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Keniot insurrection, 1952 - 1960 This article talks about the conflict in Kenya. For other uses, see Mau Mau (disambiguation). Mau Mau Rebelsdate1952 - 1960 Location British Kenyaresult British Victorys and Leaderson Weargigarers (195) Leaders of Klfacomill (1951) Anthony Eden (1957 - 1957 Kikuã ¢ Iã ¢ Musa Mwariamawaruhiu itetestley. [2] Unknowncasualties and losses 3,000 native native policemen and soldiers killed (officially) 20,000+ killed (officially) 20,000+ killed (officially) [4] 2.633 captured2,714 surrendered a series on the history of the Kenya Ovserview Timeline of Kenya I series on the history of the Kenya Pleistocene Koobi Fora Hominins Olorgesallie Aechulean Hand Culture Kariandusi prehistoric site Enkapune Ya Muto Nataruk Neolitic expansion Eburran industry Hyrax Hill African iron age Sirikwa culture Bantu expansion Urewe culture Thimlich Ohinga stone-built ruins Shungwaya Mijikenda Kayas (Fortified settlements) Indian Ocean trade route Swahili city states Periplus of the History of Mombasa of the History of Mombas Vasco Portuguese Empire Fort Jesus East Africa Slave Empire said Bin Sultan Colonial Johann Ludwig Krapff Imperial East British Africa Oriental Oriental Africa KENYA-UGANDA RAILWAY MINIMUM OF THE EAST EAST li 2Ånimret etnemlaiznatsos e ,uaM uaM led attifnocs al avalanges 6591 erbotto 12 li ihtamiK nadeD opmac id ollaicseram li ellebir redael led aruttac aL .)ocinnatirb itsinoloc(elacol otnemigger li e ocinnatirb itsinoloc(elacol otnemigger li e ocinnatirb itsinoloc) i ortnoc otuttabmoc onnah ehc iasaaM ilopop e][abmaK id Åtinu ehcna avednerpmoc ALFK li ,ubmE'llad e ureM olopop lad otanimoD .ehcinnatirb Åtirotua el e uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK led arret al art)3691 "0291 (noloC aygneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK led arret al art)3691 "0291 (noloC aygneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(Åtrebil alled oticresE'l e ayneK hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE o tloveR uaM emoc ehcna oton)AFLK(hsitirB allen arreug anu are ,ycnegremE oton)AFLK(hsitirB allen onuaM uaM uaM uaM ameM ¢Ã taydnA uruhU id ayneK led aznediserp allen acimednaP 91-divoC ayneK ekahsdnaH 8102 atoinek ilaiznediserp inoizelE 7102 erbottO kcattA egelloC ytisrevinU assiraG otuR mailliW attaydnA ikabiK iawM id aznediserp inoizelE 7102 erbottO kcattA egelloC ytisrevinU assiraG otuR mailliW attaydnA ikabiK iawM id aznediserp inoizelE 7102 erbottO kcattA egelloC ytisrevinU assiraG otuR mailliW attaydnA ikabiK iawM id ikabiK iawM atoinek ilareneg inoizele 2002 etnecer airotS ioM leinaD id omsirorreT itinU itatS ilged assabmA 8991 led ilareneg inoizele ella 7991 ayneK ni ilareneg inoizele ella atfihS aznednepidnI)ayaeK e tfilriA e tfilriA e tfilriA ydyneK otitraP led ytraP elpoeP iboraN atgnigO ayobM moT ihtamiK nadnaD noillillebiR uaM uaM attayneK omoJ anacirfa enoinU'llen e elaidnom arreug adnoces allen e ukuH)noitaissinagrO erafleW eW(noinU ouL msiobmuM noloC ayneK)elaidnom arreug amirp(angapmaC military military campaign.[9] However, the rebellion survived until after Kenya's independence from Britain, driven mainly by the Meru units led by Field Marshal Musa Mwariama and General Baimungi, one of the last Mau Mau generals, was killed shortly after Kenya attained self-rule.[10] The KLFA failed to capture widespread public support.[11] Frank F¼Âredi, in The Mau Mau War in Perspective, suggests this was due to a British policy of divide and rule.[12] The Mau Mau movement remained internally divided, despite attempts to unify the factions. The British, meanwhile, applied the strategy and tactics they developed in suppressing the Malayan Emergency (1948¢ÅÅA60).[13] The Mau Mau Uprising created a rift between the European colonial community in Kenya and the metropole, [14] and also resulted in violent divisions within the Kikuyu communities themselves, an internecine war waged between rebels and so-called 'loyalists' ¢Â Africans who took the side of the government and opposed Mau Mau."[15] Suppressing the Mau Mau Uprising in the Kenyan colony cost Britain A£A55A million[16] and caused at least 11,000 deaths among the Mau Mau and other forces, with some estimates considerably higher.[17] This included 1,090 executions by hanging.[17] The rebellion was marked by war crimes and massacres committed by both sides. Etymology Map of Kenya The origin of the term Mau Mau is uncertain. According to some members of Mau Mau, they never referred to themselves as such, instead preferring the military title Kenya Land and Freedom Army (KLFA).[18] Some publications, such as Fred Majdalany's State of Emergency: The Full Story of Mau Mau, claim it was an anagram of Uma Uma (which means "Get out!") and was a military codeword based on a secret language game Kikuyu boys used to play at the time of their circumcision. Majdalany also says the British simply used the as a label for the Kikuyu boys used to play at the time of their circumcision. Majdalany also says the British simply used the as a label for the Kikuyu boys used to play at the time of their circumcision. people say the name Mau Mau came from Ma Umau meaning 'Our Grandfathers'. The term was first used during a pastoralists revolt against de-stocking that took place in 1938 led by Muindi Mbingu, during which he urged the colonists to leave Kenya so that his people (the Kamba) could live freely like the time of 'Our Grandfathers' ("Twenda kwikala ta maau mau maitu, tuithye ngombe ta Maau mau maitu, nundu nthi ino ni ya maau mau maitu"). As the movement progressed, a Swahili backronym was adopted: "Mzungu Aende Ulaya, Mwafrika Apate Uhuru" meaning "Let the foreigner go back abroad, let the African regain independence".[20] J. M. Kariuki, a member of Mau Mau who was detained during the conflict, suggests the British preferred to use the term Mau Mau instead of KLFA to deny the rebellion in order to counter what they regarded as colonial propaganda.[20] Another possible origin is a mishearing of the Kikuyu word for oath: "muuma".[22] Author and activist Wangari Maathai indicates that, to her, the most interesting story of the origin of the name is the Kikuyu phrase for the beginning a list. When beginning a list in Kikuyu phrase for the beginning a list in Kikuyu, one says, "maéÂndé ni mau", "the main issues are...", and holds up three fingers to introduce them. Maathai says the three issues for the Mau Mau were land, freedom, and self-governance.[23] Background The principal item in the natural resources. It seems to us that our major objective must clearly be the preservation and the wise use of this most important asset.[24] ¢AAADeputy Governor to Secretary of Statefor the Colonies, 19 March 1945 The armed rebellion of the Mau Mau was the culminating response to colonial onnaras .P.A.E ni inaip irtson i ittut ,ednerp ol .C fo .H'l eS .airellecam anu arbmeS . .artson etrap ad etidrep iroiretlu aznes ovitinifed odom ni isiccu itats onos aro iisuG atnassesotneC :aticsu essof alorap al es otarbmes ebberas emoc us 8091 len enoizapuccoerp eremirpse da llihcruhC notsniW 2Ãtrop ayneK ni itnemittabmoc ied arutan aL]73[. osseccus ebbe ayneK ni itnemittabmoc ied arutan aL]73[.] . osseccus ebbe ayneK ni ocinnatirb omsilainoloc led oizini'l etnarud etamra etlovir elled anusseN]63[.] . 0591 led yarffA aolloK al e]53[;7491 len a'gnaruM a otazrof oroval li ortnoc elinimmef atlovir al]43[;4191-3191 led amairiG id enoizerrusni'l [33];5091-5981 led idnaN aznetsiseR al onarugif itnatropmi 'Aip i arT .acinnatirb enoizapucco'lled oizini'llad avetsise ocinnatirb enoizapucco'lled oizini'llad avetsise are ayneK led onretni'l iuc ni odoirep li etnaruD]03[."mixaM mariH rongis li otats" Ä acirfA'lled erouc len aserpmi artson alled otaicifeneb elautta otnemom la onif ah ehc anosrep acinu'L", inumoC ied aremaC allen otavresso aveva ekliD selrahC riS ocinnatirb otatuped li ,4981 leN. azneloiv e osnessid ad atanges uf ayneK ni angaterB narG alled azneserp al ,aivattut ,5981 led amirp ehcnA]92[. ocinnatirb otarottetorp emoc otacidnevir uf ayneK li iuc ni ,5981 oilgul o 1 li oicnunna nu noc ²Äizini ayneK ni elamof acinnatirb elainoloc otaraihcid es ehcnA]82[."etnemetnenamrep eredeisir id ieporue ilg rep elibissop onodner amilc li e enoizavele'l evod ittertsid ien ¹Äip ol rep ,odnom led ihccir ¹Äip ilocirga inerret ied inucla" aveva ehc]72[,ayneK ni oiramirp ocinnatirb esseretni'l are arret al ,oizini'llad niF .ayneK led ainoloc la atneloiv aznetsiser id isac itnedecerp itats oressof ic enebbeS a cloud. 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Emac mrofer nairarga rof ruomalc ot ot ot essnopser hsitirb eht]74[.dnal dna , noitatneserper-lacilip-nacipirfa detcele dna evitceffe :Ecnenimorp ot mordowoh ot s0f. na yrrac ot tnemeriuqer eht dna segaw nayneK evitan wol erew stnialpmoc yramirp owt eht]74[.dnal dna , noitatneserper-lacilip-nacipirfa detcele dna evitceffe :Ecnenimorp ot mordowoh ot s0f. na emoceb ot snayneK evitan 'degaruocne' dna ,dnal nayneK revo lortnoc rieht detadilosnoc srelttes dna tnemnrevog lainoloc eht ,sedaced eerht txen eht revo ,os dna]64[,latipac DNA ,dnal fo ytilalalia eht if ylivaeh dneped European-owned farmland there.[46] In Nyanza the Commission restricted 1,029,422 native Kenyans to 7,114 square miles (18,430Å Åkm2), while granting 16,700 square miles (43,000Å Åkm2) to 17,000 Europeans.[49] By the 1930s, and for the Kikuyu in particular, land had become the number one grievance concerning colonial rule,[47] the situation so acute by 1948 that 1,250,000 Kikuyu had ownership of 2,000 square miles (5,200Å Åkm2), while 30,000 British settlers owned 12,000 square miles (31,000Å Åkm2), albeit most of it not on traditional Kikuyu land. "In particular", the British government's 1925 East Africa Commission noted, "the treatment of the Giriama tribe [from the coastal regions] was very bad. This tribe was moved backwards and forwards so as to secure for the Crown areas which could be granted to Europeans."[50] The Kikuyu, who lived in the Kiambu, Nyeri and Murang'a areas of what became Central Province, were one of the ethnic groups most affected by the colonial government's land expropriation and European settlement; [51] by 1933, they had had over 109.5 square miles (284Å Åkm2) of their potentially highly valuable land alienated. [52] The Kikuyu mounted a legal challenge against the expropriation of their land, but a Kenya High Court decision of 1921 reaffirmed its legality. [53] In terms of lost acreage, the Masai and Nandi people were the biggest losers of land.[54] The colonial government and white farmers also wanted cheap labour[55] which, for a period, the government acquired from native Kenyans to submit to wage labour: the introduction of the Hut and Poll Taxes (1901 and 1910 respectively);[52][56] the establishment of reserves for each ethnic groups and often overcrowding; [57] the discouragement of growing cash crops of native keniotes; [52] The Masters and Servants Ordinance (1906) and an identification passage known as Kipande (1918) to control the movement of work and to brake the desertion; [52; [52] [58] and the exemption of wage workers from forced labour and other compulsory detested tasks such as conscription. [59] [60] Categories of native Kenyan workers in one of the three categories: abusive, contract or casual. [C] At the end of the First World War, the abusive had been established in European farms and plantations. [46] A non-intentional consequence of colonial rule, [46] the abusive were targeted from 1918 onwards by a series of ordinances resident in native workers - criticized by at least some parliamentarians [61] â e " which progressively broke the rights of abusive and subordinated Kenyan native agriculture to that of settlers. [62] The order of 1939 finally eliminated the remaining lease rights of the abusive and allowed the settlers. the situation for abusives deteriorated rapidly, a situation where the abusive resisted fiercely. [64] At the beginning of the 1920s, however, despite the presence of 100,000 abusive and tens of thousands of wage workers, [65] there was still not enough Kenyan native labor available to meet the needs of settlers. [66] The colonial government has duly strengthened measures to force more Kenyans to become low wages in the farms of the settlers. [67] The colonial government used the measures presented as part of its land expropriation and the idissus illocation is inoloc is obtained as part of its land expropriation and the idissus inoloc is in aimonoce aus al rep aticserc id aigetarts aus alled alovat azret al erarobale rep oroval led otnemaiggarocni id erbmevon 03elainoloc erotanrevogeciv led osrocsiD â]27[... inam ertson al "A ottaf omaibba ehc arret atseuQinam ertson al "A ottaf omaibba ehc arret atseuQinam ertson al "A ottaf omaibba ehc arret atseuQinam ertson al "A ottaf omaibba ehc arret atseuQinam ertson al "A ottaf ilga onif ayneK led oroval led itutats ilgad ossomir uf non irotaroval i ortnoc evitinup inoiznas elled oipicnirp II .ayneK led ivitan ituneted i rep atlecs alled elartsigam enoizinup al are gniggolf li .02' inna ilg etnarud ,ittafni ;inoloc iad otartsinimma otnemaiggellag led elagelli acitarp allad itrecni itats eresse onarbmes ilainoloc itartsigam ied etrap roiggam aL .oroval id irotad orol iad esseme "azneloiv al ortnoc eizitsuig" noc etlosir etats onos ayneK led irotaroval ied etrap ad oroval led etrap a iloccip rep ivres orol i otanipar onnah inoloc inucla noc itattart eresse orebbervod e inibmab onare" itoinek ivitan i ehc onognetsos ehc inoloc inucla noc itattart eresse orebbervod e inibmab onare" itoinek ivitan i ehc onognetsos ehc inoloc inucla noc itattart eresse orebbervod e inibmab onare" 120[I anegidni enoizalopop allad otagap etnemaipma otats "Ã ehcillebretni erutturtsarfni elled oppulivs oL]24[", orol ad etagap essat elled otrauq nu id 'Aip ocop are avitan enoizalopop alled oicifeneb a etnemavisulcse itinrof izivres i rep oseps otats eresse otare ebbertop ehc omissam otropmi'l" (a @An]96[, itoinek ivitan i rep icidem izivres eresse ebbertop ehc omissam otropmi'l", oipmese re otres e ,iraniretev e ilocirga'lled elatot isauq onodnabba'L]64[.elatneiro acirfA'lled enoissimmoC allad otaton otats". A ieporue itnemaidesni id inneced eud imirp i etnarud avitan arutlocirga'lled elatot isaures e, iraniretev e ilocirga izivres e, iraniretev e ilocirga izivres e, iraniretev e ilocirga izivres e, iranivet avitan arutlocirga'lled elatot isau thousands of migrated migrated into cities in search of work, contributing to the doubling of Nairobi's population between 1938 and 1952.[73] At the same time, there was a small, but growing, class of Kikuyu landowners who consolidated Kikuyu. Mau Mau warfare Mau Mau were the militant wing of a growing clamour for political representation and freedom in Kenya. The first attempt to form a countrywide political party began on 1 October 1944.[74] This fledgling organisation was called the Kenya African Study Union. Harry Thuku was the first chairman, but he soon resigned There is dispute over Thuku's reason for leaving KASU: Bethwell Ogot says Thuku "found the responsibility too heavy";[74] David Anderson states that "he walked out in disgust" as the militant section of KASU took the initiative.[75] KASU changed its name to the Kenya African Union (KAU) in 1946. Author Wangari Maathai writes that many of the organizers were ex-soldiers who fought for the British in Ceylon, Somalia, and Burma during the Second World War. When they returned to Kenya, they were never paid and did not received land, sometimes from the Kenyan veterans.[76] The failure of KAU to attain any significant reforms or redress of grievances from the colonial authorities shifted the political initiative to younger and more militant figures within the native Kenyan trade union movement, among the settler estates in the Rift Valley and in KAU branches in Nairobi and the Kikuyu districts of central province.[77] Around 1943, residents of Olenguruone Settlement radicalised the traditional practice of oathing, and extended oathing to women and children.[78] By the mid-1950s, 90% of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru were oathed.[79] On 3Å October 1952, Mau Mau claimed First European victim when they stabbed a woman to death near her home in Thika. [80] Six days later, on October 9th, Capo Maggiore Waruhiu was one of the most strong supporters of the British presence in Kenya. Him's assassination gave Evelyn Baring the final impulse to ask the colonial office for permission to declare a state of emergency. [83] Mau Mau's attacks were mainly well organized and planned. The lack of heavy weapons on the part of the insurgents and positions of the highly rooted police and internal guard meant that the Mau Mau attacks were limited per night and where the loyalty positions were weak. When the attacks began they were fast and brutal, as the insurgents were easily able to identify the loyalists because they were often local for those communities themselves. Lari massacre was rather exceptional comparison and in contrast with the regular attacks of Mau Mau who the more often not only the loyalists were not aimed without such serious civil losses. "The attack on Lari, in view of the rebellious commanders was strategic and specific." [84] the Mau Mau command, contrary to the national guard who were stigmatized as "the dogs in the race of British imperialism", [85] were relatively well educated. General Gatunga had previously been a respected and well -read Christian teacher in his local community Kikuyu. He was known to meticulously record him attacks on him in a series of five notebooks, which when performed were often rapid and strategic, aiming for the leaders of the loyalist community that he had previously known as a teacher. [86] Mau Mau military strategy was mainly guerrilla attacks launched under the coverage of darkness. They used stolen weapons like guns, Like machetes and arches and arches and arches and arches and arches and between Mau Mau, especially in maintaining supply lines. Initially able to avoid the suspicion, they moved through colonial spaces and between Mau Mau hideouts and strongholds, to deliver vital supplies and services to guerrilla fighters including food, ammunition, medical care, and of course, information.[88] An unknown number also fought in the war, with the most high-ranking being Field Marshal Muthoni. British reaction The British and international view was that Mau Was a savage, violent, and depraved tribal cult, an expression of unrestrained emotion rather than reason. Mau Mau was "perverted tribalism" that sought to take the Kikuyu people back to "the bad old days" before British explanation of the revolt did not include the insights of agrarian and agricultural experts, of economists and historians, or even of Europeans who had spent a long period living amongst the Kikuyu such as Louis Leakey. Not for the first time,[91] the British instead relied on the purported insights of the ethnopsychiatrist; with Mau Mau, it fell to Dr.A John Colin Carothers to perform the desired analysis. This ethnopsychiatric analysis guided British psychological warfare, which painted Mau Mau as "an irrational force of evil, dominated by bestial impulses and influenced by world communism", and the later official study of the uprising, the Corfield Report. [92] The psychological war became of critical importance to military and civilian leaders who tried to "emphasise that there was in effect a civil war, and that the struggle was not black versus white", attempting to isolate Mau Mau from the Kikuyu, and the Kikuyu from the rest of the colony's population and the world outside. In driving a wedge between Mau Mau and the Kikuyu generally, these propaganda efforts essentially played no role, though they could apparently claim an important contribution to the isolation of Mau Mau from the non-Kikuyu of the population. [93] In the mid-1960s, Mau Mau's opinion as simply irrational activists was challenged by the memories of former members and leaders representing Mau Mau as an essential, though radical component of African nationalism in Kenya that analyzed the movement as a modern and nationalist response to injustice and oppression of colonial rule. [94] There continues to be a vigorous debate within Kenyan society and between the academic community within and without Kenya regarding the nature of Mau Mau and its objectives, as well as the response and effects of the revolt. [95] [96] However, in part because many Kikuyu fought against Mau Mau from the part of the colonial government as they joined them in rebellion, [15] the conflict is often considered in academic circles as an intra-kikuyu civil war, [97] [96] A character that remains extremely unpopular in Kenya. [98] Kenyatta described the conflict in his memories as a civil war rather than a rebellion. [99] One of the reasons why the revolt was mainly limited to the people of Kikuyu was, in part, that they had suffered more because of the most important events in recent African history." [102] David Anderson, however, considers Maloba's work and similar as the product of "to swallow too promptly the propaganda of the Mau Mau's previous work launched the Mau Mau war in strictly bipolar terms, "as conflicts between anti-colonial nationalists and colonial collaborators." [47] onu onu a enoizisoppo ni ital eud onais ic ottilfnoc nu ni ehc osseps emuserp iS]401[]301[.omsilanoizasnes li rep atacitirc eresse da ertlo ,ilimis ehcitirc otartnocni ah ,gninokceR lairepmI ,sniklE eniloraC id 5002 led Eht hguorht]511[111[111[.ytivitca gnisarcni s'uam uam ot ot ot ot duilrut gnivah ,2591 ronrevog s'aynek to the deriter llehct pilihp nosredna divadâmtht tah Ecilop A ECILOP Aynek Fo Stcirtsid Uyukik eht ,trow sti ta saw gnithgif eht ,6591 DNA 2591 Neewteb Gniirpu eht ot noitcaer htirb Eht htiw, the FO tsylatac ro esuac who was rehtar , tcilfnoc eht fo tcudorp that saw uam dna stsilayol neewteb noisivid taen siht 1111[. 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During the first stage, the British tried to decapitate the movement by declaring a State of Emergency before arresting 180 alleged Mau Mau leaders (see Operation Jock Scott) and subjecting six of them to a show trial (the Kapenguria Six); the second stage 1954, when they undertook a series of major economic, military and penal initiatives.[citation needed] The second stage had three main planks; a large military-sweep of Nairobi leading to the internment of tens of thousands of the city's suspected Mau Mau members and sympathisers (see Operation Anvil below); the enacting major agrarian reform (the Swynnerton Plan); and the institution of a vast villagisation programme for more than a million rural Kikuyu (see below). In 2012, the UK government that prisoners had suffered "torture and ill-treatment at the hands of the colonial administration".[118] The harshness of the British response was inflated by two factors. First, the settler government in Kenya was, even before the insurgency, probably the most openly racist one in the British empire, with the settlers' violent prejudice attended by an uncompromising determination to retain their grip on power[119] and half-submerged fears that, as a tiny minority, they could be overwhelmed by the indigenous adherents.[119] Resistance to both the Mau Mau and the British response was illustrated by Ciokaraine M'Barungu who famously asked that the British colonial forces guard the yams and bananas and stop the Mau Mau from killing any more residents.[121] A variety of coercive techniques were initiated by the colonial authorities to punishments, and further confiscation of land and property. By early 1954, tens of thousands of head of livestock had been taken, and were allegedly never returned.[122] Detailed accounts of the policy of seizing livestock from Kenyans suspected of supporting Mau Mau rebels were finally released in April 2012.[123] State of emergency declared (October 1952) On 20 October 1952, Governor Baring signed an order declaring a state of emergency. Early the next morning, Operation Jock Scott was launched: British carried out a mass-arrest of Jomo Kenyatta and 180 other alleged Mau Mau leadership as hoped, since news of the impending operation was leaked. Thus, while the moderates on the wanted list awaited capture, the real militants, such as Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge (both later principal leaders of Mau Mau's forest armies), fled to the forests.[126] The day after the round up, another prominent loyalist chief, Nderi, was hacked to pieces,[127] and a series of gruesome murders against settlers were committed throughout the months that followed.[128] The violent and random nature of British tactics during the months after Jock Scott served merely to alienate ordinary Kikuyu and drive many of the King's African Rifles were recalled from Uganda, Tanganyika and Mauritius, giving the regiment five battalions in all in Kenya, a total of 3,000 native Kenyan troops. [124] To placate settler opinion, one battalion of British troops, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, was also flown in from Egypt to Nairobi on the first day of Operation Jock Scott. [130] In November 1952, Baring requested assistance from the MI5 Security Service. For the next year, the Service's A.M. MacDonald would reorganise the Special Branch of the Kenya Police, promote collaboration with Special Branches in adjacent territories, and oversee coordination of all intelligence activity "to secure the intelligence activity "to secure the intelligence activity" to secure the intelligence activity "to secure the intelligence activity" to secure the intelligence activity "to secure the intelligence activity" to secure the intelligence activity "to secure the intelligence activity" and oversee coordination of all intelligence activity "to secure the intelligence activity" and oversee coordination of all intelligence activity "to secure the intelligence activity" and oversee coordination of all intelligence activity and oversee coordination of all intelligence activity activity" and a secure the intelligence activity and a secure the intelligence activity and a secure the intelligence activity activi involved in Mau Mau activities, or that Kenyatta is essential to Mau Mau as a leader, or that he is in a position to direct its activities.[132] ¢ÃÂPercy Sillitoe, Director General of MI5Letter to Evelyn Baring, 9 January 1953, six of the most prominent by Jock Scott, including Kenyatta, were tried, mainly to justify the statement of the Emergency to critics in London.[126] The process itself was claimed to have characterized a suborned lead-witness, a corrupt judge, and other serious violations of the military phase of the Emergency. [134] Military Operations Lieutenant General content of the military phase of the Emergency. military force were the Aberdares and forests around Mount Kenya, while passive support was favored outside these areas.[136] Militarily, the British defeated Mau Mau in four years (1952-56)[137] using a more expanded version of "coercion through exemplary force". [139] In September 1953, the British knew Mau Mau's main personalities, and the 68-hour capture and interrogation of General China on 15 January provided a huge boost of intelligence on forest fighters. [141][143][144] The arrival of Erskine did not immediately change fundamentally in the strategy, so remained the continuous pressure on the mobile formation of the bands, but created more Once the bands had been hunted and eliminated, the loyalist forces and the police were then to take control of the area, with the military support brought later only to conduct any necessary peacekeeping operation. After their dispersion and successful containment, Erskine went after theSource of supplies, money and recruits of fighters, namely the native Kenyan population of Nairobi. Cié took the form of operation Anvil, which began on April 24, 1954. [145] Operation Anvil (Mau Mau Operations. [146] The insurgents in the plateaus of the Aberdares and Monte Kenya were provided with provisions and weapons from supporters to Nairobi through couriers. [147] Anvil was the ambitious attempt to eliminate the presence of Mau Mau inside Nairobi in one fell swoop. 25,000 members of the British security forces under the control of General George Erskine were lined up when Nairobi was sealed and subjected to a purge of the sector by sector. All native Keniotes were brought to temporary lapqued wire enclosures. Those who were not Kikuyu, Embu or Meru were released; Those who remained in detention for screening. [D] British army patrol that crossed a stream that transported the Fn Fal rifle (1 â ° and 2 nd soldier from the right); Sten Mk5 (3 Å ° soldier); and the lee "enfield n. 5 (4 Å ° and 5 â soldier) [148] while the operation itself was conducted by the Europeans, most of the suspected members of Mau Mau were chosen by groups of Kikuyu prisoners -Embu-Meru by a native informant Keniot. The suspicions were therefore taken off for further screening, mainly in the launched screening field, while women and children were prepared for the "repatriation" for reserves (many of the planned for deportation They had never set foot in the reserves before). Andvil lasted for two weeks, after which the capital had been authorized by everyone, except certifically the loyal Kikuyu; 20,000 suspicions of Mau Mau had been taken to the launched and another 30,000 had been expelled to reserves. [149] Air power for a long period of The British main weapon against forest fighters was air energy. Between June 1953, and it was the only service capable of both psychologically influencing and inflicting considerable casualties on the Mau Mau fighters operating in the dense forests. Lack of timely and accurate intelligence meant bombing was rather haphazard, but almost 900 insurgents had been killed or wounded by air attacks by June 1954, and it did cause forest gangs to disband, lower their morale, and induce their pronounced relocation from the forests to the reserves.[150] At first armed Harvard training aircraft were used, for direct ground support and also some camp interdiction. As the campaign developed, Avro Lincoln heavy bombers were deployed, flying missions in Kenya from 18 November 1953 to 28 July 1955, dropping nearly 6Å Åmillion bombs.[151][152] They and other aircraft, such as blimps, were also deployed for reconnaissance, as well as in the propaganda war, conducting large-scale leaflet-drops.[153] A flight of DH Vampire jets flew in from Aden, but were used for only ten days of operations. Some light aircraft of the Police Air Wing also provided support.[154] After the Lari massacre for example, British planes dropped leaflets showing graphic pictures of the Kikuyu women and children who had been hacked to death. Unlike the rather indiscriminate activities of British ground forces, the use of air power was more restrained (though there is disagreement[155] on this point), and air attacks were initially permitted only in the forests. Operation Mushroom extended bombing beyond the forest limits in May 1954, and Churchill consented to its continuation in January 1955.[150] Swynnerton Plan Baring knew the massive deportations to the already-overcrowded reserves could only make things worse. Refusing to give more land to the Kikuyu in the reserves, which could have been seen as a concession to Mau Mau, In 1953 he presented himself to roger swynnerton, assistant director of agriculture of Kenya[156][157]. the primary objective of the swynnerton, assistant director of agriculture of Kenya[156][157]. to practice alternative husbandry, which would generate a cash income. [158] the expected costs of the swynnerton plan with plans for a massive expansion of the pipeline coupled with a system of labor fields to do or or work held. all kikuyu employed for public works projects would now be employed in swynnerton's poor confidence programs, as many inmates in the fields of work. Further information: list of British detention camps during the insurrection of mau mau would be difficult to argue that the colonial government imagined its version of a gulag when the emergency began. Colonial officials in kenya and in great bribe believed that mau mould end in less than three months. [161] — elkins carolines when mass deportations of the projected. of the projection fields that have appeared, only fifteen have been officially sanctioned by the colonial government. the largest detention camps were divided into compounds. projection centers were used by settlers who had been temporarily appointed baring districts. [162] thomas askwith, the official responsible for designing the British 'detention and rehabilitation' program during the summer and autumn of 1953, defined his pipeline system. [163] the British did not initially conceive of rehabilitating the suspicions of mau mau through force rep rep otelpmoc ottegorp nu" emoc osetni are ,3591 erbotto'llen gniraB a otatneserp ,htiwksA id elanif onaip li ,itnemattartlam irtla e eht ekil stcejorp no seeniated yb demrofrep saw ruobal decroF .seitirohtua pmac htiw detarepooc dna htao rieht dessefnoc ohw esoht fo rebmun eht esiminim ot os dna epoh pu evig ot ton seeniated eht edistuo semi ognonik eht sa seman hcus yb tnew hcihw ,noitadommocca 'seeniated eht edistuo neddibrof saw gniklat ,pmac ni ecnO .noitatinas yna modles dna ,dedivorp retaw dna doof on ro elttil yltneugerf saw ereht ,tisnart gniruD .syad tsal semitemos dluoc enilepiP Eht gnola snoitol owt neewteb ynenruoj S'Eyeated 1102 rirpa 11 ,lalairotide downdideâ€â €â Uno contatinas yna modles dna ,dedivorp retaw dna doof on ro elttil yltneugerf saw ereht dna spmmac noitatenoc]izan[eht Fo noitarebil Eht Fo Edaced nihtiw, ylno ton tub ylsuoroton, Devaheb Slaiffo Lainiffo Oloc yaw eht tuoba gnilhc ylrailulucep gnihtemos si ereh []661[.ylgnidrocca deifisssalc-er neht, ecnelletni dna soissefnocs erewed seniat snotiated snotiat saw noitarepooC .eb ot mih ro reh demeed lennosrep enilepiP eht evitarepooc woh fo noitcelfer drawrofthgiarts a saw enilepiP ni noitisop s'eeniated a suhT .spmac noitneted laiceps ot enilepiP eht pu devom erew esehT .uaM uaM fo 'eroc drah' dellac-os eht erew 'skcalb' dna ;esaeler erofeb stcirtsid lacol rieht ni spmac skrow ot enilepiP eht nwod devom erew dna, thailpmoc ylbanosaer erew tub dehtao neeb dah 'syerg'; sevreser eht ot kcab detairtaper erew dna , seeniated evitarepooc erew 'setihw' :metsys noitacifissalc Kcalb-yerg-Etihw detrape enlipp eht]561[.Gagug hsitirb in Debircsed Neeb Sah ,revewoh ,Doleved Tahw]461[. South Yatta irrigation furrow.[168] Family outside and other considerations led many detainees to confess. year after Operation Anvil, colonial authorities had little success in forcing detainees to cooperate. Camps and compounds were not fully coordinated, and the use of torture was not yet systematised.[170] This failure was partly due to the lack of manpower and resources, as well as the vast numbers of detainees. Officials could scarcely process them all, let alone get them to confess their oaths. Assessing the situation in the summer of 1955, Alan Lennox-Boyd wrote of his "fear that the net figure of detainees may still be rising. If so the outlook is grim."[170] Black markets flourished during this period, with the native Kenyan guards helping to facilitate trading. It was possible for detainees to bribe guards in order to obtain items or stay punishment.[168] [T]he horror of some of the so-called Screening Camps now present a state of affairs so deplorable that they should be investigated without delay, so that the ever increasing allegations of inhumanity and disregard of the rights of the African citizen are dealt with and so that the Government will have no reason to be ashamed of the acts which are done in its own name by its own servants.[171] ¢ÃÂÂLetter from Police Commissioner Arthur Young toGovernor Evelyn Baring, 22 November 1954 Interrogations By late 1955, however, the Pipeline had become a fully operational, well-organised system. Guards were regularly shifted around the Pipeline too in order to prevent relationships developing with detainees and so undercut the black markets, and inducements and punishments became better at discouraging fraternising with the enemy.[172] The grinding nature of the improved detention and interrogation regimen began to produce results. Most detainees And the system has produced an increasing number of spies and informants within the fields, while others have changed the sides in a more open and official fashion, leaving behind the detention to take an active role in interrogation, even sometimes administering shocks. [172] The most famous example of lateral switching was the son of Peter Muigai Kenyatta "the son of Jomo Kenyatta" who, after confessing, joined the screening to the Athi River field, later traveling throughout the yard to help in interrogations. [173] The suspected informers and spies within a field were treated in Mau Mau fashion: the preferred method of execution was strangulation and then mutilation: "It was just as in the days before our detention," explained a Mau Mau member later. "We didn't have our prisons where we kept an informant, so we strangled him and then we would cut his tongue." The end of 1955 also saw screenwriters receiving a more free hand in the interrogation and the harshest conditions of the clear confession were imposed on prisoners before they were considered "cooperatives" and suitable for the final release. [172] In the middle of a circular against the walls of the fence rod, eight young African women emerge. There is neither hatred nor apprehension in their gaze. It's like a speech in the principal's study; a director who is firm but kindly. [174] â eracet to absolute minimum, the greatest possible number of new initiates has been shot. A newcomer who refused to swear often faced the same fate as a recalcitrant outside the camps: They were murdered. "The detainees strangle them with their blankets or, using blades shaped byin corrugated iron of some barracks, they would cut off the throat," writes Elkins. [175] The preferred method of capital punishment of the camp authorities was hanged public. In Commandants it was said to get stuck hard on the intra field[172] Even when the pipeline became more sophisticated, the prisoners still organized themselves within it, founding committees and selecting leaders for their fields, and deciding on their "rules to live". serious. [168] European missionaries and native Christians Kenioti participated by visiting the fields to evangelize and encourage compliance with colonial authorities, providing intelligence, and sometimes even assisting interrogations. The prisoners considered such preachers with nothing but contempt. [176] The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis that is revealed in detention and detention fields is causing some embarrassment. [177] â € "Memorandum to the commissioner of the prisons John 'Taxi' Lewis of the director of medical services of Kenya, 18 May 1954 the lack of decent sanitization in the fields meant that the epidemics of diseases such as typhoid swept through them. The official medical relations that detailed the deficiencies of the fields and their recommendations have been ignored, and the conditions that have been ignored, and their recommendations that many of them who suffered from malnutrition, [181] while launch and Gilgil were finally closed in April 1955 [182] because, as the colonial government put it, "they were unsuitable for Kikuyu ... for medical epidemiological reasons. Dozens of children [183] were born to women in willy:" We really need these clothes for the children as it is impossible to keep them and tidy while dressed in dirty pieces of sacking and blanket", wrote one colonial officer.[184] Wamumu Camp was set up solely for all the unaccompanied boys in the Pipeline. Works camps Short rations, overwork, brutality, humiliating and disgusting treatment and flogging¢ÃÂAll in violation of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.[185] ¢ÃÂAOne colonial officer's description of British works camps There were originally two types of works camps the second were punitive camps, designed for the 30,000 Mau Mau suspects who were deemed unfit to return to the reserves. These forced-labour camps provided a much needed source of labour to continue the colony's infrastructure development.[186] Colonial officers also saw the second sort of works camps as a way of ensuring that any confession was legitimate and as a final opportunity to extract intelligence. Probably the worst works camp to have been sent to was the one run out of Embakasi Prison, for thirst for labour, and the time pressures ensured the detainees' forced labour was especially hard.[172] Villagisation programme At the end of 1953, the Administration were faced with the serious problem of the nonesteads, fear of detection was negligible; so, in the first instance, the inhabitants of those areas were made to build and live in concentrated villages. This first step had to be taken speedily, somewhat to the detriment of usual otlom otassap onnah ehc aiailgim eL.osserppos otats "A non uaM uaM.orutuf lus enoisulli anussen" otuvod orebberva iselgn ilg ehc ,aivattut ,²Åton ilgE]491[.uaM uaM-erp isauq illevil a etamra ezrof el ottodir ah ehc elanif airottiv alled orucis ¬Åsoc avitnes is yrubhtaL i eidrabmob id ongosib ¹Åip aveva non yrubhtaL elareneG etneneT li ,avisseccus etatse'lled enif allA eriw-debrab li orteid itnemaidesni ni , Atnolov orol al ortnoc osseps , dellarroc itats onos ilivic id aiailgim id aianitnec ehc ottaf li rep elael omsimefue" nu Atlaer ni are enimret li es ehcna]291[,"arretlihgnI'lled dron len iggalliv ied eenil essets el" ognul otiurtsoc eresse rep etnemlibimuserp ,"ittetorp iseap" avinifed il onrevog II]191[.ennapac 000.032 acric id onavetsisnoc ehc iggalliv 408 id onretni'lla onare evresir ellen uyukik 998,050.1, isem ottoicid ortnE]091[.uaM uaM id otnemanoigivvorppa id eenil el erailgat rep stcirtsiD ubmE e a'gnaruM, ireyN, ubmaiK id alacs agral us otazrof enoizarutturtsir id ammargorp nu erednerpartni id enoisiced al eserp arreug id oilgisnoC li ,4591 onguig len ,soC]981[.ayalaM emoc ihgoul ni odnasu Äig onavats iselgni ilg ehc enoizazzigalliv id immargorp ied atoinek enoisrev anu ennetsos :srehtoraC CJ ,enoizerrusni'lled acirtaihcisponte "isongaid" anu eraf rep elainoloc onrevog lad otatrop omou'llad itireggus etnemairanigiro onoruf lanimret otseuq a izzem I]881[.evresir ellen itnatilim ied ongetsos li ottut ²Ãilgat :esaf amitlu e azret anu id oiredised ous li e Atissecen al esserpse eniksrE ,uaM uaM id attifnocs alled isaf eud emirp el onoruf livnA enoizarepo el eS .enimret everb a avitinup arusim anu id otattart "à is e erusim ¢â oirassimmoc nU]101[Unortication e etserof ellen iratilim inoizarepo el eS .enimret everb a avitinup arusim anu id otattart "à is e erusim anu id otattart" oizini'lla ,ehc onavacifingis enoizazzigalliv allad etareneg ilareneg inoizidnoc el]002[, iggalliv i art aznereffid id idarg oressof ic enebbes] 991[. uaM uaM id avissap ala'l ottor etnemadipar ah otseuq e ,enoizazzigalliv li opod etnematnorp 'Âip otlom itivres eresse orebbertop ilufirpoc i emoc evittelloc inoizinup el o imerp i ,everb n'. 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Atinumoc alled oppulivs e enoizatilibair id otnemitrapid la ilibinopsid eser etatimil etnemamertse esrosir ellen osselfir ottaf nu ,uyukiK atsilael li ereggetorp e uaM uaM erepmor rep otattegorp ottut id amirp ,itteffe nI ,saw ti tub ,nerdlihc dna nemow fo ylralucitrap ,noitatilibaher rof ytinutroppo doog a sa noitasigalliv detneserp ,streboR ellivnarG ,reciffo snoitaler cilbup s'tnemnrevog ehT 4591 yluJ ,sretsiniM s'ynoloC-ayneK fo licnuoCÄÄ¢Ä]591[.od ot tahw tsuj dlot eb olraf id oiredised li e ongosib onnah ,iggalliv ien ereviv emoc ,elanoizidart ativ id elits orol lad aznetrap anu a etnemlitneg etnemlitneg itrop]uyukiK li[ehc erattepsa avetop is ic non ertneM]051[". vtacilpmoc otlom ocitilop orutuf nu ni "Ä ayneK II .izzem irtla noc ovitteibo ous li Äriugesrep onacirfa'l e etnetop otlom azrof anu arocna "Ã omsilanoizan II .ataiggerama enresse eved enoizneted ni blamed child hunger for parents deliberately holding food, saying that the latter were aware of the Value of the apparent malnutrition ". [202] From the health point of view, I consider villainization as extremely dangerous and we are already beginning to collect the benefits. [203] - Meru District Commissioner, November 6, 1954, four months after the establishment of the Villagization The Red Cross contributed to mitigating food shortages, but they were also told to give priority to the loyalist areas. number of deaths occurring among children in punitive villages" and the "political" priority of the relief of the Red Cross. [202] One of the colony ministers blamed the "bad points" in the central province on the mothers of children for "not reals [ing] the great importance of proteins", and A former missionary said that "it was terribly pitiful how many of the children and the greatest Kikuyu were dying. They were so emaciated and so very sensitive to any kind of disease that came." [182] of the 50,000 dead John Blacker attributed to the emergency, half were children under the age of ten. [204] The lack of food made They don't just hit the kids, of course. The overseas branch of the British Red Cross commented on the "women who, for progressive under-estimation, had not been able to continue with their work". [205] the prevention of disease was not helped by the colonies Politics to return sick prisoners to receive care in the reserves, [206] although medical services of the reserves were practically non-existent, as noted by himself noticed after a tour of some villages in June 1956. [207] Political and social concessions by politica rep asuccA itatnorffa orebberas is non ehc are atreffo'L .uaM uaM led itsivitta ilga aitsinma'nu ¬Arffo ,gniraB nylevE ,ayneK led elareneg erotanrevog li ,5591 oianneg 81 II .1591 len Clemence of the offer. On June 10, 1955 without any incoming response, Amnestia's offer to Mau Mau was revoked. In June 1956, an agricultural reform program increased Kikuyu's land participations. [209] [necessary quote]. Cié was combined with a relaxation of the ban on native kenioti who cultivate coffee, a primary cash crop. [209] [necessary quote] In the city the colonial authorities have decided to dissipate tensions by increasing urban wages, thus strengthening the hand of moderate trade union organizations such as Kfrtu. In 1956, the British had granted the direct election of the Kenyan native members of the legislative assembly, followed shortly after by an increase in the number of local seats at fourteen years. A parliamentary conference in January 1960 indicated that the British would accept the rule of the majority of "a person". The number of deaths attributable to the emergency is contested. David Anderson estimates that 25,000 [17] people died; The estimate of the British demographer John Blacker is 50,000 deaths - Metays of their children of Et equal to or less than ten years. He attributes this death mainly to the increase in malnutrition, hunger and diseases from war tions. [204] Caroline Elkins says that "tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands" have died. [210] Elkins 'numbers were overrated, explaining that the figure of 300,000 Elkins' deaths "implies that perhaps the Metã of the adult male pulation would have been swep away - However, the censuses of 1962 and 1969 show no proof of this "Sex pyramids for Etã for Kikuyu districts do not even show returns." [204] his study dealt directly with Elkins' affirmation according to which "somewhere between 130,000 e Kikuyu are not useless to the 1962 census, [211] and was read both by David Anderson and John Lonsdale before publication. [3] David Elstein noted that the main authorities in Africa have questioned parts ofstudy, in particular its mortality figures: "The high British historian of Kenya, John Lonsdale, who Elkins thanked in a misuse in his statistical analysis, for which he cites it as one of the three advisers, as 'exaggeratedly incredible'". [3] The British probably killed more than 20,000 Mau Mau militants, [4] but somehow more remarkable is the smallest number of Mau Mau's suspicions treated with capital punishment: at the end of the Emergency, the total was 1.090. At no other time or place of the British Empire it was so liberal capital punishment—the total is more than double the number performed by the French in Algeria.[212] Wangari Maathai suggests that more than one hundred thousand Africans, mostly Kikuyus, may be killed in concentration camps and emergency villages.[213] Officially, 1.819 Native Kenians were killed by the Mau Mau. David Anderson believes that this is a match and cites a higher than 5,000 killed by Mau Mau.[3][214] Main article: List of war crimes § 1952-1960: Mau Mau Insurrection War crimes § 1952-1960: Mau Mau Insurrection War crimes a widely defined by the principles of Nuremberg as "violations of laws or customs of war", which include massacres, bombing of civilian targets, terrorism, mutilation, torture and murder of prisoners and prisoners of war. Additional common crimes include theft, arson and destruction of property not justified by military necessity. [215] David Anderson says that the rebellion was "a story of atrocity and excess on both sides, a dirty war from which no one emerged with great pride, and certainly separate a kuke - they would shake one for days. Once I went personally to leave a band member who needed special treatment. I stayed for a few hours to help the boys out, soaking it up. Things have become a little out of hand. When I cut my balls, he didn't have ears and the eyeball, the one, I think, was hanging from his grip. Too bad, he died before he left much. [217] Description of a colony of the British interrogation. The extent to which such accounts can be taken into account the nominal value has been questioned. [218] See also: British authorities have suspended civil liberties in Kenya. Many Kikuyu were forced to move. According to the British authorities, 80,000 were interned. Caroline Elkins estimated that between the 160.000 and the 300,000 were interned in detention camps. [219] Other estimates are up to 450.000 interiors. Most of the others - more than a million Kikuyu - are held in "closed villages" as part of the program of the villa rental. Although some were guerrillas Mau Mau, most were victims of collective punishment that the colonial authorities imposed on the great areas of the country. Thousands of people have been beaten or aggressive sexually to extract information about the threat of Mau Mau. Later, the prisoners suffered a worse mistreatment in an attempt to force them to give up their loyalty to the insurrection and obey the commands. The prisoners were questioned with the help of "cutting the ears, boring holes in the tympan, whipping to death, pouring paraffin on suspicions that were then burned and burning timpani with enlightened cigarettes". itinU iti ivarg otibus onnah ehc ituneted i arT]222[]122 [223] The historian Robert Edgerton describes the methods used during the emergency: "If a question has not been answered to the satisfaction of the interrogator, the subject has been beaten and kicked. If this did not lead to the desired confession, and rarely did it, the more force was applied. The electric shock was widely used, and so it was the fire. Women were suffocated and kept under water; gun barrels, beer bottles, and also knives were pushed into their vagina. The men had the beer bottles, and also knives were pushed into their straights, they were dragged behind Land Rovers, mounted, burned and laurel... Some police officers did not worry about more forms of torture that consume time; they simply shot any suspect who refused to answer, then told the next suspect, to dig his grave. When the tomb was finished, the man was asked if he would now be willing to speak. "[224] [And]the electric shock was widely used, as well as cigarettes and fire. Bottles (often broken), gun barrels, knives, snakes, worms and hot eggs were pushed straight men and women's vaginas. The screening teams have whipped, shot, burned, and mutilated Mau Mau suspiciously, in a flawless way to collect information for military operations and court trials. [225] In June 1957, Eric Griffith-Jones, a general attorney of the British administration in Kenya, wrote to the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, detailing the way in which the regime of abuse in the detention camps of the colony was subtly altered. He said that the mistreatment of prisoners is "reminiscently the conditions in Nazi Germany or Communist Russia. "Although there, he said that, to avoid abuse, the suspicions of Mau Mau must be beaten mainly on their upper body," the vulnerable parts of the body must not be affected, in particular the spleen, the liver or o o And it was important that "those who administer violence." [223] [226] according to the author wangari mathai, three out of four kikuyu men were in detention in 1954. maathai states that prisoners were made to do forced labor and that their land was taken by them and given to the collaborators. Maathai also states that the quard of the house in particular, raped women and had a known reputation of cruelty in the form of terror and intimidation, while Mau Mau soldiers were initially respectful of women. [227] chuka massacred the massacre of chuka, which occurred in chuka, Kenya, was perpetrated by members of the king's African reflex b company in June 1953, to eliminate suspected rebels hiding in nearby forests. in the following days, the regiment had captured and executed 20 people suspected of being mau mau fighters for unknown reasons. the executed people belonged to the home guard of kikuyu - a loyalist militia recruited by the English to fight the guerrillas. no one has ever been tried for the massacre. [228] hola massacre was an accident during the kenya conflict against British colonial rule in a colonial detention camp in hola, Kenya. in January 1959, the camp had a population of 506 prisoners, of which 127 were held in a secluded "closed camp". This more remote field near garissa, in eastern Kenya, was reserved for the most uncooperative of prisoners. often refused, even when threats of force were made, to join the colonial "rehabilitation process" or to executemanual or obey colonial orders. The camp commander of the field has implemented this plan - consequently, 11 prisoners were to death as guards. [229] 77 surviving general behead and mutilation of civilians, torture before the murder, bodies tied in bags and fallen into wells, burning the living victims, digging out of the eyes, passing off the stomach of pregnant women. No war can justify these evil actions. In the inhumanity of man to man, there is no distinction of race. Africans practiced it alone. There was no reason and no restrictions on both sides. [104] â € "Bethwell Ogot Lari Massacra Main article: Lari Massacra militant Mau Mau have been quilty of numerous war crimes. The more known was their attack on Lari's settlement, on the night of 25-26 March 1953, in which they expelled men, women and children in huts and set fire to them, hacking already with Machetes who tried to try to try escape, before throwing them into the ardent huts. [232] The attack on Lari was so extreme that "the African policemen who saw the bodies of the victims.... May, some of whom would then have tried to justify the attack as 'a mistake' ». [233] a rapid massacre was immediately perpetrated by Kenya's security forces that were partially supervised by British commanders. Official estimates they place the toll of death from the first massacre of Lari to 74, and the second to 150, even if none of these figures represents those who orev orev li ais euqnulauQ. israpmocs a atunev "A ayneK led aznednepidni'l ehc "A enumoc 'Aip otnup li ,enoizazzinoloced al adraugir otnaug reP. aznednepidni'l opod ayneK lus e enoizazzinoloced allus enoillebir alled e uaM uaM id itteffe ilgus otittabid li aunitnoc [832] .ataizini aznednepidni'lla elainoloc enoizisnart id odoirep li e atiutitsi atats "A ayneK led ovitan aznaroiggam al ehc, 0691 oianneg len ,esuoH retsacnaL id aznerefnoc amirp alla onif otats.]732[.acigoloib arreug id etnedicni nu ni emaitseb li erediccu rep uaM uaM id irbmem iad otazzilitu uf onacirfa ettal id oilgupsec led osonelev ecittal li ,2591 leN]632[.ottel ad aremac aus alled otnemivap lus esraps ,itaniugnasni inert e ittoihccasro noc leahciM enavoig led inigammi iuc art ,ocifarg oidicimo'llus ilgatted onoracilbbup oretse'lla e ayneK ni inaiditouQ]532[.ottel ad aremac aus alled otnemivap lus esraps ,itaniugnasni inert e ittoihccasro noc leahciM enavoig led inigammi iuc art ,ocifarg oidicimo'llus ilgatted onoracilbbup oretse'lla e ayneK ni inaiditouQ ied onu e ,emsE de regoR, irotineg ious ia emeisni sagnap noc etrom a otiploc uf ehc, inna ies id, kcuR leahciM uf aeporue amittiv aton 1Ãip aL. itiref ilimis iremun noc, uaM uaM itnatilim iad ehcna isiccu itats iam onos non iproc iuc i ,'orevrapmocs' ehc aianitnec ertla etlom el edulcse oremun otseuq arocna es ehcna ,ivitan inainek ingapmoc orol ied idicimo 918,1 otalumucca ah uaM uaM] 401[. inoisacco ertla etlom ni uaM uaM] ad otanissassa e otalitum ,otarutrot uf uyukiK ,iraL id ircassam ia ertlO]432[". odnoces len ailgaserppar ni isiccu itats onos eud irtla onemla , iraL id orcassam omirp len atrom "Å ehc anosrep ingo rep , ehc "Å Åtirev elibirret al e]t[", emittiv id of the british government's decision that a continuation of colonial rule would lead to a greater or greater force than that which the The public tolerates. [239] Nellissimo claims, however, that this vision cannot "recognize the time spent until the influence of the rebellion has actually had effect [and explains because the same liberal trends did not prevent the dirty war from stopping That the British conducted against Mau Mau in Kenya while he was raged. " Others argue that, like the 1950s, the nationalist intransigence made the official plans for political development more irrelevant, which means that after the mate of the 1950s, British policy accepted more and more Kenyan nationalism and yes He moved his leaders and organizations in collaboration. It must be argued that the conflict contributed to establishing the stage for the independence of Kenya in December 1963, [241] or at least ensured the perspective of the rule of the obtain the land and be absorbed by the civil service and the Kenya army. On January 28, 1965, the Kenya the guidance of Field Marshall Mwariama and Field Marshall Baimungi. These leaders and several Mau Mau fighters have been killed. On January 14, 1965, Defense Minister Dr. Njoroge Mungai was mentioned in the daily nation saying: "They are now outlawed, which will be pursued and brought to punishment. They must also be outlawed in the mind of all the people of Kenya." [244] [245] On September 12, 2015, the British government has erasnepmoc erasnepmoc id angaterB narG alled etrap ad 3102 onguig led enoisiced anu otiuges ah ²AiC ."otreffos onnah ehc oroloc ittut e ,uaM uaM id avitaromemmoc autats anu than 5,000 Kenyans it had tortured and abused during the Mau Mau insurgency.[246] Compensation claims In 1999, a collection of former fighters calling themselves the Mau Mau Original Group announced that they would attempt a $\hat{A}\pm\hat{A}5\tilde{A}$ Åbillion claim against the UK on behalf of hundreds of thousands of Kenyans for ill-treatment that they said they had suffered during the rebellion, though nothing came of it.[247][248] In November 2002, the Mau Mau Trust¢ÃÂÂa welfare group for former members of the movement¢ÃÂâannounced that it would attempt to sue the British government for widespread human rights violations it said had been committed against its members.[249] Until September 2003, the Mau Mau movement was banned.[250][251] Once the ban was removed, former Mau Mau members who had been castrated or otherwise tortured were supported by the Kenya Human Rights abuses by late 2002.[254] their lawyers had amassed 6,000 depositions regarding human rights abuses by late 2002.[254] 42 potential claimants were interviewed, from whom five were chosen to prosecute a test case; one of the five, Susan Ciong'ombe Ngondi, has since died, [253] The remaining four test claimants are: Ndiku Mutua, who was castrated; Paulo Muoka Nzili, who was cast bottles filled with boiling water pushed up her vagina; and Wambugu Wa Nyingi, who survived the Hola massacre. [255][256][257] Ben Macintyre of The Times said of the legal case: "Opponents of these proceedings have pointed out, rightly, that the Mau Mau was a brutal terrorist force, guilty of the most dreadful atrocities. Yet only one of the claimants is of that stamp¢ÃÂÂMr Nzili. He has admitted taking the Mau oath and said that all he did was to ferry food to the fighters in the forest. None has been accused, let alone [258] After Caroline Elkins' Imperial Reckoning in 2005, Kenya apologized to the United Kingdom for the atrocities committed during the 1950s. [259] The British government affirmed that the issue was the responsibility of the Kenyan government, on the ground of the "state station" for the former colonies, based on a previous obscure law concerning the Patagonian toothfish[260] and the declaration of martial law in Jamaica in 1860.[261] In July 2011, "George Morara choked the corridor and in a small crowded room [in Nairobi] where 30 old cookies sat together. "I have good news from London," he announced. We won the first part of the battle! The good news was that a British judge had established that the Kenyans could denounce the British government for their torture. [262] Morara said that, if the first trial cases were successful, perhaps 30,000 others would file similar complaints of torture.[257] Explaining his decision, Mr. It may be considered strange, or perhaps even dishonest, that a legal system which will not in any way admit its trials obtained from torture should still refuse to hold a claim against the government in its jurisdiction for the alleged inability of the government to prevent the torture which had the means to prevent. In addition, using the technique ... to exclude this court claim appears particularly bad. [264] An editorial noted with satisfaction that "Mr Justice McCombe told the FCO, in fact, to get lost. Although the arguments against the reopening of very old wounds are seductive, they fail morally. There are

living suitors and it certainly wasn't their fault that the documentary evidence that seemstheir claims were for so long lost in the government deposit system. "[265] If we want to sin, we must sin quietly. [266] The main article by Attorney General Eric Griffith-Jones: Foreign and Commonwealth Office migrates archives During the course of the Mau Mau legal battle in London, a large amount of what was declared to be previously lost archive material Foreign Office was finally brought to light, while even more was discovered to be missing. [267] The files, known as migrated archives, provided details about the abuse of British human rights (torture, rape, execution)[268] in its former colonies during the final stages of the empire, including during Mau Mau, and even after decolonization. With regard to Mau Mau's insurrection, the records included the confirmation of "the extent of violence inflicted on suspect rebels Mau Mau's insurrection, the records included the confirmation of "the extent of violence inflicted on suspect rebels Mau Mau" [269] in British detention camps documented in Caroline Elkins' study. [270] Numerous accusations of murder and rape by the British military personnel are recorded in the files, including an accident in which a Kenyan native child was "burned to death", the "beat of a young girl", and a soldier in Fusiliers Royal Irish who killed "in cold blood two people who had been his prisoners for over 12 hours" [271] [269] In February 1956, a provincial commissioner in Kenya, Monkey Johnson, wrote to the Attorney General Reginald Manningham-Buller, who begged him at any request to block him from enucla ereglovs rep otasu otats "A oticresE'l[" ehc otavresso onnah iratilim itroppar i ,aivattut ,2591 erbmevon len AiG]172[.acitilop elat avetsise non ehc erenetsos a otaunitnoc onnah htlaewnommoC led e oreinarts oiciffU'lled itacovva ilg ,1102 elirpa'lleN]172[."enoizneted id ipmac ien e gnineercs id irtnec ien ituneted onavarutrot e etnemamitni" are ocinnatirb oticrese'l ehc azzelovepasnoc al "etnemloveredisnoc onazroffar" itnemucod ivoun i ehc etroc alla enomitset id enoizaraihcid anu ni otaraihcid anu ni otaraihcid anu ni otaraihcid anu ni otaroval aveva ehc, ardnoL id egelloC s'gniK led ttenneB wuH]272[. ardnoL id egelloC s'gniK led ttenneB wuH]272[. ardnoL id egelloC s'gniK led ttenneB wuH]272].]82]. nosrednA otted ah ,"ocitametsis arE .oidicimo'l noc alesravac ivetop etnemlatnemadnoF .esuffid onare azneloiv e essocrep id esucca eL .osseccus "À eredacca avetop ehc 2Åraihcid nosrednA divaD ".]272["etnateiuqni orevvad "Å atalevir aro osuba'lled Atitne'l ehc" e]672["loveploc i ereggetorp rep itsocsan onare itnemucod i" ehc 2Åraihcid nosrednA divaD , itnemucod i odnatnemmoc dyoB-xonneL nalA elainoloc oiraterges II]572[.ituneted i ortnoc azneloiv alled elagelli osu'l onavazzirotua itteffe ni ehc inoizurtsi avenetnoc onrevog lad otavorppa otats "Ã ehc]472["nawoc onaip" li ehc "Ã erafsiddos omervod ehc ehcitirc ilapicnirp eL]372[.ituneted i ortnoc azneloiv alled elagelli osu'l onavazzirotua itteffe ni ehc inoizurtsi avenetnoc onrevog lad otavorppa otats" A enc jaca demaitseb id ortseuges id acitilop alled itailgatted itnocoser ehcna avedulcni 2102 elirpa id enoisrev aL]272 [".DIC lad ettaf inigadni elled otiuges a atseihcni'd enoisrev al jon id onungo ehc ebbererbmes arO" :uaM uaM ortnoc itasu idoteM itirefsart itirefsart e itatserra icinnatirb itadlos i e ,"inacirfa ilged gnineercs ol e ennapac id acrecir al oipmese da ,aizilop alla etnematterroc onavenetrappa ehc Mau suspects of fields where they were beaten and tortured until they confessed. Bennett said that "the British army has maintained definitive operational control over all security forces throughout the emergency", and that his military intelligence operation worked "hand in glove" with the special branch of Kenya " included in screening and interrogations in centers and detention camps ". [271] The Kenya government sent a letter to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth, William Hague, insisting that the British government was legally responsible for atrocity. [276] The foreign office, however, reaffirm its position which was not, in fact, responsible for colonial atrocities, [276] and argued that the documentary that described most of the abuses of British human rights committed during rebellion and 6,000 deposits had been taken for the legal district. He said to the BBC: "It happened that it happened in this country at that moment, both, and and right and correct. I am ashamed to have come from a Britain who did what he did here [in Kenya]. [280] thirteen "top secret" file boxes Kenya are still missing. [281] [282] in October 2012, the Mr. Justice McCombe has granted the old surviving tests claiming the right to mention the United Kingdom for damage. [283] [284] The government of the United Kingdom therefore opted for what the applicants' lawyers called the "morally repugnant" decision of challenge McCombe's sentence. [285] in May 2013, it was reported that the appleal was underway while the government of the United Kingdom Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament, [286] Settlement 6 June 2013, foreigner William Hague, told parliament that the UK government had reached a settlement with the claimants. He said it included "payment of a settlement sum in respect of 5,228 claimants, as well as a gross costs sum, to the total value of ţÅ19.9 million. The Government will also support the construction of a memorial in Nairobi to the victims of torture and illtreatment during the colonial era."[288][289] However he added, "We continue to deny liability on behalf of the Colonial administration in respect of the claims".[288] Mau Mau status in Kenya's political arena during 40 years of independence. How historically necessary was Mau Mau? Did its secretive violence alone have the power to destroy white supremacy? Or did it merely sow discord within a mass nationalism that AAAfor all the failings of the Kenya African Union (KAU)¢AAAwas bound to win power in the end? Did Mau Mau aim at freedom for all Kenyans? or did moderate, constitutional politicians rescue that pluralist prize from the jaws of its ethnic chauvinism? Has the self-sacrificial victory of the poor been unjustly forgotten, and appropriated by the rich? or are Mau Mau Uprising was suppressed as a subject for public discussion in Kenya during the periods under Kenyatta and Daniel arap Moi because of the key positions and influential presence of some loyalists in government, business and other elite sectors of Kenyan society post-1963.[291][292] Unsurprisingly, during this same period opposition groups tactically embraced the Mau Mau rebellion.[15] Members of Mau Mau are currently recognised by the Kenyans from colonial 0291 neewteb ;etarotcetorP acirfA tsaE hsitirB sa nwonk yllamrof saw ayneK, 0291 dna 5981 neewteB B]992[.lirpA 03 ot hcraM 62 morf noitarepo feirb a gnirud pu nekorb saw puorg eht ;0691 fo gnirps eht ni ylfeirb pu gnarps taht puorg tnatilim rehtona FO eht osla saw of .uam uam rof deirt eh hcihw ydob ydob gnaminnidrooc rof desu ihtamk naded taht eman eht saw aflk .uam uam htiw Noitcem ynanc ynanic ymtrof ynanem yreh ynanes yrehf yratilim hsitirB lareneG ayneK nihtiw ycnegrusni uyukiK yraropmetnoc, ikignuM ycnegrusnI dlihC, toN peeW uruhU dna eulaV fo gnihtemoS fo rohtua, krauR treboR srehctaC kalF eht gniuaM-uad & cihC lacidaR amiriK aw inohtuM egnehtaM oisiK elo otiruK sgnag-retnuoC dna sgnaG fo rohtua, krauR treboR srehctaC kalF eht gniuaM-uad & cihC lacidaR amiriK aw inohtuM egnehtaM oisiK elo otiruK sgnag-retnuoC dna sgnaG fo rohtua, krauR treboR srehctaC kalF eht gniuaM-uad & cihC lacidaR amiriK aw inohtuM egnehtaM oisiK elo otiruK sgnag-retnuoC dna sgnaG fo rohtua, krauR treboR srehctaC kalF eht gniuaM-uad & cihC lacidaR amiriK aw inohtuM egnehtaM oisiK elo otiruK sgnag-retnuoC dna sgnaG fo rohtua, krauR treboR srehctaC kalF eht gniuaM-uad & cihC lacidaR amiriK aw inohtuM egnehtaM oisiK elo otiruK sgnag-retnuoC dna sgnaG fo rohtua, krauR treboR srehctaC kalF eht gniuaM-uad & cihC lacidaR amiriK aw inohtuM egnehtaM oisiK elo otiruK sgnag-retnuoC dna sgnaG fo rohtua, krauR treboR srehctaC kalF eht gniua ,ataynek yb hceepsâ"âtêtr 731[. Eno sd rawot dertah on EVAH tsum ew .aynek eur ot ot tsagilooh Wola ton llahs ew dna ,ecaep by ecneddened est denimreted ew]892[]692[. 792[]901[.noitarebil Lanoitan Fo lobmys that in uam eht fo noitcejer snemnrevog fo m Mrs. Mron Lainoloc-ttOc dekram of uam fo fo fif not tnatropmi taht decnonna tnemnrevog navnek eht ,1002 [592].Rotco 02 no dleh neeb osla, litnu sah rettal eht ;vad and ecalper Illulws etted ettede Snavnek rof emit of EB liw yad aajuhsam ,tnemnrevog is noted eht ot ot gmnidrocca]492[.)Redro ycnegreme eht dengs gnirab yad eht(rebotco 1963, as Kenya Colony and Protectorate.[300] C "Squatter or resident labourers are those who reside with their families on European farms usually for the purpose of work for the owners. . . . Contract labourers are those who sign a contract of service before a magistrate, for periods varying from three to twelve months. Casual labourers leave their reserves to engage themselves to European employers for any period from one day upwards."[56] In return for his services, a squatter was entitled to use some of the settler's land for cultivation and grazing.[301] Contract and casual workers are together referred to as migratory labourers, in distinction to the permanent presence of the squatters are together referred to as migratory labourers, in distinction to the permanent presence of the settler's land for cultivation and grazing. difficulties of Europeans in finding labourers and of Africans in gaining access to arable and grazing land.[46] D During the Emergency, screening was the term used by colonial authorities to mean the interrogation of a Mau Mau suspect. The alleged member or sympathiser of Mau Mau would be interrogated in order to obtain an admission of guilt¢ÃÂÂspecifically, a confession that they had taken the Mau Mau oath¢ÃÂÂas well as for intelligence.[302] References Notes ^ Page 2011, p.à Â206. ^ a b c d e David Elstein (7 April 2011). "Daniel Goldhagen and Kenya: recycling fantasy". openDemocracy.org. Retrieved 8 March 2012. ^ a b c Anderson 2005, p.A Å5. ^ a b c Anderson 2005. p.à Â4. ^ Blakeley, Ruth (3 April 2009). State Terrorism and Neoliberalism: The North in the South. Routledge. ISBNà Â978-1-134-04246-3. ^ Osborne, Myles (2010). "The Kamba and Mau Mau: Ethnicity, Development, and Chiefship, 1952¢ÃÂ1960". The International Journal of African Historical Studies. 43 (1): 63¢ÃÂ87. ISSNà Â0361-7882 JSTORà Â25741397. ^ In English, the Kikuyu people also are known as the "Kikuyu" and as the "Wakikuyu" people, but their preferred exonym is "GéÂkéÂyéÂ", derived from the Tongue. ^ Anderson 2005. ^ The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Army (1994) p. 350 ^ "Ken: A Love for the Forest" Volta. January 17, 1964. ISSNã ¢ 0040 781x. Extract on February 12, 2018. ^ The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Army (1994) p.ã ¢ 346. ^ Fã £ 1redi 1989, p.ã ¢ 5 ^ Mumford 2012, P. ã ¢ XII. ^ Gerlach 2010, P. '213. ^ a b C "bloody revolt of the mau mau" news of the bbc. April 7, 2011. Extract on 23 July 2019. ^ Kango 1992, pp. 23-5 5 ^ Majdlank 1963, P. ã , 75. ^ a B Kariuki 1975, p.ã ¢ 167. ^ Kariuki 1975, p.ã ¢ 24. ^ Wau Mau (religious movement) "What-Wy-Wow. com. Extract on 12 February 2018. ^ Wangari Maathai (2006). UPOWED: a memories book. Alfred A. Knopf. P.ã ¢ 63. Isbnã ¢ 0307263487. ^ Curtis 2003, pp. Å, 320. ^ B Coy 1978, p. Equity, Reover, served to convey a growing disaffection with colonial domain. The investigations on the commission for the land of Kenya of 1932 - 1934 are a case of study on the lack of finds and negligently those of the Kikuyu of Kiambu, it would serve to enhance other complaints and the seeds of a growing African nationalism in Kenya " ^ Anderson 2005, P.ã ¢ 15, 22. ^ Curtis 2003, P.ã ¢ 320. ^ Ormsby-Gore 1925 P.ã ¢ 149. ^ Alam 2007, P.ã ¢ Say, India, where it lasted 200 years, It was short but equally touristy. He started formally when the agent and general councilor of his majesty in Zanzibar, A.H. Hardinx, in a proclamation on 1st July 1895, announced that he was taking the coastal areas and included including the Kiyuyudded on them for food supplies . " ^ Meinertzhagen 1957, pp. 51 - 2 Richard Meinertzhagen wrote about how, sometimes, they had massacred Kikuyu from the hundreds. Alam 2007, P.ã ¢ 25. ^ ogot 2003, p.ã ¢ 342, which observes that they were " Always without hope. Naked launchers fall into bands before machine guns, without inflicting a single victim in return. In the meantime, troops burn all the huts and collect all the live stocks at hand at hand. The resistance once in the end, The leaders of the rebellion surrender for the prison.... The risks that followed such a course could hardly be repeated. Follow a period of calm. And when it appeared again disorders was with other leaders. and other reasons. "A Particularly interesting example, albeit outside Kenya and with guns instead of spears, success of the armed resistance to maintain crucial aspects of autonomy is the basic gun war of 1880 - 1881, whose last heredity remains tangible even today, in The form of Lesotho. ^ Maxon 1989, p.ã ¢ 44. ^ Robert W. Strayer (February 9, 1986). "Letter: Out of Africa". The New York Times. Extract on March 20, 2012. ^ Lapping 1989, p.ã ¢ 469. ^ Berman 1990, P. ã 72 n.43. ^ A b c ormsby-gore 1925, p.ã ¢ 187. ^ Mosley 1983, p.ã ¢ 5. ^ Anderson 2005, p.ã ¢ 3. ^ Edgerton 1989, pp. ,1 peeled \hat{a} , $\neg \hat{a} \in \infty$ 5.elkins 2005, p.ã ¢ 187. ^ Mosley 1983, p.ã ¢ 5. ^ Anderson 2005, p.ã ¢ 469. ^ Edgerton 1989, pp. ,2 $\hat{a} \in 469$. ^ Berman 1990, P. $\hat{a} \neq 469$. ^ Definition of the formation of the formatio p.ã ¢ 2, observes that the loans (British taxpayers) were never reimbursed on the Uganda railway; they were deleted in the 1930s. Anderson 2005, P.ã ¢ 123. ^ nosrednA ^ .7â ¬â 69 .pp ,3991 ogonaK ^ .805 Å .P ,4002 nosrednA ^ .71 ¢Å.P ,4002 nosrednA ^ eireS . drasnaH ... 7391 erbmevon 01 ,inumoC ied aremaC alled otittabid ;ovitan atsirubaL. "... 7 4002 nosrednA . 19 402 nosrednA . 19 402 nosrednA . 19 402 nosrednA . 19 4002 nosrednA . 19 4002 nosrednA . 92 ¢Ã. 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(202 oralihS ^ ."ilaicremmoc icrem eratsiuqca rep oraned erenetto e" annapac id assat "orol al eragap rep izzem i erangadaug rep ... evresir orol el onaicsal ilanoisacco irotaroval I" : 371 Å. P. (202 oralihS ^ ."ilaicremmoc icrem eratsiuqca rep oraned erenetto e" annapac id assat "orol al eragap rep izzem i erangadaug rep ... evresir orol el onaicsal ilanoisacco irotaroval I" : 371 Å. 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Kenyaembassydc.org. Recovery on May 13, 2019. ^ ORMSby-Gore 1925, pp. 155ã ¢ âvelop œ 6. ^ ORMSBY-GORE 1925, P.. ¢ 180: "The population of the district in which a medical officer is assigned the amounts more often to over a quarter of million natives distributed on a large area. ... [t] Here are large areas where no medical work is undertaken. " ^ Swinson 1980, p.ã ¢ 23. ^ Anderson 2004, pp.â € â € œ 28. ^ Curtis 2003, pp. 320 for King (1975). An economic story of Kenya and Uganda 1800-1970. The Bowereing Press. Isbnã ¢ 978-0-333-17671-9. ^ A b ogot 2003, p.ã ¢ 16. ^ Anderson 2005, p.ã ¢ 282. ^ Wangari Maathai (2006). Unbowed: a memoir. Alfred A. Knopf. Pp. 61ã ¢ âvelop â € œ63 2005, P.ã ¢ 25. ^ Branch 2007, P.ã ¢ 1. ^ a b C Elkins 2005, p.ã ¢ 32. ^ Edgerton 1989, p.ã ¢ 65. ^ Fã £ â¼di 1989, P.ã ¢ 116 . ^ Edgerton 1989, pp.ã ¢ 66ã ¢ ã ¢ â, ¬ â € œ7. ^ Anderson 2005, P. ã 252. ^ Anderson 2005, P. ã 252. ^ Anderson 2005, P. ã 252. ^ When the Mau Mau used a biological weapon " Owaahh. 30 October 2014. Extract on February 12, 2018. ^ Presley, Cora Ann (1992). Kikuyu Women, the rebellion Mau Mau and social change in Kenya. Boulder: Boulder Berman 1991, pp. âvelop â € œ3. ^ Mahone 2006, P. ã ,241:" This article opens with a reinterpretation of the colonial reports of the "Mania of 1911", which has been held in the Kamba's Kamba region of Kenya. The history of this "psychic epidemic" And other similar have been told over the years as evidence that describe the preparation of Africanse of the "Mania of 1911", which has been held in the Kamba's Kamba region of Kenya. to episodic mass hysteria ". ^ McCulloch 2006, onacirfA'lla onacirfA'lla enoizaler ni eralocitrap ni ¹Åip , Åtirailucep eus el erageips id ovitatnet nu e inacirfa ilgen elatnem oirbiliuqs" lus 7491 led oiduts onu edulcnI .deMbuP us CJ srehtoraC erotua'l rep acrecir id itatlusiR .67⠬⠢Å to life ". For his" Magnum Opus ", see Carothers 1953. ^ Fã £ â¹/adi 1994, pp. 119 â, ¬â € œ 21. ^ Berman 1991, pp. 183 âvelop â € œ5. ^ Clough 1998, p.ã ¢ 4. ^ a b Branch 2009, p.ã ¢ opposed Mau Mau. " ^ A b" mau mau uprising: Bloody History of Kenya Conflict ". BBC News. 7 April 2011. Extract on May 12, 2011. There was a lot of suffering on the other side. It was a dirty dirty war. It was a war. CIVIL - Although that idea remains extremely unpopular in Kenya today. (The quote is by Professor David Anderson) ^ Newsinger, John (1981). "Revolt and repression in Kenya: The rebellion" Mau Mau ", 1952-1960" . Science & Society. 45 (2): 159 "185. Jstora ¢ 40402312. ^ Fa £ aulation 1989, pp. 4nd "5:" Since they were the most affected by the colonial system and the most affected by the colonial system. politicalized in Kenya. " ^ Berman 1991, P.ã ¢ 196:" The impact of colonial state have affected the Kikuyu with greater strength and effect compared to any other population of Kenya, unleashing new processes of differentiation and class formation. " ^ Thomas, Beth (1993)." Historical, native book of Kenya on Mau Mau Revolt ". Update. 13 (13): 7. ^ See in particular the angry letters of David Eltein:" Letters: Tell me where I'm wrong ". London Review of Books. 27 (11). 2005. Extract on May 3, 2011. "The end of the Mau Mau". The New York Review of Books. 52 (11). 2005. Extract on May 3, 2011. "Letters: Tell me where I am wrong. "London Review of Books. 27 (14). 2005. recovered on May 3, 2011. while Elstein considers the "requirement "for the" great majority of Kikuyu "to live within 800" villages as "Serving] the purpose of protection", Professor David Anderson (among others) considers the "replacement mandatory" of Notregde ^ .611 ã,.p ,1102 HCNERF B A ^ .52 ã,.p ,8991 hguolc b a ^ .8a"â€â73 â7 À. p FO 69.n ,Ettoof thaveler eht tsnatsiser theloIV DEADIA RO 2, q., 36 ã, p, 5002 nosredna b a ^ 25. q. 36 ã, DNA 'Redro dna Wal Fo scrof eht tsnatsiser theloIV DEADIA RO 2, q., 36 ã, n, 9, 5002 nosredna b a ^ 26. q. 36 ã, p, 5002 nosredna b a ^ 26. q. at the conte cost at the co detapicitrap . , p, 5002 snikle ^ .0202 Tugua 8 Deveirter .erutluc & Station gar . tnemnrevog :esac uam uam" ^ .92 ã, p, 1102 hcnerf ^ ã, p, 6002 imissin c b a ^ .23 € â € â 13 ã 11 ã 1. p, 5002 hcnarb ^ .1 2. ..? a theed lanretni Suorgiv Desserpxe Erew yteicos uyukik ni stcilfnoc gnipoleve]d[" ã, DNA Nosaer on saw Ereht": 205 ã, p, 5002 togo c b a ^ .492 ã, p, 5002 nosred dna "ysatnaf gnilcycer: Aynek dna neihsle hinup uot . . Eviinup" in "Spmac noitatenecnoc naht erom elttil" erew ,trap "tsom" eht rof ,tahw edisi "uyukik "uyukik p. 83. ^ Follow the general of Dug-Out. Sunday Mail. Brisbane, 19 April 1953. p. 15. Retrieved 17 November 2013 - through the National Library of Australia. "END MAY BE NEAR FOR THE MAU MAU". On Sunday Herald. Sydney, 30 August 1953. p. URL consulted on 17 November 2013 - via National Library of Australia. "END MAY BE NEAR FOR THE MAU MAU". On Sunday Herald. Sydney, 30 August 1953. p. URL consulted on 17 November 2013 - via National Library of Australia. "END MAY BE NEAR FOR THE MAU MAU". On Sunday Herald. Sydney, 30 August 1953. p. URL consulted on 17 November 2013 - via National Library of Australia. "END MAY BE NEAR FOR THE MAU MAU". "MAU MAU GENERAL SURRENDERS". The Sydney Morning Herald. Retrieved November 9, 2013 - via National Library of Australia. French 2011, p. 32. French 2011, p. 32. French 2011, p. 32. French 2011, p. 32. Almost three quarters of the African male population of the city of sixty thousand were Kikuyu, and most of these men, along with about twenty thousand Kikuyu women and children who accompanied them, were supposedly 'active or passive support of Mau Mau'." Doubleday & Henderson 1958, p. 14 harvnb error: no target: CITEREFDoubledayHenderson1958 (help): "In the first months of the emergency, the Mau discipline was so strong that a terrorist in the forest who gave his money to a courier could be almost certain of getting what he wanted from any store in Nairobi." FN FAL Battle Rifle. Oxford, UK: Osprey Publishing. p. 15. ISBN 978-1-78096-903-9. ^ a b c d Chappell 2011. ^ Chappell 2011, p. 68. Edgerton 1989, p. 86: "Before the Emergency ended, the RAF dropped the incredible total of 50,000 tons of forest bombs and fired over 2 million regattas. It is not known how many humans or animals were killed." Chappell 2011, p. 67. A case study in Colonial Air Power Air Enthusiast 64 July-August1989, P.ã ¢ 86. ^ Anderson 1988: "The Swynnerton plan was among the most complete of all the post -war colonial development programs implemented up to two years later, this development is fundamental for the history of the decolonization of Kenya ". ^ Elkins 2005, p.ã ¢ 127. ^ Ogot 1995, p.ã ¢ 48. ^ Anderson 1988. ^ Elkins 2005, p. ã ¢ 108. ^ Elkins 2005, p. ã ¢ 108. ^ Elkins 2005, p.ã ¢ 108. ^ Elkins 2005, p. ã ¢ 108. ^ Elkins 2005, p.ã ¢ 108. ^ Elkins 2005, p. ã ¢ 108. ^ Elkins 200 "practically all absolute men ... spent the next few years in the notorious fields of detention of the Gulag Keniot"; For Elkins, see the title of the British edition of his 2005, p.ã ¢ 136. ^ a B editorial (11 April 2011). "Mau Mau Abuse Case: time to apologize". The Guardian. Extract on April 14, 2011. ^ a b c elkins 2005, pp. 154 "91. ^ Peterson 2008, pp. 75ã ¢ âvelop â € œ6, 89, 91:" Some prisoners, worried that the substance of their life was draining, thought that their primary duty was with their families. So they confessed to British officers and sought an early release from detention. Other prisoners refused to accept the British question of cheating on the reputation of other people by appointing those who knew how to be involved in Mau Mau. This "hard core" kept her mouth closed and langtized for years in detention. The battle behind the thread was not fought on the lealt of the prisoners against a Mau Mau movement. The intellectual and moral concerns of prisoners were always close to home ... British officials thought that those who confessed had broken their faithful to Mau Mau. But there otanous onnah icinnatirb iranoiznuf I .eilgimaf orol al are non erassefnoc rep ituneted I avevoum is this devotion to rush a confession. . The battle behind the thread was not fought between patriotic hard-core Mau Mau and weak-kneed, agitating, broken men who confessed. Both the hard core and the soft nucleus had their families in mind." B Elkins 2005, p. 178. "Thinking at Boss: Silent whistles on events in Kenya deserve praise." The Times. Retrieved 13 April 2011. Elkins 2005, p. 148. It's questionable if Peter Kenyatta was nice to Mau Mau first and then if he really switched the parts. ^ Mike Thompson (April 7, 2011). "Mau Mau blames 'goes right to the top." Today. Elkins 2005, pp. 171-7. Elkin Retrieved 13 April 2011. Baring informed Lennox-Boyd that eight European officers were facing accusations of a series of murders, beats and shots. They included: "A district officer, murder by beating and roasting a live African." Despite receiving such clear briefings, Lennox-Boyd repeatedly denied that the abuses were happening, and publicly denounced those colonial officials who turned to complain. Elkins 2005, p. 227. Curtis 2005, p. 327. Elkins 2005, p. 153. Elkins 2005, p. 240. ^ a b c Anderson 2005, p. 240. ^ A b c Anderson 2005, p. 240. ^ A b c Anderson 2005, p. 240. ^ Curtis 2005, p. 240. ^ A b c Anderson 2005, p. 240. ^ Curtis 2005, p. 240. ^ Curtis 2005, p. 240. ^ A b c Anderson 2005, p. 240. ^ Curtis 2005, p. 240. p.Å 293. ^ Elkins 2005, p.Å 252. ^ Elkins 2005, pp.Å 259¢ÅÅÅ60. ^ a b c Elkins 2005, p.Å 263. ^ a b c Blacker 2007. ^ Elkins 2005, p.Å 263: "It is accepted policy that cases of pulmonary tuberculosis . . . be returned to their reserve to avail themselves of the routine medical control and treatment within their areas". (The quote is of the colony's director of medical services). ^ Elkins 2005, pp.à 263¢ÃÂ4: "The financial situation has now worsened.... Schemes of medical help, however high their medical priority, could not in [these] circumstances be approved". (The quote is of Baring). ^ Gadsden, Fay (October 1980). "The African Press in Kenya, 1945¢ÃÂ1952". 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The post-colonial state must therefore be seen as a representation of the interests protected and promoted during the latter years of colonial rule. Under Jomo Kenyatta, the post-colonial state represented a 'pact-of-domination' between transnational capital, the elite and the executive." ^ Percox 2005, p.Å Å752. ^ Lonsdale 2000, pp.Å Å109¢ÅÅ10. "Mau Mau, despite its problematic claims to be called 'nationalist' .à Â.A forced the issue of power in a way that KAU had never done. It was not that Mau Mau was defeated. But in order to crown peace with sustainable civil governance¢ÂÂAand thus reopen a prospect of controlled decolonization¢ÃÂÂthe British had to abandon 'multiracialism' and adopt African rule as their vision of Kenya's future. .à Â.à Â. The blood of Mau Mau, no matter how peculiarly ethnic in source and aim, was the seed of Kenya's all-African sovereignty." ^ Wasserman 1976, p.à Â1: "Although the rise of nationalist movements in Africa was certainly a contributing factor in the dismantling of the colonial empires, one cannot wholly attribute the 'demise of colonialism' to the rise of nationalism' to the rise of nationalism. . . . [T]he decolonization process was shaped by an adaptive reaction of colonial empires, one cannot wholly attribute the 'demise of nationalism' to the rise of nationalism' to the rise of nationalism. . . . [T]he decolonization process was shaped by an adaptive reaction of colonial empires, one cannot wholly attribute the 'demise of nationalism' to the rise of nationalism' to the rise of nationalism. . . . 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