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with the Kikuyu. The Report has so far been kept away from the Kikuyu; it has not been distributed even amongst chiefs and headmen, nor to the Native Local Councils. There has thus been no opportunity for the Kikuyu to study it, and in any case only a few of them could read and understand it in its present form, as no translation into Kikuyu had been made. At a meeting of Chiefs and Headmen held at Ndunyu Kabete in March 1930, at which the District Commissioner was present, none of the Kikuyu had seen the Report or knew anything of its contents.

23. It is stated several times in the Report that the Natives were not very willing to give exact information, (e.g. Chapter I, Sec. 1):- "There is a reluctance on the part of the Natives when their clan or family boundaries to Europeans, or to discuss such matters except in open assembly." And (Sec. 6):- "Evidence given by the tribes of the Kenia District may have been prompted by a determination to say nothing which might possibly, as they thought, imperil the secure possession of their land."

24. It is therefore very important that the recommendations should be known and discussed among the Kikuyu, before any action is taken which will depend for its success upon their cooperation. This is particularly true of the registration of the title, and there are many other steps which will have to be taken to make the Natives' lands secure. The urgent necessity for this is obvious from the recent cases of dispossession cited

above.

25. The Report of "The Joint Committee of Lords and Commons on Closer Union in East Africa", which has just been issued, states:- "In view of the nervousness among the Native population regarding the land question, a full and authoritative enquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the Native population, present and prospective, with respect to land, within or without the Reserves, held either on tribal or on individual tenure."

26. We respectfully suggest that this enquiry would be more likely to be successful in obtaining correct information if it numbered on the Committee, representatives of the tribes concerned.

(ii) EDUCATION.

27. The Association requests that compulsory education for all African children be introduced. The present system of voluntary education has resulted in the evasion, by the Government, of its responsibility to educate all African children whose parents pay taxes.

28. The Association urges that all restrictions relating to the building of schools by Africans, and their staffing and supervision, be removed; that Africans should be allowed to own and control private schools in adequate numbers. At present the education of African children is almost entirely in the hands of Christian Missions. The Missionaries have played

certain schools in the Kikuyu Province, although these schools were financed by the Kikuyu themselves (See Appendix IV), with the result that many Kikuyu children are now getting no education at all.

29. The Provincial Commissioner (quoted in the Annual Report of the Native Affairs Department, 1930) says: "In Kiambu the District Commissioner estimates that attendance at out-schools had declined to half the normal figure in some areas, and to one fifth in others. Similar results have occurred in Fort Hall, Embu and Meru, and as a consequence an insistent demand has arisen in all these districts, from the natives, for government schools, or for leave to start their own schools. That demand for non-mission education is genuine and widespread is proved by the large sums voted by the Local Native Councils of Fort Hall, Kiambu and Nyeri, amounting to £20,000, for the establishment of 'C' schools and the anxiety shown by the Councils to get them started."

30. In early years, when the relations between Missions and Kikuyu tribes-folk were happier than they have been since 1929, it is true that the Africans willingly supplied material and labour for building out-schools, and the Missions, in some cases, supplied teachers. Whatever agreements were entered into at that time were frequently vague, and the Association claims that, in any case, certain missions have broken all

relations then established, by carrying their attack upon Kikuyu customs to the point of excluding Kikuyu children from the schools should their parents be unwilling to adopt Mission beliefs. In the circumstances the Association suggests that the ownership of the school sites and structures, and the question of the control of the education given, should be referred to arbitration. The Association rebuts the claim of the Missions concerned to the ownership of the sites or buildings, and, in any case, denies their right to give or withhold education according to the acceptance or rejection of western religious beliefs. The Association would of course welcome routine inspection of all schools under Kikuyu authorities by the appropriate school inspectors.

31. When the disagreement came between the Kikuyu and the Missionaries, as to the ownership and control of these schools, it was discovered that the Missionaries had betrayed their trust as guardians, and had obtained licences from the Government, in their own names, as if they (and not the Kikuyu) were the lawful owners of the schools and the land. By their trickery they were enabled to bring prosecutions - resulting in many long imprisonments with hard labour, and the infliction of heavy fines - against Kikuyu who entered the premises or precincts; in spite of the fact that the Kikuyu had provided both the land and money and materials for the erection of these schools, and had intended them to remain Kikuyu property for ever.

32. The Association requests that permission be given to the Kikuyu concerned to re-open the above-cited schools independently. The fact that it has been possible for the Missions to close these schools, and to prosecute the Kikuyu owners, compels the Association to assert that Government does not give such attention to the needs of the African children, as would be required of it by a system of compulsory education, as practiced by all the civilized peoples of the world.

33. The Association demands that discrimination in education between the different races should cease; the dual system of educational policy in force in Kenya (African and non-African) has led to the Government discouraging the teaching of English, and the provision of secondary education in African schools. The Association asks that African children should be given chances in education in no respect inferior to those given by the Government to European and Indian children.

(F) TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

34. The Association requests that a due proportion of the revenue of Kenya be set apart each year for purely African use; the administration of this sum should be in the hands of the Native Councils, and not as at present controlled by the Legislative Council, on which direct African representation is denied. Such a reform has been suggested in the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (See paras. 80 and 110).

35. The non-African representatives on the Council are ignorant of the conditions of African life and grievances in the Reserves. This fact is obvious in the unjust laws, passed by the Legislative Council, such as "The Native Authority Ordinance", "The Native Registration Ordinance", "The Native Passes Law", "Township Resident's Permits", "The Native Squatters Ordinance", "The Employment of ~~Native~~ Ordinance", etc. which have restricted African freedom of speech, movement, and organisation.

36. The Association thinks that taxation without representation is an unsound principle. It respectfully protests against the assumption that African interests are in any way effectively represented by the Missionary member or members, as at present on the Legislative and Executive Councils. Since the time such nominations were first made, such gentlemen have expressly claimed that they are not on the Council to represent the Africans, but to voice their own views of what is best in the Africans' interest. On these points our views do not usually agree with theirs, and we urgently request that representation of African interests, by Africans, may be established without further delay, and before the Kenya budget for 1933 is considered.

37. For over 30 years the taxes collected from Africans have been spent largely for the benefit of non-Africans, without our knowledge or consent. We hope that Lord Moyne, who has been

appointed to inquire into financial questions, will realize the African point of view about taxation. We further hope that Africans will be given an opportunity of putting their case before him without any hindrance.

38. Money is urgently needed for African education; for hospitals in the Reserves; for roads and agricultural improvements, to serve the interests of the Africans. In making roads for Native reserves, the labour should of course be paid, instead of unpaid, as at present.

(G) LEGAL ABILITIES:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS AND RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY.

39. LAWS TO BE PUBLISHED IN AFRICAN LANGUAGE. It is essential that all Laws, Ordinances, and Enactments relating to the Government of Kenya (particularly those relating to Africans) and all bye-laws and regulations controlling the urban areas, be published in African language, so that all may know the laws of the land to which they must conform, and so that they can realise under what powers legal proceedings are instituted against them. In the case of proceedings of the Local Councils, held under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner, all discussion, resolutions, minutes etc., should be fully understood by non-English speaking members, and all decisions affecting the Native public should be published in their own tongue.

40. FREEDOM OF SPEECH ETC. The Association urges that the

clauses in the "Native Authority Ordinance" under which the Africans are denied the right of free speech, free press, and the holding of meetings, should be deleted. Liberty in these matters is the first essential in any democracy, and is a traditional privilege of all free men under the British Flag. To withhold from the Africans this freedom, is to deny them the elementary rights of citizenship, and is a cause of grievance which militates against the Kikuyu taking an active part in the civic life of the country for the benefit of all concerned.

11. We also urge the immediate rescinding of the order which prohibits the collection of money by the Africans for the support of their societies. (The Native Affairs Department Report 1930 para. 33 states:- "The Kikuyu Central Association was less active than in 1929 --- owing to the firm measures taken by the Government to strengthen the power of the Chiefs, to prohibit political meetings and the collection of money for unauthorized purposes.")

12. It is recognized that these measures were probably adopted for the purpose of obstructing meetings of politically minded Africans and avoiding assemblies which might give rise to racial consciousness amongst Africans. In practice, however, these measures inflict considerable hardship upon law-abiding citizens, and are even invoked to break up family parties. This is proved by a Criminal Case (No. 83/20) heard at Fort Hall,

by a 3rd class Magistrate. In this case a Kikuyu named Daniel Kengori (a member of the Local Native Council) was arrested with two others, on being found conversing in a house after an evening meal. After they were convicted the Magistrate (D.C.) added:- "I order scond. (1) & (2) to refrain from visiting scond. (3)". These restrictions have alarmed the Africans, who have been led to think that they are treated as though they were slaves. This iniquitable treatment has inevitably alienated the Kikuyu and the valuable co-operation which they could render, if treated as equals, has thus been lost.

43. The Africans demand that they shall have the same right to meet together for discussion, as is given to Europeans and Indians, on all matters including political, economic and social services. The Africans regard the present regulations as a discrimination between races, and inconsistent with British justice, under which racial discrimination does not reckon to survive. We believe that the best way to avoid political agitation, is not to prohibit meetings, and muzzle the aspirations of the Africans, but to encourage freedom of speech, and to pay attention to the legitimate aspirations and reasonable requests of the people.

44. It is strongly urged that the policy which represses Native gatherings, and forbids the formation of African or-

organisations for political, social and economic improvements is a policy fundamentally unsound. Negative repression can only lead to increased unrest and dissatisfaction, and endanger the relationship between the subjected people and the governing and employing classes.

(H) LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS.

45. ~~The~~ institution of the Native Councils was certainly a good policy, but they may be used, as a red herring dragged across the track, to ~~turn~~ the interest of the Africans from their main objective, which is the equality of political rights. The work and decisions of the Native Councils can be, and frequently are, negatived by the Executive Council, the sanction of which is necessary before any resolutions can be carried into effect. On this Executive Council there is no African representation, and no opportunity for the Africans to speak on the resolutions sent up for approval. In order to remove suspicion, the association urges that Members of the Native Local Councils be allowed to consult their constituents without the interference of Government officials.

46. We also urge that the procedure of the Local Council meetings be altered, so as to allow a greater measure of consultation and discussion by Africans themselves, under the chairmanship of an African; and that the constitution of such Local Native Councils be made more truly representative of

Native population. The members to be elected by popular vote and not merely nominated by the Government.

47. It is strongly urged that the Local Native Councils be made really representative of African opinion; and that in this assembly Africans should have the right to full and unhampered representation of their own views. There is no doubt that, in some cases, where the District Commissioner is chairman, African opinions differing from his own are forbidden expression, let alone discussion. Up to the present any elected member, who has ventured to express the wishes of his constituents, has been subjected to dismissal from the Council without his electors having been consulted, and his place is taken by a nominated member who will acquiesce in what the chairman wants. The opinion is widely held amongst Africans that members of the Local Native Councils are appointed only when the District Commissioner is satisfied that they will advance his own views; and whatever value such Councils have, or might have, as a medium of African representation, is completely lost when the members thereof are not allowed to discuss the agenda with the people whom they are supposed to represent.

48. ELECTORAL REFORM. It is not suggested that the only means of making the membership of these Councils more representative is by the ballot-box though the introduction of vote by ballot is very desirable. We also urge that the whole machinery

and method of procedure of the Local Native Councils be altered, and superseded by a thorough and satisfactory form of representation of the African point of view.

49. The Association requests that the appointment of Chiefs should cease to be by Government nomination and that in future Chiefs should be elected by the people of the districts concerned.

50. The system of Government nomination frequently leads to the appointment of men who are not acceptable to the people, and in whom they have no confidence and for whom they have no respect. As the Local Native Councils are also largely unrepresentative, there is no opportunity of opposing their actions, or of deposing Chiefs whom they consider to be unjust or corrupt. This has led to grave discontent in some districts: (see Appendix V).

(I) STATUS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

51. The Association asks that African employees of the Government, of all grades, should be given the same treatment and status as immigrants of the same grade, irrespective of race, colour, or creed. This should apply to the Railways, Postal Services, and other Governments departments and undertakings. The establishment of a separate "Arab and African Clerical Service", introduces once more what the Association

considers the evil principle of 'racial discrimination'. The rates of pay, and conditions of the service, are considerably inferior to those offered to Asiatics and Europeans doing the same work, and act as a deterrent to Africans, who have achieved the necessary education, from entering public services. The Association asks that appointments in the Government services ~~should~~ be filled by applicants with the necessary qualifications, regardless of colour.

(J) FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

52. The Association asks for the abolition of the systems of "Kipandi" (passes); Municipal permits; restrictions on ownership of land in townships and highlands; and of domestic servants' certificates; and for removal of all restrictions which limit the free movement of Africans in their own country.

53. The Kenya African must be registered and have his finger prints taken, a duplicate of this certificate being kept at the Government offices. Whenever he wishes to enter a town he must obtain a special permit, and he must produce his certificate when applying for employment. This must be endorsed by the master on leaving, and if for any reason, either just or unjust, the master refuses this endorsement, he cannot obtain an engagement elsewhere. These regulations make Kenya Africans strangers in their own land; they have greater liberty outside their own country than in it. They subject

Africans to a control which is only accorded to criminals in other countries, and which gives rise to constant hardship and resentment. We urge that Africans be accorded the same liberty and freedom as is enjoyed by all other British subjects in Kenya.

(K) NATIVE LOCATIONS AND TAXES.

54. The arrangement of Native Locations, especially in Nairobi, leaves much to be desired, and the treatment accorded to Africans settled in such a quarter is often harsh and domineering. The taxes are heavier than many poor Africans can bear, for in addition to the Poll tax of 12/- a year, and certain other taxes, those settled in the Native Location must also pay a ground rent of £3 per year for the land on which to erect their huts. As wages are very low we consider that these taxes are too heavy an imposition.

(L) CHILD LABOUR - MUNICIPAL.

55. Many young boys are employed by the Municipal authorities in the capacity of scavengers and other blind-alley occupations. Later on they are discharged, having meantime become accustomed to town ways and so partially detribalised; and having no education or training they are unable to take their place in the community as useful members of the tribe. The Association feels strongly that, where such labour is employed, Special Continuation Schools should be instituted, to give

spare-time training, so that when the time comes for them to leave, they will be fitted to take up other work.

(M) TRADING.

56. The Africans should have the same facilities for the ready marketing of their produce, and encouragement to expand their production, as is afforded to the European farmers and traders. The growing of coffee by Africans should be encouraged instead of hindered, and greater rail and road facilities should be provided for the conveyance of native crops and products from out-lying districts.

(N) DANCING.

57. There are African dances appropriate to all ages and for specific festivals. These are traditional and are of real meaning and importance in the education and culture of the race; certain valuable lessons and qualities being taught thereby. The Kikuyu desire freedom to continue these dances, particularly the Muthungui, as it is the only recreation available for elderly men and women. Dancing also forms the chief recreation and exercise for many younger people; it is a healthy and harmless open air pastime which should be encouraged rather than prohibited.

(O) THE WORD "COLONY".

58. Kenya has now been called a "Colony and Protectorate" whereas the Africans had never been consulted as to the change

from the old title and status of "East African Protectorate." The use of the word "Colony" suggests that all inhabitants are immigrants from outside; thus the Natives of the area are expatriated and their lands expropriated, and they are herded by the Government into the so called "Native Reserves" regardless of the fact that they have inhabited the country from time immemorial, and that the land has always been their own property. The Africans strongly object to the word "Colony", as it implies that they have been supplanted from their ancestral homeland and are regarded as immigrants, in the same way as those who have invaded the country and settled therein. The Africans urge that the word "Colony" be deleted, as applied to their homelands.

(D) SUMMARY OF MEMORANDUM.

59. (a) Requests for considered replies from Kenya Government to statements of Kikuyu complaints and grievances.
- (b) Requests for compensation in specified recent cases where land has been taken from Kikuyu.
- (c) Requests for compensation for landless Kikuyu (list attached.)
- (d) Request for Security of Tenure and for native representation on the proposed new land enquiry.
- (e) Requests for compulsory education; for reopening, under independent auspices, of schools that have been closed by missionaries; and for equality of educational policy as regards Africans, Indians and Europeans.
- (f) Requests that a due proportion of expenditure be assigned for African use; that Native Councils be made responsible for administering these funds; and that Africans elect representatives to the Legislature, so

as to have a voice in administering general finances.

(g) Request for removal of existing special restrictions on right of meeting and right of association.

(h) Requests that the Local Native Councils be so formed as to give real representation to Africans, and to obtain their confidence; also that Chiefs be elected by the people.

(i) Request for equal treatment of Government employees, without racial discrimination.

(j, k, l, m, n) Request for abolition of various disabilities.

(o) Request for deletion of word "Colony."

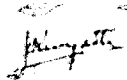
60. We beg, Sir, that you will give the matters contained in this Memorandum your careful attention, and that you will also cause to be put into effect immediately the reforms advocated in the "Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa" as presented to H.M. Parliament, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in June 1930. (Cmd 3573).

61. In conclusion may we quote the proclamation made in the name of Queen Victoria by the Governor of Cape Colony when Natal was annexed:- "There shall not be in the eye of the law any distinction or discrimination whatever, founded on mere distinction of colour, origin, language or creed, but the protection of the law in letter and substance, shall be extended impartially to all alike."

62. If the spirit of this proclamation were strictly adhered to in all dealings between the Government and the Africans, it would do much to assure harmony and good-will among the various races, who are all His Majesty's subjects, domiciled in Kenya.

63. This Memorandum is respectfully submitted by the undersigned under authority from the Kikuyu Central Association, and its Executive Committee, whose names appear in Appendix VI. hereto.

Signed



General Secretary.

February 1933

Woodbrooke,
Selly Oak,
Birmingham.

APPENDIX I

Numbers of men representing clan of:	Names of clan (MBARIYA) (Full list of names given in figures can be supplied if required.)	District	Locality	Land Office Reference (These are taken from Maps)	Date of Survey while land was occupied by	Area in Acres	
1	1059	Anjiro & Amboi (Lazaro MURIA)	Kiambu	Manga	L.O. 97	1916	700.0
2	59	Gathiru	"	East of Limuru	L.O. 113 P. No. 113/1	1915	200.0
3	"	"	"	"	L.O. 104	1912	321.0
4	84	Githinji & Maaru	Kikuyu	N.W. OF Kiambu	L.O. 120	1919	558.0
5	416	Mbuu & Emata	Kiambu	Ruirwaka	L.O. 140	1915	561.0
6	115	Muturi	"	East of Ruirwaka River	L.O. 131 & 135	1914	400.0
7	-	"	"	N.W. OF Kiambu	L.O. 114	1905	130.0
8	-	"	"	Kaniti River	L.O. 117	1911	613.0
9	-	"	"	East of Limuru	L.O. 140	1915	604.0
10	142	Mbogo & Wangengi	Kiambu	Kaniti S. of Kiambu Township	L.O. 139 & 1390	1914	1013.0
11	"	"	"	"	L.O. 140	1909	613.0
12	151	Gikumi	"	(E. of Limuru)	L.O. 139	1916	999.0
13	"	Gathumbi	"	(Limuru)	L.O. 140	1916	997.0
14	"	& Muhoro	"	(St. ...)	L.O. 137	1916	205.0
15	"	"	"	"	L.O. 138	1916	192.0
16	96	Nathiarara	Kikuyu	E. of Uplands Station	L.O. 241	1915	994.0
17	236	(Musa Ndirangu) Waratho Kabiru, Mbugi and Mugochoke	Kiambu	Adjoining Uplands Station	L.O. 276B	1930	1949.0
18	94	B. Maruru (Wanigata)	Kikuyu	Fort Smith	L.O. 188/1	1915	42.0

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APPENDIX I. (contd.)

	Numbers of men representing clan of:	Names of clan (MBARIYA) (Full list of names given in figures can be supplied if required.)	District	Locality	Land Office Reference (These are taken from original maps)	Date of Survey while land was occupied by Kikuyu	Area in Acres
19	83	Ngecha	Kikuyu	Ruirwaka & Tigoni	L.O. 182-192	1911	211.0
20	82	Mumira	Kiambu	Dagoretti	L.O. 185	1907	210.0
21	110	Nyamu	Kikuyu	Lisuru	L.O. 154	1913	300.0
22			Kiambu	"	L.O. 173	1913	301
23			"	"	L.O. 2921	"	2437.0
24	20	Wagara	"	South of Dagoretti	L.O. 1128	1924	113.0
25			"	"	Part No. 301	1908	558.0
26			"	"	L.O. 195/2	1908	270.0
27	142	Mafua	"	N. of Nairobi township	L.O. 17	1913	597.2
28	301	Mutie (Mbere)	"	5 1/2 Mile Rly	L.O. 2251/1	1911	635.08
29	53	Mochengo	"	Kabete near NPP	No. 769 L.O. 10	1907	677.0
30	120	Nganga, Gichuhi, Goro	Dagoretti	Kikuyu Station	L.O. 150	1915	161.6
31	120	Wahothi	"	"	L.P. 276	1905	305.0
32	154	Mathini, Munjuga	"	"	L.P. 286	1905	323.0
33	43	Waiyake (E. Marube)	Kikuyu	C.S. Mission.	L.O. 185-186	-	261.0
34	43	(Erustus Marubi) Wayaki	"	Dagoretti	L.O. 183	-	200.0
35	308	Eihara & Maina	Kiambu	Viarura River	L.O. 332	1923	366.0
36		"	"	"	L.O. 18	"	329.84
37		"	"	"	L.O. 20	"	340.0
38		"	"	Gitathuru River	L.O. 215	"	2556.0
39		"	"	Mathara	L.O. 213	"	665.57
40	83	Ngecha, (Ambui, Achera, Anjiru & ETHAGA.)	"	South Limuru St	L.O. 4885	1924	619.0

AFRICA I. (contd.)

Numbers of men representing clan of	Names of clan (MBARIYA) (Full list of names given in figures can be submitted if required.)	District	Locality	Land Office Reference (these are taken from original maps.)	Date of Survey while land was occupied by	Area in Acres
41	70	Mbariwa	Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1912	552.75
42	65	Benyama Mbariwa	S.E. of Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1912	577.00
43	100	Mbariwa	S.E. of Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1912	600.00
44	100	Mbariwa	S.E. of Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1912	600.00
45	80	Mbariwa	Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1913	550.00
46	355	Aambul Mbariwa Isi	Via & Githurai	L.O. 251 L.O. 77.70 (1912) (1913) (1914) (1915) (1916) (1917) (1918) (1919) (1920) (1921) (1922) (1923) (1924) (1925) (1926) (1927) (1928) (1929) (1930) (1931) (1932) (1933) (1934) (1935) (1936) (1937) (1938) (1939) (1940) (1941) (1942) (1943) (1944) (1945) (1946) (1947) (1948) (1949) (1950) (1951) (1952) (1953) (1954) (1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959) (1960) (1961) (1962) (1963) (1964) (1965) (1966) (1967) (1968) (1969) (1970) (1971) (1972) (1973) (1974) (1975) (1976) (1977) (1978) (1979) (1980) (1981) (1982) (1983) (1984) (1985) (1986) (1987) (1988) (1989) (1990) (1991) (1992) (1993) (1994) (1995) (1996) (1997) (1998) (1999) (2000)	1912	2800.00
47	142	Githurai	S.W. of Githurai	L.O. 162 & L.O. 163 (1914)	1902	877.21
48	100	Mbariwa	S.E. of Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1912	577.00
49	100	Michael Wachua	Mbariwa	L.O. 162 & 163	1912	441.20
50	40	Mbariwa	North of Mbariwa	L.O. 4888 L.O. 4884 & L.O. 4889	1912	400.00
51	100	Joseph Mamuti (Mbariwa)	S.E. of Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1912	577.00
52	100	Amos Njoroge (Mbariwa)	S.E. of Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1924	577.00
53	100	Ngetho	Mbariwa	L.O. 162	1912	622.00
54	100	Gachugi na Kangara	M.E. Kamiti River	L.O. 162 No. 15	1908	405.00
55	100	Mukuyu River	Mukuyu River	L.O. 162	1911	40.00
56	100	Matarobi River	Matarobi River	L.O. 7549	1924	36.00
57	100	Kamiti River	Kamiti River	L.O. No. 415	1915	1000.00

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APPENDIX I. (CONTD.)

Numbers of men representing clan of:	Names of clan (MBARIYA) (Full list of names given in figures can be supplied if required.)	District	Locality	Land Office Reference (These are taken from original Maps.)	Date of Survey while land was occupied by Kikuyu	Area in Acres	
58	110	Mjumu	Kiambu	N.E. Nairobi township	L.O. 1963 4961. 6725 4921. 4920.	1945	
59	.	.	.	Ruirwaka	L.O. 27 32		164.15
60	.	.	.	S.E. Nairobi Station			200
61	.	.	.	N.E. Kiambu (Gillies River)			570
62	.	.	.	W. of Nairobi		1900	57
63	.	.	.		26420-30	1945	750
64		Ngũgo (Ihũho)	Kikuyu	East	L.O. 1946 145-121		1567
65	132 246	Muthenda	Kiambu	Nairobi Township	Ref. No. 6861-10 68699		361
66	203	Tairu & Riuku	.	Riv. T. P. 130	L.O. 1955	1911	1362
67	.	.	.	Muthuri Githaru-uru River	L.O. 189		1356
68	374	Mwenda, Githua & Gathagu	.	N. of Nairobi Township	L.P. 11134	1919	1683
69	.	.	.	Kerere-shua	L.P. 11135	1919	39.052
70	62	Muita	Fort Hall	Marağa Kawaruru	Koyalee No. 133	1920	669
71	31	Nyaga	.	MARAĞA KANA	L.O. 1961. 1962		216
72	L.O. 1963. 2917		488.84
73	80	Munira Gakaga	Kiantu	Lisuru	L.O. no. 141	1913	685.4

139/274 31/2

APPENDIX I. (contd.)

Numbers of men representing clan of:	Names of clan (MBARIYA) (Full list of names given in figures can be supplied if required.)	District	Locality	Land Office Reference (These are taken from original Maps.)	Date of Survey while land was occupied by Kikuyu	Area in cres.	
74	220	Waitthuki and Muthore	Kiambu	Kamiti River. E. of Limuru	L.O. 141 (No 38)	1911	758
75		"	"	"			
76	211	Oithirandu-Mugwe	Nyeri	N. of Nyeri Township	L.O. 1105	1926	1045
77	245	Anjiru-Rugu	"	N. of "	L.O. 948 1356	1930	2000
78	50	Ambui a Gitwiku	"	N.W. of "	L.O. 5145	1926	700
79		Justus Nganga (Munira)	Kikuyu	"	L.O. 142	1913	685.4
80		"	"	E. of Limuru	L.O. 141	1913	758
81	22	Gathuku Chege (Chege)	"	Muthangari	R.C. Mission		2 miles
82	105	Kiduthia Kungu (Muturi)	"	"	"		1 mile

3946.4
 645
 1288
 7865

Copy.

AN AGREEMENT made this first day of September One thousand nine hundred and thirty one Between the Land Officer for the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as the Land Officer) of the one part and

MUKOMA S/O MBOGO (KIKUYU)

(hereinafter referred to as the Licensee) of the other part Land Officer in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section Fifty-one of the Crown Lands Ordinance One Thousand nine hundred and fifteen agrees to license and the licensee agrees to occupy all the piece or parcel of land being

CATTLE BOMA PLOT Township Centre in the District of Nairobi (Kikuyu Province) by measurement . . for the purpose of Cattle Boma for the term of Nine months from the date hereof at the yearly rental of Shillings Seventy two in advance by payments each of Shillings Seventy two on the first day of every year.

If the aforesaid rent or any part thereof is unpaid for one month after it becomes due or if any tax or taxes imposed upon the huts erected on the land or upon the licensee are unpaid for two months after they become due or if the licensee fails to keep the land in reasonably clean condition the Land Officer may eject the licensee from the land and this Licence shall be forfeited.

This licence shall be determined at the end of the ninth month or at any subsequent period by either party giving to the other three calendar months previous notice in writing and is subject save where expressly herein otherwise provided to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance One thousand nine hundred and fifteen (especially ~~part~~ 5(2) and to the Rules for the time being in force under the said Ordinance.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:-

The Licensed shall not at any time during the continuance of the said term have or keep on the said land more than 50 head of cattle.

AS WITNESS the hands of the parties.

Signed the said Mukoma s/o MboGO

Thumb Mark
Licensee.

STAMPED THREE SHS. STAMP.
in the presence of:-

SD/-

CLERK.
D.O's Office.

Signed by the Assistant Land Officer of Province of Kikuyu, Nairobi District for and on Behalf of the Land Officer.

SD.M.B.
ASSISTANT LAND OFFICER

APPENDIX IV

<u>NAME OF THE SCHOOLS.</u>	<u>LOCATION.</u>	<u>DISTRICT.</u>	<u>COST OF BUILDING.</u>
1. KALANDURA	Limuru	Kyambu	Shgs. 10,586-75
2. Ngecha	"	"	7,691-13
3. Ruthimitu	Dagoretti	"	2,500-00
4. Hungiri	"	"	1,371-00
5. Ekuhuo	Limuru	"	1,166-88
6. Kinoo	Dagoretti	"	701-19
7. Hiruta	"	"	209-61
8. Gutira	"	"	500-10
9. Minister's House			6,060-
10. Kiambu school		"	4,034-01
11. Kinyoa		For Hall	2,836-20
12. Embu and Mwiribi schools		Embu	2,000-00

APPENDIX NO. V

KANGAITA,

P.O. NYERI, 17th April 1931

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
NAIROBI HOUSE.

Through, The Hon'ble The S.M.C.
NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,
NAIROBI.

PETITION

The humble petition of the residents of the following sub-
Locations Namely, (1) NAIGIRI, (2) GATHAIGI, (3) BISHARA,
(4) KANGAITA, (5) NYERU, and (6) ~~...~~ of District Nyeri,
Nikuyu Province objects.

1. We the undersigned representing the people of the above mentioned sub-locations of Nyeri District of the Nikuyu Province beg to lay before you the following facts for your favourable considerations:-
2. We are greatly disappointed at the dismissal of our chiefs, Ngetanyi and two others, and the appointment of chief Wamanu in his place who used to be an interpreter in the Office of the District Commissioner at Nyeri.
3. That your humble petitioners beg to bring it to your notice that when our chiefs were dismissed we were not consulted, and we did not understand why they were dismissed as we have nothing against them especially against chief WATUYU who has been with us for a long time.
4. That when WAMANU was appointed we were not consulted, and he was declared to be a chief over us in accordance with the wishes of the officials against the will of the people residing in the above mentioned sub-locations.
5. That we made several representations to the P.O. and D.C. Nyeri and some time over 500 people present pointing out to the above mentioned Officials that we did not like WAMANU to be

our chief as he is not a man of our clan, and therefore we could not have any confidence in him, but the Officials appointed him against our wishes and ordered us to obey him.

6. That since WAMAHU took office he has taken many lands belonging to our clans and have deprived the owners of the right to cut firewood, to cut thatching grass, and also denied the owners of land their right of grazing their sheep and cattle.

7. That if the Government wishes to reduce the number of chiefs in the above named sub-locations, we strongly recommend chief NGATUNYI to remain as our chief and WAMAHU to be removed to his original home at GIKONDI, and if the Government wants to appoint him as a chief or a headman he can be appointed in his own location.

8. That we are ~~also~~ greatly disappointed at the dismissal of our representatives in all KIAMAS, (numbering 15 members of our clans) and the people who have now replaced them are all of different clans and we are now left without any representatives in KIAMAS, with the result that we can not get proper justice in KIAMAS.

9. Your petitioners believe that if the ~~result~~ of the appointment of a chief from their clan as recommended above could be granted such confusion, hardship and ill-feeling would be obliterated, and it would tend to the advancement and prosperity of the above mentioned sub-locations, the safe-guarding of its interests which would bring happiness and contentment of the residents of the above mentioned sub-locations.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that you may be pleased to fully investigate our grievances hereip, with a view to re-appoint chief NGATUNYI as our chief.

We beg to remain,
respected Sir,
your most obediently and humble servants.

SIGNED:-

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wokabi wa Ndugi | 2. Mundia wa Kiruthu |
| 3. Kinya wa Kangari | 4. Githiru wa Ngoro |
| 5. Kamunguru wa Kiriga | 6. Wandongu wa Mate |
| 7. Kariithi wa Kibuthu | 8. Ngatia wa Gatebi |
| 9. Samson Mbatia | 10. Muriithi wa Ciera |
| 11. Kirico wa Karico | 12. Waciuri wa Rubehi |
| 13. Citongo wa Karioki | 14. Muriithi wa Kirithio |
| 15. Wanjogu wa Kang'ong'o | 16. Ndegwa wa Muguya |
| 17. Wanjigo wa Muriithi | 18. Gicengo wa Kamanguya |
| 19. Kibugu wa Nguro | 20. Nguru wa Giita |
| 21. Ngunjiri wa Kanungi | 22. Wairera wa Gangui |
| 23. Stanley Mhira | 24. William Riwia |
| 25. Hapan Muthonda | 26. Muya wa Gicengo |
| 27. Ndingo wa Kiboi | 28. Muriithi wa Wanyeki |
| 29. Gacua wa Gatebi | 30. Musa Wanjogu |

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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Jesse Kariuki,	Vice President
Johnstone Kinyatta,	General Secretary
Job Luchucku	Treasurer
Elmo wa Chege	Githuru
Georgo Gakungu	Milambuini
Jesse Mwangi	Kaitaga-
Henry Mwangi	Kahuhia
William Wacharia	Gathukuni
W. Gachoo	Muhito
Rosekiah Lundia	Myeri
Hariki Wachira	Gihaya
Daudi Limu	Mis
Murhafundi Mwangi	Mitu
Johnstone Mwangi	Mwambi
William Mwangi	Muru
Amos Mwangi	Mururu
Ismael Mwangi	Mwenda
Moses Wacharia	Mwaru
Justin Mwangi	Mwiba
Gachigwa Mwangi	Muguru
Orlando Mwangi	Muiru
James Mwangi	Muiru

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William Mwachira	Karukeni
N. Gachau	Kuhito
Mosesiah Mudi	Uyari
Moriki Mwanira	Githiga
Daudi Mutai	Mila
Murhafidh Wanyango	Mwai
Johnstone Kuiru	Mwabi
William Mwachira	Mwani
Amos Njacha	Mwani
Ismail Mwangi	Mwani
Robert Kapuria	Mwani
Justus Mwangi	Mwani
Stephen Mwangi	Mwani
James Mwangi	Mwani
James Mwangi	Mwani