

XF-4166

11 MAY 1926

KENYA

CO533/358

XF-4166

11 MAY 1926

GOVT'S DEPT
OF ORIENTAL TR

366

Date
13th April 1926.

MASAI ENQUIRY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

CLOSED
UNTIL

~~SECRET~~

Previous paper	(Minutes within)	
<i>[Handwritten]</i>	Mr. Pliber.	12/6
Subsequent paper	Mr. Brady for	2/2
X 1010 5/1	Sec of K. C. C.	
X 5570 1/1	Mr. Bottomley	7/7
see for 6576 1/1	K.S.A.	
(Water)	Mr. Anderson	50/12/
X (P.O.)		
P.O.		
Mr. Wilson		
Mr. Stanley		
Mr. Stanley		
Mr. Stanley		
Mr. Stanley		
Mr. Stanley		

NOT TO BE TURNED INSIDE OUT.

Trs six copies of the report together with copies of letters from Lord Delamere and Capt. Coney.

Three copies to be sent

Received. M.M. Wood.

R4 No
EUC 44-00
M
107

With regard to Mr. Johnson's supplementary question of H. of C. 2833, our language in the replies on 1289 and 2833 turns out to have been not actually incorrect. The causes of the past disturbances were examined, as a step to the consideration of the prevention of future disturbances, but not the events connected with the past disturbances.

For prevention, the main lines are laid down in recommendation I. (paragraph 10 of the Report), that is, give the young men something to occupy their minds. In this we can be sure of the good will of the Elders, and Captain Brereton's school at Narok - already a success - will have a steadily increasing usefulness in ^{inspiring emulation} ~~raising education~~.

As regards the general points:

II. We and the Masai want more traders but not the casual hawker nor the trespassing stock owner. Strict control without entire exclusion seems sound.

III. This is all right on the veterinary side but Mr. Horne's demand for water seems to have been overlooked. Many ~~dams~~ were built after the new Southern Reserve was opened, and from what I have heard it is ^{then} a question whether more ~~dams~~ ^{dams} are needed ^{but} rather ^{than} more care on the part of the Masai in preventing the existing ones being broken. Probably both are required - we should certainly raise the point in replying.

IV. In 1904 the agreement relating to the Masai

the old Northern and Southern Reserves, secured to them also Mount Kinangop (on the Northern side of the Uganda railway) for their circumcision ceremonies. In 1906 it was laid down by administrative order that there should be an ^{road} improvement in communication for cattle and men between the two Reserves. The 1911 agreement, abolishing the old Northern Reserve, preserved for the tribe their rights to Mount Kinangop under the 1904 agreement, but there is no road of access to it, the cattle could not be allowed to cross European farms, and the Masai will not go without cattle.

There is an alternative place of circumcision in the Southern Reserve, but, in view of the solemn reservation of the place on two occasions, it is a little inadequate to say that the difficulties (of the Government's own making) in the way of allowing cattle to be taken "were pointed out" to the Chiefs.

The mischief has been done, and we must agree that the best way out is to buy Mount Kinangop from the Masai on suitable terms.

V. The boundary difficulties will be settled as part of the general arrangements now in progress for delimiting all native reserves.

We are, of course, not at the end of this matter, and it seems a little unfortunate that, as Lord Delamere had resigned from the Committee, the report was sent to him for signature. It was asking for trouble and was a direct invitation to Captain Coney to take a similar line in refusing to sign the report. The matter of Colonel Bell's evidence has been dealt with on his file on which

the

FILE 616 EA

the Governor was told that instead of reprimanding Colonel Bell it would have been politic merely to notify the Committee that his statements were without ^{particular} foundation. On the other point, the alleged influencing of native evidence, ^{see Mr. North's statement in Council & the Press Committee filed in Bell's file on which to express an opinion.} we have no material

The last enclosure in the report shows a curious misapprehension ^{on} about Major Deherty's part. The proposals which he attributes to Mr. X. were actually contained in the scheme prepared by Mr. Montgomery, then the Veterinary Adviser, who was on leave, and referred out to East Africa ^{before reference} for application to Mr. X. (Mr. H.F.D. Houlder). When Mr. X. ultimately saw them, he would have nothing to do with them. We are at the moment waiting to hear whether another map, Mr. Kennedy, who has been examining the question on the spot, is more attracted by the possibilities of a cattle industry in Kenya.

We are committed to placing a copy of this report in the Library of the House of Commons, and, although it is possible that some misapprehension may arise as to the exact position, I do not think that we should affix to the copy sent an explanatory Colonial Office note.

In addition, we should acknowledge the receipt of the despatch under report, make enquiry, as I have suggested, as to what is being done on Mr. Horne's recommendation as to water, and say that the Secretary of State will await the receipt of a further communication from the Governor showing what action it is proposed to take in regard to the recommendations of the Committee.

9.5.25

is commonly the case in Kenje affairs, there has been an almost tendency to neglect matters of very little importance.

? as proposed - C.S.
19.5.26

Proceed as proposed by S. Pattenley

21.5.26 S.P. at once

In Amery's favor to see.

2 To Gov 486 cons S.P. 27 MAY 1926

3 W.S.G. 1.6.26 30 June, 1926

30. Amery - To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he has yet received the full Report of the Masai Inquiry Committee; and if this Report will be laid before the House. Monday 26 July 1926

OFFICIAL REPORT W.S.G.
2 July 1926 4/7/26

MASAI INQUIRY (REPORT)
(Lieut. Commander KENWORTHY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has yet received the full Report of the Masai Inquiry Committee; and if this Report will be laid before the House.)
Mr. AMERY: A copy of the Report was sent to the Library of the House on the 3rd of June.

S.P. 1.7.26
Pattenley
77.24 - J.E.K.

See my letter 2nd inst about this.
Asks for ref. para 3 of No 2 that is the present position. Ask also a further course work before.

J.W. Allen

28/12

at once

Hand to Gov Hya 4 cons S.P. 28 JAN 1927

Downing Street.

3 January, 1927.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 3 of my despatch No. 488 of the 27th of May, 1926, I have the honour to request that I may be informed of the present position regarding the report of the Mackay Enquiry Committee, and to advise when I may expect to receive a further communication from you as to the action to be taken in regard to the recommendations of the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

GOVERNOR,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

SIR R. W. M. GILES, K.C.V.O., G.M.C., D.S.O.

- Mr. Leach. 30/12
- Mr. B. J. Harding.
- Sir G. Strachey.
- Sir J. Shackburgh.
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Sir G. Davis.
- Sir S. Wilson.
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore.
- Mr. Amery.

Ind. Ans'd 10/15/27

6
4
Sw.
XF 4166
26 Kenya

= 3 JAN 1927

With reference
I have etc. to refer

DRAFT.

Kenya

no: 4

Sec. Gugg

to para. 3 of my despatch to

2
486, of the 29th. of May, 1926,
I have etc. to request that I may be
formed of the present position
regarding the Report of

the Masai Enquiry
Committee, and to

enquire ~~to~~ the

~~matter now stands~~

and when I may
expect to receive a
further communication.

from you as to the action

which

which it is proposed to
be taken
into regard to the
recommendations of the
Committee.

I have etc.

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

X 7. 4166 Days

7

Mr. Biddouley

Mr.

Mr. E. J. Harding.

Mr. Sturges 17

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Glynne.

Sir C. Davis.

X Sir S. Wilson. 1. 7. 26

V Mr. Ormsby-Gore 1. 2. 26

Earl of Clarendon.

X Mr. Amery for Amery

DRAFT. 1. 7. 26

L. S. Amery
written, 5/7/26.

A copy of the Report was
sent to the Library of the House on
the 3rd of June.

3. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, — To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he has yet received the full Report of the Massai inquiry committee; and if this Report will be laid before The House.

WRITTEN REPLY

A copy of the Report was sent to the Library of the House on the 3rd of June.

DOMINGO S. TRENT.

1186
26 May, 1926.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 306 of the 13th of April, transmitting copies of the Report of the Masai Inquiry Committee.

2. I shall be glad to learn what action is being taken with regard to Mr. Alton's remarks recorded on page 3 of the report as to the need of the Masai for water.

3. I will await the receipt of a further communication from you showing what action it is proposed to take in regard to the recommendations of the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

GOVERNOR

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

AIR V. F. A. BRICE, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

etc.,

etc.,

etc.

Mr. Jewell 26.5.26.

Mr. Allen 26/5

Mr. Bottley 26/5

Mr. R. ...

Mr. Strachan

Sir J. Shackleton

Sir G. Grindle

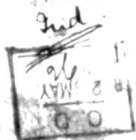
Sir C. ...

Sir S. Watson

Mr. Oswald Gore

Earl of Charnwood

Mr. Amery



Handwritten notes:
Hand
26/5
26/5

Downing Street,

27 May, 1926.

Sir,

I have etc., to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No.366 of the 13th of April transmitting copies of the Report of the Masai Enquiry Committee.

DRAFT.

KENYA

No. 1486

Gov. GRIFP.

2. I shall be glad to learn

what action ^{has been} taken with regard

to Mr. Horne's ^{Memos recorded in page 34 of the} recommendation as to water. Report as to the need of the Masai for water.

3. I will await the receipt of

a further communication from you showing

what

Further action
14 copy of report to be placed in Library & M.C.
3 to Messrs Gore &

what action it is proposed to take
in regard to the recommendations of
the Committee.

I have, etc..

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

KENYA

No 366



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

XF: 4166

11 MAY 1926

13^d- April 1926.

Sir,

With reference to your telegram of the 5th April, and my reply No. 115 of the 9th April, I have the honour to transmit six copies of the Report of the Masai Enquiry Committee.

2. I annex letters which have been received in this connection from Lord Delamere and Captain Coney, Members for the Rift Valley and the Plateau North constituencies, and original members of the Committee. Lord Delamere and Captain Coney disagreed with the report upon certain points and, as indicated in my telegram, the Governor stated his willingness to take no action in regard to the adoption of the Report until the comments of these members had been received. Both have left the country without further communication upon the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. A. W. [Signature]
GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. C. M. S. AMERY, P. C. M. P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

Y of C. 1926
Sp. 342

21 MAY 1926

Answered

12A
C O P Y.

LORESHO,
KABETE,
KENYA COLONY.

January 23rd 1926.

Sir,

Masai Enquiry Committee.

I was under the impression that I had resigned from the Committee because I objected to the methods which were adopted with regard to the native witnesses and to Colonel Bell.

As the Government upheld in Legislative Council the principle that no one in the Government Service could give truthful evidence to a Committee or Commission if it was antagonistic to the views of the Head of his Department or of Government, and took no steps to prevent native witnesses being brow beaten into giving evidence in keeping with the opinion of individuals in the Government Service, I am afraid that I cannot withdraw my resignation from the Committee.

It is evidently quite useless to hold Committees or Commissions unless witnesses are in a position to speak freely, and in my opinion it is a scandalous suggestion that witnesses' opinions given in good faith should in any way be influenced by the opinion of the Chief Native Commissioner or anyone else.

As my resignation from the Committee cannot be withdrawn in view of Government's official recognition in Council that Truth is subordinate to the opinions of the Head of a Department, I am not in a position to sign a report of a Committee of which I am not a Member.

I shall be obliged if this letter giving my reasons for not signing the report is submitted to His Excellency the Governor to be forwarded to the Secretary

2.

of State for the Colonies.

I am Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Sgd.) DELAMERE.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat,
Nairobi.

13
C O P Y.

Nairobi,

March 8th 1926.

Honourable Colonial Secretary
Nairobi.

Sir,

Masai Enquiry Committee.

I regret that I am unable to sign the report of this Committee. As far as I know the Committee have never been called together to consider any Report. I regret I was not present in the Legislative Council - being absent with the K.A.R. in Jubaland - when Lord Delamere raised the question of the methods adopted by Government with regard to the Native witnesses and Colonel Bell who gave evidence before the Committee. Had I been present I would have supported and added to what he stated.

I consider that Colonel Bell gave his evidence in perfect good faith, that his evidence was truthful and that his position as a witness entitled him to speak freely.

I consider it is a scandalous suggestion for the Chief Native Commissioner to say that Colonel Bell's evidence was 'prompted by pure malice, and a desire to cast reflections upon the character and official reputation of Mr. Horne, his superior Officer'.

For these reasons I am unable to sign the Report, and I request that my reasons be placed before His Excellency the Governor and be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. E. CONEY.



Colony and Protectorate of Kenya

Masai Enquiry Committee
REPORT

FEBRUARY 1970

Printed by "The East African Standard," Ltd. Nairobi.

Masai Enquiry Committee Report.

Your Excellency,

The Select Committee of Legislative Council appointed by His Excellency the late Sir R. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following report on the conditions in the Masai Reserve and the steps which should be taken to prevent any recurrence of the disturbance which took place in 1922.

2. The Committee was composed as follows:—

- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Chief Native Commissioner.
- The Attorney General.
- The Commissioner of Lands.
- The Senior Commissioner for Kikuyu.
- The Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere.
- The late Hon. R. B. Cole.
- The Hon. Captain J. E. Coney.
- The late Hon. Sir Northrup MacMillan, K.B.
- The Hon. Dr. J. W. Arthur, O.B.E.

We wish to express our very deep sorrow at the great loss which Kenya in general and the Committee in particular sustained in the death of two of its members, the late Hon. Sir Northrup MacMillan and the late Hon. R. Berkeley Cole.

Lord Delamere resigned his seat on the Committee in the course of its proceedings.

The Committee was appointed on the 24th May, 1924, but difficulty was found in arranging a meeting in the Masai Reserve where it was considered essential that the first meeting should be held. Various postponements were necessary owing to members not being able to be present from various causes and it was decided to defer any action until after the visit of the East Africa Commission in view of the fact that a number of the members on the Masai Committee would not have been able to be present at that time. It was not until December 6th that it was found possible to hold a meeting at Narok.

etc. gave evidence before the Committee:—

- Mr. E. B. Horne, Senior Commissioner, Masai Province.
- Lt.-Col. F. W. Bell, V.C., District Commissioner, Ngong.
- Masikonde, Chief of the Purko Masai.

Ol Legaishu, Head of the Luikipiak Masai.
Lengononi, Tribal Retainer.
Segri Ole Lenana, Late Eabon.
Rasifi, Chief of the Kekomyuki Masai.
Ngarwa (Lenana's brother).
Kokani, Head of the Muran of the Kaputtai Plain.

Largely attended Barazas were held after the meetings at Narok and Ngong at which the Masai present were invited to put any questions to or lay any complaints before the Committee.

4. The Committee was faced at the outset with a difficulty in regard to the terms of reference. At the first meeting at Narok it was pointed out to the Committee that Government had definitely assured the Masai that it was not proposed to take any further action in regard to past disturbances, that the past was closed and that Government had accepted the assurance of the Masai Elders that the release on July 6th of 143 Masai Muran would not be the cause of further disturbances. The Chairman emphasized that if an idea that Government were about to take further action on account of past disturbances was current in the minds of Masai a period of unrest would certainly ensue. It was the Committee was informed the intention of Government neither to hold an inquiry nor to institute a fresh inquiry on the events of the past but only to obtain advice of the Committee as to the steps which should be taken to prevent any recurrence of disorder.

The hope was therefore expressed that the Committee would fully study on the spot present conditions amongst the Masai as far as these could be determined while it would also be its duty to examine carefully the Elders of the tribe to ascertain whether there were any grievances real or imaginary at the present time and what likelihood there was of any trouble being caused by any action of the tribe.

The Chairman added that it would of course not be possible to rule out all reference to the past but it should be made perfectly clear that the intention was to elicit useful information for future guidance and not to intimidate or intimidate witnesses.

These views expressed from the Chair were generally endorsed by the Committee Members and the enquiry has therefore been conducted with a view to ascertaining:

- (a) the causes and circumstances of the disturbances and the steps which should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such disturbances;
- (b) the conditions at present obtaining in the Masai Reserve and how far these may be accepted or improved.

5. The evidence up to now given before the Committee enables a report upon (a) to be framed on the lines above stated.

Under (b) the following matters came to the Committee's notice:

- (i) Closing of the Masai Reserve under the Outlying Districts Ordinance 1902.
- (ii) Transport and Quarantine arrangements.
- (iii) The Masai D'Emato Ceremony Reserve on the Kinangop Plateau.
- (iv) Masai claims to land at present occupied by Akikuyu.

6. We propose to deal with these points separately in the light of the evidence which has been put before us.

In regard to (a) the following is a précis of the evidence:

MEETING OF DECEMBER 6TH AT NAROK

Chief Mashonda, lately one of the Regents—presently a Government Headman, said first in his opinion all troubles of the past were regarded ended ~~and~~ that those of two years ago were the work of the young men. He and the other chiefs would undertake to keep a careful watch on the young men and they trusted that Government would also do so. The Il Kitop Section of the Purko Masai realised that they had made a bad mistake and would give no more trouble in the future.

With regard to the Masai Reserve being a closed district he did not express a definite opinion. The Masai liked the present system because it prevented traders wandering about with cattle and cheating them.

Lengononi, Tribal Retainer, stated that the Masai had no more strength and would give no more trouble. Recently all had gone well. If any of the Muran gave further trouble the others would help to suppress it.

Mr. E. E. Horne, Senior Commissioner, Masai Province, said in evidence that he had been in charge of the Province since May 1923. The trouble in 1918 arose from an attempt to enlist Masai for the King's African Rifles and that in 1922 through attempts being made to make the Muran take the status of elders prior to the war. The troubles were not in the nature of a protest generally against Government. The elders had in his opinion still very great influence with the young men. The principal needs of the Masai were water and outlets for their cattle, their markets and roads. Muran had now ceased to congregate in large "manyattas" (cattle enclosures) and were living in twos and threes, with their parents. Relations between young and old were good. The present generation of Muran had settled down with the elders but it was possible the next (1925) batch would again rebel and form Muiyatta. It was essential that the elders should co-operate with Government to prevent this.

There had been change of policy since he came and he thought the present policy had been in force since 1918, he had carried on his predecessor's (Mr. Hemsted's) policy.

In reply to a question by a member of the Committee he thought that if the next batch of Muran were induced to work together with the effect of the School and transport work and encouragement of the rice industry the chances of further trouble would be much reduced. He was trying to encourage circumcision ceremonies in small groups instead of in large batches. He thought that every attempt should be made to broaden the minds of the Masai as a means of minimising the risk of more trouble.

Chief Masikonde added that if there were no more Muran, there would be no further trouble. At present the Muran villages had been reduced to 2 in number (of 10 huts each).

He could not give an opinion as to whether Government could have prevented the last trouble and discussed at some length upon ways and means of preventing further trouble when the next ceremonies took place emphasising the necessity of doing away with the Muran system and advocating that each father should give his son work to do. If the son refused he should be taken before Government. He did not favour recruitment for the King's African Rifles. He thought it would be a good thing if young men were induced to settle down to married life as soon as circumcised.

Ol Legalishu, Lately one of the Regents and presently Head of the Lalkiplak Masai, said that if Muran lived in Manyattas they would not listen to their Chiefs' orders and he recommended that their fathers should keep them with them; he thought that they would do this if they were firm.

If the Muran lived together they could take counsel together but living with their parents they were scattered over a large area and could not make trouble.

It will be some time before the next batch are circumcised. When this takes place they should be got together and taught to assist Government. When the next ceremony is due all the older Masai will consult together as to what steps should be taken to prevent trouble.

He favoured keeping the Reserve a closed district and trading only taking place at special centres.

MEETING AT NGONG ON DECEMBER 20TH.

Lt. Col. F. W. Bell, V.O. District Commissioner, Ngong's evidence was to the effect that conditions in the Masai Reserve had been peaceful during the 1 year and 9 months he had been at Ngong principally he thought owing to the fact that there had been no Muran. He did not think any trouble would occur in the future if the policy of suppressing the Muran migration and organisation was pursued. He emphasised the need for the proper supervision of

the youths as they became Muran and for the Manyatta system being done away with. He was of opinion that the last trouble had been caused by the delay in disbarring the junior Muran. He was not in favour of the Reserve remaining a closed district.

He thought that a technical expert was necessary to advise on and supervise the expenditure of trust fund money.

Seggi Ole Lenana, late Lalibor, stated that he was of opinion that the Masai had now no grievances. The last batch of Muran had settled down; he was in favour of the Muran adopting the status of Elders early as he thought this the best way of avoiding future trouble.

He recommended that trade should be confined to certain centres and the district should be a closed one. He had not noticed any change in prices as a result of closing the Reserve.

Ngaroya, (brother of Lenana) said that trouble had always originated from the Muran but if the Muran take the status of Elders early there will be no more trouble.

7. On the evidence before us we are satisfied that the trouble in 1922 arose out of the Muran organization and the endeavour of the Administration to carry out a policy which intended the elimination of this institution with the consequent abolition of the cattle Manyattas. This system and its effect under modern conditions upon the discipline, organization and morale of the tribe may shortly be described as follows:

"On attaining the status of Muran, i.e. after circumcision, the young men were grouped into communities called 'sirit'. The system was originally for the purpose of organising fighting bodies and the occupations of the Muran were war and raiding and the killing of beasts of prey. When not engaged in these pursuits they lived a life of idleness in their villages, 'Manyatta', the chief features of which were the promiscuous sexual intercourse with harems of girls and the killing of meat which was eaten in special places in the bush named 'Il-pull'."

With the advent of Law and Order the warlike pursuits of the Muran were checked, and on the disappearance of the necessity for a Warrior class there remained to the Masai only a life of idleness and immorality in the Manyatta.

The old instinct for fighting and raiding though curbed, has not become extinct and the Manyatta system is without doubt the cause of such outbreaks as the disturbances upon which we are reporting.

In the words of Sir Charles Elliot, the habits of the Masai Muran are apt to become 'brutish, bloody and immoral'.

8. Under the recent and present policy of administering the Masai attempts are being made to abolish the system and the steps taken to that end have been as under—

(a) Encouraging the Muran to adopt the status of Elders earlier and to marry and settle down immediately after circumcision and the promulgation of orders prohibiting the establishment of Manyattas under Section 7 (e) of the Native Authority Ordinance, 1912:

(b) Encouragement to go out to work:

(c) Education and the encouragement of the Ghee industry and transport work:

(d) Prohibition of the wearing of pig-tails which is the distinguishing insignia of the Muran and the carrying of white spear.

The main aim of the policy was to induce those unemployed warriors to settle down to married life in their Reserves unless they chose to leave their areas for purposes of employment.

9. We consider that this was and is the best policy to pursue in the interests both of the Masai and the Colony and there is no evidence that the Officers whose efforts to carry it out met with armed resistance were in any way falling short of or exceeding their duty.

10. In order to prevent a recurrence of similar unrest, we recommend that the following policies be followed by Government.

- (i). The continued suppression of the Muran and Manyatta systems, the closer control of the young men by their parents, and the encouragement of the young men to settle down early to married life. The cooperation of the Chiefs and Elders with the Government is essential for this.
- (ii). The inducement to the young men to go to work and the encouragement of education, improvement of transport facilities and the ghee industry.
- (iii). Every attempt to be made to broaden the outlook of the Masai; and
- (iv). The holding of circumcision ceremonies in small batches rather than in large companies of old.

From the evidence before us it appears that the disorders in 1922 might well be described as an "epidemic" rather than an "outbreak", due to an excess of animal spirits on the part of youths; if had, in our opinion, no true political significance, it was easily dealt with and had neither the approval nor the support of the older men.

Nevertheless it was necessary to take immediate and firm action in order to prevent matters getting out of hand and leading to a general contempt of authority on the part of the Muran.

Closed District:

11. Turning now to Paragraphs 4 (b) and 5 herein, viz. the improvement of existing conditions in the Reserve, and taking first the points there noted, we find that the consensus of evidence is in favour of the closing of the Reserve. Chief Masikonde said that the Masai liked the limitation of entry of traders because it prevented them wandering about the Reserve and cheating the Masai though they were glad of opportunities to sell their stock at tax time. Ole Legallakar definitely favoured the closing of the Reserve and the limiting of trading to special centres. Colonel Bell was not in favour of the Reserve being closed. Serigi Ole Lohana favoured the closing of the Reserve.

The national opinion was that though prices were high they had not gone up as much as at the closing of the Reserve.

Our recommendation on this point is that, although the Closed District policy is one to be eschewed save where strong positive reasons exist for its introduction, the Masai Reserve remain for the time being a closed district under the Existing District Ordinance, not with a view to excluding all traders but in order that itinerant traders especially those dealing in stock may be controlled in the interests of the Masai. Permits should only be given to those whose presence and activities would in the opinion of the Administrative Officers be beneficial to the Masai. A policy of exclusion to this extent is, we consider, justifiable as a necessary means of ridding the reserve of undesirable aliens and their stock which is consuming grazing requisite by the Masai for their flocks and herds.

Transport and Quarantine

With regard to (ii) the only mention of these subjects in the evidence is by Mr. Horne. The principal needs of the Masai were water and outlets for their cattle - both markets and roads.

The Chief Veterinary Officer has at our request submitted the annexed memorandum which indicates the state of the Masai Stock Trade.

It is worthy to note that in the opinion of the Chief Veterinary Officer there is an indication that the Masai are beginning to understand the value of measures preventive of disease.

12. We recommend that every effort be made to provide an outlet for Masai stock provided that the Chief Veterinary Officer can take the necessary precautions against such outlet causing the spread of disease.

Kinangop Reserve.

With regard to (ii), the question of the D'Emoto Ceremony Reserve on the Kinangop was touched upon by Chief Masikaude, by Rasiti and Seggi Ole Lenana and it was promised that the matter would be investigated. The difficulties in the way of allowing cattle to be taken to the Kinangop were pointed out.

IV. We recommend that in view of the Veterinary difficulties in the way of allowing the Masai to use the area reserved on the Kinangop for their ceremonies Government should purchase this land from the Masai, if the latter will agree to a reasonable price.

This line of action should be pursued unless an excessive financial loss is likely to be sustained by Government.

Claims to land.

With reference to (iv), this question was mentioned:-

(i) By Chief Masikaude, who wished to know whether the boundary between Mbagathi and Mas Narok had been fixed.

(ii) By Ole Langepeda who asked that a Spring called Thaju on the Kikuyu Escarpment might be included in the Masai instead of the Kikuyu Reserve.

(iii) By Rasiti who complained that the Akikuyu had encroached beyond the Kekonyuke-Kikuyu Boundary between Kijabe and Kikuyu stations and asked if anything could be done to bring water from a Spring (Ndoroni) on the Escarpment to the Kedong Valley.

V. We consider that Government should in the near future survey and demarcate the Masai Boundaries and that any complaints should be then adjudicated.

12. The effect of the recent years of peaceful policy accompanied by an evident effort on the part of Government to remove the Masai's grievances and to improve his circumstances has, in our opinion, been of real value to the Tribe.

The Narok School, the encouragement of ghee making and the attempts made to increase the watering facilities have all contributed to this end. It is our hope and belief that the example of neighbouring Tribes progressing under Native Councils will further stimulate this people.

There is an abundance of intelligence in the Masai and his strong character founded upon racial tradition and fortified by pride and courage and coupled with a strong inclination towards loyalty and honesty make him not merely a subject worthy of every effort being made to the amelioration of his conditions but also one of optimism for the future.

It is our conviction that recently he has made a great stride towards civilization and that there is only needed patient and firm administration to set him securely on that path.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
(on behalf of the Committee)
(Sd.) E. B. DENHAM.

Nairobi,
February, 1926

MEMO BY ACTING CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER, 27/7/25.

Restrictions on Stock Movement Affecting the Livestock of the Masai Reserve.

1. CATTLE (a) Movement from the Reserve of Stock for Slaughter.

There is a demand in Nairobi for slaughter stock from the Masai Reserve.

The Veterinary Service controls this movement which approximates 1,000 head of slaughter cattle per month.

(b) Movement from the Reserve of Stock for transport purposes.

A demand for Masai oxen for transport and ploughing was put to me some time ago, and I arranged for the movement via Sotik and Kericho. Such cattle are required in the East Coast Fever areas. Owing to the susceptibility of the first batch to East Coast Fever it is unlikely that further purchases will be made.

(c) To and fro movement of Transport cattle from the Masai Reserve.
This is arranged for by using inoculated cattle.

2. DONKEYS. There is freemovement of donkeys from the Masai Reserve.

3. SHEEP & GOATS. There is free movement of sheep and goats from the Masai Reserve.

At the moment, with the staff at my disposal, there is no disability in complying with requests for movement of stock from the Masai Reserve beyond the usual inspections and inoculations necessary to avoid the spread of disease.

The present position with regard to "Supply and Demand" of Masai cattle as I know it is briefly this:—

Supply. Only male cattle are offered for sale, and in limited numbers as instanced on two occasions recently when the numbers on offer were insufficient to meet Nairobi requirements of approximately 1,000 head a month.

Demand. The only demand for Masai cattle outside the Reserve, known to me is for the Nairobi Butcher trade. This represents approximately 1,000 head a month and presents little difficulty from a Veterinary point of view.

I forward herewith a copy of memorandum I addressed to the Economic and Finance Committee some time ago on the subject of an outlet for native stock. It will appear, however, in the light of our recent experience in the Masai Reserve (the biggest potential area of supply) that conditions of supply do not at present admit of encountering any trade in dried or salted beef with Uganda.

Recently a demand for double inoculation against rinderpest was received from a section of the Masai who understand the value of it. I am arranging to comply with the request, and trust that the movement will spread as it has been done elsewhere.

The immediate result of inoculations against rinderpest in Native Reserves has been to create a trade in cattle as the native requires cash to pay inoculation fees. The ultimate effect of saving the high wastage from rinderpest should undoubtedly be large numbers of stock on the market. Until that position is attained my opinion is that supplies of cattle above the present flow will not be forthcoming without assistance from Government, or raising the price to a level that will stimulate trade.

Sd/- A. G. DOHERTY,
Ag. Chief Veterinary Officer.

Note by Ag. Chief Veterinary Officer on Telegram from Secretary of State, 28th November, 1924.

MEAT WORKS.

1. The sudden accretion of wealth amongst natives in Uganda has created a demand for meat which appears to be in excess of their available supply for the following reasons:—

(a) I have recently had a letter from the Chief Veterinary Officer, Uganda asking if Kenya can assist in providing cattle to meet anticipated requirements for natives on rail way construction.

(b) I have information from the Butchers' Association of an increasing trade in salted beef for native consumption at present representing approximately a ton per week from Nairobi by rail to Uganda.

- (c) I have recently appointed a special permit officer at Kolosa to deal with the traffic in small stock proceeding to Uganda for slaughter.
- (d) Illicit movement of cattle from Kenya to Uganda for slaughter is now forcing itself into prominence by the increased price of immune oxen in Nyanza. It now pays traders to send immune oxen from Wakamba to Kisumu for sale to transport riders.

The position with regard to the increased demand for meat for native consumption in Kenya was recently represented to me by a deputation from the Nairobi Butchers' Association who waited on me in my office to discuss the question. It appears that natives engaged on railway construction require increasing supplies of meat.

3. The above are entirely new factors affecting this question and represent demands that can be met by salted meat packed in barrels or by "Jerked beef".

4. If the Uganda demand can be met in this way it will ease the situation with regard to the supply of immune oxen which is at present giving concern to maize growers. Masai cattle are the obvious source from which to supply the Uganda demand. The risks of doing this on the hoof are great across Nyanza country on account of disease. Meat packed in barrels appears to me to offer few difficulties and I would suggest this new aspect of the situation be represented in the reply sent to the telegram under discussion.

Should anything happen to prevent a successful issue from the discussions with X I am of the opinion that there is now sufficient reason for the further consideration of this much debated question. As a state aided industry until it becomes firmly established on the lines I have indicated, it would lead itself to exploitation by local firms.

5. 25 head of cattle a day as asked for in the first instance by Mr. X represent approximately the present sales by Masai to Butchers at Mbagathi.

6. In my opinion our position, as set out above, indicates that every endeavour should be made to get Mr. X to commence operations as soon as possible.

I note he only mentions by-products in connection with 25 head of cattle a day.

7. I do not feel called upon to touch on the other aspects of the subject at this stage.

(Sd.) A. G. DOHERTY,
Ag. Chief Veterinary Officer.

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