely populated that the whole

Telephone:
50 CITIZENRY, CHURTON, LONDON
Telephone:
VICTORIA 46663

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

Joint Presidents:

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LYTTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. THE RT. HON. LORD MESTON, K.C.S.I. THE RT. HON. LORD NOEL-BUXTON.

Chairman: CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: CHARLES RODEN BUXTON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: TRAVERS BUXTON, M.A.
Parliamentary Secretary: SIR JOHN HARRIS.

Joint Hon. Treasurers:
ALFRED BROOKS, Esq., J.P.
SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART.

DENISON HOUSE,
296 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.1.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATION)

23rd March, 1933.

Dear Sir Philip,

I enclose herewith a copy of the report from Br. Marsh. It is quite short, and although much of it is already known to us all, I think it will have a very good effect amongst members of the Society of Friends and others to whom it will go. Anyhow, it is a letter prepared by a man who is trained to scientific study of any problem that comes before him.

Yours sincerely,

John Harris

The Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

Enc.

Thank
to put round to the house
Alma 24/3/33

10
19

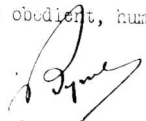
Licence under the provisions of the 1881 Mining Ordinance, a fresh Licence was issued.

4. I note that you wish to be furnished with information in future as to the special circumstances which justify grants of exclusive prospecting licences covering areas exceeding 8 square miles.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,



BRIGADIER-GENERAL.
GOVERNOR.

THE KAKAMEGA GOLDFIELD.

By C. A. MARSH, M.D. of Bath.

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Telephone: VICTORIA 5695

10
19

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DENISON HOUSE,

296 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,

LONDON, S.W.1.

(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATION)

Thank

*to put round
to letter home*

23rd March, 1933.

Dear Sir Philip,

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Yours sincerely,

John Harris

The Rt. Hon. Sir F. Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

Enc.

And return

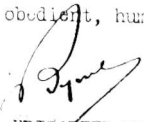
Licence under the provisions, of the 1931 Mining Ordinance, a fresh Licence was issued.

4. I note that you wish to be furnished with information in future as to the special circumstances which justify grants of exclusive prospecting licences covering areas exceeding 8 square Miles.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,



BRIGADIER-GENERAL.
GOVERNOR.

AIR MAIL

KENYA

No. 177.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA

RECEIVED
28 MAR 1933
O.O.L. OFFICE

18th March, 1933.

3006/9
17
12.

Sir,

N.7

With reference to your telegram No.74 of the 16th March regarding Exclusive Prospecting Licences granted in the North Kavirondo Reserve, I have the honour to transmit the following further particulars.

2. The Pakaneusi Syndicate applied for an Exclusive Prospecting Licence covering the alluvial deposits in and around the Lusumu, Sioko and Lugusidz Rivers, an area they estimated approximately at 100 square miles. The area applied for was subsequently confined to "a width of 250 feet on each side of the centre line of the Rivers Lusumu, Sioko and Lugusidz commencing at their sources, down stream, to the junction with the Nzoia River". The grant of the licence awaits the survey of the area by the applicants and, though it is obviously difficult to compute its extent with accuracy owing to the windings of the river courses, the area granted approximates 5,000 acres only or 7.8 square miles. I regret that in the enclosure to my despatch No.155 of the 4th March the figure of the original application was quoted in error instead of that of the actual area granted.

3. The grant of an Exclusive Prospecting Licence to the Aldoret Mining Syndicate was in fact a renewal of the grant made under the 1925 Mining Ordinance 12 months previously. In order, however, to bring the Licence

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MAJOR SIR PHILIP CHELLEN-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Mr. G. MacDonnell, M.P. - 20/2/33

Not

13 16
—

30th March 1933.

Dear Mr. Macdonald,

You will remember that on the 15th of March I sent you particulars received from the Governor of Kenya regarding the grant of exclusive prospecting licences in the Kavirondo Reserve. We have just received a despatch from the Governor in which he makes a correction in the figures given in my previous letter, in the following terms:-

"The Pakaneusi Syndicate applied for an Exclusive Prospecting Licence covering the alluvial deposits in and around the Lusumu, Sioko and Lugusidz Rivers, an area they estimated approximately at 100 square miles. The area applied for was subsequently confined to "a width of 250 feet on each side of the centre line of the Rivers Lusumu, Sioko and Lugusidz commencing at their sources, down stream, to the junction with the Nzia River". The grant of the licence awaits the survey of the area by the applicants and, although it is obviously difficult to compute its extent with accuracy owing to the windings of the river courses, the area granted approximates 5,000 acres only or 7.8 square miles."

I have been asked to let you know this and to
Gordon Macdonald, Esq., M.P.

say

been referred to an Administrative Officer
for decision, in accordance with the
provisions to sub-section 26(2)(i) of
the Mining Ord. 1931.

2. A copy of the reply
given on the 7th March ^{to} which
~~is referred to~~ reference is made
in the answer returned to Mr.
Williams is enclosed for your
convenience.

(for the Secretary of State)

(Signed) PLYMOUTH

C.O.

3008/35

Kenya

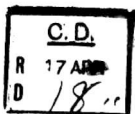
14

- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. Parkinson.
- Mr. Tomlinson.
- Sir C. Bokomley.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

Answered by No 16

Air Mail 18 April

~~SAF~~



18 APR 1933

Sir

I have re. to transmit

to you a copy of a question and answer in the H. of Commons on the 13th April, and to request that I may be furnished with such information as is readily available in regard to (a) the amounts paid to native occupiers in Kaimosi by gold prospectors as compensation for damage & disturbance, and (b) the number of ^{cases} ~~drafts~~ which have

DRAFT.

Kenya
No. 252
for.

~~Q. 1 (29)~~

~~Q. 1 (30)~~

And No 38.

14

much money in their lives. They sell food and wood to the miners and earn wages working for them on their claims and as cooks and house boys in their primitive homes. Kakamega, although it now has its hotel, its "Miners' Association" and is the headquarters of the "Scientific and Technical Society of British East Africa" of which Sir Albert Kitson is the President, is still only a "tin town" without permanent buildings. It is situated seven and a half miles from "Piccadilly Circus", the centre of the present mining area. It also boasts its "Oxford Street" and its "Strand", and it will probably not be long before it has its Club. At present the only pastimes are fishing and bathing - though the latter has been somewhat curtailed recently by the appearance of crocodiles in the pools and rivers.

The Convention of Associations held its first Session this year last month. Enquiries from all over the world are being received by the Kenya Association (1932) with regard to conditions of settlement etc. in East Africa.

HIS MAJESTY'S EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE has received the following unofficial but reliable information from Kenya up to the 7th April, 1933 :-

MINING :-

There is still considerable activity in the gold mining areas, several new companies and syndicates have been formed though the rush of new arrivals has somewhat abated. Fresh alluvial gold has been found at Yala - some miles from Kakamega where the first rush occurred.

The present Mining Ordinance will hold good until the end of 1933, but it is felt generally that on the expiry of that date some system of licences over the complete mining or prospecting areas should be introduced.

A further step towards the advancement of the Kakamega gold fields in the preparation of the first comprehensive map of the area by the Office of the Commissioner of Mines. - An area of about 250 square miles is to be covered by the map which is to embrace Kakamega as far as the Edzawa River to the South and from the closed area of the West to the Kakamega Forest. The scale is one inch in a mile.

The following information has been compiled from Half Yearly Mineral Returns for period ending 31st December 1932.

	<u>KAKAMEGA</u>	<u>ELSEWHERE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Reef Ore treated, during the six months	2648 tons	4305 tons	6957
2. Number of Europeans employed monthly	297	13	310
3. Number of Non-Europeans employed monthly	5232	599	5831
4. Total amount spent on wages for the six months (Europeans & Non-Europeans)	£15009	£2678	£17687
5. Value of Machinery installed during half-year	£5006	£800	£5806

(N.B. 1925 Alluvial Claim Holders - who amounted to 2% of Claim Holders on 31st December, 1932 - have in most cases omitted to send a Return. It is estimated that 95% of Returns due have not been received.

Item 2 (above) does not necessarily represent the total number of persons on claims and women and children are also not included).

There is no racial discrimination in the granting of mining licences. The natives in the Reserve are benefiting greatly by the influx of Europeans and have never handled so

per month, with minimum of Sh.1. per month.

- (e) European Camps - Sh.3. per person per month. Excepting only miners' wives who are not in possession of a Prospecting right.

3. In the great majority of cases the amount of compensation is settled by the parties concerned, the miner and the native, without having recourse to outside assistance. If, however, either party is dissatisfied assessment is made by a European Inspector of Claims, assisted by a native Assessor. An appeal then lies from such assessment to the District Commissioner.

4. Six cases to date have been referred to the District Commissioner for decision in accordance with the proviso to Sub-section 26(2) (1) of the mining Ordinance, 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

K. Williams,

for J. A. Byrne

BRIGADIER-GENERAL,
GOVERNOR.

Ans.
KENYA.

No. 302.



16
11
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

RECEIVED

- 5 JUN 1933

C. O. REGY

13th MAY, 1933.

Sir,

No 14

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 252. dated 18th April, 1933, on the subject of the amounts paid to native occupiers in Kavirondo by gold prospectors as compensation for damage and disturbance, and the number of cases referred to an Administrative Officer for decision.

2. "The following rates have been adopted as a basis for compensation where an award by Government is required:-

- (a) Per mining peg - 50 cents (once only).
- (b) Disturbance (measurements to include spoil):
 - (i) Fallow - 1 cent per square yard per quarter.
 - (ii) Cultivated but not planted land - in addition to (i) 1 cent per square yard (once) - 2 cents.
 - (iii) Planted land - in addition to (i) 3 cents per square yard (once) - 4 cents.
 - (iv) Auger holes - according to class of land: (i) 1 cent. (ii) 2 cents. (iii) 4 cents.
- (c) Banana trees - Sh.1. if bearing, otherwise 50 cents.
Other trees - including timber taken from stream or bush at fair valuation.
- (d) Native Labour Camps - Sh.5. per acre

per ...

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MAJOR SIR PHILIP GUNLIFYE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.F.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON. S. W. I.

be readily referred.

There are now 50 post office boxes at the Kakamega post office, and miners can at last look forward to receiving their correspondence with some degree of certainty. A new building in charge of an Asian and two native assistants has replaced the Heath Robinson post office of the early days where all letters, telegrams and registered slips were placed together in one small box on a counter and one could pick one's own letters or one's neighbours as the fancy took one and bills were never claimed. In those days, "Gone to Kakamega" written on an envelope containing an account rendered was tantamount to "Gone, no address", and the account had to be written off.

9

HIS MAJESTY'S EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE &
INFORMATION OFFICE has received the following unofficial
but reliable report from Kenya for the period from 7th
April to the 27th May, 1933 :-

MINING.

During the recent Session of Legislative Council two
Ordinances were passed :

- (1) A Bill to make provision for the exclusion of certain
areas of the Colony of Kenya where prospecting
is deemed to be undesirable

under which persons considered undesirable are to be removed
from mining areas

- (2) A Bill to make provision for mining in proclaimed areas

Under the latter it was suggested that a fee for
prospecting licences to \$6 - This however, was defeated
and the cost of prospecting licences for proclaimed areas
will remain at \$1

The Government also gave an undertaking to the
Members that they would appoint a Committee to study the
whole question of Mining Laws and Ordinances in order to
endeavour to codify same, as at present a great deal of
inconvenience is caused by constant amendments being intro-
duced every few months

Area V, as delineated in Sir Albert Fitzson's Report.
(Gori River area) was now open for prospecting as from
June 1st

A gravel and sludge objector has been installed by
Messrs. le Mesurier on their Yala River claims which is
stated to be capable of treating 20 to 30 tons in 3 hours

Messrs. Tanganyika Concessions are pursuing a vigorous
policy of development on the Kibiri and Bulungula Mines and
also from shafts on the Shikoko property. This Company
has also started sinking two vertical shafts 3' and 6' on the
Kiminigini reef which it intends opening up as speedily as
possible. The Company is also running a 7/3" core (diamond)
drill at Shikoko.

Companies are taking options or acquiring claims to a
considerable extent, the de Ganahl Companies, Tanganyika
Concessions, Ltd., Kaskamega Goldfields, Ltd. being prominent.
Deep shafts and adits are replacing trenches.

A great deal of unemployment amongst Europeans has
disappeared owing to the new Companies having engaged them.

The Executive of Miners' Association has formed an
Arbitration Board to which certain classes of disputes can

178

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies

CHD/FNP

KENYA, UGANDA,
TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR.

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 5701/2/3.
ANY COMMUNICATION RESPECTING THIS
MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY. QUOTING
REF. 5000/133

TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE.

Grand Buildings
Trafalgar Square.
(ENTRANCE IN THE STRAND)
London, W.C.2

NYASALAND
NORTHERN RHODESIA

CABLES: EAMATTERS, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: EAMATTERS, RAND, LONDON.

7th July, 1933.

Dear Freeston,

As I promised you last night, I have looked into the question as to whether we have received any more mining information over and above what has already been sent to you. I find that there is a bi-monthly report just in from Kenya and I attach herewith an extract from the mining information. Unfortunately it does not contain any further information with regard to the output or wages, but I think perhaps you might like to have it. Should anything further come in by Air Mail on Monday, I will let you have it at once.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. O'Neil

Commissioner.

L. B. Freeston, Esq., O.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.1.

Kenya Goldfields
Disturbance Compensation
(per acre)

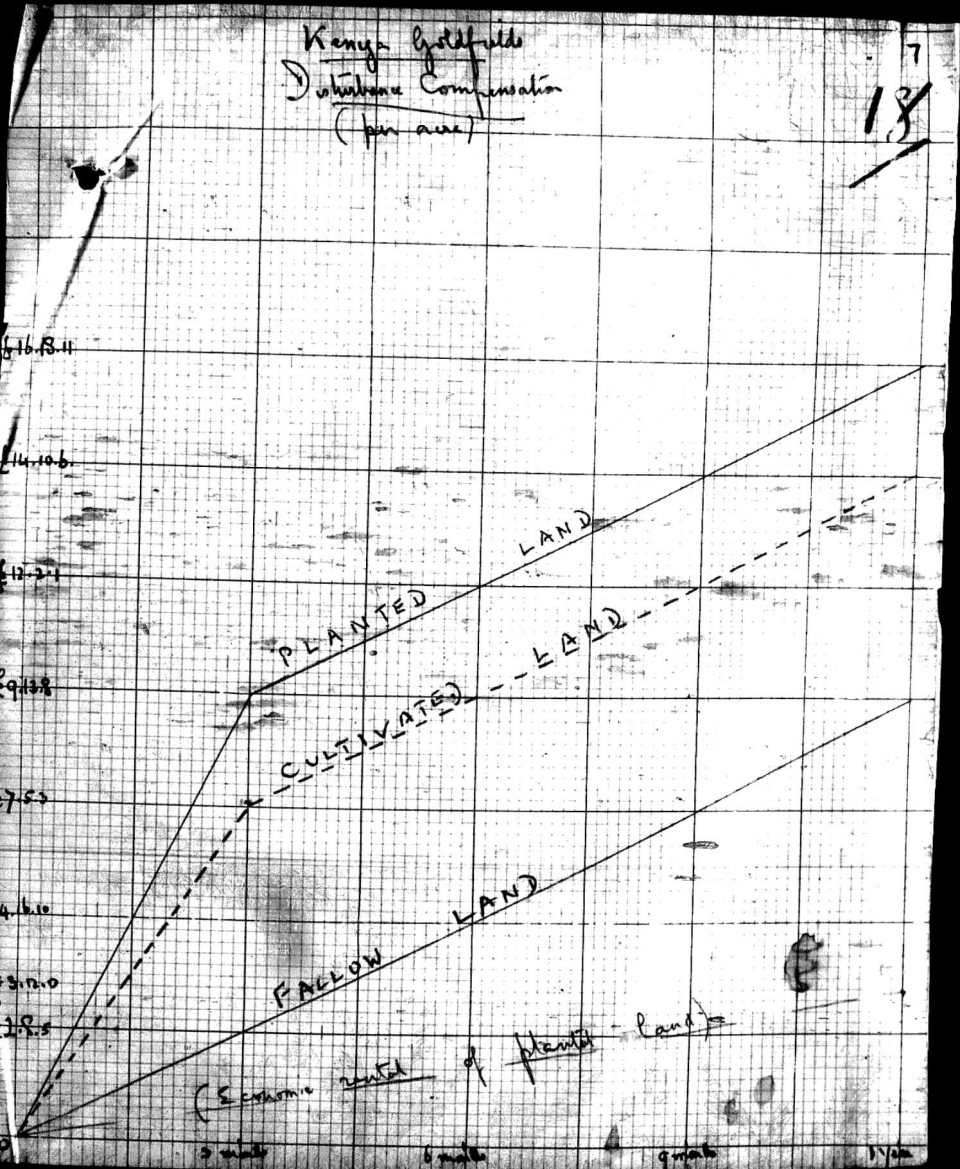
7
~~18~~

16.84
14.106
12.21
9.138
7.53
4.610
3.120
2.8.5

PLANTED LAND
CULTIVATED LAND
FALLOW LAND

(Economic rental of planted lands)

3 mab 6 mab 9 mab 12 mab



above
receives the information for
transmission to Th. T. Smith.

(Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

C. O.

3006/33 Kenya

6
19

Mr. Frenton 21/12/33

Air Mail

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Answered by No 2,23028/4/34

R 21 DEC
D 22

22 DEC 1933

SX

Sir

DRAFT.

Kenya
No 963
for

Dis on 44

~~Q 9
No 43~~

I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of a question addressed to me in the H. of C. on the 15th of Dec. and of my reply thereto, relating to the number of mining claims registered in Kenya during 1933.

2. I shall be glad to

114. To Governor 252 — cont — 18 April 33.

(M)

15. E.A.T. 10

Trans. gold mining information up to 4 April 33.

? P. 2

Director

9/5

9⁵ cont

(C)

16. H.N.N. Moore for Gov. 302 — 13 May 33

Gives details as to ratio of compensation paid to native occupiers & number of cases referred to the District Commissioner for decision.

This information was obtained as a result of a question; see N^o 39 on P. 9 file. But no undertaking was given to pass it on to the question; and unless he asks again we may? P. 2.

Director

21/6

I make out that the compensation for planted land is at the rate of £16.18.10 per acre down, then £2.8.5 per acre quarterly, the latter being for any kind of land. As

As there are about 24 acres for family there must be many natives who will wish ^{good progress} to the gold mines.

P. 2 21/6/33

(M)

17. E.A.T. 10 (P. 2) 7/5 — 7 July 33
Trans. mining information for period 4 April to 27 May 33

18. Chart of disturbance compensation.

P. 2 by both

Director

15/7

(C)

19. To Governor 963 (4/2 G.A. No 43) — cont — 22 Dec. 33.

(M)

8. J. Harris. (Pte.) 21st March, 33.
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
 Asks whether the S. of S. wd. like to read Dr. Marshall's report on the Kakamega goldfields.
9. To J. Harris. (s.o.) 9 ansd. 22nd March, 33.
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
10. J. Harris. (Pte.) 23rd March, 33.
 Encls. a copy of a report from Dr. Marshall on the Kakamega goldfields.
11. To J. Harris. (s.o.) 10 ansd. 24th March, 33.
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Put by (the end. to 10 is interesting)

J.C.W. 7/5
 27

Mr S. Wilson

I do not know if you have seen Dr. Marshall's report - it is quite good.

The Kenya settlers do resent any criticism which he considers to be based on preconceived ideas without any effort to understand. This sometimes leads to abuse which increases the prejudice.

W.C.S. 28.3.33

p. 4.

Transmits further information with regard to the Exclusive Prospecting Licences of the Pakarua Syndicate and the Eldoret Mining Syndicate

? It seems desirable to inform Mr Macdonald of this in continuation of 6a.

H.S. Potts M.A.
 29/3/33

? Send him copy of part sentence, and explain S.P.S.'s report at the inaccuracy

H.S. Potts
 29/3

Yes: the Kenya people slipped.

J.C.W. 7/5
 29.3

to Mr. Potts 29.3

Mr. Potts
 Copy letter attached

Est Lloyd
 30/3/33

been
 B.H. 6
 above

3.4.33.

13
 (B)

To Gordon Macdonald, S.O., 30.3.33

That an E.P.L. licence is under issue to the
Pakenosi Syndicate over an area of 100 square
miles. The prospecting of that Syndicate
was the subject of adverse comment in East
Africa" was the substance at 14.30.26/33.

Section 18 (4) of the Mining Ordinance 1931

provides that an E.P.L. shall not be granted
in respect of an area exceeding 8 square miles
but under special circumstances the former
may at his sole discretion grant E.P.L. over
areas in excess of 8 sq. miles. The special
cases in this case are presumably that
the company bought up the 163 claims
mentioned in the prospecting.

It may be considered desirable to
telegraph to the Governor asking to be informed by report
of the special cases in the two cases
reported and in any others which may arise
to enable the S. G. S. to deal with inquiries.

J. S. P. S. M. K.
13/3/33.

Kenya seem to be trying to make it harder for
us, but an E.P.L. does not alienate the land, only
gives a right to prospect. If one company bought up
163 claims that would be a good reason for
extending the area.

I would not telegraph to the Governor unless
we get further demands.

? It will be enough if the P.S. sends
Mr Macdonald a copy of the enclosure to G.

J. W. Flood
14.3.33

Mr P. Wilson

I see, however, through that it will
be well to be prepared
with the Governor's reasons
for the grant of exclusive
prospecting licenses over
100 sq. m. x 35 sq. m.,
which under the terms of
the Ord. are exceptional.

When P.S. has disposed
of the immediate action - i.e.
copy of encl. to Mr G. to Mr
G. Macdonald - I shall
recommend telegraphing
as Mr Price has suggested.

and
14.3.33

I agree that we had better
telegraph to the Governor as
suggested.

J. W. Flood
at once

15.3.33

6a To Gordon Macdonald (no. c. encl. to No. 6) - 15.3.33

To Mr Kenya Tel. 74 encl. - 16/3/33

That an E.P. license is under issue to the
Pakenewsi Syndicate over an area of 100 square
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Section 18 (4) of the Mining Ordinance 1931

provides that an E.P.L. shall not be granted
in respect of an area exceeding 8 square miles
but ^{then} under special circumstances the Governor
may at his sole discretion grant E.P.L.s over
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mentioned in the press cutting.

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reported and in any others which may arise
to enable the S. of S. to deal with inquiries.

J.H. P. 1933
13/3/33

Kanya seem to be trying to make it harder for
us, but an E.P.L. does not alienate the land, only
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extending the area.

I would not telegraph to the Governor unless
we get further demands.

? It will be enough if the P.S. sends
Mr Macdonald a copy of the enclosure to G.

J. T. W. Flood
14-3-33

1. To Governor Tel 48 ————— conc ————— 9 Feb. 33.

2. Governor Byrne Tel. 44 ————— 10 Feb. 33.

Supplies information for N.O.I regarding gold on land alienated to Europeans.

See a P.Q. file

P.L.G.

2/11/33

3. To Governor Tel 55 ————— conc ————— 15 Feb. 33

4. Governor Byrne Tel 49 ————— 20 Feb. 33

Guess details of number of prospecting licences issued

in 1931-32-33.

See in P.Q. file

P.L.G.

2/11/33

(M)

5. To Governor 109 (A.P.Q.) — conc ————— 20 Feb. 33.

(M)

6. Gov. Kenya. 155.4th March, 33.

Trans. particulars of exclusive prospecting licences granted in respect of the Kavirondo Reserve.

This was called for in regard to P.Q. 223 in the P.Q. file and Mr. Macdonald was informed that the S. G. S. would not fail to communicate with him on receipt of the former's reply. The reply is somewhat disquieting as the