

1923

KENYA

14 624

FROM *Gov. Coryndon*
Per
+
Conf.

DATE
26th Sept, 1923

51020
REF
RE 19 OCT 23

FOR CIRCULATION :-
Mr. *W. D. ...*
Mr.
Mr.
Asst. U.S. of S.
L. H. ...
15/10/23
Permt' U.S. of S.
Perb' U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

SUBJECT
A ...

Previous Paper
38426

MINUTES
Presumably there is no intention of sending any reply to W. D. ... letter of 26 July to ... there is no indication that a reply was contemplated.
... letter will be of value ... in the event of ... returning ... it will provide ...
as regards the Resolutions ... we used too lightly as ammunition - They are mostly sound (although we ... hardly agree with ...
... as to ... officers)

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

Subsequent Paper
55464

As to taxation, I think
the case of the Government
is quite good. They have
made reductions & endeavored
to 'temper the wind': but
the Colony must have
revenue & there is ⁶²⁵
reason why the natives
shd. not pay not merely
for direct advantages
such as medical or
educational facilities,
but also for their
share in the general
benefit derived from
a British Admin. which
gives them peace & order
& a chance to develop.

as to payment of taxation
in cash, that after all
is the normal medium
for payment: if the
report of the Com. referred to
by the Gov. led to an
arrangement whereby in
certain districts or in
certain cases the Govt. is
willing to accept
payment in kind, the
Govt. is presumably

raise no objection; but
as a general measure,
it must surely be not
for the question. It is not
to the taxpayer to sell
his own commodities - whether
it be labour or the
products of the earth - & with
the cash to meet his
obligations to the Govt.

'Free-labour' - i.e. labour for Govt.
which in lieu of paying
tax - is not regarded with
favour as it is thought to
be a source of compulsory
unpaid labour: the
objection is payment in
kind as he, of course,
despises, but one can
understand that the Govt.
might have difficulty if
it undertook to obtain
its revenue in this way
generally.

The figures of taxation on p. 7
are most interesting: of a
kind as the average for the
native population is not
excessive. Of course, the
24 million figure for the
native population is to
some extent questionable.

& includes men women
& children: but so do
the corresponding totals
for Indians & Europeans.
626

As to registration, the
arguments in favour are
more than enough to
justify the measure. But
see the Govt's "deprived
belief" that § 2 of Ord.
I of 1916 & § 16 of
Ord. XVI of 1921 was
repealed. I cannot agree
of these Ord^s of the
Principal of Ord.
IV of 1910.

§ 2 of I of 1916 in effect
makes desertion from
an employer a cognisable
offence & a desertee may
be arrested without warrant.

§ 16 of XVI of 1921 makes a
notice of desertion to a
Magistrate or Police Officer
by the Chief Registrar of
Natives the equivalent
of a complaint made
by the employer.

See Spt 109 & 116 for origin of

the 1916...
clear that if 2 ct. was
be properly reported, as
~~the system of registration~~
the system of registration
is now in working.

We shall however receive
official recommendations
on this other than the
reply to C.O. Trip.
16 August or 17/8/37 45 ps,
in which we forwarded
for comment the
question of 30 pds. which
covers all this.

As to native economic development,
the Govt is making headway:
to this with the education
of the African for mechanical
work etc.

As to the general effect of our
peace policy, let the real
wisdom be merely foolish
advice - I suppose he
means well. But he
compares things with
other African countries.
and matters are apparently
another to him except

Some (unhappy) who
are said not to be
in favour of the
existing system. 627

It is, of course, no
use to argue with
W. M. M. what he
says, is - & if you
don't agree with him,
you are dishonourable,
weak, cowardly.
(See his memorandum
wh. distinctly makes
charges of this
nature.)

? acc. receipt of Sir R.
Coryndon's letter - thank
him for replying so
fully - say we shall
be glad to have the
second map. & that
as regards Oct. 1. 1916
etc. he will not
doubt be submitting
specific recs. rather

some (unnamed) who
are said not to be
in favour of the
existing system. 627

It is, of course, no
use to argue with
W. M. C. ; what he
says, is - & if you
don't agree with him,
you are dishonourable,
weak, cowardly.

(See his memorandum
wh. distinctly makes
charges of this
nature).

? acc. receipt of Sir R.
Comynson's letter - thank
him for replying so
fully - say we shall
be glad to have the
second map. & that
as regards Oct. 1. of
1816 etc. he will not
doubt be submitting
specific recs. when

5772-5713 - measured,
it is not proposed to
write to Mr. Hall unless
he agrees to the subject
of his ~~own~~ memorandum

all
13. 11. 25

It is extremely inevitable but
unfortunate that the only one
account of this kind should be
contradicted in tone & that Dr. P.
Corydon should be occupied in
criticizing his honest statements &
showing that he has been done then
in something & forcing that
that might be done. I am
confident that he is fully
conscious of the liberty which
made up & that the leading
Europeans are too. Dr. C. Manning
has pointed out some, as an example
of the new spirit, that the first
resolution proposed (by Lord
Selborne) ~~is~~ however a
surrender (as we should
in favour of passing on with

later proposition. He did not
believe - would I - that this
was "agreement"

As to the average value taxation
of 6% a head, many of the best
slope direct taxation & contribute
little or nothing to indirect taxation. Some
not pay anything more than 6% a head.
In proportion to wages, the natives
pay a good deal more, I think,
than wage earners in this country,
and it would be possible to show that,
family for family, the African labourer
lays a proportion comparatively (but
materially less than) what I myself
pay. But a comparison with
conditions here is fallacious, as
the African's cost receipts, whether
his labour is for himself or others, are
very largely surplus to that
required to meet his actual wants.
Payment of tax in kind is being
the extremely wasteful to the Govt & to
such staffs. It may be that as
trade facilities increase, payments in
kind will become easier.
As to the latter, it is clear from

before production. He did not
believe - words I - that this
was "eyeswash".

628

As to the average native taxation
of 6^s a head, many of the inhabitants
escape direct taxation & contribute
little or nothing to indirect taxation. Some
must pay ^{more} than 6^s a head.

In proportion to wages, the natives
pay a good deal more, I think,
than wage earners in this country,
and as it would ^{be} possible to show that,
family for family, the African labourer
lays a proportion comparatively (but
materially less than) what I myself
pay. But a comparison with
conditions here is fallacious, as
the African's cash receipts, whether
his labour is for himself or others, are
very largely surplus to what is
required to meet his actual wants.

Payment of tax in kind is being
the extremely wasteful both Govt & to
such staffs. It may be that as
trade facilities were more paymen's
cash will become easier.

As to shortfalls, it is clear from

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
KENYA,
EAST AFRICA.

Replied
Mr. Bottomley
type to read to see
if will then see
of way

26 Sept. 1923.

629

My dear Bransby-Gore.

On the 15th August
Bottomley sent me,
private & confidential, a
memo on native affairs
in Kenya by E. S. Morel, &
invited a reply.

I have answered
rather fully for the reasons
stated at the end & I now
send you a copy.

The reply was completed

by my private secretary
Major Sutton. I hope it
will be of use to you.

Yours sincerely,

R. C. Lyndon

51020

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
KENYA,
EAST AFRICA.

19 OCT 23

26 Sept 23.

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Dear Bottomley -

Herewith reply to
E. D. Morel's memo. on
native affairs in Kenya.

It is Sutton's work,
and I hope a useful
effort.

Things
generally are going well
here

Yours sincerely,

R. C. Lyndon

KENYA.

No.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NAIROBI,

KENYA.

51020

RE
RE 19 OCT 23

26th September, 1923.

631

My dear Bottomley,

Thank you for your letter of the 10th August and the memorandum by Mr. E. J. Morel which it enclosed.

I am not quite sure as to what you want or how much of it, but I gather you wish me to write about this memorandum at some length. Mr. Grimby-Gore has been asked but anything that may be useful to him in answering the points raised. I have corrected some misstatements and advised amendments which may be of use to you.

I have also written Mr. Morel and will take Mr. ...

~~... of the ...~~

... rather said much of, I am sure there can be no better way of getting the Settlers to work in with Government for the benefit of the native than by laying stress on resolutions they have themselves passed.

There.....

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33420

There must be a beginning, and now that there are signs of a new spirit it would be unjust and ungenerous to criticise the settlers for selfishness and narrowness of outlook in the past.

"ATTITUDE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO THAT POLICY".

How the stormy periods through which Kenya has passed and in which Settlers and Government were in conflict in the last eighteen years can be described as Government acquiescence in the settlers' views is beyond my comprehension.

"ATTITUDE OF COLONIAL OFFICE TO THAT POLICY".

I think I can safely leave that to you.

"A. RESERVES".

This is inaccurate. Prior to 1915 there were no "Native Reserves" since that term was only first introduced in the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, and subsequently Native Reserves have been gazetted and have been jealously guarded from that time.

The present Native Reserves as marked off on the maps equal 29,977,300 acres.

The only steps taken prior to 1915 was the closing of very wide (and then dangerous) areas in 1902 purely to prevent misadventures happening to travellers. Section B of the Outlying Districts Ordinance must be

studied,....

studied. Up to the end of 1905 (this is 18 years ago) the following areas had been declared under this Ordinance:-

- (1) Lumbwa, Buret and Sotik (1.12.04)
- (2) Part of Kenya Province (4.2.05)
- (3) The section of country North and East of
(2) (15.5.05).

I attach a rough map which illustrates, as far as it is possible to illustrate the loose descriptions of those times, the closed areas, which include the practically uninhabited regions of the Northern Frontier District.

That was the position eighteen years ago. In the interval between 1905 and 1915 information was collected to enable Government to enclose certain areas, and in 1915 legal effect was given to them and Native Reserves were first constituted. At the same time portions of the large area referred to in (2) above, the whole of (3), and part of the Masai Reserve etc. as before, remain legally closed areas. The great portion of the Native Reserves as at present constituted was, moreover, not even closed areas eighteen years ago.

"WITHIN THE RESERVES THE NATIVES HAVE NO SECURITY OF TENURE"

The position always has been that the land within the Reserves is vested in the Crown on behalf of the tribe and no modification of their boundaries is permissible without the prior sanction of the Secretary of State. The scheme, which has

been....

*to have the
position
follow later.*

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The scheme, which has been....

*show map
show the
position
and follow later*

been advocated by Missionaries and others here, of introducing some form of individual tenure, is hedged around with serious difficulties. This is so much the case that in South Africa the first courageous effort in this direction, namely the Glen Grey Act, was never repeated. As an instance of these difficulties, I quote from a letter written by Mr. Richardson, as Director of Surveys and Land Officer in the Uganda Protectorate:-

"The Indians are intent on acquiring an interest in land, and they get over the no-freehold rules by getting natives into debt and then acquiring land cheaply by forced sales at the High Court. I have already advised that mortgages and debts on native land should be stopped".

I should have preferred to have put this in a different way. I do not think the native needs any persuasion on the part of the Indian or anyone else to get into debt. But it does show that he is not sufficiently advanced as an individual to be allowed measure of control over his lands which would be given him by individual tenure. I understand Dr. Arthur agrees with these views.

We are now going into the question: I have only mentioned individual tenure as it seems to have been in Mr. Morel's mind, and I thought it as well to point out that some of the very evils Mr. Morel is himself the first to deprecate may be brought about by

the....

the institution of that form of tenure at this stage of East African development.

"B. TAXATION".

I quote a resolution of the Convention of Associations passed in March 1922:-

"That in the opinion of this Convention the present native hut and poll-tax is excessive and more than can be reasonably borne by the natives and that this Convention advocates its reduction from the present rate and is of the opinion that all District Commissioners should be given power to reduce the amounts in individual cases when they are satisfied that genuine hardship exists".

In 1919 the Convention had already protested against the raising of the Hut and Poll-Tax.

The taxation is certainly 12/- at present, having been reduced from 16/- in 1922. In numerous cases during the last three years, however, reduction of tax has been made:-

In 1920-21 when the Tax was 10/-
Malindi, Kombasa, Nyika, Vanga, Embu, Meru, Elgeyo and Marakwet Districts paid 10/-.
Suk District and the Gosha and Bajun natives paid 12/-.
Luma and Tana River District paid 14/-.

In 1921 (9 months) when the Tax was still 16/-
There were reductions of various amounts mainly owing to famine conditions, drought and Veterinary quarantine in the Districts of Embu, Meru, Elgeyo, Kamasia,

Marakwet...

Marakwet, and the whole of the Northern Frontier District; most of these districts were reduced to 10/- . Owing largely to these reductions the tax for the 9 months of 1921 was £161,141 below estimate.

In 1922 when the Tax was 12/- .

Juba Province, Taveta District and the Somalis paid 10/- .

Embu and Meru Districts, owing to the inability to collect the 16/- rate for 1921, 16/- was collected to cover the two years.

The tax in 1922 was £149,656 under estimate largely owing to these reductions.

Every effort is made by Government to make the incidence of taxation fall as lightly as possible on the native; widows and old people in indigent circumstances are very generally exempted, so much so that in Uganda the degree of exemptions became almost a scandal.

"The Tax must be paid in cash".

The Government is at the present moment engaged in considering the recommendations of a Committee set up to investigate Coastal development and trade which urges that both with a view to alleviating the hardships sometimes inflicted on the coast native by the incidence of taxation, and also with a view to stimulating native trade grain should be accepted in lieu of taxes in the Coastal areas.

There.....

There are, however, serious difficulties, and I personally have had experiences of disaster in this direction in several countries in South Africa.

"He (the native) paid £500,365 last (this) year in direct taxes. (Incidentally the European population paid about £12,000 in direct taxation)".

To be accurate the amounts collected last year by the three principal communities were as follows:-

1922.

	<u>Natives.</u>	<u>Indians.</u>	<u>Europeans.</u>
	2,500,000	23,000	10,000
Direct Taxation	£506,414		
(Including Licences, game, liquor, etc., estate duty, fees of court, vaccines, rents, premia etc., etc.)		£46,790	£162,775
Estimated Customs.	£215,900	£96,300	£222,300
	<u>£725,314</u>	<u>£143,090</u>	<u>£385,075</u>

i.e. 2,500,000 natives contribute £725,314
 23,000 Indians " £143,090
 10,000 Europeans " £385,075

i.e. the natives contribute about 5/- per head
 " Indians " " £6 " "
 " Europeans " " £38 " "

Although some further returns were received subsequent to the above, which was forwarded to me in England, I am informed by the Hon' Treasurer that they are unimportant and that for all purposes of argument the figures I have given are sound.

"C. and D. REGISTRATION OF LABOURERS ACT."

The native is not now forced to carry his registration certificate (Kipande) in the Reserve, but only when moving outside his Reserve, i.e., in exactly the same manner as an Englishman has to carry his passport when he leaves his own country, with the minor exception that an Englishman has to carry a passport for his wife, whereas a native does not. The Chief Native Commissioner himself informs me that he has had no difficulty in bringing these things within the comprehension of the native.

With regard to the Native Registration Ordinance (No. 56 of 1921) and the Masters and Servants Ordinance which I may as well take together for, as Mr. Morel remarks, the latter completes the purpose of the former.

The points in favour of the Native Registration Ordinance are, very briefly:- I quote the Hon' Chief Native Commissioner almost verbatim.

- (a) That it stabilises labour upon which production is entirely dependent.
- (b) That it provides the native with a passport into areas which were foreign and hostile countries to him before the Pax Britannica.
- (c) That it protects the whole public by assisting in the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals.
- (d) That it enables us to identify and assist natives who die or fall ill away from home, and to communicate with their relatives.

To abolish the Ordinance in toto now would, I believe, lead to a serious disorganisation of native life which would cripple both public services and production, and the effects of such a calamity on the whole prosperity of the Colony would necessarily react on the native population. This is the Chief Native Commissioner's view.

It is my definite belief, however, that Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1916 and section 10 of Ordinance No. 56 of 1921 should be repealed; I question if it is a proper function for Government to arrest and prosecute deserters from European estates. This is a question which has been the subject of strong public controversy for some years. Should these two sections be repealed the registration certificate would remain only as

- a) a passport or certificate of identity,
 - b) a record of employment,
 - c) of equal value to the native and European.
- All of these are useful and acceptable.

The number of natives under registration as at 31st August 1920 was 5,742.

"E. DISCOURAGEMENT OF NATIVE ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT"

"The settlers have persistently striven to prevent natives from improving their economic position"

You will see from the resolutions I have quoted how far from the truth is this general statement. I particularly refer to Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, and 18.

Government has during the last year set in motion a campaign for bulk production of staple crops by the whole native population. I will not burden this letter with figures, but it is estimated that the native production of maize alone in 1923 will amount to not less than 25,000 tons surplus for export. There are very large areas evenly populated by more or less industrious tribes which are not concerned with controversial questions of policy. The object is to foster the sense of industry and responsibility and to raise the whole level of the material prosperity of the natives, and so permit of a much larger and more efficient medical and educational service in the Native Reserves.

"EFFECT OF THIS POLICY"

Mr. Morel's first general statement under this heading is a monstrous perversion of the facts. There is no general demoralisation.

The Medical Department has no reason to believe that there has been any general increase in the death rate of recent years in the Colony. In Uganda the campaign against venereal disease among the natives, and in Kenya the campaign against yaws have been attended by brilliant and very encouraging success.

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The European settler is a generous and sympathetic employer; on the great bulk of the farms the labourers are well fed and looked after; many settlers maintain dispensaries and evening schools. I speak with some authority on this point, and from long personal experience of five other African Colonies.

His statement that "virtually nothing - some £20,000 on education, a few hundreds in medical service - is being done for the natives - - -". Heavy expenditure on military and police is very largely to control and guard him from malign influences of every sort - many of them of his own making; there are approximately 120 administrative officers almost entirely concerned with his moral and material welfare; the bulk of the work of the Courts is to stabilise and maintain society of which he is so large a factor; his produce and energies are fostered by Railway and Port services. It is not possible to estimate what all this represents in money and energy. There is no need to prolong this argument, so generally forgotten or suppressed by critics of Government. Every impartial and experienced observer will agree that the balance is very greatly in favour of the native in a Colony under British Administration.

"RESERVES".

I recommend Mr. Morel to study the report of the Southern Rhodesia Native Reserves Commission of 1915.

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"RESERVES".

I recommend Mr. Morel to study the report of the Southern Rhodesia Native Reserves Commission of 1918.

The principles underlying that report as to security and adequacy of the native reserves do not differ substantially between Rhodesia and Kenya.

"TAXATION".

I have dealt with the first part of this heading elsewhere, and the second part on page 5.

"REGISTRATION OF LABOURER'S ACT, AND MASTERS' AND SERVANTS' ORDINANCE."

These points have been dealt with.

"FURTHER REFORMS".

I must say at once that the bare fact that Mr. Morel can combine the entirely diverse conditions of Nigeria, Basutoland and Uganda and use them together in a technical and hostile analysis of the native social system in Kenya, must greatly weaken his authority as a critic.

"Meantime there are a few educated Africans
 "a couple of whom should be selected as
 "nominated members of the Council. I personally
 "don't believe either in missionary representation
 "that I think it is a mistake."

I....

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I am sure that every single person with any experience of the country is agreed that the time is not ripe for direct native representation. As to a missionary representative, Mr. Morel will recollect that the leader of his party, Mr. Wedgwood, who was selected to act as spokesman in the debate on the White Paper was himself in favour of a Missionary being placed on the Council.

I believe that the settlers can be led in the right direction. Everything is in train now for native development to go ahead, I hope and believe largely with the willing support of the settler himself. I trust that nothing will be said or done at home by Mr. Morel or others to drive them into opposition against this principle.

Yesterday I spent some hours at the Railway and Public Works Department workshops, and I cannot imagine that anyone who had seen the measures taken there for the education and comfort of the African could ever suggest that Kenya is today not wholeheartedly in favour of native development.

I have met many of the figures and misstatements produced by Mr. Morel; I must leave you to deal with his argument as to the strong governor and the backing to be given to him by your department.

I'm afraid I have written at great length,

but.....

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but I have done so with the idea of placing Mr. Ormsby-Gore in a position to answer not only Mr. Morel's questions but others that may arise in the future.

Yours sincerely,

R. V. Courton

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SESSIONS OF THECONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.January, 1919.

1. (a). That this Convention urges that the Government take immediate steps to further the industrial education of the native population.
- (b). That this Convention is of opinion that Government should take immediate steps to ensure that the instructors and appliances now in work at the Mechanical Depots, on the Fort Hall Road, together with any other workshops and appliances in British East Africa and the conquered Territory, be acquired by Government as the nucleus of a Mechanical Training School for Natives.

January, 1919.

2. That this Convention agrees with the Select Committee that the present time is not opportune to raise the hut and poll Tax.

January, 1919.

3. That the report of the sub-Committee be adopted and endorsed, and Government be urged to proceed on the general lines suggested therein, and that the proper care medically of the native population of the Protectorate is one of the primary duties of Government.

The sub-Committee further view with grave concern the present lack of medical assistance in the native...

native reserves, and that Doctors will not be obtainable at the present low salaries offered by the Government, and further, that even if salaries are made adequate the scarcity of medical men makes it certain that the increase of the medical profession here is a matter of grave doubt. That so far as the native reserves are concerned they consider the Mission doctor is a better asset than the Government doctor, because he comes out to work among natives, he is kept in one district, thus winning the confidence of the natives and preserving continuity and he is on the field a longer period of time.

August, 1919.

4. This Convention wishes to emphasise very strongly the urgent necessity of Government initiating at once the policy of technical education for natives and that a sub-committee be appointed to consider fully details and suggestions in connection with native technical education and that such Sub-Committee should report to the next Session of Convention.

February, 1920.

5. That representations be made to the Director of Prisons with a view to furnishing employment to discharged convict native artisans.

August, 1920.

Precis.

6. That the Convention was in favour of some means of facilitating...

facilitating the treatment and doctoring of minor ailments of natives by their employers or by native missionaries and that to effect this such employers of native labour and missionaries be allowed to buy their medicines and dressings etc., at the discretion of Government, at cost price.

August, 1920.

7. In the opinion of this Convention the immediate institution of a technical school for natives on a large scale is of the utmost importance and that an addition to next year's estimates be made of a sufficient amount for this important work.

December, 1920.

8. That a committee be appointed to meet and consider the representative of the natives for the purpose of drawing up a code of regulations for the press and the publication of native affairs of the country.

June, 1921.

9. That this Convention generally approves the action of the administration in regard to the technical education of the affairs with a special reference to the ability to fill official positions.

June, 1921.

10. That the Convention is in favour of the principle of forming a skilled Native Labour Force.

facilitating the treatment and doctoring of minor ailments of natives by their employers or by native missionaries and that to effect this such employers of native labour and missionaries be allowed to buy their medicines and dressings etc., at the discretion of Government, at cost price.

August, 1920.

7. In the opinion of this Convention the immediate institution of a technical school for natives on a large scale is of the utmost importance and that an addition to next year's estimates be made of a sufficient amount for this important work.

December, 1920.

That the Committee be appointed to see that the views of the representatives of the natives be taken into account in the purpose of forming a technical school for natives and that the Government be requested to take the necessary steps to carry out the above proposals.

January, 1921.

8. That this Convention be asked to be appointed a committee of the administration in regard to the technical education of the African with a special reference to the ability to fill official positions.

June, 1921.

10. That the Convention be in favour of the principle of forming a Skilled Native Labour Force.

June, 1921.

648

11. That every effort should be made to bring natives into direct commercial communication with European distributors, merchants and markets and that the support of the whole European community is desired to foster the legitimate economic position of the native in the trade and production of the Colony.

June, 1921.

12. That this Convention of Associations considers that the monetary value of the payment exacted for wives by the WaKikuyu is too high and asks Government to introduce legislation or to take other measures similar to those in force in the Nyanza Province to restrict the marriage dowry to a maximum of 30 goats or sheep.

August, 1921.

13. That it having been alleged in certain isolated cases that employers of labour have refused to sign off natives when requested to do so on the termination of their contracts this Convention records its emphatic disapproval of such conduct and urges Government to press for severe penalties in any authentic case brought to its notice not only in the interests of the natives themselves but in that of all employers of labour.

October, 1921.

14. This Convention supports the principle of a Native Affairs Board with representation of the various interest

June, 1921.

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12. That this Convention of Associations considers that the monetary value of the payment exacted for wives by the WaKikuyu is too high and asks Government to introduce legislation or to take other measures similar to those in force in the Nyanza Province to restrict the marriage dowry to a maximum of 50 goats or sheep.

August, 1921.

13. That it having been alleged in certain isolated cases that employers of labour have refused to sign off natives when requested to do so on the termination of their contracts this Convention records its emphatic disapproval of such conduct and urges Government to press for severe penalties in any authentic case brought to its notice not only in the interests of the natives themselves but in that of all employers of labour.

October, 1921.

14. This Convention supports the principle of a Native Affairs Board with representation of the various interests

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March, 1922.

15. That in the opinion of this Convention the present native hut and poll tax is excessive and more than can be reasonably borne by the natives and that this Convention advocates its reduction from the present rate and is of opinion that all District Commissioners should be given power to reduce the amounts in individual cases when they are satisfied that genuine hardship exists.

October, 1922.

16. In view of the right of African natives to claim opportunity for advancement and in view of the increasing number of them who have fitted themselves to take advantage of such openings and in view of the still greater number of them who seek so to fit themselves this Convention asks Government to announce its adoption of a policy aimed at filling the subordinate ranks of Government Departments including the Uganda Railway with trained Africans.

October, 1922.

17. That this Convention requests Government to take steps for the control or suppression of sugar crushing Mills in or near native reserves other than those used for the bona fide purpose of producing sugar.

February,

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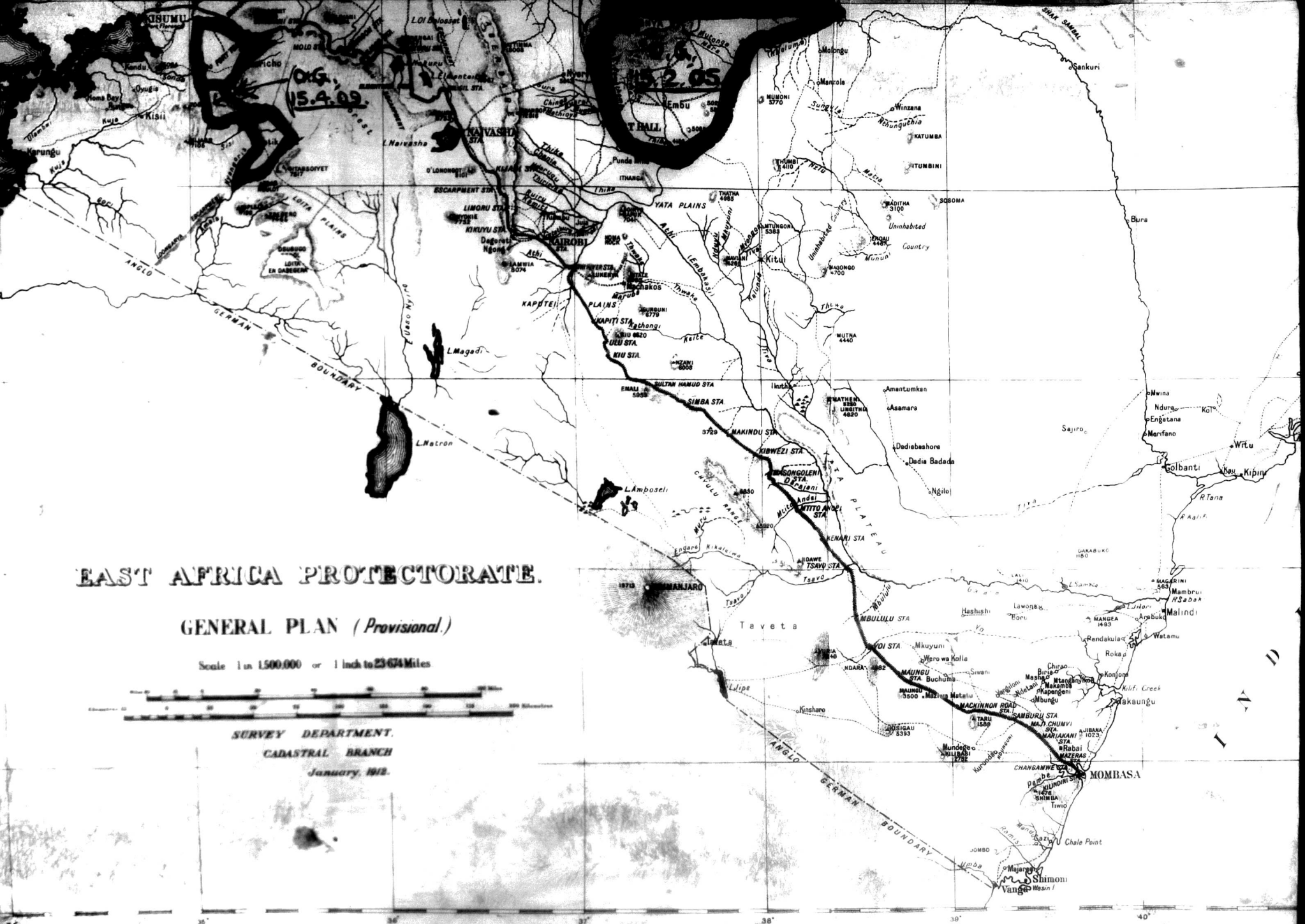
17. That this Convention requests Government to take steps for the control or suppression of sugar crushing mills in or near native reserves other than those used for the bona fide purpose of producing sugar.

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February, 1923.

18. That this Convention wishes to place on record its appreciation of the encouragement the Government is giving to the natives to increase the production of native products and trusts that necessary regulations will be introduced to ensure that existing industries will be safeguarded.

Enclosure of



EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

GENERAL PLAN (Provisional.)

Scale 1 in 1500,000 or 1 inch to 23.64 Miles



SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
CADASTRAL BRANCH
 January, 1912.

