

1931.

Kenya.

No. 17165.

SUBJECT

CO 533/410

Visit of Native Delegates. (Joint letter to Hon. Secy)

Matters laid before Secretary of State

Previous

Subsequent

17126/31 (Development of  
Native Institutions)

1. G.V. Maxwell v/o \_\_\_\_\_ 22nd April.

Encloses statement of matters which Native Delegates desire to bring to notice of Secretary of State.

- (i) Mr. Maxwell called, and spoke about this among other things ~~before the meeting~~
- (ii) I told Mr. Maxwell that the Secretary of State would be telling the natives when he receives them on 27th April that they are to say exactly what is in their minds, but that their officers will guide them as to what it is in order for them to raise before the Committee - hence, Mr. Maxwell was fully justified in advising the N.T. to make these points separately for the consideration of the Secretary of State. Further, I told him that I thought that whatever would be the precise, members of the Committee would lead the natives on to talk of other matters - so that probably it made little difference how much or how little was actually in the precise.
- (iii) I have already sent on the precise with a minute - ~~and the points in this note -~~
- (iv) I showed this paragraph to Mr. Fisher who read it hurriedly; but he should have an opportunity to minute before anything is said on the subject. As to the Alliance High School, Mr. Fisher would not agree: this is really an attempt to substitute that school for Makerere which

1 G.V. Maxwell v/o \_\_\_\_\_ 22nd April.

Encloses statement of matters which Native  
Delegates desire to bring to notice of Secretary of  
State.

- (1) Mr. Maxwell called, and spoke about this among  
other things ~~being mentioned~~.
- (ii) I told Mr. Maxwell that the Secretary of State  
would be telling the natives when he receives  
them on 27th April that they are to say  
exactly what is in their minds, but that their  
officers will guide them as to what it is in  
order for them to raise before the Committee -  
hence, Mr. Maxwell was fully justified in advising  
the natives to make these points separately  
for the consideration of the Secretary of State.  
Further, I told him that I thought that whatever  
might be in the précis, members of the Committee  
would leave the natives as to talk of other  
matters - so that probably it made little  
difference how much or how little was actually  
in the précis.
- (iii) I have already sent on the précis with a minute  
summarizing the points in this note.
- (1) I showed this paragraph to Mr. Vischer who  
read it hurriedly; but he should have an  
opportunity to minute before anything is said  
on the subject. As to the Alliance High School,  
Mr. Vischer would not agree; this is really an  
attempt to substitute that school for Makorere,  
which



If then the natives still wish to  
make any further representations either  
in writing or orally, there would be ample  
time for them to do so, although there would  
be a practical advantage to be gained  
if they could go into more settlement of the  
various issues raised in the note.

cc Perbulla

25.4.31

I agree, and hope the  
action as my own I can see  
and as it is necessary

I am sure reputation which is  
not to get a name put up  
with the former should be  
a sufficient answer

25.4.31

Sec of State

(through D. H. G.)

J. H. G.

J. H. G.

25.4.31

The case in  
which we  
have worked  
then to come  
and talk

I think there would be no harm in  
the Secy of St. receiving them somewhat  
informally to hear any thing they <sup>had to</sup> say  
and to give some reassuring reply,  
so their evidence at the Cttee will  
not be able to be answered except  
by indirectly. I am not converted  
to the idea of registration for the natives  
welfare, and I hope we shall get rid of  
it soon. It does savour of the Alien  
Immigration Act.

J. H. G.  
25.4.31

It is important that they should not  
feel deprived of opportunity of  
putting up the matter in which they  
are interested (which will mostly  
be outside the Committee's reference,  
& which the Cttee will only answer by  
referring them to the C.P.). I think  
time must be found for D. Shields &  
to receive each of the three  
delegations separately for informal  
talk (even if they come in one  
after another). After a brief  
hearing, with interpreters, I would  
ask each section to send in a  
memo so that we may be quite sure  
what their points are. Please try  
promptly to find time.

P 27/4

~~Sub~~  
L. C. Bottorley

27/6/49  
End of Page 5

we hope to fit in Uganda  
negotiations for their talks with  
the S. of. at 5 pm on  
Monday 4 May at the  
House of Lords, ~~London~~

the...  
...  
...

If accidents occur & the  
Leaky are required again  
to interpret I had warned  
them concern at the Joint  
Committee meeting

Do you see any objection  
to having them there for  
this more domestic  
interview? I believe  
they could get on quite  
well through the medium  
of Archie with Mr. Jagan  
to interpret - but the other  
may be thought  
preferable.

(A.C. Bottorley)  
27.6.49

170.

Are Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Mitchell  
& Mr. Brink to come with their  
representatives? I think

I cannot recall this as the substance  
is of the independence of speech. I am  
that kind of view, I think for

(a) Archbishop Brown & his party in  
Kenya & elsewhere

(b) Keville, his party & his party, &  
the British.

Probably, I think that the  
party would be a good one  
if interpreted for the Kenya party, & that  
Dr. Keville, etc., would be present  
to explain (what you have  
in the past).

I do not think that interpreters are  
required for other "legitimate" matters  
in the party.

W.C.D.  
27.4.31.

Sec of State  
(through Dr. Shields).

I think his party ought to  
do & that we must seek to  
bring out that we ought to have

had unofficial interpreters.

As I have already mentioned  
to you, I think it would be very  
much better if the meetings could  
be held in the Colonial Office. I  
don't want to give anyone the  
impression that the C.O.  
kept the meeting at a distance  
at all.

B.H.C.

27.4.31

I certainly would prefer the  
C.O. I would also prefer the  
Archbishop and the various  
interpreters and all the (local)  
officials away.

T.B. 27.4.31

I agree with  
Dr. Shields on both  
points - The Uganda  
delegation as interpreters (I think)  
and them today 1/28/4

I cannot with this as the question  
is of the independence of speech. I am  
that kind of view, I wish for

- (a) Anderson Down & his lady as  
Kenya interpreters  
(b) Kester his lady as Dr Maxwell, &  
St. Herbert.

Prud. Affair, I think that the  
Jagan could be a good enough  
interpreter for the Kenya party, & that  
Dr Maxwell, &c., should be present  
to explain (about from here  
in the presence).

I do not think that interpreters are  
required for either the Uganda or the  
Kenya party.

W.S.D.  
27.4.31.

Sec of State  
(through Dr Shields).

I think the Jagan ought to  
do & that we must risk its  
being said that we ought to have

had an official interpreter.

As I have already mentioned  
to you, I think it would be very  
much better if the meeting could  
be held in the Colonial Office. I  
don't want to give anyone the  
excuse to say that the C.O.  
kept the natives at a distance  
large.

S.H.C.

29.4.31

I certainly would prefer the  
C.O. I would also prefer the  
Anderson and the Cursons  
interpreters and all the (local)  
Officials away.

T.S. 27.4.31.

Jagan will  
Dr Shields on both  
points - The Uganda  
delegation as interpreters (I talked  
with them today) P 28/4

Q 10



Mr Parkinson

Thursday May 7<sup>th</sup> 50c  
& Tuesday May 12<sup>th</sup> 50c  
have been booked provisionally  
for the Uganda & T.T.  
natives respectively

The Uganda natives  
said they have  
given no answer  
to what they should  
do before the  
Cassell 12<sup>th</sup> May  
and they leave  
on 16<sup>th</sup> May  
These interviews  
with the Sops.  
must come  
before the evidence  
is given

Interpretation for the Kungu  
natives. ~~Mr~~ = Mr Leakey  
can come definitely.

The Uganda natives  
need no interpretation. The  
T.T. natives can be interpreted  
by Karumba, no ~~at~~ their  
number if necessary.

I will tell Mr Dagan,  
Mr Mitchell & Mr Bonson that  
they will not be wanted.

C. Eastmond

note 5.5.51

to be left out  
the times - + also  
for Dr. Shields.

29.4.51

all taken in  
30.4.51

also Wed. 30.4.51

Mr C. Eastmond

I think that you & I and

The Head of the Department concerned  
should be present at these meetings

S.P.C.

1.5.51

Mr Parkinson

seen

Mr. [unclear] (on [unclear])

12.5.51

2.5.51

Wed. 1.5.51

W.P.P.

X. 17657218  
K. 17657218

~~Mr. Pagan~~

Mr. Pagan tells me that Mr. Breton is much exercised in his mind on hearing that no officers are to be present when the Uganda natives see the Secretary of State and Dr. Shields. Apparently in Uganda whenever a Governor sees a native a senior Administrative Officer is always present. Mr. Pagan tells me that this is also the case in Kenya. I gather, however, that Mr. Mitchell would rather not be present at the meeting between the Secretary of State and the Tanganyika natives.

I gather that both Mr. Pagan and Mr. Breton would prefer that one officer should be in the room when the Kenya and Uganda natives are seen. Presumably as regards the Kenya natives the officer to be present would be Mr. Maxwell.

Sir: ~~Shields~~

Li: ~~Colston~~

Jan 15-21

See minutes of 27-6-31 & 28 June 31 in this file.

Mr. Breton's statement is undoubtedly correct; and if Dr. Shields & Mr. Dyke are willing to examine the matter, I shall like it to be arranged that Mr. Maxwell (or Mr. Pagan) come with the Kenya natives on Monday 4<sup>th</sup> at 5 p.m. Mr. Breton with the Uganda natives.

on Thursday 7 May  
at 5 p.m.

May we have an  
urgent decision, please,  
as the Kenya natives  
are due on Monday  
next.

A.C. Parkhouse  
2.5.31

Dear Sir,  
I should hope the presence  
of an official I do not in that  
we can press for some decision.  
So far as the matter concerned  
it is not very easy to distinguish  
between natives and non natives.

Yours faithfully  
A.C. Parkhouse

Dec of Blata  
(through Dr. Madsen)

I can see no objection  
to one of the local officials  
being present.

Yours faithfully  
A.C. Parkhouse  
2.5.31  
4/5/31

Yours faithfully  
P. 4/5

2. H. V. Hamwell % \_\_\_\_\_ 25 April.  
Enclose copy of translation of a memorandum  
which local Native Council wish to be presented  
to S. of A.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE  
3. To L. L. & Leakey %  
4. Buchanan Owen % } 29 April

5. Pieces of evidence given by Kenya natives  
and minutes thereon

6. Copy of minutes of evidence given by Kenya natives  
before Joint Committee at East Africa on 28 April

7. Note of interview - 2.5.31

I have recorded in No. 7  
the substance of the interview  
between the S. of A. & the Kenya  
natives on the 4th May.

\* We should now wait for the  
written statement from the  
natives?

W. Allen & W. Leakey  
to see. A.C. Parkhouse  
6.5.31

\* Yes, and I do not think it  
necessary to send on 40:7 in  
advance.

Yours faithfully  
A.C. Parkhouse  
7.5.31

9. P. 4/5  
L. L. & Leakey

8 Memorandum by Kenya delegate including  
list of grievances, with supplementary  
statements by lead delegate

I have had attached to this file, as  
No. 4, the memorandum which the Kenya natives  
prepared at the request of the Secretary of  
State when they had their interview with him  
recently. The memorandum was revised by the  
natives yesterday evening at the Colonial Office  
with the help of Mr. Beakey. I might say that  
Mr. Beakey was careful to keep out of it altogether  
as being a Government official, except to supply  
certain names which ~~the natives~~ took for his own  
reparatory statements.

The memorandum was ~~revised~~ no formally  
revised, but the natives and I  
revised it together and before the  
meeting. I do not recall to say the natives  
were not responsible for these statements.

The ~~revised~~ revised version of  
the memorandum was ~~revised~~ revised by  
Archdeacon Owen. I think he was  
satisfied with the amendments made  
and he signed it. I think he signed it  
as being a Government official, but I  
do not know. I think he signed it  
as being a Government official, but I  
do not know. I think he signed it  
as being a Government official, but I  
do not know.

I think he signed it as being a Government official, but I do not know. I think he signed it as being a Government official, but I do not know. I think he signed it as being a Government official, but I do not know.

and while quite  
nice about it,  
said that it was  
difficult to make  
public it in  
the usual way

was ~~ready~~ right to give it to the Press  
without the Secretary of State's agreement,  
although I did not anticipate any objection  
on the part of the Secretary of State.  
Archdeacon Owen said that Apindi had especially  
asked him to arrange <sup>for</sup> the statement to be widely  
known. We had a long and friendly talk, and  
I agreed with him to the following action:-

- (1) That the memorandum ought first to be  
seen by the S. of S. who would be asked  
to agree to its publication.
- (2) If, as I assumed, the S. of S. would  
have no objection then (a) we would  
send off to the Governor of Kenya  
for information by the first opportunity  
copies of the memorandum, (b) we would  
ourselves arrange for the memorandum  
to be sent <sup>to the</sup> Press generally, through  
our own Press officer, at such date  
as would coincide with the arrival of  
the memorandum in Kenya.

Archdeacon Owen saw the force of the  
Kenya Government having the whole memorandum  
and not being dependent upon some garbled  
telegraphic summary in the "East African Standard".

If this procedure is approved I think  
we might begin by sending <sup>or making a Gov. for us</sup> copies of the memorandum  
and the record of the interview with the S. of S.  
~~and promising an official despatch in the course~~  
and promising an official despatch in the course  
of a few weeks, when there has been time to  
consider the memorandum. ~~at the same time~~  
said S.O. Little explaining  
why we ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~yet~~ <sup>yet</sup> ~~sent~~ <sup>sent</sup>. The

A

The alternative would be to send an official despatch at once with copies of the memorandum and the record of the interview, and ask for opinions on the various points raised; but I think that some of them need looking into a little here, and that we may want to give a lead in respect of some of the points mentioned, and this will take time.

~~It should be pointed out that the memorandum was not published in the Kenya Gazette.~~

I should add that Archbishop Owen said that he was not interested in exchange of letters to get their statements published, but I said at once that if Spindl's statement were published I thought that all the statements must be published and in any event Spindl was a joint author of the main memorandum.

acc Parkinson

14.5.31

217  
L.S.B. The memo.

Let  
14.5.31

- 10 To Mr. G. (to be sent to Mr. G. & Mr. H. & Mr. J.) - 15 MAY 1931
- 11 To Mr. G. (to be sent to Mr. G. & Mr. H. & Mr. J.) - 15 MAY 1931

Hi Chaball...

Before we consider further as to  
the despatch, we need the  
Joint Committee's views.

publication of the memorandum and statements in No. 8 - see Minute of 14.5.31. (I have already heard from Mr. Charles Watney asking for two copies - i.e. from "E.A. Standard" and "Mombasa Times"; Archbishop Owen has told him that I would send him a copy of the document).

You will now wish to minute as to publication?

(Sgd) A. C. C. Parkinson.

19.5.31.

It is one thing for the S. of S. to receive complaints and another (from the point of view of the Kenya Government) for them to be published as having been made to him.

But

- (a) As the representations to the Joint Committee are published there is much to be said for publishing these other points which are not relevant to the work of the J.C.
- (b) There is even more to be said for letting the rest of the Kenya Africans know that these representatives have spoken out.

On the whole it will be better not to resist publication.

(Int.) W.C.B.

19.5.31.

Secretary of State  
(through Dr. Shiels)

I am strongly opposed to the suggestion that we should publish the memorandum and statement in No. 8. It is one thing for the proceedings of the Joint Committee, which is held in public, to

to be published, but it would be quite another thing for us to publish complaints made direct to you against the Kenya Government.

My normal reply to anyone who wishes to petition you on any subject is that the petition should come through the Governor of the Colony concerned, and whenever I agree to accept any such documents, I always make a point of telling the person concerned that it will be sent to the Governor and no action taken until his views are received.

As you will recollect, the primary object of your invitation to the natives to come and see you here was to show them that you and the Colonial Office did not keep them at arms length, and I do not believe that it was your intention to depart from what I regard as an essential rule in cases of this kind, i.e. to consult the Governor of the Colony concerned in the first instance as regards any complaints that may be made to you direct as regards his administration.

We cannot, of course, prevent Archdeacon Owen or anyone else from themselves publishing any documents that may be sent to you, and I think the best course in this case will be for us to write to Archdeacon Owen pointing out our difficulty and suggesting that if he wishes to do so he can give <sup>to</sup> the East African Standard the points raised by Mr. Apindi and at the same time inform that paper that it is understood

understood that you are communicating with the Governor on the matter.

J.M.B.

21.5.51

to the

I spoke to the Govt B who was away this afternoon about this and he agreed that it would not be wise for us to publish.

J.M.B.

21.5.51

L.C. Bottomley

Mr. Bottomley called today and said that he had a copy of the paper of 21 May which contains Apindi's statement (with an extra para. not in the original) as if it represented the proceedings of Kominap structure, which of course it does not.

You were asked

discuss with his S. Wilson -  
I have submitted copy  
for comment - so far  
as concerns, W. Lealey,  
he will ring you up  
tomorrow for instructions:  
The idea is that when  
Archdeacon Allen  
submits his summary  
of the general means,  
we say to W. Lealey  
'vet' it, but this need  
not be explained to  
the Archdeacon.

It is very trying of  
the Archdeacon to have  
forgotten, as he must  
have done, to recover  
the statement from  
W. Lealey as well as  
W. Watson - & the  
more surprising because  
when he called here;  
I thought at first  
he was talking of  
W. Watson's

paper 'E. Africa', & it was  
only as the result of a  
specific enquiry that I found  
that it was the 'E. African  
Standard' to which he was  
referring - he definitely  
said so.

All Parkmen

22. 1. 21

St. Pauls

You had explained to me that  
the strength of the spirit was not  
the same for the different 'the same'  
reasons - but in the eyes of the public

The brief to the Archdeacon then  
explains to I should think, with  
that the suggestions of a public  
archdeacon require an original  
idea - they are very ordinary and  
you are not likely to be surprised  
to see any of the kind of the  
opinions - especially of the kind -

This is what I had seen other  
looking to me -

You may have had other  
papers, as the result of the  
business statements, but that  
all went to the Archdeacon  
with you from the same  
source - but especially, the Archdeacon

of the business and information  
only and that the other two  
made independent statements  
in addition to joint  
statements by the three.

I may add, though not  
for communication to the  
"press", that I anticipate  
that the heads of all these  
statements will be published,  
but unofficially, though  
in the same public office  
in making the opportunity of  
seeing the matter proposed to  
be published that opportunity  
will be a private arrangement  
between myself & the Secretary

5/13.  
22.5.31

As Dr. Shill's copy of the letter  
has been found the drafts the  
would be copies of 1 copy.

22.5.31

11 To Buchanan Bush 23 May

12 To (P.O.) & General Kanga 23/5/31

14 C. Watney %  
Duplicate copy of memorandum presented by letters  
REMOVED UNDER STATUTE  
15 To C. Watney % (A. and) 19 May  
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

16 To Kanga \_\_\_\_\_ R. 23 May  
which connects on return further in Kanga  
and press for better educational facilities  
Sum. 1931. 10. 5. 31.

To Buchanan Bush 23 May '31  
which summary notes of 10. 5. 31

16. Memorandum

17. The summary does not strike  
me as a very good one. I am not  
clear whether it is intended to be  
to Secretary & call to order & when  
has the necessary summary, if it is  
to be read then I should expect  
assumes that the letter would  
will be adopted, as I understand that  
he may wish to have a copy of the  
1931/32 summary as  
27/5/31

I think that  
summary does not  
do it very clearly  
to be suitable for  
1931

27.5.31

To A. B. deakay (W.C. and. 10. 17). 30 May 1931  
10/6/31  
27 MAY 1931



19 L.S.B. Leakey 30 May  
replies to No. 10. as is possible  
answers of clause 10 of Kikuyu's demand  
relating to water rights in native reserves

In all the copies I  
think it would be better not to  
attempt to edit the summary  
but to allow the Archbishop to  
publish as he sees fit.  
Not as we authorize the  
Co.

Thank to Leakey who  
killed him

Received 20/6

Received  
probably for  
matter concern  
of No. 10 - see  
No. 11

Mr Allen  
2/6/31

I agree - in writing to  
Archbishop Owen,  
thank him for his letter  
saying that he will no doubt  
send the summary & the  
correct version of Agrippa's  
statement - both to Mr Wabony -  
& to Mr Johnson for "Africa" -  
& copy the current<sup>o</sup> with  
the Archbishop and better  
be sent S.O. to Sir J. Byrne  
of No. 13?

all at hand  
2-6-31

in the next  
reception as  
a summary of  
a good memorandum  
submitted to the  
Dept by the District  
Messrs. & that  
with us etc. -  
re: the etc.

As proposed

B.L. 6  
at once

4.6.31

20 Sir Archdeacon Owen (19 ans) - wife and 2  
S.O. Conf. S.O.  
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE  
21 To Leakey (19 ans) -  
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE  
22 To Sir J. Byrne (w/c 12.11. + 20)

5 JUN 1931

Mr. Allen

We must now consider the substance of  
the memoranda submitted by the native witnesses (No. 8).  
I attach a note regarding them. The Governor has  
already had copies of the memoranda and the action  
should be to send him a further despatch asking  
for his observations on the points raised and  
commenting specially on certain of the points as  
suggested in this memorandum.

No. 10 still remains to be answered. It is from  
Peter Volunge, the son of old Volunge. I believe  
that he is in many ways a very respectable young man,  
and one who when he returns to Kenya it is important  
should not be antagonistic to Government. We should,  
I think, have a friendly reply to the effect that the  
Secretary of State has <sup>read with interest</sup> received the letter which he  
addressed to him, <sup>and the conditions in Kenya</sup> that  
during his visit to England his father, Chief Volunge,  
had the opportunity of informing the Secretary of  
State, through Mr. L.S.B. Leakey who acted as inter-  
preter, of the <sup>and the</sup> grievances of the Kikuyu people; and  
that

The Staff is like the Gorty Group.  
that the ~~staff~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~important~~ ~~factor~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~national~~ ~~development~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~national~~ ~~population~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~concerned~~.

Send copy of the  
memo to the Governor  
in the scope of the  
work on this field.

15631

P. In the most important parts

Admin Registration Act  
Board of Local Public Councils  
District & release of jobs  
are being dealt with separately  
in a memo. which was found  
at the same time as the

There were earlier to  
be covered with ~~the~~  
17/6/51

in marginal notes  
at various of the ~~com~~  
all

17.6.51

50 to the J. D. ...  
to the Secretary (22/6/51) 20.6.51  
etc

26 to P. Keatinge (Hans) 50. 21 JUL 1951  
21 - H.C. 79  
28 - Gov. Conf (17/6/51, 26.27) } 17/12/51  
2 JUL 1951

0.000000%  
acknowledge to 20.

Page 2 of 25

Hansard  
27-7-51

The Verdict by the following should have been required  
in 1951/52 (Publication of Hansard - London)

Para 1 of no 7  
Para 2 of no 8  
Para 4 of 7.25.  
copy of no 8 17/6/51

all

17/6/51 K

17/31.  
Hoping that very sympathetic opinion is given to applications from local Native Clubs for sites at railway stations for the storage of native produce. Reports steps already taken.

Mr. Hunter & Mr. Allen have

seen this

Wait for a reply to 28.

J. Gordon  
11.11.31  
at once

31. for Kenya — 178 Conf — 7/12/31  
Seals variation with the  
Jointly requiring comment or  
recommutation, in No 28 hereon.

1 attach notes on no. 20 & no. 31.

1 would suggest -

1. that action on this file  
might be confined to a

General appreciatory despatch  
Thanking for the trouble

taken & commenting only  
on (a) translation of Orders

(b) Land Questions

on the lines indicated in my  
notes thereon.

2. that further action

(a) does not think  
it will involve the  
AG 20/25/31

(b) The Land Commission  
has been set up  
20/25/31

of course to be  
seen in special  
proceeding further  
Comments on these  
points in particular  
11/11

(a) Education

(d) Rules of Courts

(c) Communication with natives

be taken up subsequently on the  
separate papers, the Gov. being  
told in the despatch mentioned in (1)  
above that these matters are  
receiving further consideration.

J. Gordon  
20.11.31

I have had a  
Duplicate of my  
memorandum

(As land questions loomed so large in this  
despatch I originally held back for the decision  
as to a Land Commission, and since then sick leave  
and pressure of work (including the Loris debate)  
have prevented my getting down to it).

Lord Passfield gave an interview to the three  
Kenya native witnesses to the Joint Committee, and  
subsequently referred a note of it to the Governor,  
with memoranda by the natives. The note and the  
memoranda raised 22 different subjects, of which  
one, namely land, included over 20 separate points.

At the interview consideration was promised,  
but no promise of a reply was apparently made; and  
without any desire to shirk labour, it does seem to  
me to be quite impracticable to undertake on this  
despatch to draft for communication to the natives  
considered replies on all these subjects, only 9 of

which are dealt with in this despatch, 13 being the subject of separate correspondence which would have to be collected and considered, and on some of which decisions have yet to be taken. We should be faced with a similar task in regard to the interview with the Arabs, and the written representations which Mr. Patel was allowed to put in on behalf of the Indian witnesses. These dealt with 13 and 7 different subjects respectively, on which the comments of the Governor have also been received in two separate despatches.

I would therefore suggest that this despatch (and the other two which are being sent on <sup>separately</sup>) should be treated as written for the Secretary of State, and not with a view to comprehensive replies being returned. But the various subjects should be carefully noted either on the relative correspondence, or if none, in the Registry so that they may be readily traced if required later. I have inserted at the head of each of the sections A to E of Mr. Eastwood's memorandum the notes which are to be made.

I have also annotated Mr. Eastwood's memorandum, and I find nothing which need be pursued with the Governor here.

If the above views are accepted I think that instead of a formal acknowledgment with an expression of thanks, it would be better that a semi-official letter should be sent to the Governor saying that the Secretary of State has received this despatch (and also the despatches as to Indian and Arab representations), that he

greatly

greatly appreciates the care and trouble which has been taken over them, but does not feel called upon to return comprehensive replies to the various representations, and that in so far as it may be necessary to pursue any of the matters, this will be done in separate correspondence or in other ways, for example, the native representations in regard to land will fall within the scope of the Commission now to be appointed.

17/11/32  
30/12/32

P.L. on 18/11/32

11.4.32

Sir J. Latham has seen; see on 18/11/32

L. J. Latham

D. L. S. R. Hamilton

12.4.32

whose "atrocities" in 18/11/32 is referred to  
can his file also

3/5

S.O. to Sir J. Latham - 12.5.32  
(D.L. on 18/11/32 K.)

32  
D.L. to see  
note of  
affairs attached

File also  
attached  
Allen  
2/11

*W.C. ...*  
*1304/32K*

*int May. 1932.*

*My dear Sir*

The Secretary of State has received your despatch No. 690 of the 4th December, 1931, and also your despatches No. 176 of the 7th December, 1931, and Confidential No. 2 of the 6th January, in which you commented on the representations made at the interviews granted to the Arab, African and Indian witnesses who gave evidence before the Joint Committee. The Secretary of State greatly appreciates the care and trouble which has been taken over these despatches but he does not feel called upon to return comprehensive replies to the various representations.

In so far as it may be necessary to pursue any of the matters this will be done in separate correspondence or in other ways - for example, the native representations in regard to

land

SIR JOSEPH STONE, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.,

last will fall within the scope of the Carter  
Commission which has recently been appointed.

*Same as above  
(4) L. H. H. H.*

Note on the relevant  
Correspondence - 25572/30 re ✓

A 21

Translation of Ordinances affecting natives and of  
Reports such as those on Kikuyu and Kavirondo  
Land Tenure.

The natives ask that Reports such as the Land Tenure Reports on the Systems of Land Tenure in Kikuyu and Kavirondo should be translated so that the people whom they chiefly concern might understand them. This same request applied to Ordinances such as the Native Vegetation Ordinance and the Native Land Trust Ordinance which directly affect the natives. If translations were made the natives would be fully prepared to purchase copies of these reports in large numbers.

July A

There had been previous semi-official correspondence on this subject, see 25612/30 E. 1., and the subject was discussed with the Governor before he sailed for Kenya.

In his speech to the Governor the necessity of these translations was dwelt upon and the Governor suggested that one of the best way of it undesirable to expect to have them translated. However, it might be possible to print the reports in short paragraphs in Swahili. The Governor recommended that attention be given to the fact that Mr. S. H. Leary had offered to translate the Kikuyu Land Tenure Reports and Kikuyu.

The Governor now refers to a recent despatch in which he wrote as follows:-

"There

Conf. no 17 of the  
Kikuyu Land Tenure  
Report on 17/9/32  
Page 8

"There is little if any truth in the criticism that Africans experience difficulty in understanding the laws. Their rights and obligations are assiduously explained to them by their administrative officers and cases in which natives have been punished for offences committed in ignorance of the law must be so few as to be negligible if indeed such cases exist at all. Proposals to translate laws and ordinances into Swahili have been discussed and debated on many occasions and have always been negatived, partly because the vernacular and not Swahili would be the proper medium and partly because any adequate translation into pure Swahili would be so technical and esoteric as to be incomprehensible to the common people to whom a sort of pidgin Swahili is the lingua franca."

He does not like the idea of a short summary of the laws.

He accepts Mr. Leakey's offer to translate the Kikuyu Land Tenure Report, but he does not propose any arrangements for the translation of other reports.

I suppose we must accept the Governor's view regarding the translation of Ordinances. Perhaps in reply the Secretary of State might say that he notes that the Governor considers the translation of the Ordinances either literally or by way of a summary would be undesirable, and in the circumstances he does not wish to press the matter. As regards the translation of the

*I think this  
should be  
translated  
1932*

*Swahili  
1932*

Kikuyu Land Tenure Report, he assumes that Mr. Leakey is being approached, and he would be glad to learn in due course whether it has been found possible to arrange for a translation to be made. And enquire whether the Governor considers that there are any other reports which should be translated. (One which should obviously be translated if that were possible, would be the report of the forthcoming Land Commission, and we might say so to the Governor). We might also specifically refer to the Native Policy Memorandum which has, I believe, been translated into Swahili in Tanganyika and <sup>and</sup> <sup>but might refer to</sup> <sup>? the Joint Com. Report.</sup>

*Garland*  
28.1.32

*I do not think we need pursue this  
far in these points & it may be  
assumed that he is entering  
into the Leakey as to the  
Kikuyu report*

*I think we must accept the 30/12/32  
Governor's view about the laws. The Africans  
who are able to read Swahili and  
explain Swahili laws in the vernacular  
would be small in number.*

*Garland*  
8492



Storage of native produce.

B

Natives ask for better facilities for godowns and storage of native produce at the Railway Stations.

The High Commissioner for Transport in No. 30 on this file says that the question was already under consideration locally and that plots have been made available at Thika, Fort Hall and Maragua. He also gives an assurance that if and when similar requests are made as regards other reserves they will be sympathetically considered.

In these circumstances I think we may agree that the point made by the natives has been adequately met.

*J. G. ...*  
28.1.32

*J. G. ...*

30/3/32

*Satisfactory*  
6/3/32

17/10/51 ✓  
Improved education facilities for Natives.

The following is the relevant part of the Natives' memorandum:-

"We desire that all possible steps should be taken to improve education facilities for the natives, including special education for girls, which at present has been badly neglected. We definitely ask that the Government should be instructed to devote a fairer proportion of the money devoted to education services in Kenya to native education." And in his supplementary statement he said:-

"We object to the present principle in Extracurricular whereby a boy cannot continue his literary education without doing a technical course as well. We want Junior Secondary Schools in every province for boys and girls."

In his despatch the Secretary of State wrote as follows:-

"I propose that education ~~shall~~ should be discussed with Mr. Scott when he comes to this country in November. He will I know agree as to the need for extended facilities for education both for girls and for boys, but I realize that the present financial stringency necessarily limits the provision which can be made for this purpose. You will no doubt comment upon the request for a fairer proportion of the expenditure on education generally may be devoted to native education."

As regards Apindi's point of Literary versus Technical Education, the Secretary of State wrote that he understood that this question was already receiving the Governor's consideration, and that he would await his observations on it.

The Governor now refers to pages 22 to 24 of the Education Department Report for 1930, and to his despatch covering that report. Copies of both are attached. He adds:-

"Literacy versus Technical training has always been a thorny question, and will continue to be so until the native generally begins to realise that the two must go hand in hand. Even in the most advanced communities the proportion of persons who can usefully exist by means of literacy alone, without manual dexterity, is small."

The paragraph of the Report to which the Governor refers deal with the principle of "communal taxation for education purposes" which is not the point, and the covering despatch to the report is not very helpful either.

Chapter VIII of the Report (page 31) deals with the education of girls. The whole subject is a complicated one and cannot be dealt with apart from the many papers, all of which are now in circulation. I send herewith a copy of this note (which I think contains all the relevant passages on this file) should be placed on the Education Department report paper when it becomes available, and filed there.

A scheme of reorganisation of education formulated by Mr Scott has been approved & a new Education Bill has passed in 1930. Mr Scott discussed Education in Kenya generally with the various members in the last. In present circumstances is a consideration of the racial distribution of students in Education that is a matter which will be dealt with by Lord Moyne. I do not think any action is called for here.

L. Allen

30/3/37

No. The question cannot be dealt with here. Will look up paper.

This is practically nothing fresh has been discussed

Particular

Note on the relevant file 17386/31 ✓

①

Water Supply.

The natives asked that special measures be taken to ensure that the water supply of Native Reserves was not in any way reduced or damaged.

The Secretary of State in his despatch said that the position should be safeguarded by the provisions of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance, but that there was a possibility of <sup>non-compliance</sup> ~~miscellaneous~~ under the new Water Ordinance. An Ordinance to amend the Water Ordinance has now been agreed - 17366/31 below.

The native point is therefore fully covered.

*Temporarily suspended.*

*J. Gordon*

28.1.32.

*I agree*

*W. Allen*

30/1/32

*W.S. 84 32*

Land questions.

1. In their ~~main~~ memorandum the natives wrote:-  
"We desire to state that our people strongly object to ~~the~~ suggestions that where a European has encroached over the Reserve boundary he should be allowed to remain provided that he gives the owners of the land land elsewhere in exchange, because land so offered in exchange is often quite unsuited to the crops he wants to grow".
2. Koinange supplemented this by 12 specific grievances of the Kikuyu.
3. Mutua also raised questions
  - (a) About the boundary between Sultan Hamud and Chulu, and
  - (b) About the Yatta Plain.
4. Apindi objected to certain farms within the reserve near Kisumu.

---

1. In regard to this the Secretary of State wrote:- "The point made in this paragraph is supplemented in the additional memorandum by Chief Koinange. It is not altogether clear what the intention is, since it would appear that the provisions of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance should now provide adequate safeguards. I shall be glad of any comment and advice which you can give on this matter".

The Governor does not appear to deal with this paragraph in his despatch. As, however, he deals

very fully with all the specific instances raised by the natives (except one) I think we might leave the point.

## 2. Koinange's grievances.

The Secretary of State asked that enquiry should be made into the specific cases referred to, and the result of the enquiry communicated to him. The Governor deals with the matter very fully on pages 5 to 12 of his despatch. In practically every case the grievances are such as would be properly investigated by the forthcoming Land Commission. In one or two instances the Secretary of State considers that the grievances have not been properly investigated, and he requests to be kept advised of the progress of the report of this Commission.

The Secretary of State asks that these grievances should be specifically brought to the notice of the forthcoming Land Commission. It is suggested that the Secretary of State asks that these grievances should be specifically brought to the notice of the forthcoming Land Commission. It is suggested that the Secretary of State asks that these grievances should be specifically brought to the notice of the forthcoming Land Commission.

## 3. Yatta Plains.

The boundary line between Sultan Hamud and Sultan Saali.

The Secretary of State asks that these grievances should be specifically brought to the notice of the forthcoming Land Commission. It is suggested that the Secretary of State asks that these grievances should be specifically brought to the notice of the forthcoming Land Commission. It is suggested that the Secretary of State asks that these grievances should be specifically brought to the notice of the forthcoming Land Commission.

I attach a map which the Library have prepared. The Governor says (p.5 of his despatch) that he does not exactly know what land it is that Mutua says the Akamba want. "They do not", he says, "appear to have a reasonable claim to the land which the Masai want south of the railway line, nor would the addition of any part of that land give them access to the railway. They have asked for a small area on the north of the line near Baali Station in order to extend their reserve to the railway at that point, and this application is receiving sympathetic consideration". He has, however, deferred his decision pending the appointment of the Land Commission.

I think it is clear that the area to which Mutua was referring is that shaded in pencil on the map. This is all unalienated Crown land.

The minute of the Executive Council quoted on pages 3 to 5 is not really relevant as this refers to an area south of the railway line, and I feel sure that this cannot be in question here. I think it would suffice to ask the Governor to bring specifically to the notice of the forthcoming Land Commission the fact that the Akamba desire their reserve to be extended up to the railway in the neighbourhood of Sultan Hamud, Baali and Simba.

## (b) Yatta Plains.

Mutua's memorandum reads:-

"We urgently request that the question of the Yatta Plateau be re-investigated by people who understand, and that this area be restored to our Reserve. We object to being made to pay to graze cattle on land which was ours and where the graves of our fathers are, simply

because

because that land has been arbitrarily taken from us without our consent, and without our being consulted".

The Governor does not refer to this point at all. This too is a matter which would naturally be considered by the Land Commission, and I would suggest that the Governor should be asked to call their attention specifically to it. [The area is one which it was proposed at one time to alienate, I think chiefly for sisal growing. I believe that the only farm which was actually started in the area has now failed and reverted to the Crown. Although the area is not within the reserve the Akamba have been allowed to graze their stock on it in recent years on payment of a fee.]

4. Apindi's grievances.

He wrote :-

"We object to certain farms which are actually situated within the Reserve near Misumu, and we ask that no more of our land shall be alienated to settlers".

In his despatch the Secretary of State asks for further information regarding the farms within the Reserve to which Apindi refers. This is given on page 13 of the Governor's despatch and it seems unnecessary to comment further.

Note on the relevant file 17347/31 27

Sugar Ordinance.

Mteta asked that "the whole question of the prohibition of the sale of sugar in the Akamba Reserve should be revised". The prohibition was, he alleged, to prevent a large importation of sugar for purposes of beer making, but now even if a person buys a small quantity of sugar for ordinary use he finds himself liable to arrest or imprisonment.

This may only be because the prohibition law is being abused, but we ask for help to right the grievance".

A report on the work of the Sugar Ordinance was sent home last September - No. 1 on 17348/31. The Governor deals with the specific point made by Mteta on page 2 of his despatch. Further comment seems unnecessary.

24E -  
Kilim

J. Allen  
30.1.32

Agree

J. Allen

30/1/32 W.A.S. 8/1/32

\* This has been  
re-circulated to me.  
Sir Linnis takes said  
this before he left of  
banks with not available  
in the diary - so I do  
not think necessary  
to mention this  
Extract W.A.S. 17/16

\*  
Showered Sir Linnis  
with some cables  
1/2/32

J. Allen  
30.1.32

These are all matters for the  
Land Commission & comment is  
unnecessary.

J. Allen 30/1/32

Note in this case has been referred to G<sup>30</sup>

Rate of Wages paid to Africans.

Agondi wrote :-

"We ask that measures be taken to improve the rate of wages for Africans".

The Secretary of State referred in his despatch to his recent circular (No. 2 of the 8th April) regarding the creation of a minimum wage fixing machinery. The Governor in his reply refers to Mr. Martin's despatch (it should be his own despatch), No. 544 of the 14th September. In this despatch (which is in circulation) he writes :-

BC195/3.A./31  
22

(in reference to  
Canton)

"The application of the Convention for the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery would I am convinced be premature in Kenya at the present time, and indeed for a large number of years. Nothing in the present state of the Colony, or its state in the immediate future, so far as it is possible to foresee it, justifies the setting up of an elaborate system of Trade Boards and arbitration tribunals. I trust, therefore, that you will agree that the application of this convention to Kenya would be inadvisable".

BC195/3.A./31  
22

In reply to this despatch the Governor has been told (S.S. Misc. No. 2 of 17th November 1931) that the Secretary of State proposes to defer comments on this question for the time being. The reason for this is that another circular on this matter will probably be issuing shortly. I would suggest that a copy of this minute be put on the despatch file papers and considered thereon. I am by no means convinced that the Government could not and should not make some effort to regulate the rate of wages paid to Africans.

MS - 2003/11/15  
1/15/31  
S.D. copy with  
some papers to  
be referred to  
reasons.

25/11/31  
12/12/31  
S.M./32

J. G. ...  
2.11.32



Note on the Joint Committee report file 80

Natives to be consulted regarding legislation affecting them.

Koinange asked that no such legislation should be brought into force until it had been explained to the natives in Barotsi. The Secretary of State in his despatch recognised that this proposal might lead to difficulties, but considered that if practicable it would be desirable, and asked for the Governor's views on the suggestion.

These views are given on page 14 of the despatch. Briefly they are that the Governor is in general agreement with the theory, but doubts whether it would always be a good thing in practice.

The Joint Committee refer<sup>red</sup> to this matter in paragraph 80 of their report, in which they wrote:-

"Side by side with a continuous widening, native councils should be kept in touch, ~~with~~ the District Commissioners or otherwise with the various proceedings and proposals of the Executive Government, as well as, except in cases of urgency, with all projected ordinances or regulations affecting native interests".

The Governor will no doubt comment further on this recommendation in his despatch now awaited on the Joint Committee's report, and pending these further comments there would seem to be no point in pursuing the matter.

This paper should be brought up when the further despatch is in.

X He does not refer to the matter specifically I think a note I have to this dept should be made in the Joint Committee file  
30.1.32  
L.S.D. 8.4.34

Note in last issue for records ✓ ~~32~~ 32  
purpose.

Financial assistance for the Kikuyu  
Association Newspaper.

Koinange asked that Government should give a subsidy to the vernacular newspaper which ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> (Loyal) <sup>"Kikuyu"</sup> Association publishes. The Governor says that this would be impossible, and I certainly think that this is the case.

*w.c.s. 8/4* *Sagra* *11/11/52* *35/1/52* *30.11.52*

No notes received.

This disposes of all the points raised by the natives except such as are being taken up separately. These are :-

1. Representation of natives on the Executive and Legislative Councils and on the Finance Committees.
2. Salaries of Headmen.
3. Discrimination as to age of taxation.
4. Objection to a hut tax as opposed to a poll tax.
5. Repeal of the Native Registration Ordinance.
6. Natives to have the right to select their own chiefs and headmen.
7. Wider powers for Local Native Councils.
8. Coffee growing by natives.

*This comes at a time  
Sant'Anna's report  
has a separate  
copy of 10/10/52*

*Separate Corresca.*

*Lord Moyne.*

*Under Carair.*

*Separate Corresca.*

*Sant'Anna's report*

*Being dealt with*

*1/11/52*

*Sant'Anna* 30.11.52

*Adams*

KENYA.

No. 178

Confidential.



31/33

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

7\* December, 1931.

RECEIVED  
5-JAN-1932  
OOL OFFICE

*No 25*

Sir

I have the honour to refer to Lord Passfield's confidential despatch of the 2nd July on the subject of an interview which he gave to the three Kenya natives who went to England to give evidence to the Select Committee of Parliament on East Africa, and I propose to deal seriatim with the points on which he asked for my comments or recommendations.

Translation of Ordinances and Reports.

*No 9  
17097/31  
2 Aug 30*

I would refer to paragraph 16 of my Confidential despatch of the 4th August, 1931.

I remain of the opinion that the publication of short summaries of laws in languages which are inadequate to their expression would be a dangerous experiment. The laws must be assumed to be the shortest possible statement of what they are intended to enact and a summary must therefore postulate omissions which may in practice prove fruitful of misunderstanding. The probabilities of misunderstanding would be enhanced by inevitable ambiguities of language.

A translation of a report on Land Tenure however is a different matter and the results of such misunderstandings as will certainly arise will probably not be serious. I will gratefully accept Mr. Leskey's offer to translate into Kikuyu the Kikuyu Land Tenure Committee's report.

*Approved-*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
MARJORIE PHILIP CURLIFFE LISTER, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

Improved Education Facilities for Natives.

5. I would refer you to pages 22, 23 and 24 of the Director of Education's Annual Report for 1930, and to my despatch No. 582 of the 1st October, 1931, commenting on that Report. Literacy versus technical training has always been a thorny question and will continue to be so until the native generally begins to realize that the two must go hand in hand. Even in the most advanced communities the proportion of persons who can exist usefully by means of literacy alone without manual dexterity is small.

No 2  
17/2/31  
KAC

Conservation of Water Supplies of Native Reserves.

4. A Bill to amend the Water Ordinance, a copy of which was transmitted under cover of Mr. Martin's despatch No. 60 of the 27th September, 1931, has received your approval subject to certain amendments which will be incorporated.

No 1  
17/2/31  
KAC

Sugar Ordinance

3. James Katua's objection seems to be based on a belief that the Ordinance is harshly administered, not on a conviction that it is in itself unnecessary or oppressive. In this connection the Acting Provincial Commissioner writes:-

See  
17/2/31  
KAC

- \* James Katua, himself, told me that he considered the Ordinance was in itself a beneficial one.
- \* His sole objection was based on what he considers to be the heavy penalties imposed by Magistrates when dealing with breaches of its provisions.
- \* I have gone into this objection very carefully and have read the notes in every Criminal case which has been heard in Machakos since the inception of the Ordinance. Some of the sentences may appear harsh to the uninformed, among whom I must include James Katua, as he only obtained his information either from those who were fined or from hearsay. The Magistrates, when imposing heavy fines invariably stated that experience had shown the imposition of light sentences had failed to act as a deterrent against smuggling, which, when successful, is a lucrative business.
- \* I am convinced that they were right and that firmness and even harshness is justifiable when the health, happiness and future welfare of one of the finest tribes in Kenya is at stake.

- "I have -

" I have again interviewed James Mutua, who re-iterated his opinion that the proper control of sugar is necessary. He admits that only the educated or detribalised Akamba use sugar for ordinary purposes, the others use it only when converted into fermented liquor. He agrees that the latter use of sugar should not be allowed. He was not convinced, I think, that heavy sentences are at times necessary to prevent it."

Magistrates are presumably better qualified than James Mutua to estimate the degree of severity necessary to give effect to an Ordinance the beneficent nature of which he himself admits.

Railway Boundary.

6. The following is a copy of the Minute of the proceedings of the Central Lands Trust Board relative to the Masai claim to the Mile Zone and the Chyulu Triangle.

As I informed you in my confidential telegram No. 506 of the 30th September, 1931, I do not propose to take any action on the Board's recommendation until I know whether or not the Commission proposed in your Confidential despatch of the 30th April, 1931, is to be appointed.

\*Minute 31. Agenda 12. Mile Zone and Chyulu Triangle.

The Colonial Secretary explained that an application from the Mijindo Local Native Council for the inclusion of the Mile Zone and the Chyulu Triangle within the Masai Reserve, or, failing this, for a lease of these areas in perpetuity, had been referred to the Central Lands Trust Board for advice in accordance with a decision of Executive Council in May 1930.

His Excellency asked if the legal position was quite clear and it was unanimously agreed

'that there are no legal grounds for the inclusion of either area in the Masai Reserve, as both areas are clearly outside the boundaries of that Reserve as defined in accordance with the Treaty of 1911.'

His Excellency then asked if there were any grounds of equity or policy for granting the application.

In the ensuing discussion it was argued on the one hand that as the Masai had been permitted and perhaps even encouraged, by officers of Government to occupy these areas for the last twenty years, and the Simba area for even longer and as the Railway Administration for which the Mile Zone was reserved had never raised any objection to this occupation, and Government had tacitly acquiesced in it, it should now be recognised and the areas added to the Reserve

*Notes on  
17732/31  
plus  
No. 24  
16222/30  
Inc. 24*

It was contended that the case for the Chyulu Triangle was particularly strong in view of the fact as recorded in the Executive Council Minutes above referred to :-

'Council ... was of opinion that a prima facie case had been made out for its continued use both on the grounds of long and continuous user of the Simba water holes and the grazing adjacent thereto and of economic necessity as evidenced during the recent drought.'

On the other hand it was argued that as the Masai have no legal claim to either area their gasetted boundary should now be clearly demarcated and they should be informed that they must keep within the limits of that boundary. When that had been done applications whether by Masai or by others, for leases within the two areas could then be considered on their merits. Native Reserves had been defined after prolonged consideration in 1906, and it was most desirable that the boundaries then decided upon should remain unaltered, unless for some very good reason such as the rectification of some glaring mistake. Reference was also made to the wording of Section 2, sub-section (9) of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance. The 1911 Treaty should be respected and adhered to.

It was argued that in addition to the Masai having no legal claim there was no justification for the inclusion of either area on economic grounds, in that they already have nine million acres for six hundred thousand head of stock, and that if the area was inadequate because of lack of water facilities in parts, this could in a short time be rectified by the sinking of bore holes. It was also contended that on political grounds it was highly undesirable to hand over these areas to the Masai, as it would cause dissatisfaction among the Akamba, and also create a very bad impression among the European Colonists.

On the question being put to the vote it was decided by a majority to recommend that the Nile Zone be not added to the Reserves.

It was further recommended by a majority that the Chyulu Triangle be not added to the Reserves.

It was further recommended by a majority that in the event of Government deciding not to add the areas to the Reserves the Masai be allowed to continue to occupy the areas by grant of a lease or licence renewable annually until such time as adequate alternative grazing and water facilities should be made available by boring or otherwise.

Lord Francis Scott wished his dissent to be recorded on the following grounds:-

- (a) The Masai knew their boundary and should be made to keep within it.
- (b) The Akamba have as good a claim at least to the Simba area as the Masai.
- (c) If the Masai are allowed to stay in the areas now they will always stay there - the same arguments will be advanced in the future and with greater force for their being allowed to remain where they are.

Mr. O'Shea wished the recommendation to be varied to provide that :-

- (a) Only land in the immediate vicinity of the water holes should be leased.
- (b) There should be a time limit within which the Masai must withdraw from the two areas.

His definite recommendation was as follows:-

That the two areas be definitely excluded from the land available to the Masai and that Government inform the Masai accordingly and make a public announcement to that effect and proceed to demarcate the North-Eastern boundary of the Masai Reserve, but that the Masai be allowed to continue grazing in the neighbourhood of the water holes for a strictly limited period on a yearly grazing lease until water supplies have been increased in the Reserve by boring and that water boring machines be immediately set to work in the Reserve.

I do not exactly know what land is that James Ntuma says the Alama want. They do not appear to have reasonable claim to the land which the Masai want south of the Railway line nor would the addition of any part of that land give them access to the Railway. They have asked for a small area on the north of the line near Shell Station in order to extend their Reserve to the Railway at that point and this application is receiving sympathetic consideration. I have, however, deferred my decision on this point also until I know if the Commission is to be appointed.

Koinage's complaints of encroachment.

7. Of the items enumerated by Chief Koinage and numbered from 1 to 13, those which concern Kilimanjaro district are Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. They fall into two classes, namely :-

- (a) Complaints that the Reserve boundary as gazetted is not being respected.
- (b) Complaints that the Reserve boundary ought to be other than it is.

Under (a) fall items 1 and 5. The remainder are under (b). I will regroup them accordingly.

- (a) Complaints that the Reserve boundary as gazetted is not being respected.
  - L. O. 207 } are the cases intended in Chief Koinage's item 1.
  - L. O. 206 } are the cases intended in Chief Koinage's item 5.
  - L. O. 180 } are the cases intended in Chief Koinage's item 6.
  - The Masai exchange } are the cases intended in Chief Koinage's item 6.

Kearney (1) by

L.O. No. 227.

By a Surveyor's error the plot was inaccurately marked out on the land, and subsequent correction showed that  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of the land as demarcated jutted into the Native Reserve. The plot belonged to a Mrs. Grist, and it so happened that she had part of her house on this portion of it. In the latter part of 1950 and the early part of 1951 negotiations were carried through and completed by which Government bought Mrs. Grist's plot and put a Government officer to live in the house. Native interests have been compensated by the grant of an equivalent piece of adjoining land. This exchange has not been gazetted but the natives are in occupation of the equivalent area. As you are aware the Native Lands Trust Ordinance in its present form does not allow of subtraction from and additions to Native Reserves for purposes of exchange. It may be necessary at some later date to ask your consent to an amendment to permit of such minor adjustments.

X  
 See  
 16/2/50  
 Day G.

Kearney (1) by  
L.O. 228.

When the Native Reserve boundary was demarcated in 1929 it was found that the occupier - Miss Collyer - had unwittingly encroached into the Native Reserve to the total extent of .07 acres. The encroachments consisted of part of a hedge and part of a flower garden. Miss Collyer has agreed to an arrangement similar to that arrived at in Mrs. Grist's case.

7  
 Mr Parker

Kearney (5) by

L.O. 160. (The B.E.A. Wattle Estates). Mr. Carr, the Manager, planted a line of trees cutting off twenty acres of L.O. 160, and informed his "squatters" that they might cultivate it but might not pass the line of trees.



seems to have been assumed by the natives that the line of trees which he put in was his boundary and that the twenty acres was part of the Reserve. Whether Mr. Carr made the same error himself is not clear. However this may be, when the Government Surveyor came to demarcate the boundaries, it was revealed that the twenty acres were on the farm. The natives claim then on two grounds:-

- (a) They cannot be persuaded that the line of trees is not the true boundary of the farm and the Reserve, and they regard the Surveyor's line as a piece of land grabbing for the farm:
- (b) They claim that these "squatters" were pre-existing occupants and that the land in their occupation is entitled to be excepted from the lease under section 86 of the Crown Lands Ordinance. This claim, if allowed, would affect a far larger area of land than twenty acres.

The natives' claim under (b) will be considered together with other claims of a similar nature. In this connection I would refer you to paragraph 10 of Sir Edward Grigg's Confidential despatch No. 145 of 14th November, 1929, and to paragraph 4 of Lord Passfield's reply thereto of the 2nd January, 1930.

The Masai Exchange.

There is a piece of land at the South-west corner of Ndeyia which the Kikuyu lend to the Masai in exchange for a piece of land to the south-east of Ndeyia, near the Degoretiti Forest. This is normally an annual arrangement, and is to the mutual convenience of both parties.

The area which the Masai have taken over was not used by the Kikuyu but is useful to the Masai for grazing and also contains a site where certain ceremonies of the tribe are performed. The area which the Masai gave up in exchange is a piece which they will not use (owing, it is believed, to some fancied curse) but is suitable for cultivation and would be very useful to the Kikuyu. The

exchange

*Refer to ...  
in connection with ...  
03/05/34  
No 29  
Karrage 5/11*

exchange has hitherto appeared to be mutually acceptable but the Kikuyu would like to accept the loan from the Masai without giving anything in return.

It seems probable that it would be mutually advantageous to confirm this temporary arrangement by a permanent adjustment of boundaries if and when legislation permits of this development.

(b) Complaints that the Reserve Boundary ought to be other than it is.

Chief Koinange's item.

X Mangu (The White Sisters) . . . . .	4
Kamundu (The Njuna claim) . . . . .	6
The Forest Boundary (Hdm. Mukoma) . . . . .	7
Korio Salt Lick (Hdm. Nganga) . . . . .	8
Thika Salt Lick . . . . .	9
Ruai . . . . .	10
Kamukombini Salt Licks . . . . .	11

L.B. 9805. Mangu, (the White Sisters).

The White Sisters obtained a lease in 1912 of certain land containing an area over which the natives claim rights. Part of the Western boundary was never beaconed by the Surveyor, and in these circumstances Mr. Isaac (Provincial Commissioner) caused a trench to be dug in an endeavour to establish the boundary. This trench cut off 80 acres from the area covered by the lease. It seems to be uncertain now whether Mr. Isaac did this in error or whether he was acting under section 31 of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902. In any case the trench came to be regarded by all concerned as the boundary of the Reserve until that Reserve was demarcated in 1929, when the actual limit of the White Sisters' holding was established. The natives naturally resent what they take to be an attempt to deprive them of 80 acres of their land and have countered by claiming not only that land but 300 acres besides. The 80 acres is closely occupied. There is native cultivation on the 300 acres. This claim also will be submitted for decision by the Land Commission if appointed.

(6)

L.O. 184/4. Kamundu. (Njuno Estates).

Dr. Ruffael Scott applied to Sir Donald Stuart for a grant of this area and obtained it. The natives claim that it was definitely native land and that it should never have been granted. The Mbari ya Njuno, a Kikuyu "clan" consisting of about 900 men, women and children, claim it as their Githaka, and the claim is universally supported by native opinion. This claim is one of those referred to in paragraph 10 of Sir Edward Grigg's Confidential despatch No. 145 of the 14th November, 1929.

15/2/30/M/29  
No. 29  
Flight.

The solution which Chief Koinange considers suitable is that part of the area should be returned to the Reserve and that an equivalent for the remainder should be excised from the Escarpment Forest and given to the Mbari ya Njuno. This proposal has my sympathy. It will be submitted to the Land Commission if appointed.

(7)

The Forest boundary. Headman Mukoma's Location.

The boundaries in this area - near Limuru - are very awkward. One native area "Ngarariga" is completely surrounded by forest and is devoid of water. Though there is no evidence that any group or family has been actually dispossessed I am in sympathy with the local population's desire for an adjustment of the boundaries, particularly as it appears that they are convinced that the late Mr. J.O.W. Hope, C.M.G., promised that this would be done. Their request is receiving my consideration.

(8)

Korio Salt Lick. Headman Nganga.

This salt lick is situated in Escarpment Forest. Natives are allowed to drive their cattle there once a week along a road of access, and bring them back again. But they are not allowed to build huts or stock-bomas there, or to take their small stock. They object to these

-restrictions-

restrictions . The restrictions do not seem to be unreasonable. If the natives are allowed to have their own way they will ruin the forest. In all these cases (and there are a great number of them), the probable solution is that the natives must make up their minds to devise a means of transporting the salt to their cattle by donkeys or ox-wheats rather than to drive their cattle to the salt.

(9)

"Thika" Salt Lick.

The salt lick intended is on the Muya Sisal Estates at the junction of the Athi and Ndarugu Rivers; (L.O. 279). There must have been an error in the translation of Chief Koinange's letter, because the salt lick to which he refers is several miles distant from the Thika township. He admits this himself. The salt lick is nowhere near the Reserve, but the Kikuyu used to make use of it before the farms were alienated.

A possible solution may be to allow the Kikuyu to remove salt from this lick. They cannot be allowed to take their cattle to it.

"Ruai".

(10)

The reference in Chief Koinange's letter reads :-  
 "We regard the land set aside for a Township at Ruai as unnecessarily large, and suggest that the land for this Township site might have been acquired from the Settled Areas near by instead of from the Native land. "

Chief Koinange confesses himself to be at a loss to know how his translator could have made this out of what he said. The area to which he refers is a piece of unalienated Crown Land near the Athi River surrounding Embakasi station in Nairobi district and appears on the map as "Embakasi" Station Reserve". This must be at least 10 1/2 miles from the nearest part of the Kikuyu Native Reserve, and Chief Koinange admits that the Kikuyu have

no claim to it whatever, and he does not contend that it was in any sense "acquired from the Native land".

His only reason for bringing the matter up is that some of the Kikuyu natives, being short of grazing for their cattle, look upon this area as a suitable place to be given to them. I cannot countenance this. So long as the Kikuyu continue to increase the numbers of their stock without regard to the limits of their country they will continue to want additional grazing and there will be no end to their demands.

(11) Kaukumbiini Salt Lick.

The circumstances are on all fours with those at Kerio, except that this Salt Lick is more distant from the Reserve. Kaukumbiini is situated in the Aberdare Forest.

Chief Koinange's memorandum mentions only one specific case in which Fort Hall is concerned, i.e. No. 12 "at a place called Chinga near Fort Hall".

The red ochre mine at Chinga is situated in the Forest Reserve close to the South Nyeri and Fort Hall Reserve boundary.

The red ochre mine was very largely used by natives of Fort Hall and of South Nyeri, and since the making of the Forest boundary it continues to be used on permit from the Forest Department for which a fee has to be paid.

There is no doubt that natives consider they are entitled to the red earth without the payment of a fee to the Forest Department and it is more than likely that many obtain the red earth without a permit.

The fee charged is a nominal one and I do not consider that the natives have a genuine grievance in this matter.

The cases in Koinange's memorandum concerning South Nyeri District are those numbered 2 and 3 and refer respectively to Nyeri Hill and the boundary of the Forest Reserve in Chief Warigo's location.

(2) Nyeri Hill Forest Reserve.

In 1929 before the Local Native Council Chief Wambugu stated that from sentimental reasons the Kikuyu were very anxious that Nyeri Hill should be included in the Reserve. He further stated that there was no desire to de-afforest it and that in fact there is a curse upon it which would ensure its preservation as forest.

Nyeri Hill is an isolated patch of Forest Reserve on a steep hill cut off from the rest of the Forest Reserves on three sides by Native Reserve. This hill has for nearly 50 years been included in the Forest Reserve and it is possible that the lower slopes may in course of time be re-afforested. As at present advised I see no particular reason for its inclusion in the Native Reserve.

(3) Mount Kenya Forest Boundary in Headman Murigo's Location.

For some time past the natives in Headman Murigo's Location have complained that owing to a tongue of Forest which juts out about 2 miles into the Reserve their crops are subjected to considerable damage every year by elephant, rhinoceros and smaller pests especially pig which come out of this tongue. The natives ask that this tongue of forest be included in their reserve but are unwilling to offer an equivalent area of Native Reserve in exchange.

I am unwilling to diminish the area of Crown Forest in this locality but I am not sure that the natives' request is unreasonable. The proposal is receiving my consideration.

- Ezekiel Apindi's -

Ezekiel Apindi's Complaints as to Alienation of Land  
Within the Native Reserves.

87. The following is a schedule of plots to which Ezekiel Apindi refers. They are all situated in the neighbourhood of Kisumu.

(1) L.O.No. 663.

Date of Lease	...	6th May, 1910.
Term	...	99 years from 1st May, 1910.
Area	...	178.62 acres Kisumu district.
User	...	Agriculture.
Present owner	...	James Maxwell.

(2) L.O.No. 664/31.

Date of Lease	...	19th September, 1910.
Term	...	99 years from 1st Jany. 1909.
Area	...	80 Acres - Kibos.
User	...	Agriculture.
Present owners	...	Serein Singh, Jagat Singh and Bechan Singh.

(3) L.O. No. 664/33.

Date of Lease	...	27th September, 1910.
Term	...	99 years from 1st Jany. 1909.
Area	...	10 acres - Kibos.
User	...	Agriculture.
Present owners	...	Lalba Ram and Umedbhai Tulsibhai Patel.

(4) L.O.No. 664/34.

Date of Lease	...	16th June, 1910.
Term	...	99 years from 1st Jany. 1909.
Area	...	10 Acres - Kibos.
User	...	Agriculture.
Present owner	...	Chanda Singh s/o Uttan Singh.

(5) A plot of 100 acres given as freehold to P.H. Clarke and sold by him to Clyde T. Miller of the Apostolic Mission of Iowa. The plot is now held by a Canadian named Keller of the "Pentecostal Associations of the World". The grant is freehold complete with title deeds.

(6) Plot No. 4060 } Nos. 6 - 9 are occupied on Temporary  
(7) 4061 } Occupation Licences under the Crown  
(8) 4062 } Lands Ordinance and have been in  
(9) 4063 } occupation for a considerable  
number of years.

It is probable that No. 4060 will revert to native occupation on the death of the present occupier the widow of the Indian to whom the licence was originally issued. The remainder can revert to native occupation at any time the existing licences terminate if such a course is thought desirable but at present there appears no demand for such a course and there seems no object to be served in depriving the Local Native Councils of the rents they derive from the plots.

Measures to Improve the rate of wages for Africans.

9. This has been dealt with in paragraph 14 of Mr. Martin's despatch No. 544 of the 11th September, 1951.

Legislation affecting Natives.

10. I admit the desirability in general of consulting natives on legislative matters by which they would be affected but it must be remembered that natives are not always the best judges of their own interests nor in every instance can they realise the benefits which the legislation is designed to secure. This is particularly true in the case of medical and veterinary measures and to some extent also in the case of measures the intention of which is to promote agricultural development and the conservation of forests.

Another type of legislation which natives are unable to appreciate is legislation for the maintenance of law and order, which they do not consider to be for their own benefit. For instance the Provincial Commissioner Masai reports that he does not consider that the question of the repeal of the Pass Rules to which reference is made in Mr. Thomas' Confidential despatch (4) of the 3rd September, 1951, should be referred to the Masai Local Native Councils as he considers the Rules are of definite value in checking stock thefts, which the Masai, including the members of the Local Native Councils, regard as a virtue rather than a crime. The situation, however, in this respect is improving and Local Native Councils, as you are aware, have recently approved of a number of salutary measures, e.g. prohibiting the more severe form of female circumcision, providing for the attendance of children at schools, the registration of pagan marriages, the promotion of afforestation, and the

-institution -

30/9/51  
 General  
 in case

Nov 4  
 170/181

K. W. A.

(This is a copy  
 of the original)

(in hand letter  
 has no file  
 number)



institution of regular markets in order to check stock thieving.

It is my intention that Local Native Councils should be more and more consulted as they become progressively fit to express an opinion.

Financial Assistance for the Kikuyu Association Newspaper.

17. I cannot recommend that Government should give financial assistance to any Association to publish its paper. At present the Kikuyu Central Association publishes a paper without financial assistance and Koinga apparently feels that this paper which tends to be of a somewhat independent nature, occasionally giving expression to sentiments verging on the disloyal, should be counteracted by a paper published by his own Association, the Kikuyu Association, which is more constitutional in its methods and less dissatisfied with Government. I fear, however, that the circulation of such a paper would not justify the expense.

Coffee Growing by Natives.

18. On the question of coffee growing by natives, I have addressed you separately in my Confidential Despatch No. 177 of the 25th November, 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

GOVERNOR.

Not in  
1/10/31/21  
L. C. M.

RECEIVED  
26 OCT 1931  
T.O. OFFICE

5<sup>th</sup> October, 1931

Sir,

Mr 27  
17/10/31

I have the honour to refer to Lord Passfield's despatch, Transport, Kenya-Uganda, No. 79 of the 2nd of July, and to inform you that this Administration gives very sympathetic consideration to applications from Local Native Councils for sites at railway stations for the storage of native produce. Prior to the receipt of Lord Passfield's despatch under reply, the question of the provision of better facilities for the marketing of native produce had been the subject of correspondence with the Provincial Commissioner, Kikuyu Province, and of discussion with the District Commissioner, Kiambu. As a result, plots in station reserves at Thika, Fort Hall and Maragua were offered to Local Native Councils through the Government department concerned.

2. In the case of Thika (where the land for the godown area was purchased from a private owner), a nominal rental of Shgs. 5/- a month has been suggested during the time that the activities of the Native Council are in an experimental stage. At Fort Hall and Maragua, where the land for the godown area was acquired from native reserve without payment of compensation, a nominal rental of Shgs. 5/- a month to cover the cost of siding and road facilities has been suggested. I expect shortly to hear whether the Local Native Councils concerned agree to these arrangements.

3...

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
J. H. THOMAS, M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON. S.W.1.

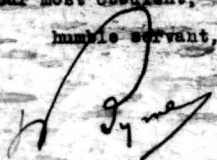
3. As regards other reserves in the Colony, I should like to give an assurance that if, and when, similar requests are made they will be sympathetically considered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,



HIGH COMMISSIONER.

28 50

C.O.

DOERING STREET,

Mr. Eastwood 20/6  
Mr. Allen 20/6  
Mr. Parkinson 22/6/31

2 July 1931.

C. D.  
R 27 JUN  
1 12

7 Sir C. Rowley 23-6  
Sir J. Shackleton  
Sir C. G. G. G.

Sir,

+ Ford 23/6/31  
X Ford 23/6/31  
X Secretary of State 24/6

In my despatch of the

15th May I forwarded to you a note of an

3 DRAFTS (10) for action. interview which I gave to the three Kenya

KENYA  
CONFIDENTIAL

native who came to this country to give

evidence before the Select Committee of

Parliament on East Africa, with a memorandum

and supplementary statements which were

subsequently submitted.

Hand No 31

I now have the honour to address

you further regarding these documents.

Mr. H. G. G. for Transport  
Mr. L. G. G.

1. General Memorandum.

Mr. Peter Wilson  
20.10

The numbers of the following

To - 10 - 271 B.W.  
(20) 1 Y 31

paragraphs correspond to the paragraphs

in the memorandum.

Copy made  
25/7/31

2. Representation of Natives on the

Executive and Legislative Councils and

Finance Committee.

Consideration of this

question must await the report of the  
Select Committee on East Africa.

3. Salaries of Headmen.

I am addressing you separately  
on this subject.

(esp. sent on today,  
A.C.S.P. 22.6.51.)

4. Translation of reports such

as those on Ukuyu and Kavirionio Land  
Tenure, and of ordinances affecting  
natives.

I am awaiting your views upon  
the question of the translation of the laws,  
but I would suggest that even if it were  
undesirable to attempt to have them  
translated literally, it might be possible  
at least to produce short summaries in  
Swahili, or in the local vernacular, or  
in both. I would like to see the Ukuyu Land  
Tenure Ordinance, and the relevant  
paragraphs of the report of the interview  
that Mr. ... said that it might  
give rise to ...

This stage and latter part which contains  
suggestions



suggestions for action were translated and circulated. This objection would not, however, apply to the translation of the earlier descriptive chapters. You will also note that Mr. L.S.B. Leakey has offered to translate this report into Kikuyu.

6. Proper facilities for purchase and storage of native produce at railway stations.

I enclose a copy of a despatch which I am sending to you in your capacity as High Commissioner for Transport. The provision of proper facilities for storage is a question connected with that of the organisation for marketing of native produce, in regard to which I am addressing you separately.

(pp. in circulation sent on today.  
A.C.C.P.22.6.31.)

6. Discrimination as to age of taxation  
and
7. Relaxation of hut tax as regards  
to a poll tax.

Recent correspondence has passed on this subject - see your telegram No. 163 of the 19th May - and it is not necessary to comment further here.

17289/31  
Flag D.

8. Approval of the Native Registration

Ordinances, and

9. Natives to have the right to select

their own chiefs and headmen.

I am addressing you separately on both these matters

(Dft as to 9 sent on today: 8 still under consn. in Dept. A.C.C.P.22.6.31.)

Industrial education facilities for

tribes

to be provided and the Ministry should

be consulted with W. H. ... when he comes to

the ... ..

to ... .. facilities

to ... .. for boys,

to ... .. present financial

to ... .. the provision

to ... .. these purposes.

to ... .. the

request that a fairer proportion of the expenditure on education may be devoted to native education.

11. Conservation of water supplies of Native Reserves.

The position should be safeguarded by the provisions of the Native Lands

Trusts Ordinance, but it appears that under

the new Water Ordinance there is a possibility of misconception. In my despatch No. 320 of

the 8th July 1930 I asked that a short

amending Ordinance should be passed to meet

the point.

12. Europeans encroaching on Native Reserves should not be allowed to remain

on condition of giving land elsewhere.

The point made in this paragraph

is supplemented in the additional

memorandum submitted by Chief Keimange. It

is not altogether clear what the intention

is, since it would appear that the provisions

No. 4 on 16070/30. Flag. F.

of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance should  
now provide adequate safeguards.

I shall be glad of any comment and  
advice which you can give on this matter.

B. Supplementary Memorandum by

Chief Koinange:

I shall be glad if enquiry can  
be made into the specific cases referred to  
in the Memorandum, and the result of the  
enquiry communicated to me.

C. Supplementary Memorandum by

Chief

*[Faint, mostly illegible text]*

D. Supplementary memorandum by

Esehiwi Apini.

(3) The Vaita Plains.

In your despatch No. 111 of the  
24th February you informed me that

No. 6 on 16/9/50

definite proposals for the reservation  
of a part of this area for the Akamba  
had been made to the Government and were  
under consideration. I shall be glad  
of your observations on the points  
raised by James Muiua in the light of my  
confidential despatch of the 30th April,  
which dealt with the whole question of land  
for natives.

Copy herewith.

D. Supplementary memorandum by

Esehiwi Apini.

(1) Literary versus technical

education.

No. 6 on  
16/9/50.

Page 1.



I understand that this question is already receiving your consideration, and I shall await your observations on it.

(2) Wider powers for Local Native Councils.

I am addressing you separately on this subject.

(Drt. sent on today.

A.C.C.P.22.6.31)

(3) No more alienation of land within the Reserves.

Such alienation without the consent of the Natives would now be impossible under the Native Land Trust Ordinance, but I should be glad to have further information regarding the farms within the Reserve to which Mzee Daniel Apindi refers.

(4) Measures to improve the rate of wages for Africans.

In this connection I would refer to my Director's despatch No. 2 of the 8th April regarding the question of a maximum wage fixing machinery.

X. Notes of Interview.

The following further questions were raised at the interview but are not mentioned in the

the memoranda:-

Paragraph 3 - first sentence.

Chief Koinange asked that no legislation affecting natives should be brought into force until it has been explained to the natives in Karesa. I recognise that this proposal might lead to difficulties, but I consider that if practicable it would be desirable, and I should be glad to have your views upon the suggestion.

Paragraph 4.

Chief Koinange asked that Government should give financial assistance to enable the Kenya Association to publish a newspaper. I shall be glad of your observations on this request.

Paragraph 5.

the memoranda:-

Paragraph 5 - first sentence.

Chief Kainangi asked that no legisla-  
tion affecting natives should be brought  
into force until it has been explained to  
the natives in Maori. I recognize  
that this proposal might lead to  
difficulties, but I consider that if  
practicable it would be desirable, and I  
should be glad to have your views upon the  
suggestion.

Paragraph 6.

Chief Kainangi asked that  
Government should give financial  
assistance to enable the Maori  
Association to publish a newspaper.  
I shall be glad of your observations on  
this request.

Paragraph 7.

Paragraph 7.

The question of coffee growing by natives was raised. On this matter I am awaiting your recommendations, for which I asked in my confidential despatch of the 4th March last.

(No.1 on 17094/31  
Flag K.

(3) I take this opportunity of enclosing for your information a copy of correspondence with Peter M. Koinange, son of Chief Koinange.

I have, etc.,

Signed: PASSFIELD.

Mr. Eastwood. 2/16

Mr. Allen 20/16

Mr. Robinson 23/16

Mr. T. ...

Sir C. H. ... 23.6

Sir J. ...

Sir G. ...

Form U.S. of S.

Form U.S. of S.

Secretary of State 26/16

DUNNING STREET,

2 July, 1931

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the three natives, who came to this country from Kenya to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on East Africa, submitted to me while they were in England a memorandum on certain points which they wished to raise. The following is an extract from this memorandum:-

"We ask for better facilities for godowns and storage of native produce at the railway stations".

I have been in communication with you in your capacity as Governor of Kenya in regard to the general question of improving the organisation for the marketing of native products, and should be glad of your observations on this specific request wh. The natives have been forward. In respect

DRAFT for revision

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSPORT,

KENYA AND UGANDA.

NO. 79

Copy to Gov. Com. 2 JUL 1931

no high com for transport

repeat of the question:

I have,

etc.

C. O.

17165/31

DOWNING STREET,  
- 1 JUL 1931  
June, 1931.

Mr. Eastwood 20/6  
Mr. Allen 20/6  
Mr. Robinson 22. 6. 31

- X Mr. C. B. 23. 6
- Mr. J. ...
- Mr. G. ...
- X Mr. ... 25. 6. 31
- X Mr. ... 25. 6. 31
- X Secretary of State 26/6

**DRAFT** for comment (No 16)

MR. PETER KOINAGE  
Hampden Institute,  
Hampden,  
Virginia,  
U. S. America.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that Lord Passfield has read with interest the letter which you addressed to him recently regarding affairs in Kenya.

2. Your father, Chief Koinage, had during his visit to England an opportunity of informing the Secretary of State, through Mr. Leakey who acted as interpreter, of the aspirations of the Kikuyu people and you may be assured that the Secretary of State, like the Government of Kenya, is most anxious that educational facilities for the native population should be extended.

Copy to ... 2 JUL 1931

~~US/mission ...~~

I am,

etc.

(Signed) A. G. C. PARKINSON,

MRP

Comments on the memoranda left by the native witnesses with the Secretary of State.

A large list with  
Question on which  
answers can be  
had. Certainly  
will be Chief's report  
page 10. *and*

fly A  
Refer to  
as being dealt  
with separately  
above

Left page  
not a standard

fly B

Letter signed  
Kamukua  
- has 2 (1/2) A  
10/10

4 on page 5  
9/10 and

fly C

Handwritten notes at bottom left, including "12/11/11" and "12/11/11"

3. - Representation on the Councils.

This is a matter which the Joint Committee will <sup>not</sup> doubt consider, *refer to in their report.*

3. Memories of Headmen. This is being considered separately on 17/24/31 on which a draft despatch is going forward.

3. Translation of reports, such as those on Kikuyu and Taveta Land Tenure. There would appear to be definite advantage in publishing all or at any rate the descriptive parts of these reports in the vernaculars, and I think that in inviting the Governor's observations we should give a strong lead for this to be done. As regards the Kikuyu Report, however, the last chapters contain suggestions

for rules which subsequent experience shows to require some modification, and it would perhaps be better not to translate this part. I believe Mr. Leakey has said that he would be quite willing to translate the Kikuyu Report. As to the translation of Ordinances affecting natives - see correspondence on 25512 B.M. <sup>5/6</sup>

~~particularly the despatch to the Governor No. 605 of 1920-21.~~ The correspondence was shown to Sir Joseph Lyons and the idea was that he should furnish the Secretary of State with his views after he had had time to look into the question. In ~~answering~~ <sup>answering</sup> the Governor we might call attention to the ~~despatch referred to above~~ and semi-official correspondence associated with it and ask for the Governor's views

1068-61

30

on the question. Perhaps we might add that if the Governor thought it undesirable to attempt to translate the laws literally, at least short summaries might be published in pamphlet or preferably in the local vernaculars. *has the part of it in the business*

5. Proper facilities for refuse and storage of native produce at railway stations. A new point ~~is not~~ think a good one. The Secretary of State is already in communication with the Governor regarding the improvement of marketing organization, and this question of proper storage facilities is no doubt an important part. In addition to the Governor reference might be made to the recent despatch (No. of \_\_\_\_\_).

- 6. Discrimination as to rate of taxation, and
- 7. Objections to Salt Tax or proposed to a Toll Tax.

Both these questions were now under active consideration on 17/10/31 (Governor's telegram No. 163 of 19th May and the Secretary of State's Private and Personal telegram in reply of the 30th May) and developments are expected shortly. In writing to the Governor reference should be made to <sup>the official telegram</sup> ~~the official telegram~~ and copies of the two ~~telegrams~~ <sup>paragraphs</sup> should be placed on 17/10/31.

~~copy of the telegram should be placed on 17/10/31.~~

- 8. Repeal of Native Registration Ordinances.

This is being taken up separately and the Governor might be told that he will shortly receive a separate communication about it.

- 9. Native is have the right to select their own

Chiefs and Headmen. This is being taken up separately and a separate despatch is coming forward for comment. The Governor might be so informed.

*Handwritten notes:*  
\* 1000 - 1000  
at the name  
any day  
in 1870/30  
Handwritten notes on the left margin, including a large 'X' and various illegible scribbles.

*Key D. —*

*Handwritten initials/signature.*

*Handwritten notes:*  
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*Handwritten notes:*  
Handwritten notes on the left margin, including a large 'X' and various illegible scribbles.

*Key A. —*

10. Improved education facilities for natives.

These depend chiefly upon the provision of money. More money can be provided for nothing at the moment. The whole question of education policy to be discussed with Mr. Scott when he comes to this country in November.

Key F

see 17/10/31

But there is also the  
I. of active committee  
exp. in education  
I think we must have  
as to discussion with  
native but evidence  
need to be made  
with the native  
for educational purposes  
Key F

11. Consolidation of Water Rights of Native Reserves.

The position should be referred to Section 17 of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance. In <sup>1929</sup> Proclamation No. 220 of the 24th July, 1927 (No. 1 on 16/7/20) the Governor was asked in order to avoid any possibility of misapprehension to pass a short Ordinance amending the said Ordinance to provide that the water board set up under that Ordinance shall obtain the prior consent of the Central Native Lands Trust Board to any well or shaft it proposes to sink under the said Ordinance affecting water in native reserves or other native areas whether it is water that is collected within or outside those areas, interference with which would affect the supply within those areas. The Governor has not yet replied to this suggestion. It was mentioned at it in the Secretary of State's letter No. 217 of the 24th April, 1927 (No. 1 on 16/7/20). Reference might be made to this correspondence.

Key G, at

12. European agriculture on Reserves should not be allowed to remain as condition of rising land elsewhere is evidence.

These matters should be dealt with by the Native Lands Trust Board and the provisions of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance

Key H

The matter is  
dealt with in  
the Ordinance  
Key H



should be adequate safeguards against any such exchanges being allowed if not acceptable by the natives in future. Probably what they <sup>rather</sup> have in mind is exchanges of <sup>land</sup> estate, where, in demarcating the boundaries of the reserves, it has been found that non-natives have unwittingly encroached upon reserves to a certain extent.

(Maropua & are  
proposed may  
be in their minds  
also?)

Refer to the Ubungu  
reserves, as  
regarding the  
boundary that it is not  
obvious what  
is intended here - that  
Sgt. will be glad of  
any comment & advice  
wh. you can give *act*

but I think we need  
ask about these  
be referred into *act*

*act*

Supplementary memorandum by Koinange.

The points raised all relate to boundaries and are clearly matters for local decision. The Secretary of State might ask the Governor for comments of a general nature on the points raised.

Supplementary memorandum by Mutua.

1. The Sugar Ordinance.

<sup>This</sup> It is clearly a case for the Governor's observations in the first instance. <sup>The Annual</sup> Report of the Provincial Commissioner for 1925 shows that the enforcement of the Sugar Ordinance has had an extremely beneficial effect in decreasing the amount of drunkenness in the Ukamba and Kitui Reserves.

2. Railway Boundary.

There has been recent correspondence as to this - see (6096/30) <sup>Sovereign's</sup> Secretary of State's despatch No. 111 of 22<sup>nd</sup> Feb. Reference should be made to it.

3. The Yatta Plains.

We have had correspondence on this subject <sup>see in 16096/30 no. 6</sup> but have not been able to ~~transact~~. The position is ~~however~~ that the Government maintain that the present Ukamba Reserve would be quite sufficient were it not for utterly uneconomic overstocking. In order

flag 1  
flag 1 *act*  
In that Dept. (to form  
and that definite  
proposals for the  
reservation of a part  
of the area for the  
Ukamba have been  
made to take place  
under control.

to relieve this overstocking the Akamba have been allowed to graze on payment of a fee on the Yatta Plains, which are unalienated Crown land. The area is one which has not yet been developed, but the new Thika to Donyo Sabuk railway will go in their direction and it is an area which will be shortly ripe for development, either by Europeans or by an addition to the Ukamba Reserve, or possibly by constituting it a "native purchase area".

The Governor might perhaps be asked for observations on the points raised by Mutua in the light of the Secretary of State's Confidential despatch of the 30th April, which dealt with the whole question of future land policy, *reference also being made to the Rep. on 16096/30*

*Acad*

*Page 1*

Supplementary Memorandum by Apindi.

1. Literary v. technical education.

As to this <sup>(740/31)</sup> Archdeacon Owen made a great point of this in his evidence before the Joint Committee and Sir Joseph Bence's attention has been called to it with a request that ~~in this is the present policy it~~ ~~should be altered.~~ Reference might be made to this <sup>Local Native</sup> ~~Confidential correspondence.~~ "The Legislative Council of East Kavirondo has had on deposit for some time a sum of about £10,000 to build a Government school to provide general education up to the completion of the primary school course, facilities for training teachers and preliminary artisan and agricultural training. According to the Estimates for 1931 (Memorandum pages 22-23) the school was to be proceeded with and the extra cost in Government would be £320 in 1931 and £1,940 in 1932 and subsequent years.

*Page E*

*to be used to  
give a class to  
introduction  
without yet  
fully settled  
in relation to  
income*

*Let yourself make  
reference to the S. A.  
"change" - do  
not use a general  
reference that the  
subcommittee  
but this is already  
under consideration  
of the Acad.*

I rather believe however that owing to the need for economy the school is not being proceeded with. No doubt in due course schools will be provided in other districts.

After this is done  
nothing shall be  
done. JMR  
May H

nothing shall be done  
nothing shall be done

Under powers for local Native Councils.

This is being taken up separately on 12/24/51.

No more alienation of land within the reserve.

This is covered by the Native Lands Trust Ordinance.

Provision to improve the rate of wages for Africans.

~~reference has been made to the recent~~  
reference has been made to the recent  
minimum wage circular.

for the  
J. J. J.  
15/10/51

In addition to the points dealt

with in the above memo: I also  
discussed the filling in some matters  
raised at the interview with the  
Sgt. & discussed in the Memorandum  
etc (No 7) shall be mentioned.

Para 5 (Restrictions)

In order to explain how  
the native law passed so slowly  
as of to improve what that  
the legislative authority native law  
to brought into force until it had

Yes - but what  
I did like to say  
is that in person  
of being this

has explained to the nation in  
foreign. This is an obvious effort  
that means of ask the Emperor  
for status in the first instance

and

Para 6 I should imagine that  
a subsidiary of a Red Cross  
Association part of the East  
Link out of the India, was as  
a center of the R. Government  
such business stands as  
loyal

all (version)  
and

Para 7 to regard coffee growing &  
relief means of distribution  
as good reference at these  
at same to establish provided  
(-001 ? 26001) No. Hence has  
CA  
being to the news? to the  
and a the news to be in the  
of (language) in the first  
and the 1970; still working  
to the news dissemination  
and was active in the (def)  
of the news and (not in  
of the news (not in)

Page J

Yes. a copy of  
the report  
will be sent

Page K

Downing Street,

26th April, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Parliamentary Paper, Cmd. 2209, containing the text of a Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery, and a Recommendation concerning the application of such machinery, which were adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session in June, 1928.

2. This Convention has been ratified by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and it is accordingly necessary, in accordance with Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles, to consider whether it is applicable (with or without modifications) in the non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories. In my Circular Dispatch of the 2nd of April I have drawn your attention to the nature and extent of the obligations of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under that Article in regard to the "application" of such Conventions.

3. I have accordingly to request that I may be furnished with your observations as to the possibility of applying this Convention in the territory under your administration.

4. The Recommendation has also been accepted by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, subject to the reservation contained in Cmd. 2207 of which a copy is also enclosed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

PASSFIELD

C. O.

Mr. *ackd 4/10/31*  
Mr.  
Mr.

*ack my signature*

~~Mr. Tomlinson~~  
Sir C. Bottomley *4/16/31*  
Sir J. Shuckburgh.  
Sir G. Grindle.  
Permt. U.S. of S.  
Parly. U.S. of S.  
Secretary of State *3/25*

*JS*

C.O.

*5th June 1931*

DRAFT.

*Free Ven. Archdeacon Owen*

*Dear Archdeacon Owen.*

*Your letter of the 23rd May came which I was away; but it was sent forward by Mr Allen in the autograph, & I am now able to write & thank you for it.*

*I am asked to say that there is no objection to your sending to the West the summary which you enclosed in your letter and also Lychnel.*

*[i] 5 JUN 1931  
Copy to the Rev. J. Payne, S.O. - 5 JUN 1931*

*Statement by Lychnel apud  
(Tabled X)  
in No 2*

*Accumulated*

to the editor, if other papers  
are to be supplied with copies,  
you will no doubt make it  
clear that the one document  
is a summary of a memorandum  
submitted to the Dept. by the  
three Hong Kong witnesses  
jointly, & that the other

is a separate statement  
by Gabriel Aguirre, <sup>and it is</sup>

~~referred to as the~~ <sup>document</sup>  
~~document~~ <sup>made by the</sup>

incorrect version of the <sup>facts</sup>  
statement by Gabriel Aguirre  
appeared in "East Africa",  
I enclose a copy of the  
statement - recorded here.

you will  
see the summary  
will appear  
as one of the  
you yourself  
have prepared  
to be an

Yours sincerely

W. G. C. [Signature]

May 30, 30

Sir W. B. Brewster  
Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of

15 May 1930 and in confirmation  
of our talk over the phone, I have  
to say that I think the summary  
given by Owen is a reasonable and  
fair one

MS. A. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

The only device which does not possibly  
convey what the natives meant is

the reference to the words 'British Natives  
to Reserve' especially emphasized  
what the natives had in mind was

(a) the use of a word for 'withhold' in some  
extracted text of Owen & natives



reserves thereby sometimes reducing  
their supply or polluting it, and also  
the polluting of rivers by sugar  
and coffee wastage (an uncommon  
thing) and also they had in  
mind schemes such as the Margua  
Tana scheme.

Possibly the ~~me~~ clause will be  
altered, but I do not think it is  
vital, as after all you have the  
full version of that in all the  
matters.

Yrs Sincerely  
L S B Steady

C. O.

Keary

Mr. *J. M. Keary* 27/5  
Mr.  
Mr.

For Mr. Chatterley's signature.

Mr. Tomlinson.  
X Sir C. Bottomley. 27.5.1931  
Sir J. Shuckburgh.  
Sir G. Grindle.  
Permt. U.S. of S.  
Parly. U.S. of S.  
Secretary of State.

Confidential

*Self*

27<sup>th</sup> May '31  
C. O.  
R 27 MAY  
D

DRAFT. *Cons:*

Dear Mr. Leakey.

With reference to our

Imperial

S. B. Leakey  
*Esq.*  
St John's College  
Cambridge

recent conversation on the  
telephone I enclose a copy  
of a summary by  
Archdeacon Butler of the  
Enoch memorandum  
submitted to the Secretary  
of State by the Hon  
Kings native witnesses  
who appeared before the  
Joint Select Committee on  
East Africa

Summary  
(First sent to No 17)

Archdeacon Owen  
to summary  
proposed to communicate to  
the Texas; he was asked  
not to issue it until he  
has had an opportunity of  
examining it & agreeing  
to it.

The summary has not  
yet been submitted to the  
Secretary of State, before  
being so, we should be  
glad to know whether you  
had any comments to  
make on it may I ask you  
for a very brief reply, which  
we should be obliged to  
you to send back his reference  
to be so strictly confidential  
and so that our reply

(Signed) W. G. BOTTOMLEY.

*Handwritten note at top left:*  
I have written the  
will be forwarded  
444

*Handwritten note at top right:*  
but my recent that I have before  
anxious etc.

Storks Green  
Hildenborough  
Rombridge.

23rd. May, 1931.

Dear Mr. Parkinson,

Thank you for your letter and the  
worst case of the letters of the Kenya delegates.  
I, like you, was surprised to see that 'East Africa', in  
spite of all that I did to hold up publication, inserted  
summary of the document given at Victoria Station. Immedi-  
ately on leaving you I wrote to Mr. Watson and his reply  
says "... I must have in the course of a few days we  
shall receive copies of the document submitted to the  
Colonial Office by the Kenya delegates. We will therefore  
not send out the notes you so kindly gave my representa-  
tives on Victoria Station. I think that I was entitled  
to conclude that publication would be postponed.

I enclose the summary for which you ask. I  
would be grateful to be allowed to say why I attach so  
much importance to publicity. I have been given the  
impression, notably in Africa, that Africans must suffer  
administrative injustices in silence that they must not  
cry aloud when they are hurt. If they cry what is hurting  
them, they are called scoundrels. Any one who attempts to  
voice the cry of a people who are almost inarticulate, is  
not to be regarded, not as a peacemaker, but as a public  
nuisance. The Colonial Office has been a consenting party  
to every one of the legislative measures which are  
regarded by the Africans as unjust. I hold that the only  
thing which will enable the Colonial Office to embark on  
reform is public opinion.

Once, in Africa, I had to deal with an influential  
African Christian who had used his stewardship of a herd  
of one of our hospitals to add some of their progeny to a  
own herd. I called upon him to make restitution. This he  
refused to do on the grounds that the New Testament said,  
"Let him that steals steal no more" and that it did not  
say that he must make restitution. Needless to say that I  
persisted in my interpretation of Christian duty. My posi-  
tion as a missionary demands of me that I be no less per-  
sistent in dealing with a public ~~wrong~~ institution like  
the Colonial Office. But, I cannot, of course, claim to be  
infallible, so must appeal to public opinion and leave the  
 verdict to it.

One essential element of my job in Africa in  
these days is to try to secure that African Christians be  
not given the idea by our race that a man can be a perfect  
good Christian and yet be a party to injustices.

Also, may I add that I do not know whether it  
is sufficiently realized in England what high hopes have

*Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin:*  
Received by Mr. Parkinson  
1931 JUN 10 11:20 AM  
L. J. (not sent) to the Sec of Foreign Affairs

68

23rd. May 1922.

Stocks Green  
Hildenborough  
Kenbridge.

Dear Mr. Parkman,

Thank you for your letter and the  
shortest extract of the letters of the Kenya delegates.  
I, like you, was surprised to see that 'East Africa' in  
spite of all that I did to hold up publication, [unclear]  
copy of the document given at Victoria Station. Immediately  
on receiving you I wrote to Mr. Sneyd and his reply  
says "... I hope that in the course of a few days we  
shall receive copies of the document submitted to the  
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cry about when they are hurt. It is always what is hurting  
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African Christian, who had used his stewardship of a herd  
of one of our hospitals to the most of their property to his  
own herd. I called on him to make restitution. This he  
refused to do on the grounds that the New Testament said,  
'let him that stole steal no more' and that it did not  
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tion as a missionary friends of me that I be no less per-  
sistent in dealing with a public wrong institution like  
the Colonial Office. But, I cannot, of course, claim to be  
infallible, we must appeal to public opinion and leave the  
matter to it.

One essential element of my job in Africa in  
these days is to try to secure that African Christians be  
not given the idea by our race that a man can be a perfectly  
good Christian and yet be a party to injustices.

Also, say I add that I do not know whether it  
is sufficiently realized in England what high hopes have

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"copy sent to [unclear] / the [unclear] of [unclear]"  
"JUN 1922"  
"copy sent to [unclear]"

JUN 1922

17  
68

been raised in Kenya Africans by the mission of their representatives to England and how great will be the re-action if the Colonial Office rebuffs the reforms asked for. In scores of thousands of African homes the mission has been a topic of conversation and hope. If no reforms follow the position will be much worse than if the delegates had never been invited by Government to make their representations. After all, what they ask for is so little that the granting of them needs a very small price to pay for the loyalty and devotion of a fine people. We have an immeasurable opportunity to bind Africans to us in loyalty and goodwill. My dread is lest we let the opportunity slip through our fingers.

I very much regret that the publication in 'East Africa' creates a difficult position. But I can assure you that times without number in Kenya I have been placed in most difficult positions in meeting the criticisms of our leading Christians in our Church Councils and elsewhere. So realize that it is loyalty and not disloyalty which makes me take the attitude that I do.

Yours sincerely

H. G. Owen

P.S. Enclosed also copy of my letter

to Wainwright

120.

1. The Kenya delegates, in a Memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, ask for consideration of eleven matters, of which the following is a summary of the more important points.

1. Better representation on the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colony, and on Finance Committees, that they may not suffer through not being able to express their views.
2. Better salaries for chiefs and headmen, whose present remuneration is insufficient.
3. That Land Revenue Commission reports and other Ordinances affecting Natives be translated and made available for purchase.
4. Better Railway accommodation for Native passengers on the railway.
5. That the present system under which the Africans begin to pay Poll Tax at 16 yrs. be adjusted to bring the age to 18 yrs., that at which the European begins to pay Poll Tax.
6. That the Hut Tax be replaced by a Poll Tax.
7. That the Native Registration Ordinance be repealed, as not being in the interests of Natives.
8. That the people be consulted before Chiefs and headmen are appointed by Government.
9. That there be increased facilities provided for education especially for girls.
10. That the water rights through Native Reserves be specially safeguarded.
11. That where the Reserve boundaries have been encroached upon, the land in question be returned to the Natives.

Sticks Green

Hilfenborough

Cambridge,

23rd. May, 1931.

Dear Mr. Watney,

Mr. Parkinson, of the Colonial Office, has remarked on the publication in East Africa of the terms of the document I gave to your representative at Victoria Station. That document, as I wrote you, was not the final corrected statement, and its publication in East Africa, to quote Mr. Parkinson, "created a difficult position." He does not now propose to issue copies to the Press from the Colonial Office.

I take it that by an oversight East Africa was not informed that publication was to be postponed pending the receipt of corrected copies. I thought that it was the representative of the East African Standard who approached me at Victoria, and that in asking you to hold up publication I was doing all that was necessary. I am writing to East Africa asking them to correct the terms of the document they published,

Yours very faithfully

A. C. Brown



piece of fresh meat with my hand. This man warned me kindly to keep out of danger, but French and Greek languages were the same to me as Kikuyu and English languages were to him. His warning me from getting in danger meant to continue feeding these voracious reptiles. He pulled my hand off from the cage giving a gesture to show the danger that I was likely to undergo. Such things happen daily whenever the different races meet each other and unfortunately, even when they are trying to help each other.

Though Africa has seldom mentioned it to the white man, yet there are times of repentment when she says within herself, "This is my country; my generosity in allowing other races the chance of sharing the opportunity of this blessed land, (which has been interpreted as total ignorance and intrinsic blindness in the evaluation of land) I am being hindered from educational, economical, and political expansion because these are the keys to the abiding hope of the people; the white man is decreasing my growth in population by overruling the natives in order to make more room for industrial expansion, and white man's children are supported by my land, and the hard labour of my children and wives but I gain nothing in return." On the other hand, European settlers look at this situation from a different angle and their feelings have equal weight. "We stand protesting the African from undergoing all the rigors of the present world of competition; we have taken our yoke of self-abnegation for his self-realization and development; too much valuable land has been reserved for the natives but they do nothing with that land; resistance on the part of the officials to secure for the settlers sufficient native labour hampers us and since every square inch of these territories has been fertilized by war, sweat, tears and blood, it would show an almost inconceivable ignorance of human nature to allow such treasures to lie waste." These are but a part of many problems, now neglected, but kept ready to be passed on to the next generation. These unspoken things create misunderstanding and hence one part to suffer day by day for the unspoken frankness that lies un-terminated. Both races labour in the same field all day; then at the close of the day, each returns to his home feeling proud of the contribution he has rendered to the world. Consequently, the futurist prophets of peace like Mr. Hilton Young, can tell at the slightest glance that the inhabitants of Kenya have not been joining hands in cooperation. Even the daily program of the growing youths of both races is so arranged as to promote repulsion. For instance, a white boy is reared on all necessary implements for brain culture. He sails to Oxford to complete his preparation. But a native boy who is born on the same day as the white boy is reared on the hoe and shepherd's staff. He grows ignorant of life, true religion and of his own birthday, he spends his school-day-life on plantation where he receives with a "fix-up-wage" that ranges from four shillings to thirty shillings per month. This sum is rarely increased, although the earner has a family. It can be changed only by resignation, death or heavy fine levied upon him by his employer.

The old playmate returns from England with a solid belief that the natives are not fitted to hold skilled positions and that it will take three centuries for preparation, because "Rome was not built in a day." Employing such a procedure will itself naturally delay progress.

The year 1930 has passed the insoluble problems of unemployment on to 1931. This ruinous seed, whose roots can be traced back to the World War or to the development of the Machine Age has a number of complicated but unsolved problems. For my part, I turn my imagination to Africa. If the inhabitants of this continent remain under the fetters of incapacity, and unable to participate in the activities of this age, and economic depression should come upon them from the outside world, Africa is likely to lay her lamentation upon the white man and blame him for her trouble. Why? Because he has taken away her immense hoards of gold and precious stones, and has under his possession a scale of measuring what to reserve for the natives. The poor creature, left almost empty, is used as a source of labour-supply for the settlers. To promote the industrial and commercial development is to fit the natives to face the world and to uproot the probability of mournful souls. To extend the equal privileges to the natives will increase the exports and the utility of the Colony, thus decrease the unnecessary debts of Kenya.

Although the lack of a common language may present itself as the hindrance of universal communication, Africa is the easiest country to deal with, because the natives are children in the sense of eagerness to learn, always ready to sacrifice themselves in giving up the old traditions for the new light, and they have reached maturity in the sense of appreciating the mental, spiritual, economical, religious and political participation with the modern world of competition. This vast continent is rich enough in minerals that the world craves, and the soil contains, still, ample resources of wealth in wool, sisal, cotton, ivory, rubber, coal, diamond and other undiscovered wealth to supply her own children and to extend bread to her neighbouring countries just as the United States of America is serving the entire world. Therefore, with this abundance of wealth, my country can be helped without either, concerned, bearing the total expense for such improvement.

The process of building a family can illustrate vividly the secret of building a nation or community. The parents render service to their child by helping it to find its better self and realize the possibility of its own nature and fit it for one day taking its place in the brotherhood of the world. Often they induce the child to accept something better suited to its digestive organs. The smile passes over the tear-strained face and proves that the finished creature needed what the parents were able to give though the food was of a variety, that the child in its present ignorance had never seen it nor was he able to name it; the parents know that the essential elements of the food would command themselves to the unseen parts of body and be built up into healthy brain and love. At this stage of unfolding the child-soul, the nursery is full of invisible beings and by helping the expanding mind and soul, the child finds the magic expression that sways the thought. This fatherly motive of love works voluntarily in doing, granting and feeling for the child. It keeps the parents in unsatisfied need until the infant is comfortable, for to quote Herbert Spencer "No one can be perfectly happy till all are happy." They feel happy when the child bursts its tender smile or calls them "Pa" or "Ma". Their love carves the lasting brand in the innermost soul of the youth, that the names "father" and "mother" with their sweet sentiments never

leave beyond the lips of the youth and that the older the family grows the more they love. I believe that the growth of the child-nation is very much like that of the human being in a nursery. I believe that it would take less than five years to create this unseen gratitude that lives beyond the grave. I also believe that a broad scheme of education is the appropriate menu for the growing race, country or nation in bringing it to self-realization. Education prepares one to serve the world or solve the difficult problems.

The British Government's ideal of introducing the higher aspects of life such as religion, social progress, political intellectuality and ethics is one of the many traces which the world will never omit when people will list the names of heroes who contributed sources of material that cement the universe into one body. For the natives to really appreciate living among the settlers and seeing that the settlers have done to help to exterminate disease and give other helpful measures, the natives must be educated to that point.

The inhabitants of Kenya always face the hard problems of differentiating the Christian Missionaries from the missionaries of trades, first due to the lack of the farseeing, stable education, second, due to the pressure exerted upon them by the settlers. We should not allow the treasure of good will which now exists, to be frittered away.

I have heard His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg speak favourably about the welfare of the natives at the ceremony of opening the Women's Hospital at Scotch Mission, Kikuyu; at the Alliance High School on Commencement day and at Kiambu before a large gathering of natives and chiefs of that district. There are many missionaries, like Canon Leahy of Kabete.

Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo and others, who would gladly face any cross of persecution that the Gospel may reach the heathen. Included in this group, are missionaries of good-will like His Majesty's Government whose farseeing decision for the Kenya native policy, concluded that "the interest of the natives should be the paramount". His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when declared last October at the League of Nations saying, "The British Commonwealth has frontiers upon every ocean and every sea it needs not local peace but it needs world peace. What is the real secret of the unity of the British Commonwealth? It is surely to be found, first, in the full respect of all members of one another's freedom, and secondly in a common will to understand one another, to cooperate with one another and to observe faithfully all mutual obligations"; and your own name, my lord, would be added to this group for your distinguished devotion in safeguarding the interest of the African natives, in decisions recorded in the "Anti-Slavery Reporter". This group of missionaries is not African in blood and does not aim to disregard or criticize the British rights, but there is immeasurable love within this group which has the power of vision that can see not only the bright dawn of Africa, enjoying the day-light of her children summarizing the day's work, but harmony of the whole universe. These pioneers of peace aim, like David Livingstone and Abraham Lincoln did, to interpret the words on the Cross "It is finished", for the unbreakable chain of love will link the nations together that they may have joy more abundantly.

The second group own face, when hunting, the combat of lion or other carnivorous animals in order to get collections, ivory--adventurous work or individual wealth. The natives are forced to leave their wives, children and homes to work for the hunter, miner, farmer or other traders but are usually paid only a pound of sugar, salt, or a blanket. This group complains frequently of the failure of officials to secure for the settlers sufficient native labour. Moreover, from its point of view, the inarticulate people are of value only in so far as their presence contributes to the white man's material prosperity. Who will therefore encourage the progress of Africa? If you go to many parts of Africa you will find little neglected waifs of humanity screaming with the spiritual hunger, and instinctively cramming their mouths with any rubbish within reach, but such glimpses of human need are always lit with a gleam of prophetic hope, signs of healthy digestion. What is appropriate to still the cry of hunger? Would it be justifiable to shut out a mile-runner from food, drink, and shelter for months and then expect him to break the record set by a trained old Pheidippides? The African should be given proper and equal education before his ability is estimated.

It is not too late to extend good will to these impressionable, imitative, adaptable and sociable people. The European neighbours should stretch hands and uplift the natives that they may find those elements which can build them up into beautiful manhood and womanhood. If our friends aim to evolutionise methods of utilizing and improving the institutions that the people know and trust, permanence can be assured, first, by fusing the two races into one homogeneous community of action, exterminating all prejudices, second by affording the very best education to African boys and girls who will be able to transfer to their own people, the result of European civilization, influence and study and thereby effect the uplift of the whole colony. The native leaders have been found by the European missionaries to possess ability of winning nearly all converts. Ministers are making it their foremost duty to equip these simple evangelists for the work, by careful repeated and systematic instructions. Natives can very easily understand and interpret the inward feelings of their fellow Africans. They can translate, vocally and unaccentedly the word of God and can show the degree of lowliness from whence the natives have been lifted by other nations and the goal which the whole universe is aiming to reach. Natives can teach the natives to see, appreciate and enjoy life. When the white man does it, the other native feels "Here is something I can learn". In this reason the best teachers of natives are natives. I have been trying to present the facts of the present condition in Kenya as it appears to young Africans as well as to the parents. I am qualified to write not with any rank by fatherly love to son which forces my hesitation. Although these can truly be applied to the neighboring territories, I strictly refer to Kenya Colony where I was born, reared, and have witnessed what I have written. I wish only to emphasize that my people are capable of doing things as well as other races.

The father builds a house and the sons enjoy living in it; one plants, the other reaps; we are enjoying electricity, the deepest concentration of Thomas Edison; Our Lord suffered on the Cross to insure the hope of life beyond the grave. It took other nations many centuries of organizing modern civilization before the succeeding small or big nations could enjoy its blessings; the fireman remains in intense heat that the passengers in the cabins may sail peacefully from one shore to the other.

British and other nations lost their honored children in the World War that the future children of the whole world including Africans may enjoy more abundant life. The foreign powers that have direct or indirect connection with this continent on the one hand and its native inhabitants on the other hand must learn to cooperate in economic, social, religious, and political activities before my beloved Africa can find her place in the world.

The summary of all these is to urge most respectfully upon His Majesty's Government the need of much further educational provisions for the native people. Such education should not, in my opinion, be of a purely academic character. It should provide for training in agriculture in manual, industrial, medicine, politics, religion, music, etc. Africans can reach the minds of other Africans better than white men can and the training of native leaders is essential. I believe it is the best way to avoid misunderstanding between the races, and at the same time to prepare the way for development of a country which will be the most valuable to all.

Permit me in conclusion to assure your Lordship again of the whole-hearted loyalty of the Kikuyu people, Africans, of my father and myself to the British Crown.

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

*Peter Koinange*  
Peter M. Koinange

X. 17165731 <sup>18</sup> Henry B

C.O.

Mr. Perkins 22.5.31

Mr.  
Mr.

Mr. C. B. ... 22.5.31

Mr. J. ...

Mr. G. ...

From U.S. of S.

To U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

(4)

DRAFT

(led)

boxed and

10 PM

12/5/31

Power...

...

...

Agent

...

...

...

...

...

X. 1761731 *leave 79/12*  
*100 - 1000 today*  
*22/1/24*

C.O.

Mr. Purkiss

Mr.

Mr.

~~Mr.~~

X Sir C. Bulmer *22/1/24*

Sir J. Shackleton

Sir G. Grindall

Parson, U.S. of S.

Parry, U.S. of S.

Secretary of State *Coates*

Copy for Mr. Purkiss's use.

205, 10 STREET.

*22/1/24*

22-1-24



DRAFT.

COPY FOR J. AGYER'S - 5 JUN 1931

*Stocks from  
his den barony  
Tombstone  
Kend*

*envelope, box  
N° 10*

Dear Mr. Purkiss,

I have been advised that...

as it is...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

See not about

*Rev. G. G. G. G.  
Dept. U.S. of S.  
consider further  
N° 10 - box N° 10.*

grievances communicated to the

Secretary of State of the Kenya

native witnesses, which, of course, it is not, as ~~decidedly~~  
~~proven~~ ~~that~~ neither Koinange  
nor Mutua was enmeshed with it.

in its position, and in order

<sup>any</sup> ~~to~~ ~~prevent~~ possible mis-

understanding I am asked to request

that you be good enough to send to

the Secretary of State of the

Kenya of the general

information which will be

communicated

~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~Secretary~~ ~~of~~ ~~State~~

in the event of a

possible misunderstanding

and ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~matter~~ ~~in~~ ~~question~~  
~~concerning~~ a greeting  $\odot$

Very truly yours,

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

My regrets for me if I am not here.

Very truly yours,

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

and



end which does not exist in the *April's*  
*Supplementary statement* as handed in  
at ~~the~~ sent to the Colonial Office

and also on record here.

I enc. <sup>the</sup> - ~~the~~ of the Memorandum

with longer statement, ~~the~~ ~~the~~

left ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

March 1911

*Recd*

grievances communicated to the

Secretary of State by the Kenya  
native witnesses,

*which, of course, it is not, as mentioned  
Rohoodah  
health Koinange  
was Mulus  
was concerned with it.*

a difficult position, and in order  
to avoid <sup>any</sup> further possible mis-

understanding I am asked to request

you to be good enough to send to

the Colonial Office the summary of

the points in the general

memorandum which you would

propose to ~~send~~ <sup>communicate</sup> to the press,

and not to issue it to the

public until we have had an

opportunity of examining it and ~~agreeing~~

~~agreeing~~ <sup>agreeing</sup> it.

For the next week, would you be

*Kimley*  
~~kind enough to send~~ <sup>kind</sup> reply

the letter ~~sent~~ to Mr. ...

... was defective for me if I am not here.

... that in the state-

... reported in "East Africa",

... paragraph beginning

... appears at the

80  
end which does not exist in the Agent's  
supplementary statement as handed  
at a copy sent to the Colonial Office

and now on record here.

I enclose <sup>the</sup> copy of the memorandum  
with supplementary statements which you  
brought with me when you called; this  
copy has been amended so as to include  
the alterations of which you heard  
from Mr. Lenkey.

I should add that Mr. Charles  
Watney wrote to me a day or two ago  
asking for two copies of the memorandum,  
as he is concerned with two West African

~~newspapers~~

~~newspapers~~ that the papers had

been sent to the Secretary of State

and that I should be able to write

to him ~~regarding~~ <sup>regarding</sup> the matter.

As matters now stand there will be no

question of my sending him anything,

and I hope that you will communicate

with him direct.

end which does not exist in the *April's*  
*Supplementary statement* as handed in  
~~at copy sent to the Colonial Office~~

and now on record here.

I enclose <sup>211</sup> - copy of the memorandum  
with supplementary ~~statement~~ which you  
left with me ~~known as~~ called ~~the~~  
copy has been amended so as to include  
the alterations of which you heard  
from ~~Mr. Stanley~~.

I should add that Mr. Charles  
Hutney wrote to me a day or two ago  
asking for two copies of the memorandum,  
as he is concerned with the ~~same~~ ~~matter~~  
~~newspapers~~ ~~at the present time~~  
and that ~~he~~ ~~is~~ ~~concerned~~  
to him ~~as~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~concerned~~  
matters are ~~at~~ ~~hand~~, there will be  
question of my sending him any ~~more~~  
and I take it that you will ~~be~~ ~~concerned~~  
with him direct.

Handwritten initials or signature at the bottom right of the page.

C. O.

Mr. Parkinson

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shackelburgh.

Sir G. Grand.

Parnt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

**DRAFT.**

KENYA

No. 523

Gov. Byrns.

11/2/31. *George*

*By today's air mail and* 10  
81

TOMBING STREET,

15 May, 1931.

Sir,

I have, etc., to inform you that on the 4th May I gave ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> interview to the three Kenya natives who came to this country for the purpose of giving evidence before the Joint Select Committee on East Africa. The object of the interview was to enable them to put before us matters which were if mentioned to the Committee it would not be possible for that Committee to deal ~~with~~.

2. I enclose copies of a note which was taken at the time, together with copies of a memorandum summarily compiled by the three natives ~~and~~ supplementary statements by Chief Koinage, James Luta, and Executive Agents.

Note  
Memorandum  
Copy of evidence

*(Being copied  
was + C.D.)*

3. I have not yet had time to  
examine the memorandum in detail, but  
I will communicate with you again on  
the subject shortly.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) PASSFIELD

17165/31.

C.O.

Mr. Parkin

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson

Mr. C. Branson

Mr. J. Shackleton

Mr. G. G. G. G.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

15/31  
Memo for Sir G. Bottomley's file.

15/31

15/31

My dear Sir,

**DRAFT.**

HIS EXCELLENCY

BRIGADIER GENERAL

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, K.C.B.,

K.C.M.G.,

There is similar to you by to-day's  
mail an official despatch enclosing  
copies of a note of an interview which  
the Secretary of State gave to the three  
Kappa natives who were here as witnesses  
before the Joint Select Committee in  
London, together with a copy of a  
statement which they have submitted  
in support of their evidence.

There has not been time yet to  
consider the memorandum which  
has been sent to you on the  
15th day; but we are hurrying it out  
to you so that you may have it at your  
earliest convenience. It will be  
sent to you as soon as possible.

I may say that the natives were

Being the  
all

For today's all mail  
over  
17165/21

C.O.

Mr. Park

17165/21

Mr.

Site for Sir G. Baillouley's sig.

Mr. Tomlinson

REPLYING TO

Sir C. Baillouley

15<sup>th</sup> May, 1931

Sir J. Shackburgh

My dear Baillouley

Sir G. Grenville

Parol. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

205

**DRAFT.**

HIS EXCELLENCY

There is coming to you by to-day's  
mail an official despatch enclosing  
copies of a note of an interview which  
the Secretary of State gave to the three  
Kappa natives who were here as witnesses  
before the Joint Select Committee on  
July 1929. The natives also made a  
statement which they have  
written up for you.

BERGADIER GENERAL

SIR JOSEPH BAILLOULEY, G.C.B.,  
P.O. Box 1, J.S.

There has not been time yet to  
consider the same, ~~but~~ only  
handed in to ~~the~~ the  
15th May; but we are hurrying it out  
to you so that you may have it at your  
ear as soon as possible.

Review the  
all

I may say that the natives

greatly appreciated the opportunity

of stating their wishes and

grievances to the Secretary of

State and they attach the ~~very~~ <sup>most</sup> utmost

importance to their

~~statements~~ <sup>statements</sup> when we had the

atives here to see the Secretary

of State we got young Leakey to

interpret for Koinange and

Archdeacon Owen to interpret for

apiadi. Fagan, being a Government

official, definitely kept out of

the preparation of the memorandum <sup>statements,</sup>

except to supply Koinange with

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped



1718/31. *Kenya* 10  
by today's air mail and 81  
MAY 11

O. O.

Mr. Parkinson *W*

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Stuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Parlt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

*20/5*

**DRAFT.**

KENYA

No. 323

Gov. Byrns.

TORRING STREET,

15 May, 1901.

Sir,

I have etc., to inform you that  
on the 4th May I gave ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> inter-  
view to the three Kenya natives who  
came to this country for the purpose  
of giving evidence before the Joint  
Select Committee on East Africa.  
The object of the interview was to  
enable them to put before me matters  
which were if mentioned to the Committee,  
it would not be possible for that  
Committee to do.

I enclose copies of a note  
which was taken at the time, together  
with copies of a memorandum verbally  
submitted by the three natives and  
supplementary statements by Chief  
Koinage, James Luta, and Eschiel  
agiali.

~~None~~  
~~Memoranda~~  
~~Sheet of Memoranda~~

*(Being copied  
and in C.D.)*

3. I have not yet had time to  
examine the memorandum in detail, but  
I will communicate with you again on  
the subject shortly.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) PASSFIELD

17165/21.

For today's all mail  
sent  
1715. 21

C. O.

Mr. Parkinson A 15/31

Mr.

etc for Sir C. Battersley's file.

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Battersley 15/31

Sir J. Shackleton

Sir G. Graham

Parly. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

2/15

DRAFT.

HIS EXCELLENCY

BRIGADIER GENERAL

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, B.C.S.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.

My dear Byrnes

There is contact to you by to-day's  
mail an official despatch enclosing  
copies of a note of an interview which  
the Secretary of State gave to the three  
Fogo natives who were here at a siting  
before the Joint Select Committee on  
15th May, 1931.  
The natives gave a statement  
in which they have  
written of the interview.

There has not been time yet to  
consider the memorandum  
which I have enclosed to  
with it; but we are hurrying it out  
to you so that you may have it at your  
earliest convenience.  
I may say that the natives

Being the all

9. 22  
For today's all mail  
sent  
1715. 21

O.O.

Mr. Park

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Drummond

Sir J. Shackburgh

Sir G. Graham

Parl. U.S. of S.

Party U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

Site for Sir C. Bottonley's Sir.

RECEIVED

15<sup>th</sup> May, 1901

My dear Bynona

2/15

**DRAFT.**

HIS EXCELLENCY

BERGADIER GENERAL

SIR JOSEPH BIRBE, K.C.I.C.,  
A.M.S., C.M.S.

There is similar to you by to-day's  
mail an official despatch enclosing  
copies of a note of an interview which  
the Secretary of State gave to the three  
Lords, which you have seen in evidence  
before the Joint Select Committee on  
the subject of the proposed  
amendment which they have  
written in the report.

There has not been time yet to  
consider the amendments, which  
would be the amendments, which  
would be the amendments, which  
with this; but we are happy to  
to you so that you may have  
and as soon as possible. I  
will be glad to

Being the  
all

I may say that the native

greatly appreciated the opportunity

of stating their wishes and

grievances to the Secretary of

State and they attach the ~~very~~ <sup>utmost</sup>

~~constant~~ importance to their

~~memorandum~~ <sup>statements</sup> when we had the

atives here to see the Secretary

of State, we got young Leakey to

interpret for Koinange and

Archdeacon Owen to interpret for

apindi. Fuzan, being a Government

official, definitely kept out of

the preparation of the memorandum <sup>statements,</sup>

except to supply Koinange with

certain names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leakey and Owen helped

<sup>to put down what they wanted</sup>  
the ~~preparation~~ <sup>preparation</sup> of this

~~version~~ <sup>way</sup> to English. Yesterday, soon

after the natives had left, Archdeacon ~~Owen~~

came round to see Parkinson bringing

3 duplicates of the memorandum and <sup>statements,</sup> ~~on 16~~

~~copies~~ that he understood from Leakey

that there had been certain manuscript

amendments made in the original and to

greatly appreciated the opportunity

of stating their wishes and

grievances to the Secretary of

State and they attach the ~~very~~ <sup>utmost</sup>

~~greatest~~ importance to their

~~statements~~ <sup>statements</sup>

memorandum. When we had the

native here to see the Secretary

of State, we got young Leskey to

interpret for Koinange and

Archdeacon Owen to interpret for

Apindi. Fagan, being a Government

official, definitely kept out of

the preparation of the memorandum ~~statements~~,  
<sup>statements</sup>

except to supply Koinange with

written names; <sup>Archdeacon</sup> Leskey and Owen helped

~~to put down what they wanted~~  
~~the proposition of this~~

~~in English~~ Yesterday, soon

after the natives had left, Archdeacon Owen

came round to see Parkinson bringing

3 duplicates of the memorandum and ~~statements~~, <sup>statements</sup>

and ~~that~~ he understood from Leskey

that there had been certain manuscript

amendments made in the original and to

all that ~~was~~ might be  
 he ~~wanted~~ <sup>transcribed</sup> into  
 his own copy, <sup>as</sup> ~~which~~ <sup>Apindi's statement</sup> he was sending to  
Walney of,  
 the "East African Standard", ~~hoped~~  
 so that the substance could be tele-  
 graphed to Kenya and made generally  
 known. His reason was that Apindi  
 had specially asked him that the  
 widest publicity should be given to  
 his statement. In fact, it transpired  
 that Archdeacon Owen had already sent  
 the memorandum to Walney, ~~the East African~~  
~~Standard,~~ but on learning that there  
 were some manuscript alterations,  
 had ~~it~~ recovered. ~~Dr~~ Parkinson explained  
 that the document was addressed to  
 the Secretary of State, <sup>who</sup> ~~and he~~ had not  
 even yet seen it, and he asked  
 Archdeacon Owen not to give it to the  
 Press without the Secretary of State's  
 agreement, although he did not anticipate  
 that the Secretary of State would  
 object ultimately to publication. At

all that ~~was~~ might be  
~~he wanted those~~ transcribed into  
his own copy, <sup>as</sup> ~~which~~ <sup>(Apindi's statement)</sup> he was sending to  
Walney of,  
the "East African Standard", ~~here,~~

so that the substance could be tele-  
graphed to Kenya and made generally  
known. His reason was that Apindi

had specially asked him that the  
widest publicity should be given to  
his statement. In fact, it transpired

that Archdeacon Owen had already sent  
the memorandum to <sup>Walney,</sup> ~~the East African~~

~~Standard,~~ but on learning that there  
were some manuscript alterations,

had ~~to~~ recovered ~~it~~ Parkinson explained  
that the document was addressed to  
the Secretary of State, <sup>who</sup> ~~and he~~ had not

even yet seen it, and he asked  
archdeacon Owen not to give it to the

press without the Secretary of State's  
agreement, although he did not anticipate

that the Secretary of State would  
object ultimately to publication. At

The same time be pointed out  
that the Government of Kenya ought, at any rate,  
to have the full statement and not  
to be content with some telegraphic  
summary which might reach the  
press offices in London.

~~.....~~  
and to ~~.....~~ <sup>change</sup> ~~.....~~  
that if the Secretary of State agreed  
to publish it it would be better  
for the Colonial Office to ~~.....~~ <sup>send</sup> ~~.....~~  
~~.....~~  
that I was ~~.....~~ <sup>.....</sup> ~~.....~~  
and that ~~.....~~

and not to say better  
really is

.....  
.....  
of the Secretary of State on .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
You should talk what he writes  
.....  
Yours sincerely

I hope soon to reply to  
your letter and letters  
but think that because  
I have not time to say  
as much as I would  
like to say



The main line he pointed out  
that the Government of France ought, at any rate,

to have the full statement and not  
to depend on a mere telegraphic  
summary which might reach the

last official Standard.

~~.....~~

and he ~~.....~~ will accordingly have

that if the Secretary of State agreed

to publish it it would be better

for the Colonial Office to ~~.....~~

~~.....~~

and I would like to see the copy

and your letter.

.....

.....

The Secretary of State on the

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.....

and ask to see paper  
relying

and as a formal reply, as I can let  
you know what he writes.  
.....  
Yours sincerely

I hope soon to reply to  
your last letter.  
Don't think that because  
I have not done so yet  
I am not interested. It is  
very



*Copy sent to  
S. J. 323  
12/29/71*

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8

RECEIVED  
14 MAY 1981  
GOV. OFFICE

SECRET

- 10 -

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord,

In accordance with your verbal instructions to Mr. Gilling our interview with you on Monday May 4th we now respectfully submit to you a short list of grievances which we would beg you to investigate, and if possible rectify.

(8). Firstly as regards the representation of Natives on the Legislative Council of Kenya and the Executive Council, and the Finance Committee. We urgently request better representation so that Native interest shall not suffer, and so that we get a fair share of the benefits from taxation, and so that Ordinances shall not be passed which are so obviously detrimental to Native interests, without our being able to express our views upon them through our Representatives.

(9) We are not at all satisfied with the arrangements made for the Salaries of Government chiefs and head-men in Kenya Colony, which compare very unfavourably with those paid in Tanganyika and Uganda and which are not in keeping with the responsibilities which this work involves.

*Copy sent to  
S. J. 323  
12/29/71*

K 8  
RECEIVED  
MAY 28  
SCHOOL OFFICE

The Secretary of State for the Colonies

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copy

(4). We ask that Reports such as the Land Tenure Reports on the Systems of Land Tenure in Kikuyu and Kavirondo should be translated so that the people whom they chiefly concern may understand them.

This same request applies to Ordinances such as the Native Registration Ordinance, and Natives Land Trust Ordinance which directly affect the Natives. If translations were made the Natives would be fully prepared to purchase copies of these reports in large numbers.

(5). We ask for better facilities for godowns and storage of native produce at the Railway Stations.

(6). We ask that native males should not have to pay tax on reaching 16 years of age, but only 18 years of age, as for the Europeans.

(7). We object to the principle of a hut tax as distinct from a poll tax, because it means, in effect, a tax upon women and causes great hardship very often, and because it often means that a native has to pay as much or more, in direct taxation than a European in Kenya, simply because it happens to be our custom to have each room of our establishments under a separate roof, instead of under one roof, as the Europeans. In fact hut tax amounts to a tax upon rooms and upon women.

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(8). We ask for the repeal of the Native Registration Ordinance which we regard as the source of much injustice, as unnecessary, and not in the interests of any section of the community save the settlers, by whom it is often abused.

(9). We want to have the right to select our own chiefs and headmen, subject to the confirmation of our choice by the District Commissioners, instead of having chiefs selected for us, often without our being consulted at all.

(10). We desire that all possible steps should be taken to improve education facilities for the Natives, including especially education for girls which at present has been badly neglected. We definitely ask that the Government should be instructed to devote a fairer proportion of the money devoted to education services in Kenya to Native education.

(11). We ask that special measures be taken to ensure that the water supply of Native Reserves is not in any way reduced, or damaged either through the granting of mill or water power concessions <sup>to Europeans</sup> or by the misuse of water by Europeans on streams and rivers which flow partly through the Reserves and partly through settled areas.

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221.

We desire to state that our people strongly object to suggestions that where a European has encroached over the Reserve boundary he should be allowed to remain provided that he gives the owners of the land land elsewhere in exchange. Because land is offered in exchange it often will be wanted by the owner to want to give.

Chas. H. Morgan, Attorney  
 6 Capital

Sub. No. 100000 James H. H.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

- by -

Chief Kungu

concerning certain grievances of the Kikuyu people.

My Lord,

Although the Reserve boundaries have been gazetted and in general demarcated, the Kikuyu people have grievances about the position of the boundary at certain points, and I was requested in particular to draw your attention to the following points:-

(1)

In Chief Philipu's district near Fort Ruifu certain Europeans had encroached over into the Reserve area and in one case built a stone house in the Reserve. When the boundary was recently demarcated and it was found that these Europeans were within the Reserve, they were not evicted as we should have liked, but it was suggested that we should lease them the land and allow them to remain, and in fact although the native owners were unwilling to do so, the Europeans are in some cases still occupying land over the Reserve boundary, so far as I am aware.

- (5) There is also contention over the Reserve boundary in Msimizi's district. Nyari.
- (6) in Mungu's district. Nyari.
- (7) In Muzimba's district at Mungu.
- (8) In Chief Mungu's district near Kikuyu Station and *Chingwa*.
- (9) over the land of the Njiru sub-division and *Chingwa*.
- (10) In Chief Mungu's district.
- (11) In Chief Mungu's district at Kerio

(12) In connection with the demarcation of the land for the Tika township we have lost certain salt-licks which are essential to our cattle.

(13) We regard the land set aside for a township at Busi as unnecessarily large, and suggest that land for this township site might have been acquired from the settled areas nearby instead of from the Native land.

(14) At a place called Kamukombini the boundary has been fixed in a way which excludes salt-licks of importance from the Reserve.

(15) At a place called *Chinga near Fort Hall*, a red-ochre mine much used by the Natives has been excluded from the Reserve and put into the Forest Reserve.

REMARKS

- (2) There is also contention over the Reserve boundary in Msimini's district. Nyari.
- (3) In Muziga's district. Nyari.
- (4) In Muziga's district at Muziga.
- (5) In Chief Muziga's district near Kikaya Station.
- (6) over the land of the Nyanu sub-tribe *and at Muziga.*
- (7) in Chief Muziga's district.
- (8) in Chief Muziga's district at Muziga.

(9) In connection with the demarcation of the land for the Falika township we have lost certain salt-licks which are essential to our cattle.

(10) We regard the land set aside for a township at Ruai as unnecessarily large, and suggest that land for this township site might have been acquired from the settled areas nearby instead of from the Native land.

(11) At a place called Kamukombivini the boundary has been fixed in a way which excludes salt-licks of importance from the Reserve.

(12) At a place called *Chinga near Fort Hall*, a road which was much used by the Natives has been excluded from the Reserve and put into the Forest Reserve.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY

There are other similar grievances but these  
are the more important ones concerning the boundary  
line of the Reserve.

Chief KAWANGE  
Chief KAWANGE  
M. B. W. I.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

- by -

Mr James MUSA  
-----

Concerning special grievances of the

Akamba people.

My Lord

We request that the whole question of the prohibition of the sale of sugar in the Kamba Reserve should be revised. The prohibition was intended to prevent the large importation of sugar for purposes of beer-making, but now even if a person buys a small quantity of sugar for ordinary use he finds himself liable to arrest and a fine or imprisonment. This may only be because the prohibition law is being abused, but we ask for help to right the grievance.

(2) We also draw especial attention to the boundary line as gazetted from Sultan Hamud to Chulu, and ask that ~~the boundary~~ <sup>be given the area near the</sup> the Kamba which ~~this line takes away~~ <sup>be given</sup> ~~from them be gazetted~~ <sup>be gazetted</sup> so that we may have access to the Railway within the reserve. The land in question is

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

- by -

Mr James Mitze

Concerning special grievances of the  
Kamba people.

My Lord

We request that the whole question of the prohibition of the sale of sugar in the Kamba Reserve should be revised. The prohibition was intended to prevent the large importation of sugar for purposes of beer-making, but now even if a person buys a small quantity of sugar for ordinary use he finds himself liable to arrest and a fine or imprisonment. This may only be because the prohibition law is being abused, but we ask for help to right the grievance.

(2). We also draw especial attention to the boundary line as gazetted from Sultan Hamud to Chulu, and ask that ~~maintaining~~ <sup>be given the area near the</sup> the Kamba which this line takes away <sup>Railway</sup> from them be restored so that we may have access to the railway within the reserve. The land in question is

now unalienated Crown Land and we want it <sup>given</sup> returned  
to the Kaiti Reserve.

- (5) We urgently request that the question of the  
Yatta plateau be re-investigated by people who  
understand and that this area be restored to our  
Reserve. We object to being made to pay to graze  
cattle upon land which was ours, and where the  
graves of our fathers are, simply because that land  
has been arbitrarily taken from us without our con-  
sent and without our being consulted.

Sgt Headman Jamal M... ..



SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

Mr. Special Agent

15 JUN 1921

to the Hon. Secretary of State

We object to the present principle in Kavirondo whereby a boy cannot continue his literary education without doing a technical course as well. We want junior secondary schools in every Province for boys and girls.

(2) We desire that the local Native Councils should be given wider powers in ruling their people, and that the tax money should be spent in improving education and other services in the Reserve.

(3) We object to certain farms which are actually situated within the Reserve near Eloum, and we ask that no more of our land shall be alienated to settlers.

(4) We ask that measures be taken to improve the rate of wages for Africans.

E. Apandi

The following points were raised:-

1. Koinange asked that water supplies in the native reserves should not be monopolised by Europeans but should be reserved for the natives.

The Secretary of State said that the Native Lands Trust Board would now have to give consent for the use of water, but that the matter would be looked into to prevent difficulty in future.

2. Koinange said that when the reserve boundaries were surveyed, land which belonged to natives was included in the European areas.

The Secretary of State asked whether it was not a case of give and take, but Koinange replied that the Kakapa had always come off worst.

The Secretary of State warned him that it might not be possible to alter distance now, if there were stoppages, but that particulars should be supplied so that the case could be looked into.

Koinange mentioned a particular area near Pait Hill where the natives used to be able to dig for red ochre, but which, when the boundary was made, had been included in the cross reserve included of in the native reserves.

3. Koinange spoke of the boundary of the Ukamba Reserve. He said that the Ukamba were now cut off from the railway and this interfered with trading facilities.

4. Koinange spoke of the importation of sugar into the Ukamba Reserve. The importation of unrefined sugar had been prohibited because it was used in the making of beer. This prohibition had been used to

C. O. S. A. 229 1320 0.11

keep out white sugar for legitimate purposes and very heavy fines (400/- to 500/-) had been imposed for an infringement of the rule. He asked that the money from such fines, if levied, should be spent in the reserve.

Land  
Lease  
20/10/1928

5. Kolmange asked that no legislation affecting the natives should be brought into force until it had been explained to the natives in baraza. Further, that the Report on Native Land Tenure in the Kikuyu Province should be translated into a language which the Kikuyu could understand and so have an opportunity of reading and criticising the Report.

Mr. Leakey said that he had offered to translate the report into Kikuyu.

Mr. Fazan explained that while the first part of the Report might be regarded as final and suitable for translation, the latter part was at present less definite as it related to possible action, and it might give rise to misunderstanding if at this stage the latter part were translated and circulated.

The Secretary of State said that he would consider Kolmange's requests.

6. Kolmange asked whether the Government would help the Kikuyu Association with money to publish a newspaper like HABARI, in order that they might have their own publication like the disloyal Kikuyu Central Association. The Kikuyu Association would itself be prepared to pay something towards the cost.

In reply to a question from Dr. Shiels, Kolmange said that he regarded the Kikuyu Central

Association



Association as disloyal because it was really run by Indians who were opposed to Government; ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~he mentioned that the Association had headquarters in Nairobi instead of in the reserve.~~

In reply to a question Mr. Leakey said that the Kikuyu Central Association was, in fact, trying to subvert the authority of the Kikuyu Chiefs.

Apindi asked that the Kavirondo should not be prohibited from growing coffee in their country which was suitable for this crop.

Archdeacon Dean explained that when in 1928 licences for coffee-growing by natives in Kavirondo were applied for, the answer given was that no licences could be issued without reference to Nairobi, and that up to the time when he left Kenya recently nothing further had happened in the matter.

8. Apindi expressed appreciation for the setting up of Native Councils, but he wished the Councils could manage all the local affairs. He would prefer a native to be Chairman instead of the District Officer; the District Officer should advise and should not take charge. The Councils should have fuller financial control over the funds raised from rates, as at present they do not decide how the money is to be spent. He suggested that it was better to decide what work ought to be done and then raise the necessary money, instead of raising money and then deciding how to spend it.

9. Apindi expressed agreement with Koinare as to the unsatisfactory nature of the reserve boundaries. He wished the official description of the

the boundary and all regulations relating thereto to be translated into an African language.

10. Apindi said that there should be more general education before technical training was started. At present after two years a pupil must be apprenticed under the Masters and Servants Ordinance and engaged in technical training. He complained of the holding up of work<sup>of</sup> education.

11. Mutua made special reference to the Yutta Filing, which he said should belong to the Akamba.

12. Mutua complained of the Native Registration Ordinance and produced his lipanda for the Secretary of State to see. Assuming that registration must be continued, the instructions on the back of the certificate should be translated into Swahili and the wages should not be based on the certificate.

It was pointed out that if a native's wages had increased and this appeared on the certificate, it should be a protection to him as it would ensure him not getting less on re-employment.

13. Apindi said that Poll Tax should not be collected until a native reached the age of 16 instead of 15 as at present, and that it should not be asked for while they were still at school.

14. Mutua said that there was not sufficient native representation in the Legislative Council.

The Secretary of State explained that it was difficult to alter <sup>the</sup> constitution of the Legislative Council and that for some time yet the natives must make the best of it. The Secretary of State went on to say that the Legislative Council was not very important; it was only advisory to the

Governor who does what the Secretary of State says.

Koinange replied that in that case they would be grateful if the Secretary of State would see that his orders to the Governor were always carried out.

15. Apindi would like to have the Report on East Kenya in North Kavirondo translated into Kiswahili.

16. Apindi asked that each Province should have an office in, representative of the Legislative Council.

The Secretary of State said that in any case, before that could be done, the natives in the various tribes would have to learn to trust each other.

In conclusion the Secretary of State asked that a written statement covering the various points raised should be put up by the natives, so that he could consider them fully with the Governor of Kenya.

It was made clear that the natives were very much pleased with the help they had received and heard by the Secretary of State.

*acc. Parkman*  
6.8.50

Governor who does what the Secretary of State says.

Kolmange replied that in that case they would be grateful if the Secretary of State would see that his orders to the Governor were always carried out.

15. Agondi would like to have the Report on Land Tenure in North Kavirondo translated into Swahili.

16. Agondi asked that each Magistrate should have an Assistant, representative on the Legislative Council.

The Secretary of State held that in any case, matters that could be done, the natives in the various tribes would have to learn to trust each other.

In conclusion the Secretary of State asked that a written statement covering the various points raised should be put in by the natives, so that he could consider them fully with the Governor of Kenya.

It was quite clear that the natives were very much pleased with having their views heard by the Secretary of State.

acc. Parkman  
6-1-51

Governor who does what the Secretary of State says.

Koinage replied that in that case they would be grateful if the Secretary of State would see that his orders to the Governor were always carried out.

Mr. Spindt would like to have the Report on Land Claims in North Eastlands translated into Swahili.

Mr. Spindt stated that each Province should have an Agency or representative on the Legislative Council.

The Secretary of State said that in any case, before that could be done, the natives in the various tribes would have to learn to trust each other.

In conclusion the Secretary of State asked for a written statement covering the various points mentioned to be put up by the natives, so that he could confer upon fully with the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate.

It was agreed to close that the natives were to be allowed to have their views received and heard by the Secretary of State.

acc Parkman  
6-5-21



Governor who does what the Secretary of State says.

Boinange replied that in that case they would be grateful if the Secretary of State would see that his orders to the Governor were always carried out.

15. Apindl would like to have the Report on Land Tenure in North Westlands translated into Swahili.

16. It was suggested that each Province should have an advisory committee on the Legislative Council.

The Secretary of State said that in any case, before that could be done, the natives in the various tribes would have to learn to trust each other.

In conclusion the Secretary of State asked for a written statement covering the various points mentioned as put up by the natives, so that he could discuss them fully with the Governor of the Province.

It was made clear that the natives were well pleased with having been received and heard by the Secretary of State.

*acc Parkman*  
*6-5-44*

## MEMBERS' CORRECTIONS.

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Any Member of the Committee who desires to make any alterations in the Questions addressed by him to a Witness is requested to communicate the same to the Committee Clerk at the next Meeting of the Committee.

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18.

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Joint Select Committee on East Africa.

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## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Taken before the Joint Select Committee on  
East Africa.

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On Motion, 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1901.

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[These Minutes being taken from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c., laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the topics for which they are printed—the special use of the Minutes of each Committee.]

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DIE MARTIS, 28<sup>o</sup> APRILIS, 1931.

Present:

Lord Stanley of Alderley.  
 (Lord Sheffield (Chairman).  
 Lord Cranworth.  
 Lord Dickinson.  
 Lord Levington.  
 Lord Lugard.  
 Viscount Munnay.  
 Earl of Onslow.  
 Lord Peel.  
 Lord Phillimore.  
 Lord Pittwater of Shiltbode.

Sir John Sandeman Allen.  
 Mr. Smery.  
 Mr. Suxton.  
 Sir Robert Hamilton.  
 Mr. James Hudson.  
 Mr. Ormsby-Gore.  
 Mr. Parkinson.  
 Dr. Shiels.  
 Lord Stanley.  
 Mr. Wellock.

Chief Executive Messrs. JAMES MUYA, Mr. EZEKIEL APINDI, are called in and examined as follows.

(SPEAKER.) Gentlemen, you are here representing the Native Races of Kenya, to give evidence on behalf of those who are the great majority of the population of Kenya, respecting the Inquiry that we are holding. As you know, that Inquiry is into the factors of the Government of East Africa, whether it is desirable to reorganise that Government into something more closely uniting the three Territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and to deal with certain functions of the Government. I think you will wish to express the views of those whom you represent, and you will certainly wish to make a statement as to the proposals which have been made for reorganising, let us say, Railways or Customs or Veterinary and Agricultural functions, affect the interests of those whom you represent. Then there is a further question upon which you will perhaps desire to express a view, and that is as to whether in the government of East Africa anything can be done by means of Unions of Governments to advance the interests of those whom you represent, namely the Native Races of East Africa. I do not wish to put any limit upon what you say, because you will no doubt desire to make a general statement regarding the political and cultural future of the people of East Africa, and therefore I wish you to be as free as you can wish to be in any statements that you make. Probably you have selected one of your number to

make the first statement, and if that is so, of course, the Committee will hear that member of the Deputation in the first instance, but if any other of your three members desires to add anything to what your spokesman has said, he will be at liberty to do so. I just wanted, however, to tell you that our Inquiry is limited to the matters which are before this Committee. This Committee, for instance, would not be able to enquire into any personal grievance which may have arisen in respect of your dealings with the Government under whom you live; that is a matter more for the Colonial Office to deal with than for this Committee to deal with. I will not say more on that subject, because no doubt the objects of this Committee have been fully explained to you by those with whom you travelled on your journey from Kenya to this country. I will only say that as this is perhaps the first visit which perhaps all of you have paid to this country, we hope that during your stay in this country you will see something to admire, something to love, perhaps, in the centre of the Government of the British Empire of which you form part.

Now will the one who has been selected to speak first perhaps give a general statement as to your views, and thereafter we may perhaps have to ask you one or two questions in order to clear up any difficulties or any doubts which may have arisen in the minds of the mem-

DIE MARTIS, 28<sup>o</sup> APRILIS, 1901.

Present.

Lord Stanley of Alderley.  
 (Lord Sheffield (Chairman).  
 Lord Crossworth.  
 Lord Dickinson.  
 Lord Lambington.  
 Lord Legard.  
 Viscount Morley.  
 Earl of Onslow.  
 Lord Penrhyn.  
 Lord Phillimore.  
 Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrooke.

Sir John Sandeman Allen.  
 Mr. Amory.  
 Mr. Buxton.  
 Sir Robert Hamilton.  
 Mr. James Hudson.  
 Mr. Ormsby-Gore.  
 Mr. Parkinson.  
 Dr. Shiels.  
 Lord Stanley.  
 Mr. Wellock.

Chief Witnesses: Mr. JAMES MUYA, Mr. EKKIEM APINDI, are  
 called to and examined as follows.

“The Chairman, Gentlemen, you are here representing the Native Rulers of Kenya, a good evidence on behalf of those who are the great majority of the population of Kenya, regarding the Inquiry that we are holding. As you know that Inquiry is into the future of the Government of East Africa, whether it is desirable to convert that Government into something more closely uniting the three Dependencies of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and to deal with certain functions of the Government. I think you will wish to express the views of those whom you represent, and you will naturally wish to make a statement as to the proposals which have been made for dealing, let us say, Railways or Customs or Veterinary and Agricultural Research, affect the interests of those whom you represent. Then there is a further question upon which you will perhaps desire to express a view, and that is as to whether in the government of East Africa anything can be done by some of the Units of Governments to advance the interests of those whom you represent, namely the Native Rulers of East Africa. I do not wish to put any limit upon what you say, because you will be direct desire to make a general statement regarding the political and cultural future of the people of East Africa, and therefore I wish you to be as free as you can wish to be in any statements that you make. Probably you have submitted one of your members to

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Mr. MURPHY: ...

[Continued]

... the Government would say ...

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... the Government would say ...

... the Government would say ...

28<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.] Chief KOUNANGU MARI, MR. JAMES MUTUA and Mr. ERNEST ARINDI.

[Continued]

Chairman.

4054. What is that? (Interpret.) I think it is part of the same thing. It begins with the words "Junior Secondary Schools."

Chairman.

1055. No; we have not had that. (Interpret.) It is headed "Matters which Kenya Native Delegates desire to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies," and it is this:

(1) Junior Secondary Schools may be established in each Province. Alliance High School should be raised to the status of a College of the Kenya Colony. These schools should be opened for boys and girls. We ask that Government do not belong to the Government should be assisted with funds by the Government (such as Mission Schools). (2) The native reserves are insufficient and more land should be added thereto, because the land originally belonged to the natives. The British Government did not fight the natives and occupied the land as the result of conquest. But they made treaties with natives to protect them and take care of them and their properties. So the Government had no right to sell their land without their consent. We therefore ask that the Government may buy some of the European farms and restore them to natives who have not sufficient land. It is a fact that many natives are roaming about without a place to live in. There is also vacant land like Yatta Plains, such land should be returned to natives. Some land was sold to Europeans while natives were still residing on it. These native residents are now called "squatters" and must work for present European owners otherwise they would be driven away from their own land. Some land which is held by the Government and not sold to settlers like Yatta Plains, native grazing cattle on it are charged fees (£50 cents per head of cattle per annum). We do not think that it is right for the Government to charge grazing fees for the use of such land by natives for grazing purposes as it belongs to them. We ask that Forest land should be returned to natives because it is their property.

(Chief Kounange states that in Kiambu District about 1917, 1942-14 native land called "Githika" was taken by the Government and sold to Europeans. The Government promised the natives

that it would compensate them Rs. 60,550 for the land. But they have still not yet been paid. If they are not paid we ask the Government to return the land to them, as the Government has not fulfilled its promise. It sold the land without consulting them. The land of natives, (Chief Kounange states that the land of Wariara clan and Kianga clan were taken from them by the Government and sold to Europeans without leaving them any land for their use. These natives made repeated complaints to the Government about it, but they were not kept about it. These natives are now being ejected from their land.) (3) We ask that we should not be prohibited to plant European plants such as coffee, etc. (4) We ask that the Registration Certificate should be abolished as it is the cause of natives being imprisoned and fined for violating the regulations. The registration certificate confers no benefit on any work to natives nor did they ask for it. We consider it to be a token of slavery. It entails a great hardship on the natives - if a native loses his land or his stock at his hat, he is arrested and punished for it. No native can leave the Government station within his own area without a ticket, if he goes out he is punished. We ask that the registration of natives has been made for the purpose of assisting settlers. (5) In regard to natives' wages we ask that native workers should be taxed because it is difficult for families to find money with which to pay their tax. We therefore ask that females should not be taxed. Some women are old and some are poor and it is a great hardship for them to pay the tax. This is signed by Chief Kounange, James Mutua, and Mr. Ernest Arindi.

Chief Headman, James Mutua. Chief Kounange says that that is the statement which they were asked to make to put by their people whom they represent in Kenya, so that you might consider it.

Chairman.

4056. I think we will take the whole of the Statement from all these Witnesses before any questions are asked upon any point that arises. (Interpret.) I think Chief Kounange has something more to say.

Chairman.

4057. Certainly. (Interpret.) He says that he is speaking now for the

Mr. Kinnear: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. regarding the matter of the ...

(Continued)

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29<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.] Chief Koinange Mutu, Mr. James Meret and Mr. EMMETT ARDRIE.

(Continued)

Chairman:

404. What is that? (Interpreter.) I think it is part of the same thing. It begins with the words "Junior Secondary Schools."

Chairman:

405. No; we have not had that. (Interpreter.) It is headed "Matters which Kenya Native Delegates sold to European and to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies," and it is this: "(The Junior Secondary Schools may be established in each Province. Alliance High School should be raised to the status of a College of the Kenya Colony. These schools should be opened for boys and girls. We ask that schools which do not belong to the Government should be ..."

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that it would compensate them ... 50,550 for the land. But they have still not yet been paid. If they are not paid we ask the Government to return the land to them, as the Government has not fulfilled its promise. It sold the land without consulting them. The land of natives of this Province ...

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Chairman:

406. I think we will take the whole of the statement from all the three Witnesses before any questions are asked upon any point that arises. (Interpreter.) I think Chief Koinange has something there to say.

Chairman:

407. Certainly (Interpreter.) We say that he is speaking now for the

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MUTUA and Mr. ESKIELE APUNDA.

(Continued.)

... labour connected with it, planting and pruning and everything else, and therefore gradually they are becoming perfectly competent to deal with it. The European never does it himself, and the natives are learning how to do it, and it will be suggested that they would be completely capable of carrying out that form of agriculture. He says that if anything can be done through this Committee which will result in the improvement and further development of native agriculture, they would be very pleased. He says that he wishes also to speak on the subject of native education. At the present moment a native gets a little education, and then he thinks himself clever and fully educated, and possibly insults some Europeans. He would remark that while a man is still untutored, a fool, he might even be capable of insulting his father. Therefore they would pray that they might be given further opportunities for learning so that their foolishness in these matters might cease, and that thereby peace would ensue, because by the two nations being able to understand each other properly there would be less cause for conflict. He would say further that at present, if they desire to give any of their children a higher education, they have only two alternatives, namely, to send them to Makerere College in Uganda, or send them to overseas, and that to send them overseas where they can get a good education is too expensive for them. Therefore they want some provision for higher education for those who are capable of it, locally. They would welcome any steps that were taken which would enhance and develop the educational facilities for the African, because they feel that without that, understanding is difficult.

Speaking now for the Kikuyu, he wishes, for example, that the Government should take more pains to develop the education that those educational institutions which are already in Kikuyu countries are giving. He desires that that should be enhanced and developed, and that other places, as stepping stones to the higher places of education like the Jean's School should be developed, making it possible to reach the higher stages more quickly. He desires to say further that he wants far more attention and money spent upon developing the education for women and girls, because

... He says that they have been thinking about all this, but have had to be silent. He also wishes to emphasise the fact that the Kikuyu which he represents feel very strongly that it is unfair that the Government should pay taxes. They want the tax should be levied a tax on the land, because it is very difficult indeed for some of the old women to get their tax money. He also wishes to amplify the statement made as regards the registration certificates that they have to have. He says that it is not the principle of the certificates and of registration that they object to, if that principle was carried out in such a way as not to be detrimental to the natives; but he says that the trouble is that with the present system of registration, employers take the registration forms and they fill them in showing perhaps a very small wage even smaller perhaps than they are actually paying to a man. They say that they are paying him so, or whatever it may be, making it impossible for him to get a reasonable wage, because the next employer says "You only got so, at your last place, and I shall not give you any more," and in that way he says that a bad wage attempt is made to try and keep down wages, and that is because of the absence of the piecework system. He says that if they were given passports, or some form of registration, it would be better. He says that it is not the principle that they are objecting to at all, and it is the way in which it is abused.

Then he wishes to speak upon the question of agriculture. He says that they are exceedingly pleased and grateful for the steps that are being made to assess and develop their agriculture, and that having come over here to this country they have seen amongst other things where the coffee which is exported by the Kenya settlers is warehoused, and where it is dealt with, and he wants to know what steps will be taken, now that they are having their agriculture developed by the Government and assisted by the Government—he wants to know what steps will be taken to enable them also to export coffee when the time comes when they have been trained to a point where they can do so. He also wishes that you should remember and record that after all the seed that is brought and planted by the settlers in Kenya, but it is the Africans who do all the

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Chief Commissioner, Mr. H. JAMES  
MUTUA and Mr. ESKIELE APUNDA.

(Continued.)

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25 April, 1931.] Chief Commissioner MASH, Mr. JAMES MUYA and Mr. KERKIN ARINDE.

Wishes progress, and to assist in this, the Government should be able to deal with the smallest people, not to live as they cannot work, but to assist with a certain amount of help. It is not the Government that is the cause of this, but the fact that the Government has not been able to assist in the smallest people. It is not the Government that is the cause of this, but the fact that the Government has not been able to assist in the smallest people. It is not the Government that is the cause of this, but the fact that the Government has not been able to assist in the smallest people.

consequently progress was brought to bear to make them leave it, and that a job can be done for us, but from their own country. He says that they have been told that, and he says that they feel that now that the Government is desirous of having a good crop, it is better to have the smallest people to do it, as they are the only ones who can do it. He says that they are the only ones who can do it, as they are the only ones who can do it.

Chairman: Will you not just give me the distribution of which is complete and done? How long ago was it? Chief Commissioner: It is not the Government who are doing it, but the smallest people who are doing it. It is not the Government who are doing it, but the smallest people who are doing it.

Chairman: Will you not just give me the date, whether approximately or otherwise? Chief Commissioner: It is not the Government who are doing it, but the smallest people who are doing it.

Mr. MUYA: The Kilgus land was done in 1915 and 1917.

Chairman: I just wanted to get at what is done that is completed, and I mentioned that Chief Commissioner says that the Government is not a continuing concern, but it is a continuation of something. He says that the Government is not a continuing concern, but it is a continuation of something. He says that the Government is not a continuing concern, but it is a continuation of something.

25 April, 1931.]

Chief Commissioner MASH, Mr. JAMES MUYA and Mr. KERKIN ARINDE.

[Continued.]

ing. He says that they have been thinking about all this, but have had to be silent. He also wishes to emphasize the fact that the Kilgus which he represents, feel very strongly that it is unfair that the women should pay taxes. They wish that the tax should be a tax on the males, because it is very difficult indeed for some of the old women to get their tax money. He also wishes to amplify the statement made as regards the registration certificates that they have to have. He says that it is not the principle of the Government and of registration that they object to, if that principle were carried out in such a way as not to be detrimental to the natives; but he says that the trouble is that with the present system of registration, employers take those registration forms and they fill them in showing perhaps a very small wage, even smaller perhaps than they are actually paying a man. They are afraid they are paying him so, or whatever it may be, making it impossible for him when he leaves there and goes elsewhere, to get a reasonable wage, because the next employer says, "You only got so, at your last place, and I shall not give you any more," and so that way it says that a definite attempt is made to try and keep down wages, and that is because of the system of the present system. He says that if they were given passports, or some form of registration, it would be better. He says that it is not the principle that they are objecting to at all, but it is the way in which it is abused.

"Then he wishes to speak upon the question of agriculture. He says that they are exceedingly pleased and grateful for the attempts that are being made to assist and develop their agriculture, and that, having come over here to this country, they have seen amongst other things where the coffee which is exported by the Kenya settlers is warehoused, and where it is dealt with; and he wants to know what steps will be taken, now that they are having their agriculture developed by the Government and assisted by the Government—he wants to know what steps will be taken to enable them also to export coffee when the time comes when they have been trained to a point where they can do so. He also wishes that you should remember and record that after all the seed that is brought and sown by the settlers in Kenya, it is the Africans who do all the

labour connected with it, planting and pruning and everything else, and therefore, gradually they are becoming poorer, and competent to deal with it. The European should help himself, and the natives should learn how to do it, and it must be remembered that they would be absolutely capable of carrying out that form of agriculture. He says that if anything can be done through this Commission which will result in the improvement and further development of native agriculture, they would be very pleased.

He says that he wishes also to speak on the subject of native education. At the present moment a native gets a little education, and then he thinks himself clever and fully educated, and possibly insults some Europeans. He would remark that while a man is still untutored, he might even be capable of insulting his father. Therefore, they would pray that they might be given further opportunities for learning, so that their foolishness in these matters might cease; and that thereby peace would ensue, because by the two nations being able to understand each other properly there would be less cause for conflict. He would say further that at present, if they desire to give any of their children a higher education, they have only two alternatives, namely to send them to Makerere College in Uganda, or send them overseas, and that to send them overseas, where they can get a good education is too expensive for them. Therefore they want some provision for higher education for those who are capable of it, locally. They would welcome any step that were taken which would enhance and develop the educational facilities for the African, because they feel that without that, understanding is difficult.

Speaking now for the Kilgus, he wishes, for example, that the Government should take more pains to develop the education that those educational institutions which are already in Kilgus countries are giving. He desires that that should be enhanced and developed, and that other places, as stepping stones to the higher places of education like the Jean's School should be developed, making it possible to reach the higher stages more quickly. He desires to say further that he wants far more attention and money spent upon developing the education for women and girls, because

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20 April, 1931. Chief Koinange Mbu, Mr. James Muta and Mr. Ezekiel Apindi.

[Continued.]

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[Faint, mostly illegible text in the middle column, continuing the report or speech.]

should be made in the medical services, and he says, the people being too feeble and weak, how else can they attempt any of these things except by crying out to the Commission, as their father. He says that he makes all these requests, and in asking for anything that can be done to bring about improvements to be made, he does not feel in the least shy in asking so, because no child feels shy in asking for benefits from his father.

He wishes to add something on the subject of education. He says further that on the subject of education he wishes to draw attention to the fact that at present there are two classes of scholars: there are the Mission Schools, and there are the Government Schools, both doing good work, but he wishes that the Mission Schools should be given definite financial assistance, because at present teachers who start as teachers there, because they are in charge of the school, cannot afford to give them good salaries, leave and give up teaching just as soon as they are trained to do so properly, because there is not enough money to carry out the education properly. Further he says: How can there be any efficiency of teachers, when the education of the people is only carried, in many cases, up to the first primer? Further he says that at the present moment the trouble is that those who are trained and who go through sufficient training to be fit to be teachers, cannot get work because the educational establishments cannot afford to pay them proper salaries.

Now he wishes to speak about the Council. He says that there are those who wish that they might actually take a part as representatives upon the Legislative Council, and the chief reason why they would wish to be there personally on the Legislative Council, and be personally represented by a native, is a matter that they might find out and understand how the Tax money is being spent, the money that is received from native taxation. Because he says, speaking in a private way to the children, and the children see that the duty is very easy, they do not cry out for more, but if there are not there to see and the mother might say that the duty is very easy, how can they believe it? He says that all they know is that they are taxed, and the money goes and in the Executive

and Legislative Councils the money is divided up for the different purposes and services in the country, but they do not know how it is being spent, or why it is being spent in the ways in which it is being spent, and they feel completely misguided upon that subject. He says that he speaks with much feeling, because as a member of the local Native Council he has heard very many complaints from natives of all kinds and descriptions on this very subject, and when the District Commissioners try and explain to the natives how the money has been divided up and what proportion has been given to native services, and so on, the natives simply refuse to believe that the explanation which he gives them is the true and genuine one. He says that he as a Chief, and other Chiefs also, try and show the people that, after all, the money is, in some parts, being used to build bridges and dig wells and produce water in waterless areas and help the natives in that way, but even then the natives as a whole regard the results that they get from the money as inadequate. Further, he would say if it were impossible that permission should be given that a native should be a representative on the Legislative Council, then he would suggest that the Tax money from the native reserves should be in the hands of the people who are in charge of the native reserves, such as the Provincial Commissioners and the District Commissioners, and that they should then spend that Tax money in the reserves, if it is impossible that a native should be on the Legislative Council to see that the use of the money is fair and that the distribution for different services is fair. That is the alternative that he suggests, that the money could then be spent within the reserves and the people could see how it was being spent for their own benefit and that they were being taxed for their own benefit.

Now he wishes to go further and speak upon the question of the suggested High Commissioner. He says that the people are against the idea of a High Commissioner because they feel that it would be one further step away, and it would be one step making it still more difficult for them to get to the head and get properly understood. They feel that if the High Commissioner were over the other Governors, the Governors would still have the power in advising the High

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[Continued]

to be made in the medical services, and he says, the people being too feeble and weak, how else can they attempt any of these things except by trying out to you, the Committee, as their father. He says that he makes all these requests and is asking for anything that can be done to bring about improvements to be done, he does not feel in the least shy in asking so, because no chief feels shy in asking for benefits from his father.

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Now he wishes to speak about the Council. He says that there are those who wish that they might actually take a place as representatives upon the Legislative Council and the chief reason why they would wish to be there personally on the Legislative Council, and is personally represented by a native, is in order that they might find out and understand how the Tax money is being spent, the money that is received from native taxation, because he says, speaking in a private way to the other members of the Council, that the children and the children say that the dish is now empty, they do not cry out for more, but if they are not there to see and the mother might once that the dish is empty, how can they believe it? He says that all they know is that they are taxed, and the money goes and is not returned

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Now he wishes to speak about the Council. He says that there are those who wish that they might actually take a place as representatives upon the Legislative Council and the chief reason why they would wish to be there personally on the Legislative Council, and is personally represented by a native, is in order that they might find out and understand how the Tax money is being spent, the money that is received from native taxation, because he says, speaking in a private way to the other members of the Council, that the children and the children say that the dish is now empty, they do not cry out for more, but if they are not there to see and the mother might once that the dish is empty, how can they believe it? He says that all they know is that they are taxed, and the money goes and is not returned

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27 April 1961 Chief Executive Wari, M. JAMES  
Wari and Mr. KENNEDY, African

Commissioner said that he really would not be able to help them as much as they wanted. They were not sure that they had been able to speak for themselves in the Legislative Council and were not well understood in the Legislative Council. He said that the Commissioner was not allowed to be in the Legislative Council. He said that the Commissioner was not allowed to be in the Legislative Council. He said that the Commissioner was not allowed to be in the Legislative Council.

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Wari and Mr. KENNEDY, African

[Continued]

of them working for it. These people are people who have their families also with them, and they are working for it a month only. They are one thing which will keep us for back from getting so far as people working for it, can be used in the future to school and pay school fees. He said that he would be happy to help them in this way and that he would be happy to help them in this way and that he would be happy to help them in this way.

He said that the Commissioner was not allowed to be in the Legislative Council. He said that the Commissioner was not allowed to be in the Legislative Council. He said that the Commissioner was not allowed to be in the Legislative Council.

Wari said that the people of Kenya are 80% Kikuyu people, but the people of Uganda are people like them, and the people of Tanganyika are people like them. It is not that they do not wish to be united together with them, but it is that they feel that they are not yet fit to be united with them. He said that the Commissioner was not allowed to be in the Legislative Council.



[Continued.]

Mr. April, 1902.] Chief KIKUYU MUMU, Mr. JAMES MUMBU and Mr. KEMBEI APUNU.

...the money which they lack in the money to ...

The other thing upon which I feel that this Commission appointed by His Majesty, the King, might help them is with the question of education, because the fact that they have it that this Commission will see that they have people who will be educated enough to take their place on the Legislative Council. He says that the people whom they wish should represent them are the people who started learning long ago and who are very much clearer than he himself, or others, who are here, and he says that those are the ones who have been brought here and educated in this country and who are now back over there. He says that they wish very much that in any changes which may be brought about there should be native representation on the Legislative Council.

He says he wishes to know how great the rate was for the work of the agricultural officers who, without any doubt in purchasing for themselves, are being paid in the same way, and bringing great help and helping them to better themselves. He says that, however they like their own agricultural work in the country, and they will go back to agriculture with all their people for their living the benefit of improved agriculture and the development of the country and that they are desirous of further development along that line. He says that he says that the British people are people who have brought them a very great deal. For example, he says that during a very great drought recently in some country the British brought a very large sum and distributed it so that the people who were there could have had without want.

That is all that he wishes to say of the moment.

Chief Kikuyu says that there is a person that he ought to mention and he would like to deal with it if he may.

Children.

Chief Kikuyu (Interpreting). He says that he wishes to amplify the point made in the Minutes that I read to you in the beginning about the case which was mentioned to show that certain lands were taken over from some of the ...

which money has not yet been paid to them as promised, and the promise has not been released. He says that at the time when the transaction took place, Chief Kikuyu, who is now dead, and he himself, were called and told to investigate the matter and count up how many people were being land over this transaction. At that time Mr. Deck was the Governor at Dagoretti. After they had counted up and investigated, they were told that the whole matter was being referred to the country. Chief Kikuyu says that they were told to find out and investigate exactly how much this particular land had cost the Kikuyu, because they were lands which the Kikuyu had themselves bought. He says that they did so, and produced the sum and advised the Government of the amount which had actually been spent by the Kikuyu in buying this land, and they were told that the people would be compensated. He says that they made a report, and for a whole month they were counting and writing it out with a clerk.

Then finally, when they brought the matter up and handed in their statement, they were told that there was no money with which to pay compensation, and to this day they have never received it. Chief Kikuyu says therefore, speaking in a parable: If a man asks to buy somebody else's coat and then finds that he cannot pay the price, that coat is returned to the original owner, and the land which was returned to the people of those clans who are now landless and have not received compensation, because the money has never been paid. Chief Kikuyu further desires to say that these were people who were, practically speaking, bought with the land that they were on and they were made to remain there as squatters. He says that those people being without any land of their own are forced to wander about as tenants at will, first here and first there, and recently just before he sailed some 200 of them, with their cattle and sheep, had been ousted again from an estate upon which they had been squatters. He says that were wondering about the reasons in his district trying to find somewhere where they could settle down, where there was absolutely no room for them. He says that there is a particular group of some 200 people who, having been squatters for a time upon European land because they had no land of their own, are now ousted and fully outrooted and

April, 1902.] Chief KIKUYU MUMU, Mr. JAMES MUMBU and Mr. KEMBEI APUNU.

[Continued.]

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That is all that he wishes to say of the moment.

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Chief Koinange Mbu, Mr. James  
Munya and Mr. Ezekiel Apindi

[Continued]

... that they might have better  
... better houses and better education  
... the object of starting the  
... Association.

Mr. Wollok

... He says that you always the  
... because there  
... with the Govern-  
... Government has said  
... to pay fees  
... through  
... to member-  
... reasons. Mr.  
... is not  
... freely at the

Mr. Wollok

... Not wanting strong  
... If he had  
... the word that he uses  
... do not want strife with  
... but they want peace  
... moving frequently  
... that they want is that they  
... through which  
... complaints before the  
... office. It is an  
... of peace. It is not in an  
... of contention.

Mr. Wollok

... That brings me to the question  
... I should like to  
... know what the position here  
... in their area, and  
... about these. I should like  
... of the witnesses to deal with  
... matter. Mr. Apindi  
... that they feel regarding the  
... Native Council is that there is not  
... sufficient dissemination of knowledge  
... enough the people as regard to what  
... the Councils are doing. He says that  
... they divide up their jobs and allocate  
... the rates and conduct the business of the  
... Council in an atmosphere not of dis-  
... semination of knowledge, but what they  
... do is more or less in secrecy. He says  
... that there is no clerk who keeps minutes  
... of these meetings, and he says that it is  
... the Government's representative who  
... keeps the minutes and there simply is no  
... record of the Council.

Mr. Wollok

... Would it not occur that the only  
... who attended the Council meet-

ings would report back to their villages  
and make known what had been done,  
does that occur? (Interpreter.) Mr.  
Apindi says that they do do that to some  
extent but he says that it is not suffi-  
cient, because how can they take back in  
their heads the accounts of the rates and  
the expenditure of the rates?

Mr. Wollok

... Is there any open discussion in  
the Council? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi  
says that there are quite a number of  
subjects that they can discuss freely, and  
the great thing that causes dissatis-  
faction with regard to the rates. He says  
that the people simply do not know about  
the allocation of the rates and the ex-  
penditure of the money. If they could  
thoroughly understand their accounts and  
know how much was spent out of the  
rates and how much was in reserve, and  
what was the state of the accounts, it  
would give them great satisfaction. He  
says that the reports which are  
brought back from the Councils are really  
not sufficient; they do not satisfy them  
and they want to have open minutes.

Mr. Wollok

... And that is all their experience  
of councils. Of course, there are no  
quite centralised Councils than the local  
Councils at present in Kavirondo.  
(Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that before  
he answers your question with regard to  
a bigger Council he would like to say that  
the conduct of the Council is not satis-  
factory. He wants to make it quite plain  
that that is unsatisfactory. He says that  
those who are in charge of the Councils  
think that they are conducting the busi-  
ness of the Council satisfactorily, but it  
is not satisfactory to the people. He says  
that what happens is that they have not  
the power to decide a thing, but the  
decision of the local native Council has  
to go to another Council. He says the  
Legislative Council, but as a matter of  
fact it is the Executive Council. He says  
it has to go to the Legislative Assembly  
and they do not always get approval for  
those things that they want to have done.

Mr. Wollok

... I should like to ask him if he  
thinks they have a man who should re-  
present them in the Legislative Assembly  
on the Legislative Council and under-  
stand all the matters that are raised  
there and take information back to their

28<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.]

Chief Koinange Mbu, Mr. James  
Munya and Mr. Ezekiel Apindi.

[Continued.]

own Council. Does he think that they  
have such a man? (Interpreter.) Mr.  
Apindi says that even if they had such  
a man one would not be enough for them  
because he would not be able to do the  
job properly. He says that they want  
more than one or two representa-  
tives, even if they had the man.

Mr. Wollok

... I should like to know how the  
situation really with regard to the Council  
in the Kikuyu. (Interpreter.) I  
have not yet answered your question  
with regard to the bigger Council. Mr.  
Apindi says that with regard to the  
Legislative Council he actually feels that  
though it is supposed to have the same repre-  
sentation on the Legislative Council as the  
Europeans, because of their numbers. He  
says that the country is financed by the  
revenue which is derived from them, and  
it is for that reason that they would like  
their own separate finance.

Mr. Wollok

... May I have a little information  
with regard to the operation of the  
Native Councils in the Kikuyu. I  
should like to know what is the situation  
with regard to the Native Councils in the  
Kikuyu area, and how they are actually  
operating? (Interpreter.) Chief Koin-  
ange says that the local Native Councils  
is not a bad thing. They have now some  
control over money which are to be  
spent on the making of bridges and  
roads in the reserves, and money for  
digging for water, as, for example, when  
they were digging for water over the  
Ndoya, the grazing area, but there are  
things which the local Native Councils  
regard as unfair, and which they  
criticise.

(Chairman.) Before we go on with this  
may I say that I think we have had a  
great deal of this evidence in effect from  
Chief Koinange already, and we do not  
want to ask him to repeat himself.

Mr. Wollok.] Quite a brief answer  
will satisfy me.

(Chairman.) It is only any additional  
information that you would wish him to  
give, I am sure.

Mr. Wollok

... Quite so. (Interpreter.) Chief  
Koinange says that they feel that as re-  
gards developing their reserves they wish  
that the rates that they pay for them  
should be paid not only by themselves,

but also by the Kikuyu who are tem-  
porarily away from the reserves, because  
it is all for the benefit of the Kikuyu  
people.

Mr. Wollok

... I should like to ask if all the  
money over which they have control is  
raised in their own areas by means of  
rates, or whether they have allowances  
from the Central Government? (Interpre-  
ter.) Chief Koinange says that it is a  
special rate of the land which all make  
pay.

Mr. Wollok

... Nothing more than that? Now  
is there general interest in the Coun-  
cils amongst the rank and file of the  
people? I mean the ordinary? (Interpre-  
ter.) Chief Koinange says that he  
thinks that they do feel that there is an  
interest in them, but that as a  
result of it they get letters with com-  
plaints taken serious with their products,  
and they get increased dissatisfaction  
and things of that sort, and therefore they  
do feel that they are getting benefits from  
it, and they are interested in it.

Mr. Wollok

... May I ask if that condition that  
Chief Koinange is wanting is a typical  
of office? (Interpreter.) He says that  
it is a matter of his office as Chief.

Mr. Wollok

... It is a typical of office?  
(Interpreter.) Yes, he says it is.

Mr. Wollok.] Now one question was  
raised by the members of the committee  
Do the natives prefer to remain in the  
reserves or do they prefer to go to the  
open country? (Interpreter.) Chief  
Koinange says that the natives in the  
reserves are not interested in the  
matter of remaining in the reserves or  
going to the open country. What is their desire  
is to get to that?

(Chairman.) I do not wish to inter-  
rupt you, Mr. Wollok, but that question  
is a little general, is it not, from the  
viewpoint of Chief Koinange, which is more  
or less political?

Mr. Wollok.] Well, you know, if I refer  
to the evidence which was given by  
Sir Humphrey Leggett, I think we  
came to the conclusion that that was  
rather fundamental.

(Chairman.) We have interpreted our  
Reference very very widely, and we have

28<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.]Chief Koinange MBE, Mr. JAMES  
MUTUA and Mr. FERRELL APINDI

[Continued.]

ment so that they might have better roads, better houses and better education. They want their share in staffing the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Wolloch.

402. He says that now always they meet very frequently because there are a number of them with the Government. He says the Government has sent the Association to look to pay fees. He says the Government has put conditions upon the meetings of the Association through the regulations with regard to membership and that is the reason Mr. Apindi says that the Government is not meeting frequently and not freely at the moment.

Mr. Wolloch.

403. He says that they are not meeting frequently. It is much more frequent in the way that he understands it. He says that they want strife with the Government but they want peace with the Government. He says that they are not meeting frequently because they want it so that they can get their share through which they can get their share and which the Government is not meeting frequently. He says that they are not meeting frequently because they want it so that they can get their share through which they can get their share and which the Government is not meeting frequently.

Mr. Wolloch.

404. He says that they are not meeting frequently because they want it so that they can get their share through which they can get their share and which the Government is not meeting frequently. He says that they are not meeting frequently because they want it so that they can get their share through which they can get their share and which the Government is not meeting frequently. He says that they are not meeting frequently because they want it so that they can get their share through which they can get their share and which the Government is not meeting frequently.

Mr. Wolloch.

405. He says that they are not meeting frequently because they want it so that they can get their share through which they can get their share and which the Government is not meeting frequently.

ings would report back to their villages and make known what had been done, does that occur? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that they do do that to some extent, but he says that it is not sufficient, because how can they take back in their heads the accounts of the rates and the expenditure of the rates?

Mr. Wolloch.

406. Is there any open discussion in the Council? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that there are quite a number of subjects that they can discuss freely, and the great thing that causes dissatisfaction with regard to the rates. He says that the people simply do not know about the allocation of the rates and the expenditure of the money. If they could thoroughly understand their accounts and know how much was spent out of the rates and how much was in reserve, and what was the state of the accounts, it would give them great satisfaction. He says that the small reports which are brought back from the Council are really not sufficient; they do not satisfy them and they want to have more minutes.

Mr. Wolloch.

407. And that is all their experience of Councils. Of course, there are no open centralised Councils like the local Councils at Kavirondo? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that before he answers your question with regard to a bigger Council he would like to say that the conduct of the Council is not satisfactory. He wants to make it quite plain that that is unsatisfactory. He says that those who are in charge of the Councils think that they are conducting the business of the Council satisfactorily but it is not satisfactory to the people. He says that what happens is that they have not the power to decide a thing, but the decision of the local native Council has to go to another Council, he says the Legislative Council, but as a matter of fact it is to the Executive Council. He says that has to go to the Legislative Assembly and they do not always get approval for those things that they want to have done.

Mr. Wolloch.

408. I should like to ask him if he thinks they have a man who would represent them in the Legislative Assembly? On the Legislative Council and understand all the matters that are raised there and take information back to their

28<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.]Chief Koinange MBE, Mr. JAMES  
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[Continued.]

own Council. Does he think that they have such a man? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that even if they had such a man one would not be enough for them because he would not be able to do the job properly. He says that they want more than one or two representatives, even if they had the man.

Mr. Wolloch.

409. I should like to know how the situation rests with regard to the Council in the Kikuyu? (Interpreter.) I have not yet answered your question with regard to the bigger Council. Mr. Apindi says that with regard to the Legislative Council he really feels that they might have the same representation as the Legislative Councils of the Europeans, because of their numbers. He says that the country is financed by the revenue which is derived from them, and it is for that reason that they would like their own separate finance.

Mr. Wolloch.

410. May I have a little information with regard to the operation of the Native Council in the Kikuyu? I should like to know what is the situation with regard to the Native Council in the Kikuyu area, and how they are actually operating? (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says that the local Native Council is not a bad thing. They have no real control over matters which are to be spent on the making of bridges and roads in the reserves, and moneys for digging for water, as, for example, when they were digging for water over the Ndeya, the grazing area, but there are things which the local Native Councils regard as unfair, and which they criticize.

(Chairman.) Before we go on with this, may I say that I think we have had a great deal of this evidence in effect from Chief Koinange already, and we do not want to ask him to repeat himself.

Mr. Wolloch.] Quite a brief answer will satisfy me.

(Chairman.) It is only my additional information that you would wish him to give, I am sure.

Mr. Wolloch.

411. Quite so. (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says that they feel that as regards developing their reserves they wish that the fees that they pay for them should be paid not only by themselves,

but also by the Kikuyu who are temporarily away from the reserves, because it is all for the benefit of the Kikuyu people.

Mr. Wolloch.

412. I should like to ask if all the money ever which they have control is raised in their own areas by means of rates or whether they have contributions from the Central Government? (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says that it is a special fund, the same which all native pay.

Mr. Wolloch.

413. Nothing more than that? Now as these moneys raised in the Central Government, the rate and the fee of the people, I mean the moneys? (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says, yes, so that, that they do feel that there is an interest because they see that as a result of it they get benefits which they can take justice with those products, and they get increased dispensation and things of that sort, and therefore they do feel that they are getting benefits from it, and they are interested in it.

Mr. Wolloch.

414. May I ask if that satisfaction that Chief Koinange is speaking in is a spirit of office? (Interpreter.) He says that it is a matter of his office as Chief.

Mr. Wolloch.

415. It is a symbol of office is it? (Interpreter.) Yes, to say it is.

Mr. Wolloch.] Now one question with regard to the methods of organization. Do the moneys paid to the local Native Councils go to the local Native Councils, or do they go to the Government? (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says that the moneys go to the local Native Councils, but as a matter of fact they are not used in the reserves, but they are used in the Government. He says that the moneys go to the local Native Councils, but as a matter of fact they are not used in the reserves, but they are used in the Government.

(Chairman.) I do not want to interrupt you, Mr. Wolloch, but that question is a little confused, is it not from the meeting in Chief Koinange's reserve, is not it?

Mr. Wolloch.] Well, my friend, I do not refer to the evidence which was given by Sir Humphrey Leggett, I think you came to the conclusion that that was rather fundamental.

(Chairman.) We have interrupted you. Reference very very widely, and we have



29<sup>th</sup> April, 1931. Chief KOINANGE MBU, Mr. JAMES MUYA and Mr. FERDIE APINDI

[Continued.]

ment is that they might have better ways of better houses and better education. This was their object in starting the Association.

Mr. Wollok.

Is the name frequently? He says that at present they are not going frequently because there are no funds available with the Government. He says the Government has said that the Association is not to pay fees. He says there are two restrictions upon the Association of the Association through the Government with regard to membership and that the Government is not going to help the Association is not going to help the Association at all.

Mr. Wollok.

Now, having taken the fact of the Government's refusal. It is much better to have the land that they want to have than to have the land that they want to have. He says that they want to have the land that they want to have. He says that they want to have the land that they want to have. He says that they want to have the land that they want to have.

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Mr. Wollok.

Is there any open discussion in the Council? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that there are quite a number of subjects that they can discuss freely, and the great thing that causes dissatisfaction is with regard to the rates. He says that the people complain to not know about the allocation of the rates and the expenditure of the money. If they could thoroughly understand their accounts and know how much was spent out of the rates and how much was in reserve, and what was the state of the accounts, it would give them great satisfaction. He says that the real reports which are brought back from the Councils are really not sufficient; they do not satisfy them and they want to have some minutes.

Mr. Wollok.

And that is all their experience of Councils. Of course, there are no more centralised Councils than the local Councils at present in Kavironda? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that before he answers your question with regard to a bigger Council he would like to say that the conduct of the Council is not satisfactory. He wants to make it quite plain that that is unsatisfactory. He says that those who are in charge of the Councils think that they are conducting the business of the Council satisfactorily, but it is not satisfactory to the people. He says that what happens is that they have not the power to decide a thing, but the power to go to another Council. He says that the local Council, but as a matter of fact it is the Executive Council. He says it has to go to the Legislative Council and they do not always get approval for these things that they want to have done.

Mr. Wollok.

Should I like to ask him if he thinks they have a man who could represent them in the Legislative Assembly and all the matters that are raised there and take information back to their

29<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.] Chief KOINANGE MBU, Mr. JAMES MUYA and Mr. FERDIE APINDI.

[Continued.]

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Mr. Wollok.

I should like to know how the situation rests with regard to the Councils in the Kikuyu? (Interpreter.) I have not yet answered your question with regard to the bigger Council. Mr. Apindi says that with regard to the Legislative Council he really feels that they ought to have the same representation on the Legislative Council as the Europeans, because of their numbers. He says that the country is financed by the revenue which is derived from them, and it is for that reason that they would like their own separate finance.

Mr. Wollok.

May I have a little information with regard to the operation of the Native Councils in the Kikuyu? I should like to know what is the situation with regard to the Native Councils in the Kikuyu area, and how they are actually operating? (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says that the local Native Councils is not a bad thing. They have now some control over money which has to be spent on the making of bridges and roads in the reserves. He says that they were digging for water over the Nderu, the grazing area, but these are things which the local Native Councils regard as unfair, and which they criticize.

(Chairman.) Before we go on with this, may I say that I think we have had a great deal of this evidence in effect from Chief Koinange already, and we do not want to ask him to repeat himself.

Mr. Wollok. Quite a brief answer will satisfy me.

(Chairman.) It is only my additional information that you would wish him to give, I am sure.

Mr. Wollok.

Quite so. (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says that they feel that as regards developing their reserves they wish that the rates that they pay for themselves should be paid not only by themselves,

but also by the Kikuyu who are then far away from the reserves, because it is all for the benefit of the Kikuyu people.

Mr. Wollok.

I should like to ask if all the money over which they have control is raised in their own areas by means of rates, or whether they have contributions from the Central Government? (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says that a special fund has been set up for the purpose.

Mr. Wollok.

Nothing more than that? Now is there general interest in the Councils among the rank and file of the people? I should like to know? (Interpreter.) Chief Koinange says, yes, but that they do feel that there is an interest, because they see that as a result of it they get things over which they can take justice with their produce and they get increased prosperity and things of that sort, and therefore, they feel that they are getting benefit from it, and they are interested in it.

Mr. Wollok.

May I ask if any attention had been given to the fact that there is a special office? (Interpreter.) He says that it is a matter of his office as Chief.

Mr. Wollok.

Is it a symbol of office to it? (Interpreter.) Yes, to some extent.

Mr. Wollok. Now one question was raised to the methods of expenditure. Do the Native Councils control the money?

(Interpreter.) Yes, they do.

Mr. Wollok. Now one question was raised to the methods of expenditure. Do the Native Councils control the money?

(Interpreter.) Yes, they do.

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Mr. Wollok. Now one question was raised to the methods of expenditure. Do the Native Councils control the money?

(Interpreter.) Yes, they do.

28<sup>th</sup> April, 1901.]Chief KISSANGU MARI, Mr. JAMES  
MUTUA, and Mr. HENRIK APJUNDI.

[Continued.]

had questions and answers upon subjects which are really outside our Terms of Reference, and so I must not interrupt you, but I hope that you will take this matter as briefly as possible.

Mr. Wellock.

4084. I am quite willing to do that, but I do think that it has a very important bearing upon the matter, in view of the fact that it does affect the question of whether white settlement should be encouraged in Kenya to the extent that has been suggested by Sir Edward Grieg. That is what is lying at the back of my mind. (Interpreter.) Chief KISSANGU says that they infinitely prefer to see within their own reserves and gradually improve or strengthen the agriculture within their reserves, but more often than not it becomes economically impossible, and they have to go out to earn wages, or go out for seasons of various kinds, chiefly because the economic life is such that it is impossible for them to do otherwise.

Mr. Apjundi says that so far as he is concerned his people do not see any improvement in the agricultural methods of those who come back from employment, when they get to the reserves the people really do not see that the employment outside has improved them at all. He says that the kind of employment that they get outside the reserves is not really instructive.

Mr. Wellock.

4085. And, therefore, they do not go for it, but they prefer to have instruction given to them in their reserves under the guidance of officials? (Interpreter.) The witness agrees as to that.

Mr. Wellock.

4086. What does Mr. Mutua say about it? (Interpreter.) Mr. Mutua answers, first of all, with regard to the local Native Councils, that they definitely approve of local Native Councils because one thing that that system has done is this, that whereas formerly work in the reserves had to be done without pay by native people, now that the local Councils have power over the rates, they being able to pay a good deal, the public work in the reserves is done and is paid for and things have definitely been improved in that way. He says that as a result of the formation of the

local Native Councils the local Native Council has employed a KISSANGU, an Englishman, to take charge of various improvements within the reserves in the way of making bridges and developing roads and planting trees and other things. He says that they had very few, but now they have very many, but they do not do it entirely under an Englishman, but things for them in the reserves and, perhaps, those, and they have no complaint, but, in fact, they are very pleased in the local Native Council, so far as that aspect of it is concerned. He says that if any Member of this Committee would wish to see it, he has brought over some of their annual statements of accounts of the expenditures of the local Native Councils to show you, so that you can see how they are spending their rates, and what the local Native Councils are doing. These documents are not here at the moment, but they are in his country and are available.

Mr. Wellock.

4087. Now just one point on the subject question with regard to cultivation. Do they prefer to cultivate in their reserves? (Interpreter.) Mr. Mutua says that they would prefer to improve their agriculture locally in their own reserves, and when they would really like would be to have the agricultural classes who are working in their reserves, or who are attached to their reserves, or what was attached to the local Native Councils, so that they could improve and allow us to have they are to improve, and what districts were long and when districts were needed improvement, and he thinks they should have some sort of instruction given. He says that they would prefer to have their agricultural in the reserves without going out to the reserves.

Dr. Hodge.

4088. There is just one point to be raised to the evidence of Mr. Henrik Apjundi with regard to the KISSANGU appointments. It is to be noted where that instructions have been given that increase in salaries are to be given to a number of courses to all responsible to the rates. I should like to ask if the KISSANGU Association have applied for permission to take salaries for their Association and being refused? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apjundi says

28<sup>th</sup> April, 1901.]Chief KISSANGU MARI, Mr. JAMES  
MUTUA, and Mr. HENRIK APJUNDI.

[Continued.]

that they were informed that it was necessary that the Association should make application to receive fees, and that they wanted to move without restriction.

Mr. Hodge.

4089. But it was only an application for a license to have the right to take collections, which would have been given as a matter of course. (Interpreter.) Mr. Apjundi says that he knows the regulations and of his own knowledge. He applied, and, as a matter of fact, I gave the application for the particular project, and I am sure that the matter was under consideration, and it was not given to you for all application, but a license granting the authorities of the matter. We have been waiting more than it, but the officials did not get that way, the effect of being told that license was necessary.

Dr. Hodge.

4090. May I suggest that you should make another application now and we will do that, when I go back.

Mr. Hodge.

4091. I should like to ask Mr. Apjundi whether he would like to see the regulations of the Native Councils as to a point where they could be directly connected with the High Commissioner, instead of with the local Native Councils. I am sure it is to be done. There has been a committee in Charge Union and the development of a High Commissioner, but if they had more power in their Native Councils, would they not then be glad to see an approach directly by these Native Councils to a High Commissioner? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apjundi says that it would give them more independence if they could get Native Councils which would lead up to the controlling government of the country. It would give them great satisfaction if they could get Councils which would give a connection between the local Native Councils and the Government.

Mr. Hodge.

4092. Do they mean by that improvement of the salaries of their officials? Or, the Government of Kenya

Mr. Hodge.

4093. But if it could be arranged that the application could be made from the Native Councils to the High Commissioner (because that is what we are discussing in this Committee) would he not then be glad to accept the High Commissioner's authority as an improvement for the Native people? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apjundi says that before he would be prepared to make a statement as to what he would think of a Council joined up with the Government or the High Commissioner, he is willing to see first of all, the Council, under the Provincial Commissioner, and he is not prepared at this stage to be bound there.

Mr. Hodge.

4094. He wants to see further development of the Native Councils? (Interpreter.) Yes.

Mr. Hodge.

4095. May I ask Chief KISSANGU whether that is not your view also? (Interpreter.) Chief KISSANGU says that he thinks that the local Native Councils have only just been started, and that they are being advanced and developed by advice, and he does not feel that the time is yet ripe when they have not even got so far as to be able to speak plainly with the Government, for the idea of going to speak to the High Commissioner, who is higher than the Governor. That does not appear to them, the men, because they feel that the time is not yet for it. They want a development of things as they are, and improvement of things as they exist at the moment. He says that if there was a High Commissioner, what they are afraid of is that all that would happen would be that people like local Native Councils would get the use of the High Commissioner, and that they would not be able to do so.

(After a short adjournment.)

Mr. Hodge.

4096. I was asking Chief KISSANGU something about a High Commissioner, and the possibilities of better approach to the High Commissioner, and Chief KISSANGU suggested that there would be no such opportunity for local balances

28<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.]Chief Executive Officer, Mr. James  
Morris and Mr. Kenneth Brown.

(Continued.)

had questions and answers upon subjects which are really outside my terms of reference, and so I must not interrupt you, but I hope that you will take the matter as briefly as possible.

Mr. Widdow.

4084. I am quite willing to do that, but I do think that it has a very important bearing upon the matter, in view of the fact that it does affect the question of whether white settlement should be encouraged in Kenya to the extent that has been suggested by Sir Edward Grey. That is what is lying at the back of my mind. (Interpreter.) Chief Kenning says that they intend to prefer to say with their own reserves and gradually improve or strengthen the agriculture within their reserves, but more often than not it becomes economically impossible, and they have to go out to earn wages, or go out for seasons of various kinds, simply because the economics are such that it is impossible for them to do otherwise.

Mr. Apindi says that as far as he is concerned his people do not see any improvement in the agricultural methods of those who come back from employment, when they get to the reserves. He says really do not see that the employment outside has improved them at all. He says that the kind of employment that they get outside the reserves is not really instructive.

Mr. Widdow.

4085. And, therefore, they do not prefer it, but they prefer to have instruction given to them in their reserves under the guidance of officials? (Interpreter.) The witness agrees as to that.

Mr. Widdow.

4086. What does Mr. Morris say about it? (Interpreter.) Mr. Morris answers, first of all, with regard to the local Native Councils, that they definitely approve of local Native Councils because one thing that that system has done is this, that whereas formerly work in the reserves had to be done without pay to native people, now that the local Councils have power over the rates, they being able to pay a good deal, the public work in the reserves is done and is paid for and things have definitely been improved in that way. He says that as a result of the formation of the

local Native Councils the local Native Council has acquired a European, an Englishman, to take charge of training improvements within the reserves in the way of making bridges and developing roads and planting trees and other things. He says that they had two, but now they have only got one, and that has formerly acted as Englishman to do things for them in the reserves and to protect them, and they have no complaint, but in fact, they are very pleased in the local Native Council, as far as that aspect of it is concerned. He says that if any Member of this Commission would wish to see it, he has brought over some of their printed statements or minutes of the committee of the local Native Councils to show you, so that you can see how they are spending their time, and what the local Native Councils are doing. These documents are now here at the moment, but they are in this country and are available.

Mr. Widdow.

4087. Now just one point on the instructions with regard to education. Do they prefer to remain in their reserves? (Interpreter.) Mr. Morris says that they would prefer to improve their agriculture in their own reserves, and that they would prefer to have the agricultural education which are available in their reserves, or else are attached to the local Native Councils, so that they could acquire practical advice as to how they were to improve, and what districts you had said. When districts were supplied improvement, and he thinks they should have been sent of outside very often. He says that they would prefer to have their agriculture in the reserves without going out to the reserves.

Dr. Smith.

4088. There is just one point to suggest to the evidence of Mr. Ebdell Apindi with regard to the European Commission. It is not when that instructions have been given that income in reserves has to be given as a result of course for all European bodies. I should like to ask if the European Commission have applied the principle in the instructions for their Commission and were refused. (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says

28<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.]Chief Executive Officer, Mr. James  
Morris and Mr. Kenneth Brown.

(Continued.)

that they were informed that it was necessary that the Commission should make application to receive fees, and that they accepted to meet without objection.

Dr. Smith.

4089. But it was only an application for a license to have the right to take education which would have been given as a matter of course? (Interpreter.) The witness says, "When I appear you will get out of my knowledge. We applied, and in a number of instances I made the application for the public school system, and I was told that the matter was under consideration, and it was not proposed to pass for an application for a license pending the withdrawal of the matter." Mr. Ebdell Apindi says that he had no objection but that the effect has not yet been given, the effect of being told that license was necessary.

Dr. Smith.

4090. May I suggest that you should make general application, you will receive the result of? (Interpreter.) We will do that, when I go back.

Mr. Ebdell.

4091. I should like to ask Mr. Apindi whether he would like to see the arrangements of the Native Councils in a point where they could be done in connection with a High Commissioner, instead of with the European Commission? (Interpreter.) The witness says that he is in doubt. There has been an intention to discuss Union and the development of a High Commissioner, but if they had more power in their Native Councils, would they not like to be able to set an approach directly by these Native Councils to a High Commissioner? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that it would give them more independence, if they could get Native Councils which would lead by to the controlling government of the country. It would give them more independence if they could get Councils which would make a distinction between the local Native Councils and the Government.

Mr. Ebdell.

And if they could do that, improvement of the country? (Interpreter.) The Government of Kenya

Mr. Ebdell.

4092. But if it could be arranged that the approach could be made from the Native Councils to the High Commissioner (because that is what we are discussing in this Commission) would be not then be glad to accept the High Commissioner, or somebody in place of the High Commissioner, as an improvement for the public purpose? (Interpreter.) Mr. Apindi says that before he would be prepared to make a statement as to what he would like to do, a Commission would go with the High Commissioner, and the High Commissioner, what he would be, first of all, a Council member in the Provincial Councils, and he is not prepared at this stage to do beyond that.

Mr. Ebdell.

4093. He wishes to see further improvement of the Native Councils? (Interpreter.) Yes.

Mr. Ebdell.

4094. May I ask Chief Kenning whether that is his view about? (Interpreter.) Chief Kenning says that he has been able to see Native Councils have only just been organized, and they are being advised and developed by advice, but he does not feel that the time is yet come when they have not come out as far as to be able to speak publicly with the Government, for the sake of going to speak to the High Commissioner, who is higher than the Government. That does not appear to them, the way, because they feel that the time is not ripe for it. They want a development of things as they are, and improvement of things as they stand at the moment. He says that if there was a High Commissioner, what they are afraid of is that all that would happen would be that people like Lord Ebdell would get the ear of the High Commissioner, and that they would not be able to do so.

(After a short adjournment.)

Mr. Ebdell.

4095. I was asking Chief Kenning something about a High Commissioner and the possibilities of better approach to the High Commissioner, and Chief Kenning suggested that there should be no such approach for Lord Ebdell

27 April, 1961.]

Chief Koinange, Messrs. Mr. James Mwangi and Mr. Maurice Abacha.

[Continued.]

I get the rest of the High Commissioner. I think it is clear that as an illustration of the way in which the High Commissioner has been doing his job, the High Commissioner has been doing his job in a way that is not only in the interest of the Government but also in the interest of the people. I think it is clear that the High Commissioner has been doing his job in a way that is not only in the interest of the Government but also in the interest of the people.

Chairman: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

with the Government, as he would be, and I have been quoted and advised by the Government that the High Commissioner cannot say that it would be at all likely that he would really be able to carry out the policy for the native side more than the Government do. He says that they do not have to do.

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

27 April, 1961.]

Chief Koinange, Messrs. Mr. James Mwangi and Mr. Maurice Abacha.

[Continued.]

The statement which was made to me that of a High Commissioner who had been asked by the Government, the answer would look upon him as being important by comparison, owing to the fact that he was taken down in the letter of the Commissioner, it is very, and the native would not think of him as a person who is really in a position to do anything that would be of any value to the native side.

Chairman: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Chairman: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Chairman: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Chairman: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

Mr. Mwangi: ... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)











29<sup>th</sup> April, 1931.

Chief Koinange Mbu, Mr. JAMES  
MUYA and Mr. KENNETH APINDI.

(Continued)

but of which are the people who are  
shown. In fact it is a definite violation.

Mr. Chairman.

4420 It is said that they would not  
choose a representative who could speak  
for the whole tribe. That they would  
choose a representative for the Wabaihihi  
tribe, they would not necessarily choose  
any representative who could speak for  
the whole tribe, but they would choose  
a representative for the Wabaihihi tribe  
and a representative for the other  
tribes of the district. (Interpreter)

Mr. Wabaihihi explains that representing the  
tribe is not a matter of the tribe, but  
the person who is appointed to be the  
representative is not a representative of  
the tribe, but a representative of the  
person who is appointed to be the  
representative. (Interpreter)

4421 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4422 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4423 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4424 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4425 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4426 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4427 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

Native Council, but when the money in  
the funds of the Local Native Council is  
exhausted, there are times when the  
money has to be kept up, and then it is  
done by unpaid labour.

Mr. Chairman.

4428 When Chief Koinange think that  
that is right, or does he think that it  
should be paid for by the Local Native  
Council or someone else? (Interpreter)

4429 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4430 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4431 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4432 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4433 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4434 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4435 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

4436 There are two questions that I  
want to ask you in regard to the  
tribe who live in the region of the  
tribe. (Interpreter)

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Chief KOINANGE MBU, Mr. JAMES  
MUYA and Mr. KENNETH APINDI.

(Continued)

Association, and there is also another one  
which is organised by the Catholic Mis-  
sion, which is called "Wethiamo Wa,"  
and there are also one or two minor ones.  
There are a certain number of circulated  
papers.

Lord Ditchson.

4438 Would it be right to say that  
there is somebody in almost every village  
who can read a newspaper now? (Inter-  
preter) He says that there are very few  
villages indeed in which there is not at  
least one person who can read and write.

Lord Ditchson.

4439 Then may I just ask this. Do  
these newspapers get into all the villages?  
(Interpreter) He says that they do not  
circulate into all the villages by any kind  
of means, and also, with regard to a  
great many people whom he said could  
read and write, although he said that,  
they are not sufficiently literate to be  
able to read those papers and under-  
stand them, just as he himself could not  
do so.

Lord Ditchson.

4440 Is what language are these  
papers printed? (Interpreter) One  
language was referring to them, the  
Swahili Paper and the Kikuyu Paper.  
There are also others in other tribes, I  
understand. The Kamba have some in their  
language, but I understand from Mr.  
Apindi that the Kerevandu have some.

Lord Ditchson.

4441 Are those newspapers edited and  
printed by native people? (Interpreter)  
The Swahili paper is printed and edited  
by Europeans, and I think the Kerevandu  
is responsible largely for the ad-  
ditional part of it. The one that is called  
"Mugithiano" is printed and edited  
by Indians, that is the second one that  
is mentioned, and the third one is done  
by the Italian Catholic Mission.

Chairman.

4442 I suppose that the Italian Catho-  
lic Mission people will be represented in  
the religious section, to which the in-  
terests of that particular Mission?  
(Interpreter) Yes, my Lord.

Chairman.

4443 Is the Indian one written in the  
scripture of Indian political propaganda?  
(Interpreter) It is mainly written in

the interests of the Young Kikuyu Asso-  
ciation; the Young Kikuyu Party.

Chairman.

4434. And probably it is a frank critic  
of the Government? (Interpreter) Very  
definitely so, if I may say so, on my own  
part.

Lord Cranworth.

4435. One of the witnesses, Mr. Mutua,  
has said that he would prefer to be repre-  
sented on the Legislative Council by a  
man of any native in preference to the  
white men who represent him now, Dr.  
Arthur, Mr. Maxwell, and so on. I  
should like to know whether the other  
witnesses themselves would also prefer  
to be represented by a Maasi or any other  
native in preference to those by whom  
they are represented at the present time?  
(Interpreter) Mr. Apindi says that  
they have one or two Africans who could  
do it, and would prefer that they should  
do it. They have not very many, but he  
says that one or two are available who  
could do it.

Chairman.

4436. That is not quite the question  
which was put? (Interpreter) I was  
going on to say that they would prefer  
to be represented by a Maasi or any other  
native rather than that they should be represented  
by Europeans.

Lord Cranworth.

4437. That was not quite my question.  
My question was, would they prefer to be  
represented by a Maasi or a member of  
some other tribe rather than by a  
European? (Interpreter) Yes, Mr.  
Apindi agrees with that.

Lord Cranworth.

4438. I gather that they are very much  
dissatisfied with their present representa-  
tion? (Interpreter) Yes, they say so.

Chairman.

4439. Then there is another answer  
that we ought to have to that question,  
from Chief Koinange? (Interpreter) Chief  
Koinange says that he would rather  
have a native under any conditions. If  
they could find a native who was suffi-  
ciently educated to do it, they would  
rather be represented by a native even  
if he was not from the tribe to which  
they belong than have a European.

26<sup>th</sup> April 1931.]Chief Koinange Mutu, Mr James  
Mutu and Mr. Ezekiel Apindi.

[Continued.]

which the Committee have listened to their evidence and that he hopes to remain as it were in your bosom, so that you will remember him from time to time and realise that he is looking to you for help. They hope that you will convey their greeting and their very great thanks to His Majesty the King.

Mr Mutu wishes to say that in thanking you he would desire to add that the conditions that they have found on their arrival here, and the way in which things have been done, is not what they had expected. He says that they had thought that they were coming to a place which was unsympathetic and unfriendly, and to people who were not in the least inclined to help the black man. They have found that that is not so at all, and they are thankful. He says that he has seen three of the King's sons who have visited East Africa, and has seen that when they came there they were entirely friendly to

all Africans, and now he has come here to the centre of His Majesty's Government, and he finds that here also that is the true feeling of friendship which you have got. He thanks you.

Mr Apindi says that it gives him very great joy to be received in the way in which they have been received, and he says that it will give them all very great pleasure indeed if something comes out of this meeting which will bring the Africans and the centre of the Empire closer together. He has nothing more to say except to express his very great pleasure and happiness, and to say that although the King is not here, yet they know that it is because of his grace that they are here.

[Chairman.] Then it only remains for me, on behalf of the Committee, to say thank you, Gentlemen, and to wish you good afternoon.

(The Witnesses are directed to withdraw.)

Ordered That the Committee be adjourned to Friday, the 1st May, 1931.

(10.30 a.m.)



Joint Select Committee on  
East Africa

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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That inconvenience having arisen from the publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, as laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members requiring such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.



*in C. B. ... Sec of State*

herewith a copy of the précis of the evidence which the Kenya natives will give to the Select Committee on East Africa on Tuesday 27th 1912.

The idea that the natives should be in the Council itself is not sound, if it is desired to direct their energies to the management of their own affairs through Native Councils. In any event, Mr. Maxwell's presence today, it would be absurd to expect any Kenya native to attend the Legislative Council; he would not be able to follow and take part in the proceedings.

As to consultation with the natives before laws are enacted affecting their interests, I suggest that Mr. Maxwell gives evidence on this subject. The Secretary of State might also like to raise this point in advance and ask how far this is now effected and how such consultation might be arranged and whether Mr. Maxwell is of opinion that it is necessary to consult natives direct rather than rely upon Members of Council who are acquainted with native interests.

There is a great deal of translations of laws, and a good deal of correspondence - see the 12th. The matter was to be brought to the notice of Mr. Bryce on his taking up duty. See full statement in Mr. Bode's letter of 22.7.30. Copy attached from V. 25512, 30) of which paragraphs 1-5 are specially relevant. Local official opinion

Joint Select Committee on  
East Africa.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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Die Martis, 28<sup>o</sup> Aprilis, 1931.

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<i>Che: Koinange Mbu, Mr.</i>	
<i>James Mulus and Mr.</i>	
<i>Ezekiel Apud.</i>	399

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[Great inconveniences having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the use for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

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*In C. B. ... Sec of State*

(1) Herewith a copy of the précis of the evidence which the Kenya natives will give to the Joint Select Committee on East Africa on Tuesday 28th April.

(2) The idea that the natives should be in the Legislative Council is not sound, if it is desired to direct their energies to the management of their own affairs through Native Councils. In any event, as Mr. Maxwell assured me today, it would be absurd at present for any Kenya native to attend the Legislative Council; he would not be able to follow and take part in the proceedings.

*Local*

(3) As to consultation with the natives before laws are made affecting their interests, I suggest that when Mr. Maxwell gives evidence on Monday 27th April the Secretary of State might well take up this point in evidence and ask how far this is now attempted and how such consultation would be arranged, and whether Mr. Maxwell is of opinion that it is necessary to consult natives direct rather than only upon Members of Council who are specially concerned with native interests.

(4) As to Swahili translations of laws, we have had a good deal of correspondence - see L. 25512/30. The matter was to be brought to the notice of Sir J. Byrne on his taking up duty. See full statement in Mr. Lodge's Letter of 21.7.30. (copy detached from L. 25512/30) of which paragraphs 1-3 are specially relevant. Local official opinion

*in C.P. 25512/30*  
*See 5/1/30*  
*Sec of State*  
*J*  
*11K*

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*1924*

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*See Section*  
*Sec of State*  
117

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*1964*

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is against Swahili translations of the laws is very difficult to do and useless when done.

(5) The Native Policy Memorandum will, of course, be implemented. But it is not a treaty between His Majesty's Government and the native tribes of East Africa, and there can be no question of giving an undertaking that nothing in it will ever be varied by any future Government without the consent of the natives - and incidentally which natives would expect to be consulted?

As to translation of the Memorandum into Swahili I suggest that the Secretary of State might anticipate this also on 27th April by asking Mr. Maxwell exactly what has been done to bring the Memorandum to general notice in Kenya and then following up by enquiry as to the desirability and usefulness of a Swahili translation.

(Note: The instructions with the Memorandum do not indicate translation and communication to natives - see note of page 2 of Cmd. 3573).

*acknowledged*  
23.4.31

G. S.

23.4.31

*Sec of State*

*You shall see it*

*and*

*R/S*

14.4.31

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(Note: The instructions with the Memorandum do not include translation and communication to natives - see note on page 2 of Cmd. 3575).

*acclamation*  
23.4.31

*G.C.S.*  
23.4.31

*Sec of State*  
*you shall see at*  
*and*  
*RLO*  
19431

1. It is the policy of the Government to have the  
Native Council members first be appointed  
to the legislative Council of the Territory,  
and to represent their own people and their  
interests. To that they should also represent  
Native in the Council of the High Commissioner  
if that is impracticable. We do not see that  
Area Affairs will be of benefit to us as our  
State will be for some time.

2. We see that Native should sit in the Legis-  
lative Council because various matters concerning  
them are decided in the legislative Council, and  
also that Natives are paying the greater portion  
of the revenue of the Territory. We do not wish  
our representatives to be elected by the Government  
because we have not found it to be of benefit  
to us as these representatives decided Native  
matters in the legislative Council without con-  
sulting them. Natives do not know what their  
representatives speak on their behalf in the  
legislative Council, and laws are made in the  
legislative Council without their  
being consulted. Natives do not know these  
laws until they have broken them unknowingly  
and are liable for inflicting them. We see  
that laws affecting Natives passed by the legis-  
lative Council should be translated into Hawaiian  
and published to the information of the Natives.

3. We see that the Memorandum on Native  
Policy issued by the Hawaiian Government may  
be put into force and should it should be  
translated in Hawaiian and put merely in words  
to Natives be translated into Hawaiian and  
published to the information of all Natives, and  
also not be changed without their consent.

Respectfully,  
Sincerely,  
Sincerely,  
Sincerely



1. It is agreed that ... of the ...  
... to be legislative Council of ...  
... to that they ... also ...  
... in the Council of the ...  
... is impracticable ...  
... with the ... of benefit to ...  
... to be ... to help.

2. We see that ... in the ...  
... because ...  
... also that ... are ...  
... of the ... of the ...  
... to be ... by the Government  
... we have not found it to be of benefit  
... as ... decided ...  
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3. We see that the ...  
... may  
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... without their consent

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11. Royal Arcade.  
Chelsea.

S.W. 3

2

25. 4. 31

Dear Parkinson, attached is a copy  
of a letter which came into my  
office at Nairobi shortly before I left.  
You may wish to put it with the  
list of points which the Kenya  
native delegates wish to bring to  
the notice of the Secretary of State.

Yours sincerely

W. A. D. Webb

11. Royal St. Anne.  
Chelsea.

S.W. 3.

25. 4. 31.

2

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You may wish to put it with the  
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Yours sincerely

Thomas Welk.

Ref. ADM. 26/3/31

The Hon. Chief Native Commissioner,

NAIROBI

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CLOSER UNION

At the request of the Native Councils a meeting of representatives from all the Local Native Councils of Kisumu Province - Kiambu, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Kabu and Mera was held at Nyeri on 23rd March to discuss with Meinage before his departure for Europe the object of his journey and the representations he was to make on behalf of the Kisumu to the Joint Committee on Closer Union.

2. At the conclusion of the discussion the meeting submitted a written memorandum embodying the following nine points on which the Councillors stated they wished Meinage to make representations on their behalf.

3. They requested that this memorandum be sent with Meinage in the form of a letter.

4. The following is a translation of the memorandum:

1. That we be given certification or title deeds for our githams or land holdings.

2. That we be allowed to follow our old customs and until such time as we ourselves see they are hurt for instance we cannot give up our special custom of female circumcision.

3. That our exports be increased on both sides to give us room for tree planting and grazing, and also salt licks for cattle and goats.

4. That we be exempted from payment of land tax: as that our plots should be made of...

REF. AM. 26/3/1

The Hon. Chief Native Commissioner,

Nairobi

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CLOSER UNION

At the request of the Native Councils a meeting of representatives from all the Local Native Councils of Kiambu Province - Kiambu, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu and Meru was held at Nyeri on 23rd March to discuss with Keimong before his departure for Europe the object of his journey and the representations he was to make on behalf of the Nkaya to the Joint Committee on Closer Union.

2. At the conclusion of the discussion the meeting submitted a written memorandum embodying the following nine points on which the Councilors stated they wished Keimong to make representations on their behalf.

3. They requested that this memorandum be sent with Keimong in the form of a letter.

4. The following is a translation of the memorandum:

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2. That we be allowed to follow our old customs and law until such time as we ourselves see they are being for instance we cannot give up our ancient custom of female circumcision.

3. That our exports be increased on both sides to give us room for tree planting and grazing, and also salt lions for cattle and goats.

4. That we be exempted from payment of land tax; and that our lands should be liable to tax as in the past.

is the case among other tribes.

4. That the wages of the headmen should be increased
5. That we should have two or three representatives on the Legislative Council Nairobi.
6. That our facilities for education be increased and Government schools built for us.
7. We agree to Chief Kaimange's going to England as our representative and desire to send also to assist him a literate Kikuyu with knowledge of English.
8. With regard to the Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika we have no objection provided we are not removed from the control of the British Parliament of His Majesty the King.

(Sd.) E. B. HORNE

Provincial Commissioner  
Kikuyu.

RECEIVED  
23 APR 1931  
COL. OFFICE

22<sup>nd</sup> April 1931

England

117  
S.W. 5

Dear Parkinson,

I have just arrived and am posting to the Secretary of the Joint Committee the pieces of my evidence and also that of the natives. I enclose copies of both. I also enclose a statement of other matters which the natives wished to include in their pieces, but which, on my advice, they now desire to lay before the Secretary of State as they would appear to be outside the scope of the Joint Committee's terms of reference.

I hope to come and see you tomorrow.

Yours sincerely,

Stanford

cc Parkinson Esq. C.M.G., O.B.E.

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The native natives are indigenous and more land should be added thereto, because the land originally belonged to the natives. The British Government did not fight the natives and occupied the land as the result of conquest. But they made treaties with natives to protect them and care of their land and their properties. By the Government has no right to sell their land without their consent. We therefore ask that Government may buy some of the native lands and return them to natives who have not sufficient land. It is a fact that many natives are working about out a place to live in. There is also about land in this place, such land should be returned to natives. Some land was sold to Europeans while natives were still residing on it. These native residents are now called "squatters" and must work for present European owners otherwise they would be driven away from their own land. Some land which is held by the Government and not sold to settlers like this place, natives grazing on it are charged fees (1/20 cents per head of cattle per year). We do not think that it is right for the Government to charge grazing fees for the use of such land by natives for grazing purposes as it belongs to them. We ask that such land should be returned to natives because it is their property.

Chief Haka states that in Haka District about 1000-1500 acres of land called "Haka" was given by the Government and that the natives, the Government



113  
The native reserves are insufficient and more land should be added thereto, because the land originally belonged to the natives. The British Government did not fight the natives and occupied the land as the result of conquest. But they made treaties with natives to protect them and take care of them and their property - the Government had no right to sell their land without their consent. - We therefore ask that Government may buy some of the European farms and return them to natives who have not sufficient land. It is a fact that many natives are roaming about without a place to live in. There is also vacant land like White Plains, such land should be reserved to natives. Some land was sold to Europeans while natives were still residing on it. These native residents are now called "squatters" and must work for present European owners otherwise they would be driven away from their own land. Some land which is held by the Government and not sold to settlers like White Plains, natives grazing on the same are charged fees (1/10 cents per head of cattle per year). We do not think that it is right for the Government to charge grazing fees for the use of such land by natives for grazing purposes as it belongs to them. - We ask that vacant land should be returned to natives because it is their property.

(2) The native reserves are insufficient and more land should be added thereto, because the land originally belonged to the natives. The British Government did not fight the natives and occupied the land as the result of conquest. But they made treaties with natives to protect them and take care of them and their property - the Government had no right to sell their land without their consent. - We therefore ask that Government may buy some of the European farms and return them to natives who have not sufficient land. It is a fact that many natives are roaming about without a place to live in. There is also vacant land like White Plains, such land should be reserved to natives. Some land was sold to Europeans while natives were still residing on it. These native residents are now called "squatters" and must work for present European owners otherwise they would be driven away from their own land. Some land which is held by the Government and not sold to settlers like White Plains, natives grazing on the same are charged fees (1/10 cents per head of cattle per year). We do not think that it is right for the Government to charge grazing fees for the use of such land by natives for grazing purposes as it belongs to them. - We ask that vacant land should be returned to natives because it is their property.

Chief Mankwa states that in 1860s Mankwa chief Mankwa 1913-14 vacant land called "White Plains" was taken by the Government and sold to Europeans. The Government

(1)

Junior secondary schools may be established in such Provinces  
Alliance High School should be raised to the status of a  
College of the Kenya Colony. These schools should be opened  
for boys and girls. We ask that schools which do not  
belong to the Government should be assisted with funds by  
the Government (such as Mission schools).

(2)

The native reserves are insufficient and more land should  
be added thereto, because the land originally belonged to  
the natives. The British Government did not fight the  
natives and occupied the land as the result of conquest.  
But they made treaties with natives to protect them and take  
care of them and their properties. By the Government had  
no right to sell their land without their consent. We  
therefore ask that Government may buy some of the European  
farms and restore them to natives who have not sufficient  
land. It is a fact that many natives are roaming about with-  
out a place to live in. There is also vacant land like  
Yatta Plains, such land should be restored to natives.  
Some land was sold to Europeans while natives were still  
residing on it. These native residents are now called  
"squatters" and must work for present European owners  
otherwise they would be driven away from their own lands.  
Some land which is held by the Government and not sold  
to settlers like Yatta Plains, natives grazing cattle on it  
are charged fees (1/30 cents per head of cattle per annum).  
We do not think that it is right for the Government to  
charge grazing fees for the use of such land by natives  
for grazing purposes as it belongs to them. We ask that  
Forest land should be returned to natives because it is  
their property.

Chief Kinage states that in Elgeyo District about 1911,  
1912-14 native land called "Githaka" was taken by the  
Government and sold to Europeans. The Government

Government promised the natives that it would compensate them - Rs.50,550.- for the land. But they have still not yet been paid. If they are not paid we ask the Government to return the land to them, as the Government has not fulfilled its promise. It sold this land without consulting them.

The land of natives of Kabete (of Nyugu clan) and the land of Waruiru clan and Njumu clan were taken from them by the Government and sold to Europeans without leaving them any land for their use. These natives made repeated complaints to the Government about it, but they were told to keep quiet. These natives are now being ejected from their land.

(3) We ask that we should not be prohibited to plant economic plants such as coffee etc.

(4) We ask that the Registration Certificate should be abolished as it is the cause of natives being imprisoned and fined for infringing its regulations. The registration certificate confers no benefit of any sort to natives nor did they ask for it. We consider it to be a token of slavery. It entails a great hardship on the natives - if a native loses his ticket or forgets it at his hut, he is arrested and punished for it. No native can travel to the Government station within his own area without a ticket, if he has not got it he is punished. We feel that the registration of natives has been made for the purpose of maintaining assisting settlers.

5. In regard to native taxation we ask that only native males should be taxed because it is difficult for females to find money with which to pay their tax. We therefore ask that females should not be taxed. Some women are old and some are poor and it is a great hardship for them to pay the tax.

MACHAKOS

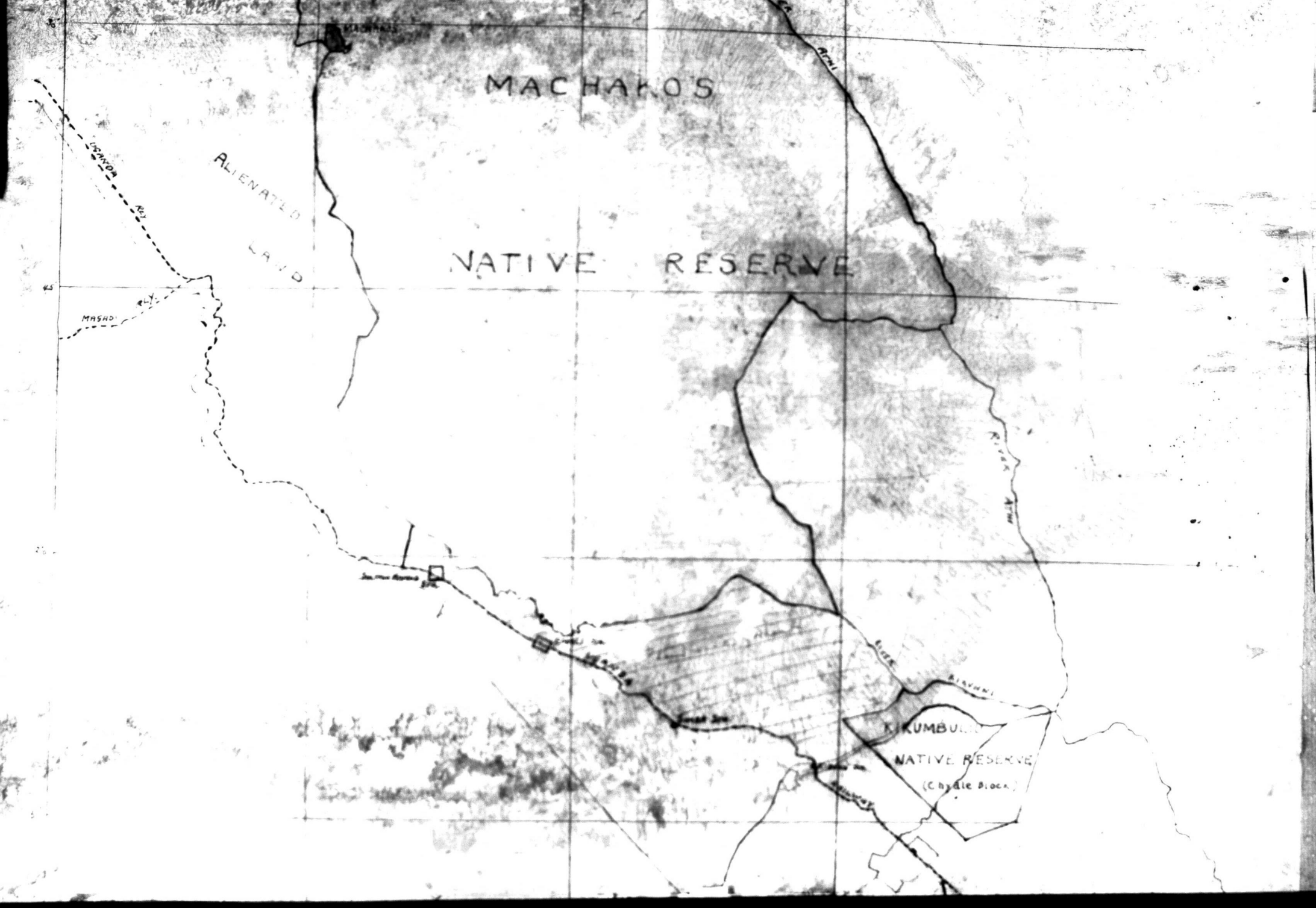
ALIENATED  
LAND

NATIVE RESERVE

USAND

MASHO

KIRUMBUR  
NATIVE RESERVE  
(Chyale Block)



MACHAKOS

NATIVE RESERVE

ALIENATED  
LAND

KIKUMBU

NATIVE RESERVE

(Chale P.O.)

