

1927

Kenya

1

No. X 10376

SUBJECT

C0533/370

Assistance by O.S.D. towards

settling in Kenya

Previous

~~X 10376~~
~~10376~~

Subsequent

X 15013/20

1927

KENYA

1927

X. 10376

X. 10376

Assistance by O.S.D. towards Settlement
in Kenya

Previous

Dec X. 10350
/27

Subsequent

X. 15013
/28

(Ru) 176
30.7

Room 3 80/6

Room 4

Wood 18/6

Room 19 6/6

At Whitcombe 9/1

1 ———— Lord P.C. ———— 15 June 1917

Refers to Sir S. Gigg's speech at the P.C.
Dinner and asks for details as to proposed
scheme for associated settlement: asks whether scheme
is also intended to apply to Uganda and
T.T.

I held this over during the previous
P.C. sittings in view of Lord Hewart's de-
cision. Since the 15th sittings
settlements of 1917. A draft
agreement has been prepared and I
understand that it has gone to
Sir Hewart & the Committee of the
Treasury. If the latter are, it will
now be signed forthwith & change
(local) by the S. G.S. & then if we
get the Treasury for formal sanction
I understand that the last
stage is a supplementary deed Treasury
concern in the matter, with the
Committee for the Treasury & G.S.
I have explained all this to Sir
George Balfour.
At the moment, I have signed

out a scheme of settlement for
this county.

1. send copy copies with the
to Gov. L.F.

at some R.M.

7/1/29

To Miller (no 4 and) 12 Jan 1928

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

To O.S.D. (w/ copy speech) 18 JAN 1928 ^{13/3} Case

KA To Gov. Kenya. 32 (w/ copy 4/5) 14 JAN 1928 A1

Leave a few notes
to action...

at a scheme of settlement for
this county.

and copy comes with the
to Gov. L.F.

at one Row

5/1/29

~~6~~ To Miller (no 4 and) 12 Jan 1928

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

6 To O.S.D. (w/ copy speech) 18 JAN 1928 ^{13/3} Case

4 To Gov. Kenya. 32 (w/ copy 4-5) 14 JAN 1928 AL

have in the office

for action on 15/1/28

Mr. Whitehouse 9/1/26.
Mr. Allen 11/1/26.
Mr.
Mr. Bottomley.
Mr. E. J. Harding.
Sir Throckmorth.
Sir G. Grindle.
Sir C. Davis.
Sir S. Wilson.
Mr. Crosby Govt.
Lord Local.
Mr. Amery.

X 10376
2 Kenya

15

13 JAN 1928

Sir,

With ref. to previous covers on the subject, I am directed to H. to be laid before the Governor of Kenya for the acc. copy of a speech delivered in the Legislative Council Kenya by Mr. H. Y. Mackin, Commissioner of Lands, regarding the question of land settlement in the Colony.

DRAFT.

The Secretary
General Settlement
Dept. Office

2 files
L.F.

The S. of S. would be

be glad to receive ~~from~~ ^{the letter}
any which the Com. may desire to offer
ob. one for the speech.

I am etc..

(signed) R. A. WISEMAN.

RECEIVED
3 - JAN 1928
COL. OFFICE

2/1/28

4
6

Bahati
Cunard Oceanic.
Shirley
Southampton

Colonial Sec
London

Dear Sir

I have just arrived here from Kenya and have decided to make this my home. I have retired from farming in Kenya where I spent 17 years in most enterprises. And I am leaving all my interest in the Colony.

And therefore volunteer my services to you in case the talked of closer settlement schemes materialized.

I should be well happy to be one of your committee to select applicants for closer settlement. as I feel that my advice and practical experience could be utilised to advantage in helping others on to the land.

A.1
24 JAN 1928
C.1
32

But I also realize the great danger in
 sending out the wrong class of
 settlers. as you know, Kenya
 is one of "God's own countries." that.
 It need a very sturdy type of man
 to make a success.

If at any time I could be of the
 slightest service to you, I should
 be only too happy to run up to
 London.

Yours sincerely
 George Miller

3A
8

the House should insist on the reduction of expenditure by at least £100,000. If we sincerely try to effect that reduction I am convinced we shall do so. After having effected that reduction I think that we might properly stop congratulating Government in the very affectionate way we have done recently and we should then be in a position to congratulate ourselves, which I think is really the more important matter.

THE HON. THE COMMISSIONER OF LANDS (MR. MARTIN) : Your Excellency, I do not propose at this stage to discuss the various points raised by the last speaker. For the last year or two he has been pressing for further settlement and I have every sympathy with his object. But, of course, everybody knows that certain things have had to be done before we can take the next step forward in settlement. So I do not propose to explain now why 1927 had been the year in which we have had to make our plans for concrete action which could not be taken before 1928. Well, Sir, I am in some difficulty at the moment in not quite knowing how to make my statement appropriate to the general debate on the budget. But I have the report of the Kenya Advisory Committee which contains the concrete schemes we have put together as the result of discussions at Home and discussion and work here in the Colony. I should explain first of all in what stage these proposals are. They have been put forward to Government and they are under consideration by Government. They must eventually be put into the form of a bill, or some of them must, and then come up for special and detailed consideration by this Council. It is proposed for the moment that some opportunity should be given of discussing them, particularly to the authorities in those districts in which it is proposed to operate the schemes.

I propose to furnish each member of the select committee on the budget with a copy of this report. It will I think help their examination of the one or two items in the budget which are closely connected with settlement.

Here I should like to point out that it would be absurd to measure the magnitude of these schemes by any reference to them there may be in the Annual Estimate, for these schemes are definitely bound up with the organisation and operation of a Land Bank. The funds of the Land Bank will, of course, not come from revenue. At the same time there are certain concessions of a minor nature which Government is going to be asked to make in the form of grants and not loans to new settlers. The share of Government in making these grants for 1928 is put at £3,500. In this connection, however, I wish to emphasize that it is most desirable that these schemes should be considered as business schemes—that they should be self-supporting and that the terms whilst sufficiently

One sees in the matter of detail a certain amount of muddle in checking the railway construction at Naro Moru, instead of taking it on to Nanyuki, where Government has established a township, and has sold land to various persons under various conditions, and if Government fails to carry on the line then it will mean that a rival township will spring up to the great disadvantage of the country as a whole.

The education vote, I think, Sir, is inadequate, or if it is not inadequate it is badly distributed. That I think is a matter which will probably be gone into in more detail. If it is bad distribution I hope the distribution will be reconsidered. At Nanyuki there is a school built to contain twenty-five children, there are thirty-eight there and another eighteen or twenty are waiting. I think provision should be made for that.

In the Northern Frontier we have difficulty with various problems. The unfortunate Samburu tribe is being pushed further south by pressure of those rather difficult people to control, the Abyssinians. The way to protect the unfortunate Samburu is to give them a white backing on their southern boundary, settle people in that neighbourhood who will protect them against the encroachment of the uncontrolled Abyssinians.

The Game Department has asked for very little, but I do wish to maintain what I have always maintained, that the Game Department is a luxury. It is not a necessity. If it is a luxury, and if there are people in the world who are desirous of maintaining animals in the country, which cannot be found elsewhere, against extermination, I think those people should be asked to contribute towards their maintenance.

There is not very much more. In regard to the Public Works Extraordinary vote for which we have taken to ourselves a certain amount of credit in increasing it to a large extent, it is essential that we on this side of the House should insist that that money is spent in conformity with policy or follows the outlines laid down in regard to this expenditure.

I believe, Sir, that the Estimates have not been considered in Executive Council, and although the Executive Council is not a favourite of mine, I think the administration should be carried out in some other way than by excluding Executive Council. I would suggest that it is

His EXCELLENCY: Order, order, that is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Governor.

CAPT. THE HON. E. M. V. KIBUKI: Finally, Sir, I consider that we should increase the revenue by fortifying the settlement policy of this country, and Members on this side of

generous to enable the beneficiary of the scheme to make a good start and gradually prosper, should also provide for the other side of the matter—his own independence. He should attain eventually on his own legs and pay off such advances as he has been provided with by Government. If, Sir, it is considered necessary I can go into all the details at a later stage when the budget is put into committee, but I think perhaps even at this stage it would serve some useful purpose if I try and paint some picture of these schemes as conceived and submitted to Government at the present moment. Later, of course, they will have to be reduced to the form of legislation—legislation which I hope it will be possible to submit to Council next session; and that will, of course, provide a definite opportunity for an *ad hoc* debate on all the details.

The general principle underlying these schemes is close settlement—wherever settlement exists now or is possible in the future. We have tried to treat the problem as a whole and although in these schemes will be found particular reference to the Crown lands which it is proposed to make available in 1928, it is hoped that the principles we have adopted may equally well operate in closer settlement throughout the country. Our two initial problems were water, and cattle disease. In our proposals for 1928 we have therefore had to take areas and possibilities where the absence of one, and the presence of the other factor do not constitute an impediment. We know that water-horsing apparatus is now being made available throughout the country and we have heard from Your Excellency that these plants are to be still further increased. We believe that the future of our schemes will depend very largely on such water-horsing plant being widely distributed.

The problem of cattle disease I do not propose to touch upon as everyone is aware of what the difficulties are there.

Well, we started six weeks ago to put together these schemes with certain known factors. The first of these known factors was the land which we considered immediately available and suitable. Such land we believe to be sub-division in the region of Kitale, one or two other parts of the Trans-Nzoia, in certain parts of the Usam Gishu border and along the northern slopes of the Aberdare range.

We believe that one of those areas we can cut up into small holdings of 100 acres each, and that mixed farms in all these areas can be laid out between 500 and 1,200 acres. If I may I should like to interpolate here a remark on the subject of the type of settler and the capital required. We consider that we should not be too hard and fast in our requirements in respect of capital, where settlers of the right sort of

of applying the principle of access to the details of these settlements for possible.

It is understood that the Government by no means intends to limit its general policy of land allocation to these "special" schemes, and that land will be made available for general development whether by auction, or tender or such other methods as may commend themselves. It would therefore appear desirable to offer some broad definition of the special objects of the scheme now submitted. We think they can be briefly summarized as: the provision of land on specially favourable terms and with special facilities of obtaining working capital to would-be settlers who have no land in Kenya and who have comparatively little ready money of their own, but who intend and will be able, in due time, to occupy and farm their land. The further qualification that they shall be persons of good character and carefully selected. These objects are not to be aimed at in schemes made usually of land under the Crown Lands Ordinance, and we suggest that the course adopted in the Soldier Settlement Scheme of providing a special act to regulate special new settlement be followed.

Mr. Gou of the Soldier Settlement Scheme suggests a proposal on which we think it desirable to comment at once: viz. the question of a special allotment for ex-servicemen who either did not apply for, or who failed to be granted land in the 1919 allotment. We believe that it is reasonable to suggest that they should be provided such allotments with land, but we do not at the moment of making any one of our schemes to their credit. Since 1919 there has been a considerable number of applicants who have failed to obtain land in this country, and we do not know how many of them are in the colonies, and we do not know what arrangements are being made for their settlement in other schemes which would be a very desirable scheme. The original scheme offered no provision of its being merely an interim or a partial measure and held out no hopes of its subsequent regulations. We prefer therefore to limit provision for landless ex-servicemen to local residents, to include them under our Schemes Head by rule 10, and to direct attention of the Land and Selection Board's attention to the qualifications of candidates who were ex-servicemen. We

do not however suggest that these qualifications should confer an exclusive claim to land; though, all other things being even, they should carry a weight not attaching to other candidates in that sense. Therefore, a preponderating weight.

Finally, we desire to invite attention to a principle which we have embodied in all our proposals: that is the principle of a judicious interposition of local with other interests. We have great faith both in the general value of the economically experienced local farmer in providing assistance, if done by example to the newcomer, and also in that goodwill and readiness to help which must operate in mitigation of the newcomer's inevitable period of non-rate. As will be seen later, we do not propose to rely entirely on this form of assistance, but we believe that it can be of great value and we in fact be forthcoming. After this purpose, the Soldier Settlement Scheme method of individual selection of farms by the successful candidates followed by balloting should be so modified as to provide for the "A" holdings being allotted to local and overseas applicants alternately. The "B" class is to be reserved for either kind of applicant as not be strictly grouped, and as to any other class, we do not intend to settle areas, and do not appear to regulate land given distribution.

Now, the first point in the above extract is that we do not wish upon the 1919 scheme as a complete scheme in itself, but as the foundation of a process which will, we hope, carry on from year to year. That is to say, a certain extent recognized by the Director, Settlement Department, who has agreed to these schemes covering a period of three years. The Department has limited the assistance at the moment to 200 settlers only, but I think we are perhaps only being put in our place by the local authorities in this matter and that when we enter into the limits of the help they give us now and if we are successful during the next few years I have a very strong feeling and hope that we may get that assistance continued.

I have mentioned already incidentally the qualifications or obligations which we suggest should be required of the new allottees, whether local or from home. Above all things he must be a genuine farmer, he must reside on his farm and work on the land, and must not already hold agricultural land in the Colony.

The report gives a statement of qualifications to be demanded, and they are all somewhat obvious. In the case of the local applicant who takes up a holding, I would point out

that in many cases he will leave a place for some newcomer to fill. Generally speaking local applicants will be accorded the same measure of assistance as the newcomer, the same Land Bank facilities, and so on.

It is proposed to make these allocations in the following proportions: Out of 170 farms which we suggest should be given out next year under these schemes, we suggest that eighty-five should be given to each class of applicant, that is to say, local and home. We suggest that each eighty-five should be sub-divided in the proportion of fifty large-scale mixed farms to thirty-five small-holdings. We believe that we should start cautiously on the small-holdings side of the problem as that is the side of which this country has had the least experience. At the same time we feel we must cater for the demand at each end of the scale and this is the beginning which it is proposed to make in 1938. I will not go at the present juncture into all the difficulties and merits of the small holding as that I think is a subject on which I would speak later. Members on the other side of the House to think over carefully after reading this rather long memorandum, with a view to further discussion at a later stage.

I will not go again into all the development and other conditions which we have laid down for the settler under the assistance schemes. It is perfectly obvious that such things as personal occupation, technical instruction, and various safeguards like that must be insisted, and they are all detailed here in the report. I propose to deal by the moment rather with the subject of the help we can give to the small-holder. I think it is obvious that every small holder will need some sort of tuition; and that some sort of assistance on the ground would be of great value. What we propose is, and this item takes up a large proportion of the £3,500 grant asked for for next year, is to have in these small holdings a sort of model small-holding financed by Government with a competent officer in charge, who can assist the surrounding small-holdings by example and advice and also probably by making available certain plant and machinery of use for putting up buildings and on such for example as a concrete block making machine. I think a number of small aids of this nature can be afforded, in addition to more considerable measures, such as you will notice an aspect of the water supply at Ilmorog.

There is another point of importance. We propose that where money is borrowed at the start—as it must be in some cases—interest should not be payable until the expiration of a certain period. This free period which we put at three years, it is suggested should be given to the mixed farmer as well

as to the small-holder. Some sort of clear period is obviously required so that the necessary but unproductive expenditure can be reduced to a minimum.

Then, Members will notice that the Appendices include a series of draft budgets giving some idea of what the expenses and revenues might be under given circumstances. To make up imaginary budgets like these is, of course, to invite every sort of criticism. Farming on paper, as every one knows, is a most unprofitable game, and its prognostications of fortune seldom come true. At the same time we want to invite criticisms and it is particularly on these tables of accounts that it will be possible for practical farmers to base their criticisms. We have therefore deliberately laid ourselves open to attack and have put them forward.

There is another point which I think I ought to deal with at this moment. We have, after a great deal of consideration, proposed to Government that the Southern Rhodesian plan of securing what capital a settler has, should be adopted. That is to say, a man with £1,500 should be asked in the first place to deposit seventy-five per cent. of that sum until he is put on to his farm. He will have the deposit returned less twenty-five per cent. of it, which twenty-five per cent will be put against his bank account in the bank. We have, however, to differ from the Southern Rhodesian Land Bank system in so far as in Southern Rhodesia the Land Bank is not a Government activity—it borrows money from the Government, but works as a separate organisation. We saw considerable difficulties in that. Where there are dues to the State and also dues to the bank there is always danger of competition in getting those dues in, and in any case there is not quite the same opportunity of generous treatment or indeed perhaps of economical working.

Now our proposal is to treat the bank as simply a function of Government, and to make it administer the land which it holds in security, as well as the advances made on that security and on that of improvements. To collect both the dues to the State and the dues to the bank. For instance, it is proposed that the Land Bank should collect the land purchase-price instalments.

There are other reasons why a Land Bank and the ordinary organisation of land administration should go hand in hand, and one is the question of economy in administration. We think that the local Resident Magistrate with his District Council should be in the same position as regards Land Bank references as is the Magistrate in Southern Rhodesia. Valuations in each district must necessarily report through the Local Administration, which will comment on the valuator's report and send it on to the Central Land Board.

On this point of Land Board, we suggest that the Controlling Board of the Bank should include the two chief officers of the Bank, but should be the Central Land Board of the country, such a board as has been partially functioning in the shape of the Kenya Advisory Committee.

I will not go into the composition of this particular board nor will I go into details, except to say that we think the Land Board, including the two chief officers of the Land Bank, should look after the general administration of settlement affairs in the Colony.

As regards the cost of the Land Bank and its organisation, I will only say this. Hon. Members will find at the end of this statement a comparison between our general proposals, our general needs here and the legislation in force in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. It is quite obvious that we cannot follow blindly one or the other. The objects of each are in some form different from ours. We have, however, used these Ordinances as a helpful basis for constructing our own plans but they are not to be blindly followed.

Well, Sir, one of the most obvious things to go for is to keep the overhead charges of the Land Bank as low as possible. Our proposals are not, of course, in the Annual Estimates, but roughly I think they should amount to something less than one per cent. charged of the funds at the disposal of the Bank. We suggest that January 1st should see some sort of start of the preliminary work for the Bank, but we do think that during the interval, particularly if Mr. Herold can pay us a visit, we should be able to draft a Bill on the lines laid down here, which would make a Land Bank a going concern for practical purposes in the early part of next year.

That is our programme both as regards the settlement, that is, allocation of land and financing the settler, we hope to have legislation ready for introduction if the Government approves at the next Session of Council, or at the beginning of January.

Well, Sir, I ought to go on wandering like this almost indefinitely.

RT. HON. LORD DELAMEIR: Hear, hear.

THE HON. THE COMMISSIONER OF LANDS: It is extremely difficult with a thirty-five page memorandum such as this, to do more than to pick things out here and there with the object of calling attention to important points. I do not pretend to have done more than to have said enough, I hope, to persuade hon. Members to read this document carefully and

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED

15

5th August 1927.

Dear Mr. Bottomley

I promised to
inform you of any change in
the position as regards
certain requests made to
Lord Inchcape.

The position remains as follows
as he has been asked to obtain
concessions as follows

- (1) 15% reduction in passages
- (2) 60 sh. per ton flat rate for
settlers effects
- (3) free of charge for shipment

of pedigree stock.

I understand that he will
submit these reports to his
Board. I have asked Dale
to communicate with you when
a reply is given. I discuss
this.

Yours sincerely

H. S. Martin

I have informed Mr. Andrews of
the error in his letter to you
which I return to you
separately.

of pedigree stock.

I understand that he will
submit these reports to his
Board. I have asked Dale
to communicate with you when
a reply is given & discussion
wishes.

Yours sincerely

H D Martin

I have informed Mr. Alexander of
the error in his letter to you
which I return to you
separately.

CONFERENCE LINES' FACILITIES TO SETTLERS.

It was explained that Lord Inchcape had been ¹⁶
approached with a view to Conference Lines granting
the following facilities to new settlers:-

- (1) 15 or 20% reduction on passages.
- (2) Flat rate of 60/- per ton on settlers effects
- (3) Periodical importations of certified pedigree
stock free of freight charges.

It was agreed that there was no reason why these
proposals should not go forward independently of any
applications submitted to the Empire Marketing Board,
and that Mr. Bottomley should be furnished with a note

on the position of these proposals before Mr. Martin's
departure on August the 5th.

THE BATH CLUB,
34, DOVER STREET, W. 1.

London July 26th

Dear Mr. B. H. ...

... to the effect that I may not for
another interview with you now.
If it could be Tuesday or Wednesday
that would be very convenient to me,
particularly in view of a
convention I've just had with
... on the subject
of ... passage rates in
... of ... people, after
being ... of the
Association office. Before going
any further in the matter I

THE BATH CLUB,
34, DOVER STREET, W. 1.

London August 26th

Dear Mr. Birkbeck

Having just seen a message
to the effect that I may not find
another interview with you near.
If it could be Tuesday or Wednesday
that would be very convenient to me,
particularly in view of a
convention I have just had with
Lord Dunsany on the subject
of railway passage rates &
belonging about projects, after
being joined by the Anti-Slavery
Association office. Before going
any further in the matter I

think I should consult
you first.

Yours sincerely

H. J. Martin

think I should consult
you first.

Yours sincerely

H. J. Martin

AN AGREEMENT made the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven between HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS (hereinafter called the "Secretary of State") of the one part and the GOVERNMENT OF KENYA COLONY (hereinafter called the "Colonial Government") of the other part.

WHEREAS under the Empire Settlement Act one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two the Secretary of State may co-operate with the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions in formulating and carrying out schemes for affording joint assistance to persons who intend to settle in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

AND WHEREAS the Colonial Government is desirous of carrying out a scheme (hereinafter called the "said scheme") for the migration to Kenya Colony (hereinafter called the "Colony") of approximately one hundred new migrants (single or married) from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter called the "United Kingdom") and for their settlement on the land holdings to be provided within the Colony.

AND WHEREAS the Treasury have agreed to the terms of this Agreement,

NOW THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:-

1. The said scheme as set out in the schedule hereto shall be carried out by the parties to this Agreement.
2. The Colonial Government shall undertake all the administrative functions which fall to be undertaken by that Government under the said scheme and in particular shall:-

- (a) take the necessary steps for the recruitment and selection of the migrants and for the submission of their applications for the approval of the Secretary of State.
- (b) make adequate arrangements for the reception of the migrants on arrival and for their subsequent settlement and aftercare.

(a) maintain an adequate organisation in the Colony for the collection of sums due from persons to whom loans have been advanced under this Agreement,

(d) take the necessary steps to secure the prompt collection of these sums as they become due.

3. The expenses of the said scheme shall be deemed to be the total amount of assistance whether by way of free grant or loan given to approved persons under this Agreement in respect of

(a) Passages,

(b) Cash advances for improvements on land holdings and for stock and equipment,

and shall be shared equally by the Secretary of State and the Colonial Government.

4. The Secretary of State and the Colonial Government shall bear their own expenses of administering the said scheme.

5. The Colonial Government shall in the first instance make all payments and advances under this Agreement and shall make claims upon the Secretary of State in an agreed form for his share of such payments and advances.

6. The Colonial Government shall keep a separate account of sums received on account of repayments of the advances with interest and shall render to the Secretary of State at the end of each quarter or at such other intervals as may be mutually agreed an officially certified account of the sums received in that quarter or period. The Colonial Government shall simultaneously pay to or to the account of the Secretary of State one half of the amount of the sums so received.

7. The Colonial Government undertake to furnish the Secretary of State with particulars in regard to the settlers or their land holdings in such form and at such times as he may reasonably require, and will furnish the Secretary of State with a report on the thirty-first day of March in each

year beginning with one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine showing the general progress being made in regard to the scheme the extent to which settlers are proving successful and repaying their advances and such other details as may from time to time be required.

8. The Colonial Government shall cause the accounts referred to in this Agreement to be audited once in each year by its official Auditor and shall furnish the Secretary of State with copies of his certificate and report.

9. The Colonial Government shall make arrangements to furnish on the request of the Secretary of State such information or explanations if any as may be required by His Majesty's Comptroller and Auditor General for the purpose of his audit of the Imperial Accounts.

10. The parties to this Agreement declare their intention to enter into a fresh Agreement in due course if they are satisfied that by continuing co-operation in the assistance of suitable persons who wish to settle in Keppel Colony they will promote the development of Empire settlement.

Signed for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Signed for and on behalf of the Colonial Government.

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SCHEDULE

1. 100 small-holdings to be set aside by the Colonial Government for an experimental land settlement scheme for settlement as required within three years of the date of this Agreement.
2. The holdings to be allocated to settlers from the United Kingdom who sail for the Colony on or after 1st January 1928. The first twenty-five settlers to be as far as possible men skilled in some craft.
3. The Secretary of State and the Colonial Government to make free grants in equal shares towards passages (a) for an adult of not exceeding £ and (b) for a child (i.e. a person charged for by a shipping company at a child's rate) of not exceeding £ .
4. The Colonial Government to grant free transport facilities on railways in the Colony.
5. The land to be provided by the Colonial Government and charged to the settlers at a fair valuation. ~~The value~~ of the land not to be accounted as a contribution by the Colonial Government.
6. Assistance to the settlers to take the form of advances for improvements on the land-holdings and for stock and equipment not exceeding for any one settler £400 to be contributed in equal parts by the Secretary of State and the Colonial Government. In exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of the Colonial Government a further joint advance of £200 may be made. The Secretary of State's advances not to exceed in the case of any one settler £300 in all.
7. The price of the land charged to the settlers under Clause 5 of this schedule to be repayable with interest not exceeding 5 per annum over a period of 20 years. The first instalment to be due 3 years after the date upon which the land-holding

is/

27

is allocated to the settler and no interest to be charged during the said 3 years.

8. Advances under Clause 6 of this Schedule to be repayable with interest at 5% per annum by equal half yearly instalments comprising principal and interest over a period of 20 years. The first instalment to be due 3 years after the date upon which the land-holding is allocated to the settler and no interest to be charged during the said 3 years.
9. Losses in respect of advances under Clause 6 of this Schedule to be shared equally by the Secretary of State and the Colonial Government.
10. The advances under Clause 6 of this Schedule to be secured by a bond over the whole of the property held by the settler in favour of the Colonial Government on account of the Secretary of State and the Colonial Government and the Colonial Government to give a guarantee to the Secretary of State as to the repayment of his share of the advances.
11. In cases where a land-holding is relinquished by a settler the land-holding to be if possible transferred to another settler under this Agreement. The Colonial Government to report the circumstances of every case to the Secretary of State and to take all necessary steps to conserve his interests.

has proved to be a good
private contract, and the
question of an ~~arrangement~~
arrangement for a number
of birds of this kind in
Uganda and Tanganyika
has not yet been taken
up.

{

(Signed) H. T. ALLEN.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies

EAD/CS
TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE

*Royal Mail Building,
Cockspur Street,
ENTRANCE OPPOSITE BARRACKS
London, S.W. 1.*

KENYA - UGANDA
TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR

TELEPHONE: FIVE ONE EIGHT

BY TRANSMISSION AGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL
REPUBLICS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS

NYABALAND
NORTHERN RHODESIA

OSAKA, KYOTO, YOKOHAMA
MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

22nd June, 1927.

Dear Mr. Bottomley,

I am sending you a copy of the agreement arrived at this afternoon between Lord Lovat and Mr. Martin with regard to the two settlement schemes you discussed with Sir Edward Urigg this morning.

As you know, the Governor is most anxious to be able to take back something definite on this as well as the other points I mentioned to you in my letter earlier in the day. He will be very grateful, therefore, if this can go forward for official ratification as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,

E. A. J. Sutton

W. C. Bottomley, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
London, S.W. 1.

NOTE ON PROPOSED AGREEMENT TO BE MADE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND THE OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

(Initiated by Lord Lovat and Mr. Martin.)

It is agreed that certain assistance can be afforded to emigrants from the British Isles to Kenya Colony, by the Overseas Settlement Department, subject to certain guarantees of assistance to be also given by the Kenya Government, as follows:

SCHEME A. (Settlers without capital)

1. 100 small-holdings to be set aside for an experimental land settlement scheme for settlement as required during the next three years.
2. Passages. The two Governments to contribute equally to an assisted passage scheme to bring the cost down to about £13 per adult.
3. The Kenya Government to grant free transport facilities on Kenya Railways.
4. The land to be provided by the Kenya Government and charged at a fair valuation to the settlers. The value of the land is not to be brought into the scheme as a contribution by the Kenya Government.
5. Assistance to the settler to take the form of advances for improvement of land and provision of stock and equipment not exceeding as a normal arrangement £200, contributed in equal parts by the two Governments. In special cases where additional help is proved to be required, a further joint advance of £200 may be made at the discretion of the Kenya Government. The Secretary of State's advances in no case will exceed £300 in all.
6. Advances on land to be repayable over a period of twenty years, or within a maximum of ten years in the case of chattels. The rate of interest cannot at present be fixed, but it may be inserted in the draft agreement as five per cent.
7. Losses to be shared equally by the two Governments, but the Secretary of State is not to be charged with any loss of interest.
8. The advances made by the Secretary of State to be secured as a joint first mortgage on the land and chattels.
9. The holdings are to be settled by settlers freshly out from the United Kingdom and the first twenty-five are to be men skilled in various crafts, as should be also as many as possible of the remaining 75.

The Kenya Govt. desired to approach the Shipping Coys. for a reduction of freight. Has this been done?

(It'd) L.

N.B. Nothing in the above paragraphs (and in para 5 in particular) is to be taken as limiting the right of the Kenya Government to afford such further assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, as it may from time to time see fit to render to beneficiaries under this scheme.

SCHEME B. (Settlers with £1,500 capital)

The terms of the Southern Rhodesian scheme can, it is suggested, be adopted en bloc so far as the assistance to be given by the Overseas Settlement Department is concerned.

The question however of the deposit with Government by the settler of a large proportion of his capital, is, it is felt, one which requires, with other matters of detail, to be considered locally in Kenya.

Under this scheme too, it is suggested that 100 Farms of Crown Land be set aside and charged to the settlers at a fair valuation, but nothing either in this or the former scheme should be held necessarily to disqualify new settlers who have inherited or otherwise acquired a Kenya Farm from benefitting under the scheme, should the capital, or lack of capital, at their disposal, together with other qualifications, render them eligible for selection.

As regards selection, this in the final instance should be made by the Kenya Government through its own agents. But it is agreed that such assistance can be given by the Overseas Settlement Department in the form of preliminary investigation. The Kenya Government is to be wholly responsible for the selection of candidates as for the control and operation of both schemes.

At once.

(Itd) L.

(Itd) H.T.M.

22.6.27.

22-6-27.

Terms of a Scheme of Settlement in Southern Rhodesia for Settlers with a Limited Capital.

By arrangement between His Majesty's Government and the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922.

1. The Scheme shall apply to settlers having from £500 to £1,500 capital, three-fourths of which must be deposited prior to sailing with the Rhodesian Government to be held during the preliminary period of training, at the close of which it will be immediately available for the settler. This deposit will bear interest at 5 per cent. and will be transferred free of charge.

2. A free grant of approximately one half the cost of transport (steamer and railway) will be made to each settler. This will be commuted at £20 per adult and £10 per child.

In addition, a rebate of 15 per cent. on the cost of passage is allowed by certain of the Steamship Companies, and free second-class railway fares granted by the Rhodesia Railways over their section of the journey.

3. The Rhodesian Government will take steps to place settlers (and if possible their wives) with reliable and experienced local farmers for a period of training lasting up to twelve months. A grant of £5 per month will be made towards the cost of accommodation and training of each adult settler.

4. At the termination of the period of tuition, if the settler so desires, the Government will allocate to him by mutual consent an area of Crown land not exceeding 3,000 acres in Southern Rhodesia, and will supervise the settler's operations for such period as may be necessary. The land shall be sold to the settler at a price of approximately five shillings to ten shillings per acre, payable with interest at 5 per cent. per annum by equal half-yearly instalments comprising principal and interest over a period of nineteen-and-a-half years. The first instalment shall be due three years after the date on which a farm is allocated to the settler, and no interest shall be charged during the said period of three years.

Or the settler may elect to purchase land from another owner, and in such cases the purchase should only be made under the supervision and with the advice of the Rhodesian Government who will render such assistance as may be desirable and feasible.

5. In the case of land taken by the settler from the Crown the Government will advance sums up to but not exceeding £600 to be expended on permanent improvements on the land allotted to the settler, such improvements to be approved by the Director, Department of Lands, and the settler jointly. This amount will be added to the price of the farm and will be regarded as part of the purchase price to be repayable as specified in paragraph 4.

In the event of a settler taking up other than Crown land and desiring an advance from the Government on terms similar to the above such an advance will be made by the Government provided that the settler is able to furnish suitable and sufficient security.

F. J. NEWTON,

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: CONVENTION CANON, LONDON

TELEPHONE: 517 CENTRAL 5437 (9 LINES)

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Incorporated)

RRB/S

1, 2 & 3, OXFORD COURT,

& 97, CANNON STREET,

LONDON, E. C. 4.



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15th June, 1927.

Sir,

At a recent meeting of the East African Section of this Chamber, reference was made to a speech delivered by Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, at a dinner held earlier this month, when the question of white settlement in that Colony - a matter of much interest to the members of the Section - was mentioned. Sir Edward is reported to have said that great help had been promised by the Overseas Settlements Committee in the way of assisting specific classes of individuals, wheelwrights, mechanics and others, to settle in Kenya.

The Section welcomes any scheme for aiding settlement in the Colony and directed me to enquire whether you could supply details of the proposed scheme, and to ask whether it is intended to apply such assistance to employees who take up positions in East Africa under contract for stipulated periods, but who may not be classed as manual workers. It is also desired to ascertain whether the scheme is intended to apply also to Uganda and Tanganyika.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ...
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S. W. 1.

110.13
M. X. 10063
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Acad. 30 JUN 1927
Copy to O. S. A.
2 FEB 1928 on 15/19/28 M.H.