

1938

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KENYA

Jomo Kenyatta.

Libellous statements made to the Workers' Educational Association

Previous

See 38382/38
" 16010/17/30
See 38224/1/38

Subsequent

1939

297 13/12

309 14/12

Mr Parkin 17/12

Mr Freston 17

Mr Dawe

89 13/1/39

Mr Parkin 14

Mr Freston 15

Mr Dawe 18

899 21/2

98

302

b.5
Nominal

K
W

To H. Dale (C.L.F. 75) 1/2

9/2/38 2

Dis. for return, cutting from the Carlisle Evening Gazette giving account of speech made by Jomo Kenyatta to the Workers' Educational Association. In view of the libellous nature of the statements made, enquires whether anything could be done in the matter.

I rang up Mr Maxwell-Hyslop in the B of E to find out about the Workers' Educational Association. It is a body to which Govt money is paid, and most of its courses — the "One-Day School" referred to in the cutting counts as a course — are vetted by the B of E. Mr Maxwell-Hyslop was not certain, however, whether this particular course had been vetted. He is in touch with the Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association, and will put him wise to the fact that the C.O. regards Kenyatta as an unsuitable person to give lectures in Govt-subsidized courses, or indeed in courses of any sort. This will no doubt be as effective a method as

any for banning Kenyatta's access
to platforms of this type in
the future.

I made it clear that if
this particular branch of the
Workers' ED Assn had been
acting independently in getting
Kenyatta to talk to them, and
that no official supervision had
been exercised, then there could
(in my view) be no question of the
Colonial Office attempting to discourage
such procedure in future: that
would be tantamount to ^{attempting to} exercising
an indirect censorship. If on
the other hand the B of E came
into the picture there was no
doubt in then knowing what we
thought of Kenyatta.

Mr Maxwell-Hyslop will ring
up if he wants any further
information about Kenyatta.

7 In. in 3 weeks for
cause of a reply to Major Dale.

Clarke White 14/12

See under
further
minutes of
M: Clarke White,
after M: Dore
had spoken to
me about
this J.P.

It is to be hoped that the Board of
Education will be discreet in what they say to
the Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association,
and even more ^{to be hoped} that he will be discreet in what he
says to the local branches of the Association.
However justified we may be in attempting to
'stymie' Kenyatta's attempts to spread his poison,
there would undoubtedly be very awkward questions
raised in Parliament if it became known that we had
taken steps to restrict his opportunities for
expressing his views.

As regards Major Dale's letter, I think we
now might reply as in draft herewith.

J.P. Pascoe
17. 12. 38.

You shall see: Kenyatta is, of course,
the mouthpiece of W. P. Hyslop's
J.P. Pascoe

Clarke White

13/1

Mr. Parkin

I must apologise for having taken
action, without consulting you, which is
thought to be unwise.

I should perhaps explain that, when
I rang up Mr Maxwell-Hyslop last week I
did not request him to take any action: it
was he who suggested that he should
mention what I had said to him to the
Secretary of the W.E.A., in order that the
latter might be able unobtrusively to control
Kenyatta's access to govt-subsidised platforms.

I saw Mr Maxwell-Hyslop this afternoon
and made it clear to him that it was
essential that ~~what~~ our telephone conversation
of last week should not form the basis
of any organised boycott of Kenyatta;
that it should not come to the ears of
the public that the Co. had concerned
itself with Kenyatta's activities; and that
what I had said to him must not be
regarded as an expression of official
opinion. All this he fully understood. He
told me he would repeat this to the
two other officials in the B of E Co whom
he had passed on what I had said,
namely the officer in whose province
Eastbourne falls & the Secretary of the
B.W.E.A.

X of which there
is no record
in the files of
the B of E

Charles White 19/1/57

2 Salisbury & Winchester Journal 16/12/38.

3. (?) West Sussex Times 11/2/38.

for a fuller instance of Kenyatta's propaganda, see 38004/1/38.

To Major Dale (No 1 and) 14/2/38

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

* See sent on separately

Kenyatta has clearly embarked on an extensive programme of meetings up and down the country, at all of which he is repeating his mischievous allegations about native policy in Kenya, but I must confess that I do not see any ~~effective~~ ^{effective} means of combatting this campaign of misrepresentation.

In an account ~~of the publicity work~~ ^{of the publicity work} which has recently been received of the publicity work now being carried out by Mr. Spence, on behalf of the East African ~~Publicity~~ ^{Publicity} ~~Intelligence~~ Organisation, particulars were given of steps taken by Mr. Spence to counter the misrepresentations which have been appearing in the British Press on such subjects as child labour and the de-stocking campaign, and it has occurred to me whether it might be worth while suggesting that the assistance of Mr. Spence's organisation should be enlisted in an effort to counter Kenyatta's fulminations. The difficulty is, however, that he is spreading his poison by word of mouth at relatively obscure meetings (organised by a perfectly reputable organisation) in quarters where counter blasts in the more important organs of the Press are not likely to have very much effect.

On the other hand, judging from our experience of the effects of Archdeacon Owen's publicity campaign, it is not likely to be long

before

before the attention of M.P.s directed by their constituents to Kenyatta's allegations. From this point of view, I am inclined to think that an attempt to organise some form of counter propaganda might

Cf. the recent letter from the Bishop of Northampton - suggest that the best procedure would be by means of Labour question - Child Labour - Mr. Gray, the

4/2/38.

See the minute of 24/1/38.

I deprecate the suggestion for counter propaganda, which is rarely effective and is usually misconstrued. As in draft. On receipt of reply, it might be possible to arrange a "friendly" P.C.

Sri L. Director.

11/2.

A.C.C. 10/2.

to Kenya Conf. Coms 24/2/39
W.C. Com 38004/1/38 Coms

C.O.

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

X Mr. A. J. Dawe. 18.2

Sir H. Moore.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permi. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

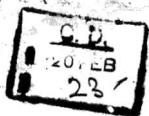
Secretary of State.

38000/38

Kenya

Arise.

11200/1929 file



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DRAFT.

Kenya
Conf.
Gov.

6 on 38000/1/38

W. ref. to the correspondence
termination with your despatch N^o 721
of the 15th Dec. 1938. I have
inform you that, according to extracts
from various provincial newspapers
which have been brought to my
attention, it appears that Jomo
Kenyatta is at present engaged
in delivering a series of lectures,
at such places as Eastbourne, Salisbury
and Hordley, on affairs in Kenya.

FURTHER ACTION.

2 - on the reports which I
have seen it is apparent that
Kenyatta's addresses are inspired
more by the desire to discredit
the Kenya administration than
by a regard for truth. Such

propaganda, from the mouth of "the first
Kikuyu to have had a full European
education", cannot fail to exercise a
mischievous impression upon audiences who
have neither the means for checking
the veracity of the statements made, nor
— assuming the right of the speaker to
make them.

3. You will, I am sure, recognize
that any attempt (even if it were legally
possible) to restrain Kenyatta from his
present campaign ~~is~~ could only
be open to misconstruction. Nor is it
within the scope or power of the Colonial
Office to organize any form of counter-
propaganda.

4. It appears likely that I may
be invited to answer a question in the H/Comm
to take effect ~~concerning~~ Kenyatta's activities.
I should be glad to know whether, in doing
so, I should be justified in
~~denying~~ his claims to speak
either with accuracy or with authority
on behalf of the people in Kenya whom
he purports to represent.

~~any such denial, I am sure
I should be justified in doing so.~~

G. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. A. J. Dawe.

Sir H. Moore.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Party U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

FURTHER ACTION.

shall accordingly be gratified if you
will inform me, at your earliest
convenience :-

(a) whether it is a fact that Kenyatta
has not been in Kenya since he
came to London in 1951

(b) whether he is still correct in
describing himself as Secretary of
the Kikuyu Central Association
(c) whether he is supported by
funds provided by that Association
or any other recognized native
organization

(d) whether his activities in England
meet with the approval of the Kikuyu
Local Native Councils

(e) whether the Kikuyu Central
Association can justly claim to be
representative of Kikuyu opinion.

6 You will appreciate that
your replies to these questions, and
any relevant information that you
may care to add, should be
so framed as to be capable of publication
in this country, if circumstances render

ALLEGED EXPLOITATION IN EAST AFRICA

"British Rule More Feared Than Italian or German"

"I AM A SLAVE," SAYS W.E.A. SPEAKER

Serious allegations against British rule in East Africa were made at the Albion Hall, Hordsham, on Saturday by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, a native of Kenya Colony.

He was speaking on "Colour Problems in Africa," at a One-Day School organised by the Workers' Educational Association, and in the course of his address he accused Britain of treating the natives of East Africa unjustly and tyrannically.

He maintained that the rule which governed his people was more feared than that of either Italy or Germany, and alleged that Hitler had copied his methods from British East Africa, where each year thousands of people were sent to concentration camps.

Mr. Kenyatta is the General Secretary of the Central Kikuyu Association and is the representative of his people in England, giving evidence before Royal Commissions on African affairs. He is the first Kikuyu to have had a full European education, has travelled widely in Europe, China and the U.S.S.R., and speaks many languages.

Mr. A. F. Lower opened the school and spoke of the Association's willingness to listen sympathetically to all points of view.

LAND BOUGHT FOR 1d. AN ACRE

Mr. Kenyatta described Kenya as the most European of all African Colonies. South Africa, Kenya, he continued, was taken over by the British Government from the East African Imperial Company in 1895 and he described a proclamation. Soon after this it was found that the country was very suitable for European habitation, with the result that settlers poured into the country. The result of these white men was that the Africans were forced to give up their farms to them. Some settlers got estates as large as 5,000 to 20,000 acres for a nominal fee of 1d. an acre.

Then labour became in necessity and to satisfy this the Government forced all able-bodied Africans to work for the Europeans.

It was a common thing, said the speaker, to see hundreds of natives, chained together by the necks, being marched to work on the white men's estates.

Previously the natives had had no monetary system, neither had they ever worked for wages. In order that they should be forced to find employment under the white men a tax was introduced which could only be paid in money. This ensured that they would have no alternative but to work and earn the 6s. to 12s. a month that the white employers paid.

When the war broke out the men of Kenya were called upon to fight. 300,000 of them fought for Britain and 60,000 died. While they were fighting British statesmen were forming the Crown Ordinance Laws, which took away with one stroke of the pen practically all the land held by Africans.

Soon afterwards, the Native Registration Ordinance was passed. This required that every male African over 16 years should carry on his person a document on which were his finger-prints and all details concerning him. Failure to produce this on demand was punishable by a month's imprisonment. "This was not a fulfilment of the promise of good Queen Victoria that all the peoples of the Empire should be treated equally in the eyes of the law," said Mr. Kenyatta.

Referring to the administration of the Colony, he said there was not one African in the Legislative Council. There were 11 Europeans to represent the interests of 2,000 land owners, five Indians representing 4,000 members of the Indian community, two Arabs to represent the Arabic section and two missionaries to represent 3,000,000 Africans.

"I AM A SLAVE"

In 40 years not one native in the whole of East Africa had succeeded in getting anywhere near matriculation standard. This was because the education of the Africans was left entirely to missionaries. Each European child received a Government Grant of £25 for his education—each African child received a grant of 6s.

Asked if any progress had been made in Kenya since 1895, Mr. Kenyatta said that if progress was measured in terms of happiness there had been none. "I was a man, I was in my own country, I was a man; now I am no longer a man, I am a slave," he said.

Questioned as to what he wished to be done in Kenya he said that he wanted to see some Africans in the Legislative Council. He wanted the natives to be allowed freedom of speech and petition. "Give us some measure of justice," he concluded. "Realise that we are people and we must live."

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Three very early white seeded longpod varieties are Mazagon, Seville Giant and Claudia Aquadule. Royal Dwarf Fan and Beck's Green Gem are dwarf kinds noted for hardiness and earliness. These should be planted immediately.

Green Longpod, Improved Windsor and Green Windsor are old, but good, beans in the other classes that can be planted in late February and early March to provide a follow-on crop to the early rows.

From the consumer's viewpoint broad beans are considered coarse when compared with other podded vegetables. Consequently, the room allowed them is restricted. But that is not the beans' fault, so much as the growers'. If gathered when not fully developed that coarseness is lacking, while flavour and tenderness are noticeable. In any case, broad beans always make palatable satisfying meals.

WAY TO PLANT

Cultivators often err in giving early varieties too much room and late ones not enough. Fifteen inches between the rows is sufficient for earlies and three feet is not too much for the taller maincrop kinds. From four to six inches apart in the rows will generally suit. This is for single rows. Another method is to put them in double rows thus . . . when the beans are placed about eight inches asunder and a yard space separates these rows.

Depth should be three inches. For this particular vegetable a dibble is the best tool to plant them with. Making a drill of raking the soil is difficult at the time of year when broad beans are sown, and dibbling is carried out without much treading upon the ground. You simply make the hole, drop in the seed, fill the earth up with the point of the dibble to fill the hole again, and pass on to the next one.

NUMEROUS

MANURES

Broad beans are no exception to the leguminosae or pea family's nutritional requirements. They can dispense with nitrogen. Phosphates and potash are most welcome. So is iron. A pound of sulphate of iron scattered over a rod of ground just before sowing time will cause the plants to grow strongly and produce exceptionally healthy foliage. If two pounds of super phosphate and a pound of kerrit or half a pound of sulphate of potash are mixed with the sulphate of iron, an ideal fertilizer for broad beans is obtained.

SCOTCH & IRISH SEED POTATOES

We can now take orders for the above for delivery in February or March. Varieties as follows:

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| EPIPURE | MAY QUEEN |
| SHARPES EXPRESS | ASHLEAF KIDNEY |

SECOND EARLY

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| ALLY | ARRAN BANNER |
| ARRAN COMRADE | BRITISH QUEEN |
| GREAT SCOT | KING GEORGE |

MID-SEASON VARIETIES

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
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| UP-TO-DATE | GLADSTONE |

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3
Mr. Trevelyan.

You probably know all about the
gentleman referred to in the attached newspaper
cutting. I was down at Horsham on Saturday &
Sunday & my attention was drawn to the
attached which appeared in last week's
issue of the local paper at Horsham - (the
West Sussex Times?)

Y^{rs} faithfully
J. A. Whitdale

13/2

BRITISH RULE IN COLONIES NATIVE VIEWS EXPOUNDED AT SALISBURY MEETING

Views on the rule imposed in Africa by the British Government and on the way in which native land has been taken, first by the settler and later by the gold prospector, were expressed by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, an African, author and a native of Kenya Colony, at a meeting he addressed at the Assembly Rooms, Salisbury, on Thursday, December 8.

Maj Gen W. P. H. Hill, of Amesbury, formerly in charge of Administration, Southern Command, arranged the meeting. He presided at the gathering, and in introducing Mr. Kenyatta referred to feelings of unrest in Newfoundland, the West Indies and East and West Africa.

Mr. KENYATTA, at the outset of his address, briefly described Kenya and the occupations of the native tribes. He went on to refer to the Treaty of Berlin, signed in 1895, by which the section of East Africa now known as Kenya fell into the hands of Great Britain, and Tanganyika was given to Germany. Shortly after that the Imperial British East Africa Trading Company commenced operations, and in order to protect the natives' interests while Europeans were trading and passing through the country, Queen Victoria, whom the natives still look upon as a "very good woman," drew up a charter, one article of which stated that all property of the natives who were inhabitants of the country where the Company traded must be respected, irrespective of colour, religion or creed. The natives promised to look upon any European who passed through or traded in their territory as a brother, and in return they expected to be regarded in the same way by the Europeans.

The Company, however, without regard to the laws or customs of the natives, once started to invite settlers and many came from South Africa, Australia and from this country. It was necessary for them to have land, and land was obtained from the natives at the price of a halfpenny an acre. To say that land was sold for no less than 500 acres is an exaggeration. After the settlers had acquired land it was necessary for them to have labour, and it was said that any Europeans after passing south of the Equator were unfit for work, natives were brought into service. Early that day the speaker had not known a settler who had ever worked for another man in Africa. Shortly afterwards land was obtained from the natives and at once the white man might be seen, the young ones being fed off with sugar and other sweets. That had been done since the law in 1910.

LAND TAKEN BY THE CROWN

The important period from the native point of view, Mr. Kenyatta continued, came during the Great War, when the natives were fighting in German East Africa. In 1915 an Act was passed around which centred much of the discontent in Kenya to-day, the Act decreed that all land owned by natives should become the property of the Crown, and that the natives should become tenants at the will of the Crown. The natives having seen that a lot of their stock could not understand such an act.

The territory was governed from Whitehall through the Colonial Office. Mr. Kenyatta proceeded to say that he was appointed by Parliament, and that Kenya there was a House of Assembly with 12 members. One of them, who represented the 200,000 whites, had 100,000 votes, while the 3,000,000 Africans had only two representatives, a missionary and an *ex-officio* member. He could assure them that the Africans who were the majority in Kenya had no say in the Government of their country.

One of the difficulties with which the natives had to contend was the fact that all the laws were printed in English, and as a very small percentage understood English they were unaware they had broken the law until they appeared in the Courts. If the laws were printed in Swahili, which was one of the key languages, some natives at least could understand them and read them to others.

LAW REPEALED

It had been the original intention of the Hon. Justice, in his Commission, Parliament decided in 1920 that the natives had a right to the land, and a White Paper was issued promising that if another such of the natives' land should be touched and that all land reserved for them would be for their use forever. At the same time they were given another mission was sent out, and it was found that there was gold in Kenya. The Government repealed their previous law and said that the land must be taken. Thousands of acres of land were taken from the natives for the mining of gold, and a debate in the House of Commons on the matter, but nothing was done to help the natives. Instead a law was passed making it a criminal offence for any white man to prospect for gold. The natives still object to the gold being taken, but they are satisfied that it should be taken for the benefit of the whole community.

CHILD LABOUR

Mr. Kenyatta spoke of the conditions of child labour existing in Kenya, and said it was legal for a child aged ten to enter into a contract and the breaking by the child of that contract was deemed a criminal offence. The natives felt that the conditions regarding child labour were grossly unjust. They did not say that the children should not work, but that they should be taken from their homes, and be sent away from their homes, with no means of returning. The result was that the children treated from one village to another became criminals. Could they be brought back to their homes? He suggested that they should be taken from their homes, and be taken to a different country.

Concluding, Mr. Kenyatta referred to a petition recently lodged by the Government to have the number of white settlers in Kenya reduced to 100,000. He said: "We are not asking for a reduction of the number of white settlers, but we are asking for a democratic constitution to be set up, and a democratic constitution is one in which the white man and the black man are equal. During the war we were asked to fight for the British Empire, and we fought for it, but we were not asked to fight for the British Empire. We want to see the Government of Kenya set up by the Africans, and we want to see the Government of Kenya set up by the Africans."

Mr. Kenyatta afterwards answered a number of questions. Replying to one speaker, he said: "The Africans are not asking for the good old days of slavery and honey, but for a place in the changing world."

Maj Gen. Hill, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Kenyatta, asked if the time had come when the African should no longer fulfilled his purpose. He said: "I know of the situation as it is, but I do not know the possibility of what we are going to happen next year. We are not going to have a white man in our homes in order to get a job, but we are going to have everybody else. If we had a white man, we would be as goodly as a monkey instead of an Empire, when everybody was dissatisfied with the treatment they were getting."



30362

10

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies

CMD/DKH.

COMMISSIONER FOR
KENYA
NORTHERN RHODESIA,
NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA,
UGANDA, ZANZIBAR.

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 5701/2/3.
CABLES: EAMATTERS, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: EAMATTERS RAND, LONDON.
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LETTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE
DEPT CONCERNED AND NOT
TO INDIVIDUALS BY NAME

F.305

12 DEC 1938 9th December, 1938.

Dear Paskin,

I enclose herewith a cutting from the "Eastbourne Gazette" giving an account of a speech made by Kenyatta at the Workers' Educational Association.

In the ordinary way I should not bother you with this but I wondered what connection there was (if any) with this Association and the Board of Education and the University of Oxford, vide the last paragraph of the cutting.

You will note that Kenyatta has made his usual libellous statements about Kenya and I am wondering therefore whether you thought anything could be done in the matter, particularly if there is any connection with the Workers' Educational Association and the two Bodies mentioned above?.

Perhaps you will be good enough to return the cutting to me at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Commissioner,

J. J. Paskin, Esq., M.C.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

PRESS CUTTING

EXTRACT FROM *Southdown Gazette*

Date 30.11.58

OPPRESSION IN
KENYA

Revelations by
Educated Native

WORKERS' "ONE-DAY
SCHOOL."

I think the time when the Englishman's word was his bond is gone. In 1914 thousands of Africans helped in the War, over 30,000 from Kenya alone, but I very much doubt how many will turn out the next time to fight for democracy. We say 'No thank you.'

This declaration was made by Mr Jomo Kenyatta, an educated African lecturer and author, when speaking on Saturday at a "One-Day School" organised by the local branch of the Workers' Educational Association, at the Tower Art Gallery.

In the afternoon Mr Kenyatta devoted his lecture to an exposition of the kind of life led by the natives before the coming of the white man to Kenya.

Kenya was a country which contained about three million Africans, divided into 32 different tribes, speaking different languages, although there was some sort of common language. There were about 20,000 Europeans, chiefly English, with a few French, Germans and Italians, and 45,000 Indians, mostly shopkeepers and clerks.

The pastoral tribes, who tended to cattle, thought it wrong to till the land because they would be hurting Mother Earth. There were, of course, agricultural tribes, however.

EXTREME DEMOCRACY

Mr Kenyatta described tribal government as an "extreme democracy," for everyone properly qualified had the vote right to take part in the government of the community.

During childhood, of course, the African had no responsibility, but when he became a man he could take part in national affairs, ranging from the village Council of Elders through the District Councils to the National Council.

The power of a chief was rather like that of a father in the home. His power was only effective when the leaders had decided what to do. The chief sat in Council as one of the many leaders of his grade.

Turning to native religion, Mr Kenyatta said that they believed in the God of Nature—the power which made the trees and seeds grow. They had droughts, when the old people from the age of 80 upwards who had learned wisdom and the immature young, gathered round a sacred tree to pray and make offerings.

The offering was made, and in return the people expected God to present them with rain.

At first relations between black and white in Kenya were satisfactory and friendly; until the railway was completed in 1900, and then the whole started in this way:—

"The Europeans, or, in other words, the people who are known as Empire builders, went out to these countries and cleverly (they have to be clever in such high missions) prepared the documents, which were supposed to be understood by the Africans. When the documents were prepared they presented them to the chiefs, who could not read, but they gave them blankets, or a bunch of beads, and, of course, on top of that they gave them a glass of clear water, like the one I have here,

business of opening up the country was not as mild, you call it gin. No, under that influence, many of the chiefs were led to put their fingerprints on the documents, because they could not sign their names. When the chiefs had put their marks on the paper they had given away the people's rights to the Europeans without knowing it."

Huge blocks of land ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 acres were thus obtained at the rate of one-halfpenny an acre. Then came the question of cultivating it, and Mr Kenyatta observed that "when a white man has crossed south of the Equator something happens to him which makes him unfit to perform any manual labour."

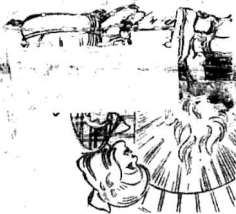
It was therefore necessary to make the Africans work, but as, under the old native land system, it was not customary for a man to work for another for money a tax of two shillings per head was passed, and the native had to go out to work to obtain this money.

Mr Kenyatta dealt with the Opium Land Ordinance, under which native land was vested in the Crown, and the Finger Print Ordinance, under which every African over the age of 16 had to have his fingerprints taken.

Mr Kenyatta asked those present to make Englishmen acquainted with this state of affairs. The Jews were treated no worse than the natives in the Colonies.

Dr J. H. Wilson presided at the afternoon session, and Mr Gilbert Pass in the evening. Both thanked the speaker for his instructive lecture and interesting discussions followed both lectures.

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EXTRACT FROM



Reasonable price for a bottle is 1/6
it, and who does it anyway?
Grape juice direct from the
Glen Valley, Devon, and so are not
as on foreign wines.
The bottle is good enough for
a glass of wine for buckling a

NO BELIEF IN HELL

There was no belief in heaven or hell, but they believed that a man could be the kind of life people had lived in this world so they would continue hereafter.

There was no ancestral worship, but they commined with their ancestors and kept their memory green in many ways, to show that they were still remembered and respected as they had been on earth. For example, when drinking it was customary to spill a little of the liquid on the ground as the shade of father or mother who had returned to the earth.

Mr Kenyatta said it was untrue to say that natives dwell in constant fear of the witch doctor, who was a simple poisoner, and very much hated in native communities. If detected in his evil work he was punished.

Those who predicted rain were men who had given much study to the subject, while there was also the native who treated one for illness. All these three were generally lumped together under the one title "Witch Doctor" by European writers.

Mr Kenyatta dealt in some detail with the native system of family land tenure, and aroused much laughter when he said that a man might have from one to fifty wives, his own uncle having achieved the latter figure; therefore there might be from two to 300 people in the same family.

Dealing in the evening with the coming of the white man to Kenya, Mr Kenyatta said that as a result of the Berlin Conference in 1885 Kenya fell to the British Empire and German, obtained present-day Tanganyika.

Date 30.11.19

At first relations between black and white in Kenya were satisfactory and friendly, until the railway was completed in 1900, and then the whole started in this way:

"The Europeans, or, in other words, the people who are known as Empire builders, went out to these countries and cleverly (they have to be clever in such high missions) prepared the documents, which were supposed to be understood by the Africans. When the documents were prepared they presented them to the chiefs, who could not read, but they gave them blankets, or a bunch of beads, and, of course, on top of that they gave them a glass of clear water, like the one I have here,

business of opening up the country was but not as mild, you call it gin. Now, under that influence, many of the chiefs were led to put their fingerprints on the documents, because they could not sign their names. When the chiefs had put their mark on the paper they had given away the people's rights to the Europeans without knowing it."

Huge blocks of land ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 acres were thus obtained at the rate of one-half penny an acre. Then came the question of cultivating it, and Mr Kenyatta observed that "when a white man has crossed south of the Equator something happens to him, which makes him unable to perform any manual labour."

It was therefore necessary to make the Africans work, but as under the old native land system, it was not customary for a man to work for anything for money—a tax of two shillings per head was passed, and the native had to go out to work to obtain this money.

Mr Kenyatta dealt with the Crown Land Ordinance, under which native land was vested in the Crown, and the Finger Print Ordinance, under which every African over the age of 16 had to have his fingerprints taken.

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