BRITISH EAST AFRICA PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

Lord Hindlip, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.



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PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

By LORD HINDLIP F.R.G.S., F.Z.S



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TO

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G.

LATE HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONER FOR BRITISH EAST AFRICA

AS A SLIGHT TOKEN OF REGARD IN RECOGNITION OF
HIS SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY, AND AS A
PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATMENT
HE RECEIVED.

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A SETTLER'S VIEWS OF GAME PRESERVATION

To teach you your business I offer no claim,
But the man who looks on sees a deal of the game.
—WHYTE MELVILLE.

APPENDIX

FROM the latest information derived from British East Africa, it appears that I was rather premature in giving Sir Donald Stewart and the Colonial Office credit for wishing to more or less adopt Sir Charles Eliot's policy. Certainly the Masai are being moved on to Laikipia, and settler's representatives were appointed to sit on the Land Commission. But the all-important question, or perhaps demand for, of some form of council has apparently met with objections from East Africa, and also the demand for a white mounted police has encountered opposition presumably emanating from the same source. Colonists will no doubt be interested to learn where the opposition really comes from, but I am led by circumstances to believe that it does not come from home.

The military forces consisting entirely of Africans have unfortunately been increased instead of decreased, and greater expense must now have been incurred; while efficiency seems to have been sacrificed to display, and the formation of a force capable of striking a swift and effective blow at a threatened spot, seems to have been entirely

neglected. I cannot help imagining that the Colonial Office have (temporarily, I hope) sanctioned this policy against their own judgment.

It is with great regret that I hear that three race meetings are to be held annually in Nairobi instead of two. If there are sufficient white men and horses to justify six days' racing a year, there can be no valid objection to a white mounted police. More attention to the needs and demands of settlers, and less to gymkhana and mummery, seems to be required.

The crying necessity for a white police can be pointed out in startling colours by the following case which is quoted not verbatim from the local paper, the East African Standard:

settler named Graham, whose wife was approaching her confinement, was annoyed, and Mrs Graham apparently frightened, by a number of natives creating a disturbance near his house, which was an isolated one. As they refused to desist, or leave, Graham is said to have fired off a shot gun in their direction, for the purpose of frightening them, and to have accidentally slightly wounded one of their number. For this he was arrested and tried, presumably without jury, by a Sub-Commissioner, who sentenced him to six months imprisonment, and a fine of six hundred rupees. On being sentenced Graham was handcuffed to a black policeman, and marched to Nairobi, a distance of sixty miles, while his wife was left without any protection."

Such an action on the part of an official is absolutely indefensible; it can only be characterised as an outrage, and sufficient to cause an outbreak of the feeling existing between the official and unofficial communities. It is certainly to be hoped that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose attention has been directed to the matter, will take steps to prevent a recurrence of such a dangerous and unwarrantable action.

The settlers, in a memorandum, have formulated their wishes and demands; among them the repeal of the Indian Penal Code is made a sine qua non. The Times report (1st August) of an appeal to the Privy Council by a settler named Wehner against a sentence of death commuted to Penal Servitude for Life by the Commissioner, is worth noticing.

"The grounds on which it was denied to appeal" were these:

- i. "The Petitioner was tried before five Juries instead of nine."
- ii. "The Judge purported to sit as a Session's Judge under two orders in Council, which it was contended had both been repealed.
- iii. "The native witnesses were not sworn, but only warned to speak the truth.
- iv. "The Judge, it was contended, did not give any explanation of the law to the Jury in his summing up.
- v. "The Jury were sworn after two witnesses had been examined."

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The Lord Chancellor said the more serious point was that there was no verdict of guilty; that what the Jury said did not amount to a verdict of guilty.

"The Lord Chancellor, having again pointed out the importance of the point that there was no verdict of guilty, said their Lordships would humbly advise His Majesty to grant special leave to appeal." "It was not a question of a new trial being ordered, because in their Lordships' view there had been no trial." Such is the law in British East Africa! The Colonists also ask for either a subsidised line of British ships or a Government vessel to convey produce to Delagoa Bay and Durban; also for inclusion in the Customs Union of South Africa: these seem moderate and not unnatural demands.

The table given below shows the increase of trade in May and June 1905 over the same months of 1904, in rupees:—

Imports—May 1904	Imports—May 1905	Increase
585,505	817,101	231,596
Exports—May 1904	Exports—May 1905	Increase
194,940	311,296	116,356
Imports—June 1904	Imports—June 1905	Increase
584,898	767,916	183,018
Exports—June 1904	Exports—June 1905	Increase
141,804	230,586	88,782

Figures from Official Gazette.

I cannot quite concur with the settler's request

that transfers of land should be absolutely free, because at present the Commissioner has power to deposit an individual without showing cause. As I do not think this right, I think there should be a clause by which a proved undesirable could be prevented from obtaining land, and I think this can be met by the sanction of the Commissioner being required and cause shown in case of refusal.

The land regulations proposed by the Commissioner have not yet been made public in England, but I have heard of one which savours more of the old régime of obstruction than of Colonial Office methods. The law is this: Land in the Railway Zone will only be leased for thirty-five years, and 50 per cent. is to be planted with wattle for the use of the railway. At the termination of a thirtyfive years' lease the tenant has the option of renewing his lease, paying according to the value of the land in thirty-five years' time. This sounds extraordinary. If some kind of Agricultural Holdings Act were in force in the country it would be more or less all right, but to expect a man to work for thirty-five years and then be mulcted according to his industriousness is puerile. But I cannot honestly say that I should be very much astonished at any curious local regulation made in British East Africa.

Latest cables state that an expedition has been sent to the Nandi country, and that it is hoped to deal finally with these natives. This will show

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the value of last year's Official Report, and the result of the injudicious intervention of a gentleman in 1900.

I have just heard that a survey of my land was finished the end of August, but no plan or map has yet been delivered.

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