



EAST AFR PROT

35/11

C.O.
85/1

Rec'd 30 JAN 3

Colonial
Office

1913

30 Jan.

Last previous Paper.

Govt/
2866

Masai move.

Dft tel. to fr. requesting copies of any letters from or reports by Mr Collyer as to feelings and attitude of Masai towards move.

1913 11/12/1913
1000 11/12 A.M.W.

Next subsequent Paper

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15895

C.D.
3 JAN

C.D.

86

Please make two plimsey
copies

Paraphrase cypher telegram
sent to Govt Sat. 140pm 30 Janey 1913

Confidential

Please send home, as soon as
possible, copy of any letter from
or reports by W. Gollyer, formerly
District Commr. with the Masai,
relating to their feelings and
attitude towards the Masai move-

J.W.B.
JAN 31

Colonial Office,

Boltoning Street, S.W.

Jan. 29th 1913.

Sir John Anderson,

Have we got in the Colonial Office, and have we ever seen, reports on the Masai (at the time of the original move) by A. J. Collier, a District Commissioner now deceased? I am told that these set out the dissatisfaction of the Masai very fully, that they are known to Dr. Leys, that he has told Morrison of them and that they are likely to be called for in the course of the action.

Mr Harcourt

so far as we can find Mr Collier had nothing to do with the original move in 1904. He was only appointed in 1902 & would have

from a very junior officer there.

He travelled out with Mr Read to S.E. in 1911, but said nothing to him of any Special Report on the Macau, of whom he was undoubtedly very fond, nor has any report by him ever reached us.

He was contemplating on his return a meeting with the Chiefs, and a subsequent visit with them or some of them to the Southern Reserve, but we have no record of the meeting from him nor of his visit to the Reserve.

Perhaps we had better ask for any reports by him.

M 29.1.13

I did not receive the move from Taiwan in 1904, but the move in 1950-1
which ended in 1952, see
see first in the reports.

a start for the next
year
1927-8

January 1, 1928.

Sir,

I have just returned from a 1 month's tour of the Olorogoti and Kipsing districts. I found the latter district quite well settled, but the Olorogoti country, the olive oil district, still very sparsely populated. The people here are very poor, but the terrain is good for cultivation. There will be no difficulty in getting them to settle down permanently if we can afford to do so. The increased rainfall is likely to facilitate this further increased economic development of the two districts.

I consider myself fully qualified to advise you on every occurring question in this matter. Please let me know what you propose to do with the Olorogoti and Kipsing districts. If you propose to do nothing in these areas, I would like to know, and so can advise you accordingly.

There will be no Olorogoti or Kipsing districts, recently, but there will be a new one, the Kipsing district, which will be allotted to them and will be divided into all moving.

I would like to see every part of the new districts constituted as far as possible.

With this in the neighborhood.

I sincerely suspect it is probably true that the State Department advised Mr. Seward to issue his order of immediate recall without consulting either the War or the Sec. of State and the Sec.

It is true that the Sec. of State

was charged with the duty of issuing such orders, but the Sec. of State, as I have said, was not consulted.

The whole point of the difference between the two departments is, that one of them, the War Dept., has the power of instant recall, while the other, the State Dept., does not.

The Sec. of State, I believe, has no power of instant recall, but the Sec. of War does, and he did exercise it.

It is true that the Sec. of State, in his letter to Mr. Seward, says that he has no power of instant recall, but the Sec. of War, in his letter to Mr. Seward, says that he has power of instant recall, and that he has exercised it.

He reckons that there is no reason why the Sec. of War should not be compelled to carry out their agreement to evacuate Virginia. They presumably made it

with their eyes open to the world outside,
but the white lingers through their own flesh,

that certain difficulties that unanswered at first
seem to be overcome and then again appear.

White has written his life story in Brazil,
and he has written it well.

He has written it well, but he has not offered
it to the world of criticism, or given it to such counsels

as have come to him from his friends.

He has written it well, but he has not offered

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6.

Southern Mass. I find they have been allowed to occupy any land they wish from the Quaso River to the Kisi border until there are settlers. At present time except a few out of their Reserve there is in it. With a limited knowledge of these people, I would venture to say that nine out of ten, if not more, might consider it to be in the possession that they have a right to it. One account no. 31117 in the 1st pt. of the 1st doc. of 1862 states that the Indians had this opinion. These Indians were very low down in rank & as far as I can see, were not entitled to cut up etc. nor to take the lands required & the others did not feel quite full up, but the Indians of course do. They have been told they had a right to the land & which deserve and are equal to the others. But they do not know what to do with it. This is a small amount of land & it is not likely to be worth much to them. It is not likely to be worth much to the Indians either. It is not likely to be worth much to the Indians either. It is not likely to be worth much to the Indians either.

It seems evident to me that the Indians are not going to return this land & that they will give up their claim to it. Mr. O'Neil's ultimatum will be insufficient to enable him to make any arrangement. I venture to recommend either that the Indians be allowed to retain the land or that a patrol of King's African Rifles be posted to

the Imperial Japanese Govt. we see it has. The correspondence of a military patrol would be sufficient to convince them that Government's attitude was not friendly manifested, so I do not think you would consider that our friendly action goal has been attained. To attain it, however, military patrols, I am afraid, will continue to be officious, in our opinion.

10. I attach a copy of my letter to the Govt. to be advised by the Interim M. C. Bureau of the situation.

Atc,

Very truly yours etc.,

Atsushi Nakajima,

Officer in Charge and Consul, etc.

Sir & Amherst

November 20th 1911. 95

See Sir

H. J. R.

1911/3

I have the honour to inform you that acting on your instructions, I went to Gilgil on 17th instant and met Legaliznu and some 20 elders and natives on 18th.

I explained to these people that the present position of the Masai was impossible and that I had been ordered to proceed across the Amala and show representatives of the Laikipia Masai exactly what I find they might there. I also informed these people that they could only take this trans-Amala country if they all went there.

Further they were informed that they had herisidely given their rights to Laikipia which was now Government property and that although Government had no intention of forcing them into the trans-Amala country, yet a rent as well as their other taxes would be demanded for my part of Laikipia.

Legaliznu informed me that he had just returned from the trans-Amala country and he did not think it good enough, but on further questioning it came out that he had only been four days there, and that chiefly in the Chepalungu forest. He asserted definitely that he only consented to give up Laikipia under a threat of deportation. He maintained that this threat of deportation was made by Mr. Lane or Strong, and that no one but himself, Mr. Lane and Mr. Lintula (the interpreter) were present.

It was naturally impossible to leave any notice on this latter statement, besides noting it.

The undersigned

Officer in Charge

Masai Reserve.

Pl. 1
G. A. M.

The upshot of the meeting was that Legiilishu told the four elders said no harm would come on the country if Jaso Nyire and proceed with his decision and instructions. It impressed upon them all that these men must have an open mind and must not go where with franchises or anything else the most of it.

They were informed that His Excellency had received reports that this country was better than any part of Laikipia and that the Masai were very lucky in having a chance to acquire it.

Legiilishu was informed that the men who have come to the Loita country from the vicinity of Ngong would be moved back to Ngong as soon as possible, and any further attempt to leave the Laikipia Masai would be done deliberately. It was further pointed out that as many of the Laikipia Masai were now on private land, they might at any time be moved back to Laikipia, until the present question of their moving into the Trans-Amara country had been decided.

The elders were informed in conclusion, that the present "impasse" had come about largely from their own fault; that they had always refused to be of any assistance to the progress of the country, by trading their cattle, and had insisted on sowing still and increasing their livestock in spite of repeated warnings that the Government were most disappointed in the intelligent tribes like the Masai should have been content to remain stationary and allow tribes like the Kikuyu and Kavirondo to leave them far behind in development.

I have now nothing further,

sir,

Your long obedient servant,

W. C. G.

District Commissioner.



97

(sent 4/28/1930 to 30th Jan 1930) C.O.

(Polygraph) Telegram

3511

Telegraph to Mr. Charles

Confidential

[Cabled 8/28/1930]

30 JAN 13

Please send as soon as possible
copies of my letter from or Report by
Colleges, formal ass't. given power with
Russia, as to their feelings & attitude towards
me.

Harrold

R

20265-12