

## **Annual report on the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya / Colonial Office.**

### **Contributors**

Great Britain. Colonial Office.

### **Publication/Creation**

London : H.M.S.O., [1947]

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COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

# Kenya

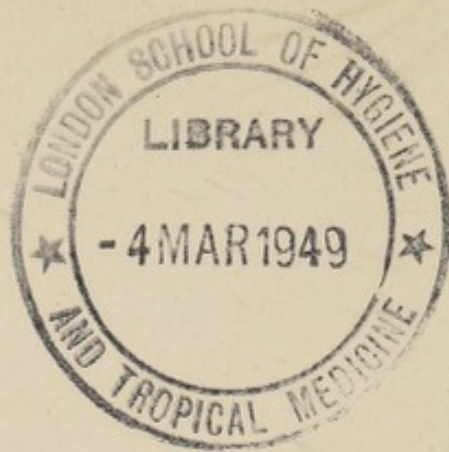
1947



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1947.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1947 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

COLONIAL OFFICE

# ANNUAL REPORT ON

## THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF

# KENYA

## FOR THE YEAR

# 1947

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### Contents

	PAGE
PART I (a) Account of Important Matters of General Interest Occurring During the Year . . . . .	3
(b) Progress of the More Important Local Projects for Development and Welfare in 1947 . . . . .	5
 PART II CHAPTER 1 Population . . . . .	 12
CHAPTER 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation . . . . .	14
CHAPTER 3 Public Finance and Taxation . . . . .	22
CHAPTER 4 Currency and Banking . . . . .	30
CHAPTER 5 Commerce . . . . .	31
CHAPTER 6 Production . . . . .	33
CHAPTER 7 Social Services . . . . .	46
CHAPTER 8 Legislation . . . . .	59
CHAPTER 9 Justice, Police and Prisons . . . . .	61
CHAPTER 10 Public Utilities . . . . .	68
CHAPTER 11 Communications . . . . .	69
CHAPTER 12 Other Subjects . . . . .	74

*Contents continued overleaf*

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LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1949



# CONTENTS (*continued*)

	PAGE
PART III CHAPTER 1 Geography and Climate . . . . .	80
CHAPTER 2 History . . . . .	81
CHAPTER 3 Administration . . . . .	87
CHAPTER 4 Weights and Measures . . . . .	93
CHAPTER 5 Newspapers and Periodicals . . . . .	93
CHAPTER 6 Bibliography . . . . .	94
APPENDICES 1-7 . . . . .	100
MAP . . . . .	<i>At end</i>

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The cover illustration gives a general view of  
the Molo farmlands

## PART I

### (a) Account of Important Matters of General Interest Occurring During the Year

#### POLITICAL

IN February 1947, the proposals contained in Colonial Paper 191, which was published in December 1945, were replaced by Colonial Paper 210. The purpose of both papers was to establish a common legislature for the services common to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, such as railways, customs, posts and telegraphs. These services and the functions of the High Commission are set out in the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, and its Schedules.

In October the Legislative Council sat for the last time under the Presidency of the Governor. Until the general election in 1948 there is to be a nominated Vice-President whose office it is intended should develop into that of Speaker of the Council. After the general election, there will be an unofficial majority, including increased representation of Africans by Africans. This question of the Speaker and the Presidency of the Council is dealt with at greater length in Part III, Chapter 3, of this Report.

A new scheme for the allocation of executive and financial responsibility between the central Government and Local Native Councils, which will later become African District Councils, has been worked out and will be brought into operation in 1948. The scheme involves a substantial increase in the Government's financial aid to Local Native Councils but is further to be examined in the light of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry (Plewman) Committee Report.

In 1947, African members were included on all municipal authorities and African Advisory Councils now exist for all municipalities and most large townships.

During the year a proposal was made to group together some activities connected with the problems of government, such as social, economic and political, as well as purely administrative, under the control of the Chief Native Commissioner. Among these was included the Information Office, whose major tasks include the development of information, educational and recreational services for the mass of the African peoples, whom it is difficult to reach by any other means. While the main proposals were still under consideration at the end of the year, certain



reorganisation of the Chief Native Commissioner's office was already in progress.

#### ECONOMIC

In September, the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee was presented. The Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. R. P. Plewman from the Union of South Africa, and its purpose was to determine the most satisfactory general principles to be adopted locally in a system of taxation which would be based as far as possible on a criterion of ability to pay, be sufficiently productive to meet fiscal needs, and allow the development of the resources of the Colony to proceed as smoothly as economy would permit. The report of the Committee was published in October.

The dollar crisis and its repercussions on the Colony's economy were closely examined with a view to falling into line with the needs of the United Kingdom in, among other things, reducing expenditure of hard currencies, the expansion of productive activities, and in restricting, as far as would be consistent with the Colony's own essential needs, the importation of material which could be directed to hard currency areas. These considerations have had a great influence on the Colony's import policy, and may well have noticeable effect on next year's Customs figures.

H.M. Government in the United Kingdom decided to establish in Kenya a Military Stores Holding Organisation for the reception of stores and equipment from the Middle East and India. Work was begun, and during 1948 it is likely to develop to an extent that may well have a marked effect on the Colony's economy, in many respects equal to that which would result from the establishment of a major industry. It will involve the construction of new roads and telecommunication services, and will place a heavy burden on the Railway Administration.

Heavy rains placed a great strain on the roads, and certain defects came to light which are now under investigation and a report is awaited. The Secretary of State and the Treasury agreed in principle to the allocation of a sum of £1,775,000 from the regional allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for the construction of the Great Trunk Road from the Rhodesian Border into Uganda, and of this sum £460,000 is to be spent in Kenya.

#### SOCIAL

The development of educational services progressed throughout the year. Special attention was given to the question of secondary education for Africans and to teacher-training projects for both Africans and Indians. Twenty-five more community centres were in the process of being planned and built, mostly in native areas, and 25 African ex-service men who attended a social welfare course, are expected to start work at the beginning of 1948. Several community centres, planned and built on approved lines, were formally opened during the year. The European population of Kenya increased steadily during 1947 and there were heavy demands made on the limited accommodation available.



## (b) Progress of the more Important Local Projects for Development and Welfare in 1947

As stated in the Annual Report for 1946, a Development and Reconstruction Authority was appointed with effect from 1st August, 1945, to enable the Government to deal expeditiously and efficiently with the complexities of post-war conditions and to undertake the pressing problems of development and reconstruction. The membership of the Authority was originally as follows: Mr. Gilbert McCall Rennie, C.M.G., M.C. (now Sir Gilbert Rennie) Chairman; Sir Reginald Edwin Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E., General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours; and Sir Alfred Vincent.

A Development and Reconstruction Fund was established in the Colony's 1946 Estimates, into which all money earmarked for capital expenditure on development and reconstruction over a period of years is to be paid. The annual Estimates are now divided into two parts; the first devoted to ordinary Government revenue and expenditure and the second comprising the revenue and expenditure relating to development and reconstruction. A table of the respective Estimates for 1947 and the actual revenue and expenditure for 1946 can be seen in Part II, Chapter 3.

The programme of development and reconstruction embodied in the estimates of the Authority for the year 1947 was based on the recommendations contained in the Development Committee Report, published in July, 1946, which received the general approval of the Legislative Council on the 31st January, 1947. These recommendations envisaged the expenditure of a sum of £15,586,000 from the Development and Reconstruction Fund over a period of 10 years. It was expected that £3,500,000 of this would be obtained from the Colony's allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, £5,000,000 from loans, £3,000,000 from revenue contributions, and the remainder from other sources. These figures are exclusive of the amounts to be provided from the Regional and Central allocations under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which may amount to about £1,500,000 and of the further loan of £2,000,000 which it is proposed to re-lend to local authorities and administrations for direct reimbursement by them. In addition no account is taken in these totals of the share of the additional recurrent expenditure involved which will be borne on the Colony's budget over the 10-year period.

The 1947 Estimates were framed to continue the programme of development and reconstruction for which the sum of £3,198,810 was provided in the 1946 Development and Reconstruction Authority estimates. In fact, owing to the shortage of staff and materials, the actual expenditure in 1946 amounted only to £984,374. While the staff position in some respects has improved during 1947, material and fittings have been very scarce and little heavy equipment has arrived. It is not, therefore, expected that the actual expenditure in 1947 will exceed £1,800,000



as against the sum of approximately £4,400,000 provided in the 1947 Estimates. Full details of the progress made during 1947 are available in the Report of the Authority published in February, 1948. The following is a brief description of the main lines of development pursued during the year.

#### BUILDING

It became increasingly clear as the year advanced that the provision of housing for staff was an essential preliminary to the initiation of many development schemes. It was recommended that the sum of £200,000 from the 1947 surplus should be transferred to the Development and Reconstruction Fund to enable additional staff quarters to be constructed in the towns, and by the end of the year preparation of the plans had been begun for the construction of some 70 houses in pisé-de-terre for European staff in Nairobi.

At the beginning of 1947 there was a shortage of supervisory and architectural staff in the Public Works Department, but this difficulty was considerably alleviated by the recruitment of staff locally, from the United Kingdom and from South Africa. Some 20 additional officers were thus secured during the year. Other difficulties which became more acute as the year advanced included the shortage of trained artisans in the Colony, the scarcity of many kinds of household fittings and of building material, and the steep rise in the cost of building by contract. It was found impossible, especially in outlying districts, to undertake a number of important building projects due to the reluctance of artisans to accept work outside the towns. Until trained African artisans from the Government training centres can be produced, the importation of skilled artisans from outside the country appears to be the only immediate solution. The cost of building by contract rose by 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. during the year, and it is clear that unless building costs decline, or more funds are placed at the Authority's disposal, many of the works recommended by the Development Committee will have to be postponed.

Good progress was made with the preparation of type plans for staff quarters, police stations, schools, hospitals and post offices. The following is a brief summary of the work of the Public Works Department in progress during 1947, some of which had been started in 1946:

##### *Staff Quarters*

138 European staff quarters, 47 Asian staff quarters, and 865 African Staff quarters.

The Administration carried on steadily with the programme of constructing African staff quarters. The policy is to put up permanent houses in townships and semi-permanent houses in out-districts. The Public Works Department put up 50 African staff quarters for the Administration in Nyanza.

In Nairobi the Starehe housing scheme was completed in 1946, and of a balance of £35,000, £15,000 will be required for medical staff quarters, and the remainder is to be used for a pilot scheme of double-storey



African quarters. Plans for these have been drawn up and approved. In Mombasa the Tononoka housing scheme has now been completed by the provision of water-borne sanitation. The scheme provides for 12 senior married Africans, 280 junior married Africans and 144 junior single officers.

#### *African Housing—General*

The African Housing Scheme is provided for partly from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and partly from Government borrowings. Up to 31st December, 1947, £20,000 had been issued to the Nairobi Municipality from the fund and £14,325 to the Mombasa Municipality.

#### *Other Buildings*

The Agricultural Department has constructed buildings for the soil conservation service at Kitale, Thomson's Falls, Lumbwa and Njoro, and offices and farm buildings at the coffee research station at Ruiru, and at the agricultural station, Thomson's Falls. The Forest Department has undertaken the building of a large number of houses for its staff and the Administration is doing the same.

### AGRICULTURE

The greatest importance is attached to the soil conservation scheme which has as its object the arresting of soil erosion in the European and African areas, and the education of farmers of all races to a proper appreciation of good husbandry. A grant of £139,000 to cover the capital expenditure was approved and a further sum of £300,000 provisionally allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote towards the recurrent costs. The expansion of the soil conservation service, planned for 1947, was considerably hindered by the difficulty of recruiting staff, and the necessity first to construct soil conservation headquarters and temporary housing for assistant soil conservation officers. By the end of the year a great improvement in the staff position had been effected, and 58 officers, in addition to the headquarters staff, had been engaged. The programme of terracing in European areas continued steadily with the available machinery, but the non-arrival of heavy equipment, ordered in 1945, made any spectacular progress by machinery in European or African areas impossible. In spite of set-backs in some African areas, there was on the whole an encouraging advance in the appreciation by Africans of the importance of soil conservation and better methods of agriculture. It is expected that the precept and example of the soil conservation officers will accelerate the already growing interest in agrarian matters among the African community. It is only when this interest reaches such proportions as to result in the growth of a strong popular opinion demanding the fullest co-operation of the community in the protection and improvement of the land, that it will be possible to arrest the decline of the fertility of the soil and to create conditions which will result in increasing the wealth of the country.

A revised application for a grant of £19,782 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for an agricultural station at Thomson's Falls and an irrigation sub-station at Uaso Nyiro was submitted in August, but has



not yet been approved. The object of the scheme is to provide an experimental station for the investigation of problems connected with mixed farming in the highlands of Kenya, including consideration of the methods to be adopted for the maintenance and improvement of soil structure and the water-holding capacity of soils. The scheme involves the establishment of an agricultural station at Ol Joro Orok, and an irrigation sub-station at Naro Moru in the Uaso Nyiro catchment area. The main buildings at the Ol Joro Orok station, excluding three officers' houses, an office and labour lines, have been completed and the Agricultural Department are undertaking the construction of the farm buildings. The water supply has also been completed except for one large capacity storage tank. General farm development was carried out satisfactorily.

#### ROADS

The progress made during 1947 with the road programme was disappointing. The main reason for the slow progress was the absence of heavy road-making machinery and the scarcity of experienced road engineers. It is hoped, however, that several engineering firms will be operating in the Colony in 1948.

Progress on the Dagoretti Corner-Kabete-Limuru Road was very disappointing owing to the abnormal rains early in the year, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining murram and stone reasonably near to the road. It is now hoped that the road will be completed by October, 1948. The widening of the road between Naivasha and Gilgil was completed and the  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles of reconstruction on the Merononi River section was also finished.

A bituminous road from Nairobi to Thika Bridge has been completed and an experiment carried out on the last half mile to the bridge shows every indication of success. The reconstruction of the Limuru "A" route with a bituminous surface is included in the 1948-49 road reconstruction programme. Quarrying and crushing has begun and it is hoped to start work on the road early in 1948. Work on the other principal roads included the laying of six miles of waterbound macadam surfacing with coral stone on the South Coast Road, the completion of five miles of hard surfacing on the Kericho-Muhoroni Road, and work on the improvement of the Ngong circular road was nearly finished at the end of the year.

Surveys were completed of the two end sections of the Mombasa-Nairobi Road and a survey of the Voi Emali section began. Eighty per cent. of the survey between Nyeri Station and Sagana was completed, and a start was made on the survey of the Kisumu-Busia Road.

#### SETTLEMENT

##### *African Settlement*

During the year a Committee for African Land Utilisation and Settlement was appointed to execute the approved policy and is advised by a board which includes six African members. Much valuable work was



undertaken in investigating areas suitable for African settlement, in clearing and developing areas provisionally selected as suitable, and in providing water and other essential services to areas where settlement has already begun. The problems confronting large-scale African settlement are formidable and it is only through the experience gained from a number of pilot schemes, undertaken in areas where different circumstances obtain, that the necessary knowledge can be gained upon which more ambitious schemes can be based.

In the Makueni area, which comprises some 380,000 acres, and which until recently could not be utilised owing to the presence of tsetse fly, 12,500 acres had been cleared for settlement by the end of the year, and eight proved boreholes had been sunk and 50 shallow wells provided. Two farms are now ready for occupation and some 40 settlers have enrolled themselves and agreed to accept the conditions imposed in order to ensure proper methods of husbandry. Two additional farms are nearly ready for occupation.

In the Nandi district, a scheme designed to demonstrate to the Nandi the advantages of controlled grazing and dipping and the limitation of agriculture to suitable areas was extended during the year. The local elders have co-operated to prevent cultivation on steep slopes, and three experimental paddocks have been fenced and prepared for demonstrations in rotational grazing, and voluntary cattle sales have been held regularly.

Other important settlement schemes included the Gede Settlement, which has proved very satisfactory, and whose settlers may be considered among the most prosperous of the African inhabitants of the coastal belt. The Fort Hall betterment scheme to arrest soil erosion made excellent progress during the first three quarters of the year, but has subsequently been retarded by political troubles. A similar scheme has been prepared for Kiambu and one location has been fenced for the introduction of compulsory dipping.

#### *European Settlement*

Satisfactory progress was made during 1947 by the European Settlement Board with approved schemes for new settlement. Development programmes submitted to the Board by accepted new settlers were scrutinised by its Lands Committee and the estimated expenditure on such schemes amounted to £90,000 against the approved estimate of £93,370.

By 21st December, 1947, a total of 52 assisted owners and 262 tenant farmers had been approved and admitted to the schemes. In addition 37 candidates had been accepted for training only in agriculture. By the end of the year, approximately 15 assisted owners and 120 tenant farmers had been placed on the land. Agricultural training of the candidates proceeded satisfactorily at the Egerton School of Agriculture, and the hostel for the accommodation of trainees' wives and children served its purpose well.

#### *Indian and Arab Settlement*

Little progress was made during the year. An officer of the Member



for Agriculture's staff has, however, now been appointed as executive officer to the Indian and Arab Settlement Board and it is expected that considerable progress will be made in 1948.

#### WATER

The progress made with the development of the Colony's water resources was much hindered by the lack of staff and the absence of essential materials. Nevertheless, some 72 successful boreholes were completed during the year and progress was made with township water supply schemes at Maseno, Mazeras-Mariakani-Rabai, Machakos, Narok, Embu and Kikuyu. Very satisfactory progress was made in research into the problem of pollution abatement undertaken by an officer seconded from the Water Pollution Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Great Britain. As a result of preliminary investigations undertaken in 1946 in connection with the Tana River irrigation survey, an area was selected by the soil chemist for further investigation. A grade line connecting this area with the river was surveyed and a detailed survey of the whole area completed. A report on the possibilities of this scheme is being prepared.

#### EDUCATION

Although no final decision had been reached by the end of the year regarding various schemes for the development of African education, it was possible to continue with the construction of schools which, it was considered, would be required whatever scheme was eventually adopted. Grants amounting to £38,844 were also made to Missions in 1947 to enable them to construct buildings to approved plans. At the close of the year, a special committee under the chairmanship of Sir Bertrand Glancy was examining the whole financial basis of European and Indian education.

The tuition block and European staff quarters for the training establishment for Indian teachers are nearing completion, and it is hoped that the full scheme, with the exception of the hostel, will be complete early in 1948.

At Embu, the farm buildings and African teachers' houses have been built departmentally and work is continuing on the water supply and the principal's house. The plans for the Agricultural School and the working drawings have been completed by private architects.

#### NATIONAL PARKS

The main activity during 1947 was in connection with the development of the Nairobi Park, which was proclaimed a national park on 24th December, 1946. Over 65 miles of tracks are now in use in this park and much work has been done to improve the river crossings. Junctions have been signposted and a map of the Park is being prepared. Three ranger posts have been established, and a water supply installed. Earth dams and salt licks have been created to assist the game. Probably owing to the strict control exercised, game has notably increased during the year and



has become considerably tamer. Lions raided within the Nairobi Municipality on only one occasion.

As regards mountain parks, headquarters have been established near Kihari Hill. A warden has been appointed and has been engaged in plotting a boundary for the proposed Kihari Hill Park Adjunct and making a preliminary survey of the possible boundaries of the Mount Kenya National Park.



## PART II

### Chapter I: Population

OWING to the vast area involved, and the illiteracy of the indigenous population, demographic information regarding Kenya is very limited. The last census of the non-native population was taken in 1931, and until 1943, when food rationing was introduced, no really reliable estimate of this population could be made. This lack of information regarding the non-native population necessitated an interim examination before the census scheduled for 1948 could be taken.

Although the statistics of population from the census in 1931 and those obtained from the Commodity Distribution Board's rationing scheme are not comparable (there may for example be duplication in the Commodity Distribution Board's figures), it is possible to obtain from the two sets of figures a rough indication of the increase in the non-native races. It is not possible, however, to rely on estimates of natural increases owing to incomplete registration of births and deaths and to inter-territorial migration.

In comparing the following figures with those for pre-war years, it must be remembered that in 1947, some 374 Europeans and 411 Asians, normally resident in Kenya, were still members of the Armed Forces, and were for the most part rationed by methods other than the civilian ration book. The European population was 16,812 in 1931, 22,594, 23,033, 23,766 and 23,284 in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 respectively. The European juvenile population, which includes children under 15 years of age, as a percentage of the whole was 26.6 in 1931, 28.5, 31.0, 29.0 and 23.4 in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 respectively. Asiatics, which term includes Indians, Goans, Arabs and other non-Europeans, totalled 57,135 in 1931, 111,691, 114,683, 118,901 and 108,176 in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 respectively. The Asiatic juvenile population as a percentage of the whole was 40.8 in 1931, 45.2, 45.2 and 44.5 in 1944, 1945 and 1946 respectively. In 1947 the Indian and Goan juvenile population amounted to 40.7 per cent. of the total, and the Arabs to 35.4 per cent. The 1945 and 1946 figures are rough estimates made by the Commodity Distribution Board, and the 1947 figures are the result of the enquiry conducted by the Director of Statistics into the issue of Series V ration books, and refer to the non-native population as at 31st January, 1947.

Tables giving separate male and female figures for the census years, and those derived from the Commodity Distribution Board returns are set out below, together with a table showing the composition of the non-native population. A complete census of the non-native populations is due to be made in February, 1948.



## EUROPEANS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% Increase on 1911</i>
1911	2,022	1,153	3,175	
1921	5,800	3,851	9,651	204.0
1926	7,199	5,330	12,529	294.6
1931	9,404	7,408	16,812	429.5
1945	—	—	23,033*	
1946	12,404	11,362	23,766*	
1947	11,743	11,541	23,284	633.4

## OTHER NON-NATIVES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% Increase on 1911</i>
1911	—	—	20,986	
1921	24,342	11,640	35,982	71.5
1926	26,299	14,841	41,140	96.0
1931	36,747	20,388	57,135	172.3
1945	—	—	114,683*	
1946	70,754	48,147	118,901*	
1947	62,808	45,368	108,176	415.5

— = No figures available.

\* An estimate of increase would be unreliable.

The proportion of the various races to the total non-native population is shown below:

	1911		1921		1926		1931		1947	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
European .. ..	3,175	13.1	9,651	21.1	12,529	23.3	16,812	22.7	23,284	17.7
Indian .. ..	10,651	44.1	22,822	50.0	26,759	49.9	39,644	53.6	78,588	59.8
Goan .. ..	1,136	4.7	2,431	5.3	2,565	4.8	3,979	5.4	5,993	4.5
Arab .. ..	9,100	37.7	10,102	22.1	10,557	19.7	12,166	16.5	21,020	16.0
Others .. ..	99	0.4	627	1.5	1,259	2.3	1,346	1.8	2,575	2.0
TOTAL .. ..	24,161		45,633		53,669		73,947		131,460	

## AFRICAN POPULATION

A complete population census has never been carried out in Kenya, and the statistics of the African population must be considered to have a fairly large margin of error. The population figures at present available are estimations made by the Administrative Authorities based on the number of adult male taxpayers in the various districts. The first complete census of Africans in Kenya is scheduled for August, 1948, and arrangements are already in hand for this.

There is no registration of births and deaths in the Native Reserves and statistical calculation of birth-rates, death-rates and natural increases are quite impossible on present information.



The geographical distribution of the estimated African population in 1946 is as follows:

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
Central .. .. .	1,413,000
Nyanza .. .. .	1,562,000
Rift Valley .. .. .	430,000
Coast .. .. .	401,000
Northern Frontier .. .. .	196,000
Masai District .. .. .	53,000
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,055,000</b>

## Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

### PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

The main occupations are:

- (a) Domestic and Personal
- (b) Commercial and Professional
- (c) Industrial
- (d) Timber and Fuel Production
- (e) Building and Construction
- (f) Mining and Quarrying
- (g) Agricultural
- (h) Public Services.

The majority of Africans are employed as manual labourers, domestic servants, clerks, drivers, carpenters, masons, dressers, wheelwrights, fitters and blacksmiths. This list is by no means exhaustive, but the numbers employed in other trades are small. Although there are few Africans working in highly skilled jobs, there is a large and growing body of semi-skilled labour.

### WAGE RATES

Generally speaking wage rates are based on a migrant labour policy but the upward tendency noted in 1946 has continued unabated. In the case of the African, considerable wage increases have taken place, largely through direct Tribunal Awards or by Government action on the recommendation of the Central Minimum Wage Advisory Board.

It is apparent that the cost of living has risen considerably during the year and a new index, recently prepared by the Director of Statistics based on consumer goods for Africans, reflects very nearly a hundred per cent. increase in a wide range of commodities. A factor to be borne in mind in considering wage rates is that, particularly in the lower range of wages, the worker is in most cases provided with food and housing and



welfare facilities of various kinds, including a free medical service. Nevertheless, there is apparent an increasing change over from a cash and an "in kind" wage structure to a purely cash wage structure, particularly in the towns. Where there are adequate supplies of a variety of cheap food this change is highly desirable, but where food is scarce and costly, the issue of a balanced diet as part of the worker's wages continues to be essential.

*Monthly Wage Rates for Unskilled Labour*

<i>Agriculture</i>	Resident Labourers	Shs. 10/- plus farm holding.
	Other Labourers	Shs. 14/- to Shs. 16/- plus food and housing.

*Urban Unskilled Labour*

<i>Nairobi</i>	Shs. 38/- with deductions up to Shs. 10/- for food and Shs. 5/- for housing allowed where these are provided.
<i>Mombasa</i>	Shs. 43/25 with deductions up to Shs. 12/- for food and Shs. 8/25 for housing allowed where these are provided.

*Semi-skilled and Skilled Labour*

<i>Domestic Servants:</i>	Shs. 25/- upwards
<i>Clerks:</i>	Shs. 50/- upwards
<i>Artisans</i>	Shs. 80/- upwards

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN THE VARIOUS GROUPS  
(Registered Male Adult Africans only)

	1947		1946	
	No.	Percentage of Total	No.	Percentage of Total
Domestic and Personal ..	24,184	8.59	27,431	11.05
Commercial and Professional ..	21,051	7.47	21,542	8.68
Industrial .. ..	14,358	5.10	13,120	5.29
Timber and Fuel Production ..	12,590	4.46	11,523	4.64
Mining and Quarrying ..	8,964	3.17	6,954	2.80
Building and Construction ..	9,920	3.51	4,830	1.95
Others in Private Industry ..	2,978	1.05	6,044	2.43
Agricultural .. ..	106,551	37.81	90,541	36.50
Government Services ..	81,261	28.84	66,150	26.66
	281,857	100.00	248,135	100.00



The figures for 1947 reveal an increase of 33,000 in the number of registered male adult Africans employed, of which rather more than half is an increase in agricultural employment. The reduction in the number in domestic and private employment and the increase in the number employed in agriculture is a healthy sign. There is not unnaturally a very large increase in those employed in building and construction.

#### HOURS OF WORK

Hours of work vary sharply, ranging from four hours and upwards a day of intermittent employment in agriculture to long hours in domestic service although in the latter case the work performed is small and not arduous. Hours of work are becoming more regular in industrial employment and in the townships, and the following table gives some indication of the position, although it should not be taken as applicable in every case:

	<i>Hours per week</i>
Domestic (approx. average) .. .. .	63
Agriculture (according to the nature of the work performed) .. .. .	24-60
Military .. .. .	58
Industrial Employment .. .. .	48
Casual Labour (6 hours per day but daily employment is intermittent) .. .. .	
Railway, Government Departments, and Local Government .. .. .	45

In default of the limitation of hours of work by regulation, the Labour Department has laid down standard tasks for agricultural and other unskilled labour which represent about six hours diligent work a day.

In considering the question of hours of work or paid employment generally, regard must be had to the peculiar philosophy of the African. Favourable climatic conditions and the fertility of the soil, formerly maintained by a shifting cultivation system, have meant that his basic needs in the past have been satisfied with a minimum of effort, a minimum far below accepted European standards. This has resulted in an outlook towards work which is entirely foreign to the European. This is at least partly responsible for statements by employers regarding "idleness", "inefficiency", and "lack of output" on the part of the African worker. The words "dignity of labour" as yet mean little to him. Decreased fertility of the soil, a fast increasing population, and the consequent inability to shift from place to place are rapidly leading to a state of affairs in which to exist it will become necessary to work. Only when this development takes place will there be a change in attitude towards work, in the length of hours worked, and the quality of the work performed.

#### COST OF LIVING

The African retail price index has recently been compiled by the Director of Statistics based on four main groups which are weighted in



accordance with their importance—food, fuel and soap, clothing and household articles. The position at August, 1939, has been taken as the base, *i.e.*, 100, and the index compiled on the new prices as at 1st December, 1947, stands at 198, as compared with 165 at 31st December, 1946. There has been little increase in gross earnings to compensate fully for increased prices. Probably the biggest single factor that has caused African discontent in the urban areas is the lack of accommodation. Much has been done to relieve the shortage, but it is doubtful if the scarcity peak has yet been reached.

#### SIZE AND WORK OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Senior Executive staff comprises:

- Labour Commissioner
- Deputy Labour Commissioner
- Principal Labour Officer
- Senior Medical Officer
- 4 Senior Labour Officers
- 1 Trade Union Officer
- 1 Statistician
- 11 Labour Officers
- 1 Registrar of Natives
- 1 Assistant Registrar of Natives,

together with the necessary office and administrative staff.

There are also seven African Sub-Inspectors.

The main work of the Labour Department is based on accepted international labour standards expressed through local legislative and administrative instructions. This covers a wide range of subjects, including:

- (a) The constant inspection of conditions under which labour works.
- (b) The promotion of good relations between employer and worker.
- (c) Protection of wages.
- (d) Care of migrant labour and provision of labour rest camps.
- (e) Employment of women and young persons.
- (f) Workmen's compensation.
- (g) Trade unionism and Whitley Councils.
- (h) Conciliation machinery and collective bargaining.
- (i) Compilation of cost-of-living indices and other labour statistics.
- (j) Labour exchanges and employment bureaux.
- (k) Registration of certain classes of Workers.
- (l) Provision of vocational training facilities.
- (m) Prevention of accidents and factory safety measures.

In addition, the Labour Department is responsible for the administration of the Resident Labourers Ordinance, for Labour Control in the townships of Nairobi and Mombasa, and for the Employment Exchanges in which a further 11 Executive Officers are employed.



## TRADE UNIONS

A Trade Union Officer was recruited in England and was appointed early in the year. The Government has strongly supported the view that Africans should be encouraged to organise trade unions if satisfactory collective bargaining is to be achieved. Full explanation is being given to the African of the theory and practice of trade unionism. Simple manuals in English and Swahili have been prepared and arrangements made for a series of lectures.

The formation of Whitley or Workers' Councils has been encouraged as being an admirable measure which gives employers and employees opportunities to practise negotiations within the employing unit, whether agricultural, industrial or public.

The registration of trade unions is at present governed by the provisions of the Trade Union and Trade Disputes Ordinance of 1943, under which are registered:

- The *East African Standard* Asian Union
- The *East African Standard* Staff Union
- The Labour Trade Union of East Africa
- The Thika Native Motor Drivers' Association
- The Kenya Asian Civil Service Association
- The Kenya and Uganda Railway Asian Union
- The Kenya African Road Transport and Mechanics' Union
- The Typographical Union of Kenya
- The East African Ramgarhia Artisans' Union.

None of these can as yet be regarded as an effective union. Considerable difficulty has arisen over the misconception in the mind of the African of the true purpose of a trade union, partly due to a growing political consciousness on his part; action has therefore had to be taken to guide certain African associations formed chiefly from political motives, but calling themselves trade unions, into a more formal channel of trade union practice.

## LABOUR DISPUTES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT

There were approximately 80 disputes recorded in the Colony during 1947, as against 60 in the previous year. The largest were:

- (1) A general strike in Mombasa involving some 15,000 Africans. Rumours of a strike were current early in January, 1947, and in spite of every effort made to avert a stoppage of work, it began on 13th January and continued until the 24th. The demands were comprehensive, covering pay and conditions of service. A tribunal was appointed to investigate these grievances and make an order accordingly, and on this understanding there was a general return to work. While there were genuine economic grievances, these were in the process of being remedied, and the strike in its origin and direction was political in character. An attempt was made to bring to a standstill the life of every section of the community at Mombasa in order to coerce the Government into raising



the standard of living to one far higher than the country's economy could support.

(2) A general strike broke out at Kisumu on 14th April and lasted for two days. The strike was engendered by political elements and had little or nothing to do with any industrial dispute. The majority of the workers did not know why they had left work except that they felt that their wages were too low. This was clearly a reflection of the Mombasa strike and was intended to extend the Mombasa strike throughout the whole Colony.

(3) Eight hundred workers at Ziwani Sisal Estate went on strike on 11th August. The strikers' grievances were the inadequacy of their food, especially sugar and maize meal and their rate of wages. There was no justification for their complaints and they returned to work when informed that they could be discharged if they remained dissatisfied with the conditions of employment.

(4) On 3rd November more than 200 monthly contract labourers employed by the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company refused to work, claiming that their wages were short. On being assured by the Labour Officer, Port Area, that their wage cards would be checked, they returned to work. The subsequent check revealed the fact that 190 had been underpaid, 21 overpaid and 9 were correct.

By the end of the year there was noticeable improvement in relations between employers and employees. Encouragement of Whitley Councils and trade unions has done much to improve matters.

#### DEMOBILISATION AND REABSORPTION

General demobilisation has been completed and there remain only some 200 war service African soldiers in the Forces in Kenya. Since the inception of the Reabsorption Organisation 65,000 Africans have been assisted to resume their civil status.

#### *European Employment*

During 1947 the Employment Officer gave 1,778 interviews to persons making tentative enquiries regarding employment. These enquiries were from members of H.M. Forces from the United Kingdom who were considering local release, or the possibility of returning to the Colony after release in the United Kingdom, from locally enlisted members of H.M. Forces, and from persons who arrived in the Colony with no pre-arranged employment. Those placed in employment numbered 78 permanent residents of Kenya and 128 men from overseas. The employment found was mainly commercial. A number of applicants were placed in the Administration.

The work of the European Employment Officer is now nearing a close since the vacancies available in the Colony are mainly technical, and the number of enquiries in Nairobi from suitable applicants is negligible. Most employers will not engage staff in the United Kingdom. Applicants are expected to make their own way to the Colony and are given no guarantee of employment on arrival.



*Asian Employment*

New Asian Employment Bureaux were opened at Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu during the year. These Bureaux are controlled by the Central Asian Employment Bureau in Nairobi. The following figures are given for the year:

Applications for employment registered	..	2,000
Introductions given	.. .. .	1,600
Vacancies available	.. .. .	600

Of the vacancies available 50 per cent. are in the building trades.

*African Employment*

Three new Labour Exchanges have been opened at Kisii, Kitale and Thomson's Falls.

Some 9,000 applications for employment and training were received from both semi-skilled and unskilled Africans. Of these 4,000 found employment and a further 1,000 were given training. In the main, employment offered to the remainder was not acceptable. For some time ex-askari non-tradesmen felt that they were above any form of manual labour and wished only to be employed as watchmen, police or overseers. There is an indication now that they are realising the impossibility of maintaining this attitude and that they are, in fact, going back to the land.

Artisans are in continuous demand and whilst present training schemes fill an immediate need, the real benefit of the African Labour Exchanges will not be felt until long-term training is again producing men with a high degree of skill.

*Training*

Training of ex-askari as artisans continued at Centre "B" throughout the year. Seven hundred and forty-one have been trained in a variety of trades including masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, tinsmiths, electricians, vehicle mechanics, cycle mechanics, welders, turners, plumbers and painters. At the end of the year there were 531 trainees undergoing courses in these trades.

Training in social welfare and education expanded at Centre "C" during the year when 235 students completed their courses as compared with 34 in 1946. The syllabus at Centre "C" includes courses of instruction for social welfare workers, teachers, agricultural instructors, health and hygiene assistants, probation assistants, clerks, etc. Wives and children of students also receive instruction. There were 321 students in training at the end of the year.

#### LABOUR LEGISLATION GIVING EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTION

No change from previous report.

#### LEGISLATION DEALING WITH TRADE UNIONS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

No change from previous report.



## MACHINERY FOR FIXING WAGE RATES

Use has been made of the two methods of fixing wages mentioned in last year's report.

(a) The Mombasa Trade Disputes Tribunal was convened at the beginning of 1947 and made an investigation of the labour unrest on the Island. It made an award that was binding on all firms involved in the dispute.

(b) The Central Minimum Wage Advisory Board was constituted in 1947 and has made recommendations to Government in respect of Nairobi and Kisumu.

## MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS

There have been three Minimum Wage Orders during the year:

(a) *Nairobi*

By Government Notice 425 of 1947. A minimum total cash wage of Shs. 38/- per calendar month or 30 day ticket. A deduction of Shs. 5/- for housing and Shs. 10/- for rations can be made if the employee is provided with these "in kind" benefits. The order was effective from 1st May, 1947.

(b) *Kisumu*

By Government Notice 747 of 1947. A minimum total cash wage of Shs. 28/- per calendar month or 30 day ticket. A deduction of Shs. 5/- for housing and Shs. 5/- for rations can be made if the employee is provided with these "in kind" benefits. The order was effective from 1st August, 1947.

(c) *Mombasa*

A third order was made by Government for Mombasa as the result of investigations other than those by the Minimum Wage Board. A total cash wage of Shs. 40/- was fixed by Government Notice 56 of 1946 with effect from 1st February, 1947. Permissible deductions for "in kind" benefits are Shs. 5/- for housing and Shs. 12/- for rations.

LEGISLATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

No change.

The number of Labour Liaison Committees increased during the year and the completed list reads as follows:

Kakamega	Tambach	Machakos	Nyeri
Eldoret (including Kapsabet)	Eldama Ravine	Lumbwa/ Songhor	Voi
Kiambu	Kisii (Sotik)	Thika/Ruiru	West Suk
Kericho (Kipsigis)			

## FACTORY LEGISLATION

With the help of the Factory Adviser, seconded from the Ministry of Labour in the United Kingdom, a draft Bill has been prepared and



circulated to trade organisations, commercial firms and Government and Local Government Departments, for comment, before introduction into Legislative Council.

#### COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISION FOR SICKNESS AND OLD AGE

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was brought into operation in May, 1947. During the year, 879 accidents were reported, and £4,146 12s. compensation was paid.

## Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Schedules of revenue and expenditure under the main heads for the years 1939, 1945 and 1946, and of the total revenue and expenditure for the years 1939 to 1946, are included in Appendices 1, 2 and 3.

At the time of preparation of this report, the actual figures for 1947 were not available, but the following comparison of the actual revenue and expenditure for 1946 and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1947, under the principal heads grouped objectively, should be of interest. Expenditure is divided into two parts; the first devoted to ordinary expenditure and the second comprising the expenditure relating to development and reconstruction:

REVENUE				1946 <i>Actual</i>	1947 <i>Estimated</i>
A.	Tax Revenue				
	(1)	Direct Taxation	.. ..	£1,637,324	£1,745,000
	(2)	Indirect Taxation	.. ..	3,908,568	3,294,200
	Total Tax Revenue			5,545,892	5,039,200
B.	Revenue from self-liquidating expenditure			598,935	536,950
C.	Revenue from Government properties			488,767	339,950
D.	Interest and redemption			169,461	137,282
E.	Revenue from fees and payments for specific services			222,003	190,880
F.	Earnings of Departments and Reimbursements			357,563	327,795
G.	Sundry receipts			185,120	91,775
	Total non-tax revenue			2,021,849	1,624,632
	Total revenue			7,567,741	6,663,832



## EXPENDITURE (Ordinary)

	1946 <i>Actual</i>	1947 <i>Estimated</i>
A. Public Debt and Pensions .. ..	£803,659	£697,989
B. Administration .. ..	1,785,340	1,700,620
C. Development of Natural Resources ..	831,323	798,685
D. Public Utilities .. ..	1,149,309	1,079,856
E. Social Services .. ..	1,085,402	1,144,722
F. Contributions to Townships and District Councils .. ..	275,442	344,280
G. Military contributions and War expenditure .. ..	716,101	380,756
H. Interim grants to Local Native Councils	26,521	—
Total .. ..	6,673,097	6,146,908
Loans .. ..	199,836	
Demobilisation .. ..	157,560	186,960
Contribution to Development and Welfare .. ..	700,000	300,000
Total in Accounts and Estimates ..	7,730,493	6,633,868

## EXPENDITURE (D.A.R.A.)

	1946 <i>Actual</i>	1947 <i>Estimated</i>
B. Administration .. ..	£57,258	£333,680
C. Development of Natural Resources ..	506,478	1,586,728
D. Public Utilities .. ..	345,557	1,503,656
E. Contributions to Townships and District Councils .. ..	75,081	709,510
	984,374	4,133,574

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AS AT  
31ST DECEMBER, 1946

<i>Period</i>	<i>Amount of Issue</i>	<i>Rate of Interest per cent.</i>	<i>Price of Issue per cent.</i>	<i>Redeemable</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1946</i>
	£				£
1927	5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	5,000,000
1928	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,500,000
1930	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	3,382,835
1933	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	303,587
1936	375,000	3	100	1956-61	374,120
1945	600,000	3	100	1970-75	600,000
1946	1,820,000	2¾	99	1971-76	1,820,000
(Conversion Loan)					
1946	300,000	2⅞	100	1966	31,452
(Railway Loan)					
	15,300,600				15,011,994



The 1921 Loan of £5,000,000 was repaid on 15th September, 1946, and £1,820,000 of this was offered for conversion into  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. at 99. The currency of the Conversion Loan is 30 years with the option of redemption at par on the part of the Kenya Government at any time after 15th September, 1971, on giving three calendar months' notice. The three issues of East African War Bonds were offered locally in 1940, 1942 and 1944 respectively, for re-loan to His Majesty's Government towards the prosecution of the war, realising a total sum of £11,852,435. The Bonds bear interest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum and are redeemable in 1945-47, 1949-51 and 1952-54 respectively. As the proceeds are re-lent to His Majesty's Government, the Colony's liabilities to bond-holders, £11,059,785, together with the amounts advanced during 1946 to meet encashments of £172,685, are covered by a corresponding liability to the Colony on the part of the Imperial Government.

#### SINKING FUND

Sinking Fund Contributions are at the rate of 1 per cent. The Sinking Fund Contribution in respect of the £600,000 1945 Loan is at 2 per cent. and in the case of the £300,000 1946 Railway Loan is based on an amount which invested at 3 per cent. compound interest (interest converted half-yearly) will in 20 years amount to £300,000.

#### ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES

See Schedule at Appendix 4

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1946

##### *Liabilities*

	£	s	cts.
Deposits .. .. .	9,527,727	5	07
Drafts .. .. .	24,373	6	17
Loan Funds—Unspent Balances .. .. .	288,606	9	87
Excess Profits Tax Fund .. .. .	1,936,800	13	44
Reserve Fund .. .. .	500,000	—	—
War-time Contingency Fund .. .. .	550,000	—	—
Suspense .. .. .	261,544	7	70
Development and Reconstruction Fund .. .. .	2,236,759	4	19
General Revenue Balance .. .. .	2,220,233	9	83
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>£17,546,044</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>

##### *Assets*

	£	s	cts.
Investments .. .. .	12,847,445	13	36
Advances .. .. .	1,349,307	14	18
Suspense .. .. .	1,107,547	16	28
Cash .. .. .	2,241,743	12	45
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>£17,546,044</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>



## MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELD OF EACH

<i>Item</i>	1939 £	1945 £	1946 £
Customs Revenue .. ..	918,259	2,256,139	3,314,880
Hut and Poll Tax (Native) ..	523,588	530,484	510,576
Income Tax .. ..	137,963	1,154,779	1,081,960
Non-Native Poll Tax (Personal Tax) .. ..	50,929	113,436	123,161
Petrol Tax .. ..	74,624	142,220	185,232
Estate Duty .. ..	11,443	44,253	39,371
Entertainment Tax .. ..	6,491	27,083	27,293
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>1,723,297</b>	<b>4,268,394</b>	<b>5,282,473</b>

## CUSTOMS TARIFF

In 1923 identical Customs tariffs were enacted in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. There was a revision in 1930, and, although rates have been altered from time to time mainly during the recent war, the basic structure remained unchanged until 1946 when surcharges, introduced to maintain revenue at as high a level as possible and also to discourage the consumption of unessential commodities, were incorporated in the basic tariff. In 1947 the rates of duty on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes were doubled with a view to conserving dollar exchange.

The basic fiscal rate is 22 per cent. *ad valorem* assessed on the value which is taken as being the price which the goods would fetch on sale in the open market in the Colony if delivered at the port of importation, after freight, insurance and all costs, charges, and expenses have been paid by the seller. Specific duties are charged on goods which lend themselves to such a form of assessment, the more important being potable spirits, cigarettes and tobacco, motor spirit and kerosene oil, tyres and tubes, matches and cement. In the case of certain articles such as piece-goods, certain articles of wearing apparel and cycles, minimum specific duties have been fixed as an alternative to an *ad valorem* rate in order to safeguard the revenue against abnormally cheap supplies.

Building requisites, metals and artisan's tools are in most cases charged a 10 per cent. duty whilst an intermediate rate of 16½ per cent. is applicable to motor cars and their parts.

The free list includes the chief "development" imports such as machinery; road, rail, air and water transport equipment; coal, coke and fuel oil; packing materials; explosives; insecticides and agricultural and mining equipment. Exemption from duty is also allowed in the case of drugs, medicines and disinfectants; filters and refrigerators; surgical and scientific instruments; educational requisites; religious articles; music and literature and bona fide baggage brought by passengers for personal and household use.

Provision is made in the tariff for the imposition of what are known as "suspended" duties on certain commodities which are produced and manufactured in one or more of the territories—Kenya, Uganda and



Tanganyika. These duties may be imposed, varied or revoked unilaterally thus allowing a modified control by each territory over the degree of protection afforded to a number of the local products.

By a tripartite Customs Agreement in 1927, a system of inter-territorial transfers of imported goods was introduced between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The effect of this agreement is virtually to remove Customs barriers between the three territories, the duty being credited to the receiving territory by a transfer form procedure.

The Congo Basin Treaty obligations prevent the grant of imperial preference.

#### EXCISE DUTIES

The following locally manufactured products are liable to excise duties:

(1) Sugar	..	..	..	Shs. 2/24 per cwt.
(2) Tea	..	..	..	„ -/15 per lb.
(3) Cigarettes	..	..	..	„ 8/- per lb.
(4) Cigars	..	..	..	„ 8/- „ „
(5) Manufactured Tobacco				„ 7/- „ „
(6) Beer	..	..	..	„ 120/- per 36 gallons of wort of a specific gravity of 1055 degrees, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

The total revenue from excise duties in 1947 was £1,468,632.

#### STAMP DUTIES

The revenue derived from stamp duties amounted to £189,000; the previous highest figure being £130,000, collected in 1946. The principal items were: cheques £28,910; transfers and conveyances £92,375; company share capital £21,694.

These figures represent over 2½ million cheques stamped; land to the capital value of £4,618,750 transferred; and £4,338,800 new company share capital.

#### NATIVE HUT AND POLL TAX

##### *Legislation*

The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, was repealed in 1942 and was replaced by the Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1942, which had the effect of abolishing the former unpopular system whereby an African was taxed on the number of wives he possessed. The legal provisions regarding tax collection and penalties remained virtually the same as under the old Ordinance. The Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930, was not affected.

##### *Rate*

The rate of poll tax imposed during the year was Shs. 14/-, as had been the case since the introduction in 1942 of the Native Poll Tax



Ordinance. At the same time the rate of tax in areas in which no local native rate was imposed by the Local Native Council was fixed at Shs. 16/–, the additional Shs. 2/– being paid into a Native Trust Fund. Of this additional amount, Sh. 1/– was applied to African services in non-native areas and Sh. 1/– was divided among the Local Native Councils.

Reductions in the normal rate varying from Sh. 1/– to Shs. 8/– are made in favour of members of the poorer tribes and of residents in the less developed districts.

### *Method of Assessment*

Under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, a tax at the prescribed rate was payable on each hut owned or occupied by the taxpayer; or in the case of Africans not liable to pay hut tax, a poll tax was paid instead. Under the Native Poll Tax Ordinance, every adult male African over the apparent age of 18 years is liable to pay a poll tax at the prescribed rate.

During the year under review progress was made in the collection of taxes in native areas by the Local Native Authorities, and collection by Administrative Officers was continued only in the most backward areas. The collection of taxes in advanced areas by District Revenue Officers, working as part of the Administration, continued. The Kodi stamp (revenue stamp) system, which was introduced in 1936 for the payment of taxes on a pay-as-you-earn basis, continues to be used mainly in the non-native areas, although its use has been less than in the past owing to rises in wage levels and general increases in the amount of cash available.

### *Yield*

The annual yield from these taxes since 1939 has been:

<i>Native Hut and Poll Tax</i>	.. .. .	1939	..	£523,588
		1940	..	519,713
		1941	..	541,946
		1942	..	536,959
<i>Native Poll Tax</i>	.. .. .	1943	..	504,235
		1944	..	524,719
		1945	..	530,484
		1946	..	510,576

## INCOME TAX

Income tax is charged in Kenya on income (assessed in accordance with the Income Tax Laws) accruing in, derived from or received in East Africa by residents, and on the income accruing in, derived from or received in the Colony by non-residents after deducting any personal allowances which may be due.

The allowances are as follows:

<i>Single</i>	£200, but where the total income exceeds £200, the allowance is reduced by £1 for every £2 by which the total income exceeds £200.
---------------	--



<i>Married</i>	£350. The allowance is not affected by the amount of total income.
<i>Children</i>	£80 for first child and £40 for each of next three. Maximum allowance £200. "Child" includes step-child or adopted child maintained during the year preceding the year of assessment, who was either under the age of sixteen, or if over the age of sixteen at any time within that year was receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school or other educational establishment or was serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession. The deductions of £80 or £40 may be increased by not more than £50 in respect of expenses incurred upon or in connection with the education of each child. The amount of the additional deduction is related to the actual expenditure on tuition and boarding fees.
<i>Dependent Relative</i>	The amount expended on the maintenance of a dependent relative is allowed up to a maximum of £60 provided that the total income of the relative does not exceed £150. Where two or more persons contribute to the maintenance of the relative the total allowance up to £60 is divided between the contributors.
<i>Life Assurance, etc.</i>	A deduction, not exceeding one-sixth of the taxpayer's total income for the year preceding the year of assessment, is allowed in respect of premiums paid on policies of insurance on the life of the taxpayer or his wife and contributions to approved provident or pension funds or widows' and orphans' pension schemes. The premiums allowable on any one policy must not exceed 7 per cent. of the actual capital sum assured on death, and further the amount of the deduction must not reduce the tax payable by more than Shs. 1,000/- in respect of the first £200 of premiums or contributions, or by more than Shs. 2/50 in the £ on any excess over £200.

The rates of tax at present in force are:

*Persons other than individuals, i.e., companies, trusts, etc.,* Shs. 4/- in the £.

(No allowances are granted to companies.)

*Individuals—Income Tax:* Where the chargeable income does not exceed £250 tax is charged at Shs. 2/- in the £. Where the chargeable income exceeds £250 the whole of the chargeable income bears the tax at the rate of Shs. 2/- plus one-eighth of a cent. for every £ of chargeable income exceeding £250 up to a maximum rate of Shs. 5/- in the £. The following example illustrates the calculation necessary to arrive at the appropriate rate in a case where the total income is £951 and the allowances competent to the taxpayer amount to £371, viz.:



Total income	..	..	..	£951
Less Allowances	..	..	..	£371
				<hr/>
Chargeable Income	..	..	..	£580

£250 at Shs. 2/-

£330 at  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a cent. = .4125.

The whole of the chargeable income of £580 therefore bears tax at the appropriate rate of Shs. 2.4125 making the tax due £69 19s.

*Surtax.* Where the total income exceeds £3,000 the excess over £3,000 is charged at the rate of Shs. 4/- in the pound, plus one-twentieth of a cent for every pound of total income exceeding £3,000 up to a maximum rate of Shs. 7/50 in the £.

Total income	..	..	..	£7,000
Less not charged	..	..	..	£3,000
				<hr/>
Liable to surtax	..	..	..	£4,000

Rate of tax is Shs. 4/- plus  $\frac{4000}{20}$  Cents = 4/- plus 2/-  
= Shs. 6/-

Surtax payable £4,000 at Shs. 6/- = £1,200

In addition, an annual personal tax, based on income, is payable by individuals other than Africans, as follows:

Where the individual's total income does not

exceed £60 .. .. . Shs. 20/-

Where the individual's total income exceeds

£60 but does not exceed £120 .. Shs. 40/-

Where the individual's total income exceeds

£120 .. .. . Shs. 60/-

The following exemptions are provided:

- (a) every individual who has not attained the age of 18 years;
- (b) every woman whose personal income does not exceed £120 per annum;
- (c) every married woman living with her husband;
- (d) every individual on a temporary visit to the Colony, provided he is not the owner or lessee of land in the Colony, and is not engaged in any employment or business in the Colony, and has no pecuniary interest in any business or enterprise conducted or carried on in the Colony.

A table showing examples of the amount of income tax payable by five classes of tax payers is included in Appendix 5.



## ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty is assessed by the Assistant Estate Duty Commissioner, who, when necessary, consults the Estate Duty Commissioner.

Until 21st February, 1947, the rates started at 1 per cent. after £200, but this was then abolished, and they are now from 2½ per cent. at £5,000, 5 per cent. at £20,000, 10 per cent. at £90,000, 15 per cent. at £200,000 and a maximum of 25 per cent. at £1,000,000.

As will be seen from the table in Appendix 6, there has been an increase in the collection of estate duty for 1947 and this is in part due to the estates of older settlers falling in for assessment.

## Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

## BANKING

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:

- (a) The National Bank of India Ltd., with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu.
- (b) The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Kakamega and an Agency at Nanyuki.
- (c) Barclays Bank (D.C. & O), with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Kisumu.
- (d) Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd., Nairobi and Mombasa.

The Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, with a capital of £726,500 provided by the Government, makes advances to farmers under the provisions of the Land Bank Ordinance. Up to 31st December, 1947, the Land Bank had made 1,642 advances aggregating £1,539,231, of which £632,526 was still out on loan.

The Land Bank also acts as financial agent for the Government in the affairs of various bodies, including the Board of Agriculture, and the African, European, Indian and Arab Settlement Board.

## CURRENCY

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations: 50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation: Shs. 10,000; 1,000; 200; 100; 20; 10; 5 and 1.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.



CURRENCY AND BANKING  
CIRCULATION OF NOTES AND COIN AT  
31ST DECEMBER, 1947

31

				<i>Amount</i>		
				<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>cts.</i>
COIN						
<i>Copper</i>	..	..	-/01	36,286	17	70
			-/05	91,947	16	50
			-/10	170,863	17	80
				<hr/>		
				299,098	12	00
<i>Silver</i>	..	..	-/50	157,522	2	50
			1/-	1,253,196	10	00
				<hr/>		
				1,410,718	12	50
NOTES	..	..	1/-	64,573	9	50
			5/-	1,653,923	7	50
			10/-	2,651,372	0	00
			20/-	4,933,543	10	00
			100/-	3,278,905	0	00
			200/-	180	0	00
			1,000/-	60,700	0	00
			10,000/-	3,909,500	0	00
				<hr/>		
				16,552,697	7	00

*Note:* The circulation figures of coin are only in respect of Kenya.  
The circulation of notes are in respect of East African Currency Basin, viz.: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

## Chapter 5: Commerce

During the year under review there was an increase in the importation of consumer goods, and several of the supplier countries from which importations ceased during the war years resumed trade with this country.

In 1947 the value of goods imported into, and retained in Kenya, was £18,788,269 compared with a total value of £12,801,977 in 1946, *i.e.*, an increase of 47 per cent. The value of imports cleared for home consumption into Kenya from the U.K. (not taking into account any re-exports there may have been) was £9,014,989 in 1947 as compared with £6,412,485 in 1946, an increase of 41 per cent.

It is not the intention of this brief review to give detailed statistics relating to imports and exports as these details are fully set out in the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda, but the following examples



of the major increases in the imports of 1947 over those of 1946 may be of interest:

<i>Article</i>	<i>1946 Imports Value</i>	<i>1947 Imports Value</i>
Cotton piece goods .. .. .	£1,872,615	£2,728,115
Machinery .. .. .	907,847	1,404,681
Iron and Steel Manufactures ..	953,182	1,735,801
Motor Vehicles and parts .. ..	578,867	1,630,793

Exports of domestic produce from Kenya in 1947 also show an increase over the corresponding exports for 1946, but as in 1946, the rise was not as spectacular as in the case of imports. The total value of domestic exports from Kenya during 1947, amounted to £9,617,941 compared with £7,094,794 during 1946, an increase of about 36 per cent. The principal items of export were grain, coffee, tea, sisal, hides, and skins, wattle bark and sodium carbonate, and in 1947 these items accounted for about £6,700,000 out of the total of £9,617,941 given above. A proportion of the imports also represents capital goods required for the development of the Colony in accordance with the programme of the Development and Reconstruction Authority.

It is clear from these figures of imports and exports that, at the present time at any rate, the value of visible exports alone is insufficient to provide the necessary sterling to enable imports to continue at their present level. A report of this nature is not felt to be the appropriate place for a consideration of the complex problems involved in an investigation into such questions as the balance of trade and the relationship between sterling and the East African shilling, but as far as these matters are concerned, in order to correct any impression which might be left by a mere comparison of imports with visible exports, it should be recorded that invisible exports in the form of remitted capital from abroad, the important services rendered by Kenya to other territories as an entrepôt and as an administrative, educational and health centre, and the expenditure in Kenya which arises from the maintenance of Imperial Forces in the Colony, are of considerable importance. Further, in considering the balance of payments all the East African territories should be regarded as a unit.

A seller's market has continued in most commodities during the year and in spite of price control there has been a considerable rise in the cost of many essential goods in a great part due to increased cost of raw materials, manufacturing labour and transport. There is some indication that a number of traders are doubtful as to how long the present conditions will continue.

The Government appointed a committee to review war-time regulations and controls and as a result a number of control restrictions were removed. This work was, however, temporarily stopped when the economic crisis in the United Kingdom developed. Immediate action was taken to strengthen imports control and price control. Some confusion naturally arose in the early stages but as the policy of H.M.



Government became clearer, the situation has much improved. A committee to advise the Imports Controller was appointed under the chairmanship of the Economic and Commercial Adviser, the other members being all unofficial representatives of trade and commerce. By the end of the year the position was considerably eased.

A Trade Goodwill Mission from Southern Rhodesia visited Kenya in common with the other East African territories. A Canadian Trade Mission made a brief stop in Nairobi on its way to South Africa. The Australian Trade Commissioner in South Africa also paid the Colony a visit. In addition, there were, during the year, an increasing number of enquiries from private individuals and firms seeking to develop enterprises in East Africa.

Further consideration has been given by the East African Governments to the introduction of industrial licensing on an inter-territorial basis for certain types of industry requiring heavy capital investment. The necessary enabling legislation was introduced in Uganda at the end of 1947, and it is the intention to introduce similar legislation for the consideration of the Legislative Councils in Kenya and Tanganyika early in 1948.

## Chapter 6: Production

### AGRICULTURE

The principal agricultural products of Kenya are maize, wheat, barley, oats, sorghums, millets, beans, peas and other legumes, coffee, tea, sugar, pyrethrum, essential oils, groundnuts, sesame, copra, cotton, sisal and wattle.

All cereals are grown as farm crops, whether by Europeans on estates of varying size or by Africans on peasant holdings, but maize is the only cereal which is grown to any extent by both Europeans and Africans, and this crop is met with under a very wide range of climatic conditions from sea level to over 7,000 feet. Wheat is a high altitude cereal grown mainly by European farmers, but a small quantity is produced by Africans in suitable areas. Barley, both for malting and feeding, and oats for feeding are grown to a lesser extent by European farmers only, but, apart from malting barley, these crops are not to any great extent sold off the farm. Sorghums and millets are almost entirely grown by Africans as staple food crops, the type of millet varying with the differing conditions of the Reserves. Apart from local exchange in food markets, and occasional demands through food shortage in other areas, these cereals seldom reach any organised market.

Beans, peas and other legumes, such as grams, pigeon peas and cow peas, are grown mainly by African peasants, both for food and for sale as cash crops. A considerable export trade was being built up before the war in kidney beans of the Canadian Wonder and White Haricot types,



and there is also a large internal trade in beans for human food, for which purpose also some European farmers grow supplies for consumption on the farm.

Coffee and tea are plantation crops. Arabica coffee is grown almost entirely by Europeans both by individuals and by companies, each plantation operating its own pulping station; it is also grown on a small scale by African peasants in small plantations grouped round central publicly owned pulping stations. Up to the present, tea is entirely in the hands of European plantation owners, either individuals or companies, some of the latter being subsidiaries or associates of large companies with world-wide interests. Coffee and tea are grown both for consumption in the Colony and for export; in the case of the former by far the greater proportion is exported, while in the case of the latter it is expected that an increasing proportion of the production will be consumed locally, as consumption, particularly by the African, tends to increase.

Commercially, sugar is essentially a plantation crop, and is produced by a handful of European and Asian companies, each with large plantations and factories. Some cane is also grown by small Asian farmers in an area serving a factory of one of the big companies. The total production of sugar is consumed in East Africa. Apart from its commercial production in plantations, sugar cane is widely grown by Africans for domestic consumption.

Pyrethrum is grown by European farmers, generally in conjunction with some form of mixed farming. There are also a few African growers. The product is almost entirely exported and during the war years was one of the Colony's most valuable individual exports.

Essential oils are produced by a few European farmers who have specialised in this line. The products are very valuable in limited quantities, but over-production can cause marked fluctuations in price and no great expansion is looked for.

Groundnuts and sesame are essentially African crops; the nuts and seed may be exported as such, or purchased by local mills where the oil is expressed for both local consumption and export. The residual cake is used locally for stock feed. Most of the present production is, however, consumed by the growers.

Copra is produced by Arabs or Africans on plantations in the coast belt, and is all purchased by local mills; the resulting coconut oil is consumed mainly locally.

Cotton is grown only by African peasant farmers, who sell the seed cotton to central ginneries which are mainly Asian-owned. The ginned fibre is all exported, and cotton seed may be exported or used locally for stock feed or other purposes.

Sisal is grown only as a plantation crop on a large scale by European companies. The fibre has been one of the most valuable individual exports from the Colony during the war years. A small quantity of fibre is used in internal manufactures.

Wattle bark is produced mainly by African peasants, but also to some extent by European farmers. The bark is sold to a few central factories, either European or Asian owned, and the bark is either pressed and



exported in baled form, or wattle extract is prepared locally and exported as such.

### *Production in 1947*

The continuing world shortage of cereals and the obligation on East Africa to continue to be at least self-supporting in staple foodstuffs, has necessitated the continuation of the Increased Production of Crops Ordinance, 1942. Under this Ordinance prices for certain commodities and minimum returns per acre, are guaranteed by the Government on certain conditions. Some of the crops which were scheduled under the ordinance during the war years were, however, excluded from this scheme, and during 1947 the scheduled crops consisted of the four major cereals, wheat, maize, barley and oats, together with linseed. The guaranteed minimum return for cereals was Shs. 45/- per acre. On the marketing side, too, war-time controls and organisation have continued with the advantage of guaranteed contract prices for coffee, sisal and pyrethrum, but, in the case of tea, only one company entered into a contract with the Ministry of Food, the remaining tea estates being permitted to export the surplus above internal requirements where they wished. Organised marketing continued in native areas with guaranteed prices for cereals and oilseeds.

The maize crop in European areas produced 789,479 bags\* from 110,211 acres, an average yield of 7.2 bags per acre, together with 75,096 bags of maize grown by labourers on farms. Both production and acreage were lower than in the previous season, but the more favourable growing conditions are reflected in an increase of over half a bag per acre in the average yield. This was largely due to good crops in the Nakuru district which averaged 8.6 bags per acre. Owing to the need for maximum production, many areas are continuing to grow maize on land which, because of decreasing fertility, should no longer be under the plough. The favourable season in Nyanza Province produced a surplus of 768,647 bags, thereby more than recovering from the drop of 200,000 bags recorded in the previous season; production in Central Province, however, decreased, its surplus falling by 11 per cent. to 117,577 bags.

The wheat crop was again satisfactory on the whole with an average yield for the Colony of 4.1 bags per acre. The total acreage increased by 10 per cent. but the total production dropped slightly to 818,102 bags. As with maize, the Nakuru area produced a satisfactory crop with an average yield of nearly 5 bags per acre, but again conditions were unfavourable in the Uasin Gishu area.

Sorghum and millet crops were less satisfactory than in 1946, much of the Nyanza sorghum crop being badly affected by water-logging. Some 68,000 bags were delivered to Control during 1947, mainly from Nyanza Province, compared with 80,000 bags in the previous year.

The 1946-47 coffee season started unfavourably, but heavy rains later enabled one of the biggest crops for some years to be picked. The total production amounted to 9,043 tons from 64,392 acres, compared with 6,952 tons in the previous year.

\* A bag weighs 200 lb. net.



Tea production in 1947 amounted to 13,146,288 lb., an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year.

Deliveries of dried Pyrethrum flowers to the Agency amounted to 4,009 tons from 47,398 acres compared with 6,860 tons from 52,631 acres in 1946. Owing to the difficulty which continued to be experienced in disposing of flowers a voluntary restriction scheme was introduced on the 1st August, whereby 1,185 tons of Kenya flowers were not put on the market.

The oilseed industries remained depressed, although groundnuts again showed slight signs of recovery; 16,400 bags were bought by Control during 1947 compared with 14,255 bags in 1946. Sesame has largely gone out of cultivation as a result of poor crops during recent years and of more favourable returns from leguminous crops; some 1,600 bags were bought by Control.

The cotton industry also remained depressed owing partly to unfavourable weather conditions and partly to the emphasis on food production. The crop, most of which is produced in Nyanza, amounted to 5,148 bales compared with 5,015 bales in 1945-46.

There was a welcome recovery in sugar production during 1947 due to more favourable weather conditions. From a total area of some 10,000 acres, the five factories produced 9,171 tons of refined sugar and 1,448 tons of jaggery compared with 5,760 and 870 tons respectively in 1946. The acreage of this crop is being increased for the coming season.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Colony's principal products of animal origin are hides and skins, leather, butter, ghee, cheese, whole milk, pigs and pig products, slaughter stock and wool.

The hide and skin trade draws the greater part of its supplies from native areas, where preparation and marketing are under the supervision of the Veterinary Department. Tanneries and leather factories have been established and there has been a steady increase in the local use of hides and skins, although much is still exported. Hides exported in 1947 totalled 41,790 cwt., valued at £295,623. Sheepskins amounted to 792,639 pieces, valued at £77,483 and goatskins amounted to 1,641,142 pieces valued at £252,272. The amount of wool exported was 9,089 centals of 100 lb. each, valued at £41,846.

The Kenya Co-operative Creamery produces almost all the Colony's butter, a small amount of ghee, and also large quantities of cheese, although individual producers handle a substantial share of this last item. During the year ending 30th June, 1947, 6,336,030 lb. of butter were produced, 409,528 lb. of cheese and 82,718 lb. of ghee. Ghee is mainly a product of the native reserves, though a small amount is manufactured by the Creamery. The native areas produced 29,651 thirty-six pound tins.

The Pig Industry Board handled 22,723 baconers, 10,885 porkers and 2,891 larders, a total of 36,499 pigs during the year. Early in the year proposals for the export to the United Kingdom of baconers and porkers, alternative to the existing arrangement, were made to the Ministry of



Agriculture and Fisheries. As a result of negotiations, agreement was reached with officials of the Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries whereby pigs from areas zoned as non-enzootic African swine fever areas would be accepted in the United Kingdom, subject to certain safeguards. It is hoped that this agreement will result in an increase in pig production in the Colony and in the export of pig carcasses and pig products to the United Kingdom.

The Livestock Control was terminated on 31st December, 1946, and a Meat Marketing Board was established in its place. While the war-time control was introduced to maintain and distribute supplies of meat and trek oxen, the objective of the Board is to organise the industry in the interests of producers and consumers alike for all communities.

The following were purchased by the Board during the year:

<i>Cattle:</i>	From Europeans	..	..	21,434
	„ Africans	..	..	29,987
<i>Calves:</i>	From Europeans	..	..	1,688
<i>Sheep:</i>	From Europeans	..	..	26,948
	„ Africans	..	..	99,008 (including goats)
<i>Lambs:</i>	From Europeans	..	..	2,390
<i>Camels:</i>	From Africans	..	..	408

The incidence of rinderpest continued to fall during 1947. Only four insignificant outbreaks occurred in the settled areas, three among calves in the Masai Reserve and one among Meat Marketing Board cattle from the Northern Frontier. Altogether 733,545 head of cattle were immunised. Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia still constitutes a major problem and a disturbing factor has been the spread of this disease from the Masai Reserve into the Kiambu, Nairobi and Machakos districts. Progress towards the eradication of East Coast Fever in both non-enzootic and enzootic areas continues to be most encouraging.

In order to combat trypanosomiasis, tsetse surveys were carried out and reclamation measures continued. There have been ten outbreaks of trypanosomiasis among cattle in the settled areas, while in the native areas the disease was widespread on the periphery of all "fly" areas. Forty-eight outbreaks of foot and mouth disease occurred in settled areas and caused losses in milk production and deterioration in the general condition of cattle, and on occasions held up meat supplies. Control was effected by means of quarantine and control of movement. Ten cases of rabies were confirmed during the year, though there were doubtless others in the native areas which were not revealed, and quarantine was imposed. The position improved in 1947 largely as a result of a whole-time rabies control unit.

The central artificial insemination station continued to function during 1947 with success, and results have been most encouraging. Seventeen bulls of pure-bred Ayreshire, Guernsey, Jersey and Friesian strains are in use at the station. Experiments in packing and distribution of sperm were carried out with the object of eliminating the use of the vacuum



flask method. Breakages of flasks became a serious item. Foundation stock farms, designed to supply new settlers with half-bred animals by inseminating Serenle and Boran heifers and cows with sperm from pure-bred bulls, continued to show good results. New farms—one at Konza and one at Elmenteita—were in operation.

Veterinary Training Centres also had a successful year, yields from the improved native stock continuing to be most encouraging.

#### FORESTRY

The timber production of the Kenya forests can be classified under the two main headings of soft and hard woods. The main soft woods are Podo (*Podocarpus gracilior* and *Podocarpus milanjianus*), Cedar (*Juniperus procera*) and Cypress (*Cupresses spp.*), the last named being an exotic produced from plantations. The main types of hard woods are Olive (*Olea hochstetteri*), Mueri (*Pygeum africanum*), Mukeo (*Dombeya mastersii*) and Camphor (*Ocotea usambarensis*).

The total of log timber cut from the forest in 1947 was 2,943,712 log cubic feet of soft woods, as compared with 3,116,405 cubic feet in 1946, of which 65 per cent. was Podo and 30 per cent. Cedar. The total of hard woods amounted to 673,035 log cubic feet, as compared with 632,305 cubic feet in 1946, there being no outstanding amount of any particular species. All volumes given are in the round (hoppus measurement).

The total production of fuel during the year was 18,859,991 stacked cubic feet, of which 12,522,677 stacked cubic feet was supplied to the Railway.

The following are details of other forest products supplied during the year and worthy of mention:

Poles—other than Mangrove	..	..	3,121,008 running ft.
Mangrove poles	..	..	707,668 (number)
Bamboos	..	..	12,835,199 running ft.
Withies	..	..	50,278 (headloads)
Plants	..	..	1,627,807 (number)
Mangrove bark	..	..	787 tons
Cedar bark shingles	..	..	118,400 (number)
Gum Animi	..	..	63 tons
Fence posts	..	..	468,571 cubic ft.

The following were the more important forest products exported during the year:

Cedar pencil slats	..	..	114,452 cubic ft.
Soft woods	..	..	1,329,702 „ „
Hard woods	..	..	5,352 „ „
Plywoods	..	..	101,953 square ft.
Manufactured articles	..	..	£23,723 (value)
Mangrove poles	..	..	296,173 (number)
Mangrove bark	..	..	619 tons

The total value of exports amounted to £418,591.



The Forest Department is under the immediate control of the Conservator of Forests. The forest area of Kenya is split up into six divisions at present, the Divisional Forest Officer being directly responsible for the silviculture-management and exploitation of each of these districts. A division is again split up into districts, each of which is in the charge of a Forester or Assistant Forester. The Forest Department is one of the departments included in the portfolio of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The majority of the log timber is marked and measured for sawmillers on a royalty basis per hoppus cubic foot. These millers, most of whom are members of East African Timber Co-operative Society Ltd., produce the timber for both the export and local markets. The Timber Co-operative Society is mainly a marketing organisation, but also owns a number of mills, and is thereby able to dispose of the lesser used timbers to customers who actually require them. The Timber Control is still directing the supplies to where they are most needed. The sale of log timber during 1947 was about the same as that for 1946 and it appears that this figure should remain fairly steady for the next few years.

Constant supervision is being maintained by the Forest Department on timber-cutting by all sawmills, so as to ensure that the forests are not denuded of all the best timbers. Pitsawing by Africans is allowed in certain forests adjoining Native Reserves in order to provide the tribesmen with sawn timber necessary for the erection of houses, buildings, shops, etc.

Reafforestation schemes are continuously in progress, and existing forest reserves are fully preserved. Forest development mainly by way of softwood planting continued at an increasing tempo and during the year a record figure of 6,000 acres was planted.

#### FISHERIES

The fisheries of the Colony can be divided into four sections which include the high altitude rivers, the Kenya waters of Lake Victoria, inland waters, lakes, dams, ponds, etc., and sea fisheries. During 1947 there was little very hot weather and the rains were good and had a most beneficial effect on all the fisheries. Trout licences brought in a revenue of £1,295. The revenue from the fishery control on Lake Victoria goes to general revenue, and there is no revenue from sea fisheries. Native fishing is not taxed on any lake or river if the person is not fishing for trout.

Approximately 87 high altitude rivers have been stocked with trout and are fished by holders of Government trout licences. Flowing through Native Reserves, Crown and private lands, they are under the charge of an assistant Fish Warden with 52 Fish Scouts. Considerable voluntary help is given by Honorary Trout Wardens.

A River Research and Development Centre is being built on the upper Sagana River, eleven miles from Nyeri Station. The centre will include a small biological laboratory; housing for the biologist, his technical native assistants, for the Hatchery Superintendent and for the Assistant Fish Warden, as well as certain of their staffs; and rearing ponds. There is, moreover, a fish hatchery situated eleven miles upstream at an altitude



of 8,200 feet. It is hoped, when completed, to provide summer courses for biological students at this centre.

The waters of Lake Victoria are at present under the charge of a fishery inspector who works under the direction of the Provincial Commissioner, Kisumu. During the year, the Lake Victoria Fishery Board was formed and is composed of two representatives from each Colony bordering on the Lake, and on 1st January, 1948, this board will be advisory to the High Commission. The 1947 season was a poor one, due to the shortage of nets and the fact that the Lake has been over-fished. The season was again late in starting and in December the catch fell off considerably. The total revenue for 1947 was £1,443. During the year, the total sales of *Tilapia* amounted to 1,354,176 fish valued at £39,829.

Plans to develop the fishery of Lake Baringo by means of commercial interests were rejected by the Local Native Council, in spite of suitable safeguards to protect the native fishing industry. The suggestion to exploit the fisheries under the Baringo District Development Scheme was also rejected. Owing to numerous difficulties, the European concessionaire gave up all thoughts of going on with the fishery in Lake Rudolph. Lake Jipe is the centre of a small native fishery both on the Kenya and Tanganyika banks.

Capital funds have been provided in D.A.R.A. for an experimental fish farm to test out various food fishes as a preliminary to starting fish farming in suitable districts. Actual starting of the work has been delayed because of difficulties in acquiring a suitable site and other preliminary trouble. During the year a visit was made by Mr. Schwarz, the Palestine fishery expert, who paid visits to parts of Kenya giving advice over various aspects of fish farming.

Sea fisheries cover approximately 300 miles of the coastline, and are potentially of great value to the Colony, but the native fishermen are backward in their methods and poor. An Assistant Fish Warden for the coast fisheries was appointed, and began a preliminary investigation into the native fisheries. The Government fishery at Shimoni, south of Mombasa, was sold to Ocean Fisheries Ltd., who took it over on 1st January. Up to the end of September, the fishing was the worst within living memory, and it has been suggested that this was due to the torrential rains of April and May in the coastal areas. After September, however, the fishing gradually improved. Throughout the year the Shimoni fisheries supplied fresh fish to Mombasa, and railed supplies to Nairobi and Nakuru, and 208,021 fish lb., and 8,048 lobster lb., were handled. A South African firm took an interest in sharks and shark liver oil, etc., and had a representative working at Lamu. The livers were preserved and shipped to South Africa for their vitamin content. Another South African firm is doing similar work with the help of Ocean Fisheries Ltd.

#### MINING

The principal mineral products of the Colony are gold and soda ash. Other minerals, which are produced, include asbestos, kaolin, diatomite,



feldspar, gypsum, magnesite, kyanite, limestone and talc. Soda ash, kyanite, gold and diatomite are produced for export whilst the other minerals are mainly for internal consumption.

The production of soda ash is organised by a company at Lake Magadi. Gold mining is carried on by companies and individuals mainly in the Nyanza Province; other minerals are produced mainly by companies.

The amount of gold produced has fallen from 77,000 ounces in 1939 to 38,517 ounces in 1945, and 21,000 ounces (approximately) in 1947. This has been caused mainly by a reduction during and since the war of manpower available for prospecting and mining, by shortages of machinery and other materials, and by the increased cost of production with no corresponding increase in the price of gold.

The production of minerals other than gold has reached a total value of over £750,000 in 1947. The quantities produced in 1947 were as follows:

<i>Mineral</i>		<i>Amount ozs.</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Gold (refined)	..	21,959.10	189,397 4 10
Silver (refined)	..	3,859.15	Not yet known
<i>Long Tons</i>			
Soda Ash	.. ..	91,368	628,299 0 0
Salt	.. ..	13,836	54,700 0 0
Lime	.. ..	10,685 (E)	39,573 0 0 (E)
Kyanite	.. ..	15,293	58,262 12 0
Coral Limestone	..	1,535	1,111 6 0
Clay and Kaolin	..	306	531 0 0
Diatomite	.. ..	724	Not known
Gypsum and Plaster of Paris	.. ..	Not yet known	
Talc	.. ..	20	210 0 0
Soapstone	.. ..	272†	1,673 0 0†
Asbestos	.. ..	573	11,260 0 0
Magnesite	.. ..	40	164 0 0
Feldspar	.. ..	35	184 0 0
Pegmatite	.. ..	10	32 0 0
Vermiculite	.. ..	3¾ cwt.	1 0 0
Mullite	.. ..	31	267 0 0

(E) = Estimated.

† = F.O.B. Homa Bay

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

As far as Kenya is concerned, until the basic minerals necessary for heavy industrial development are discovered in commercial quantities,



and in economic locations, and until a prime mover in the form of coal, oil or adequate hydro-electric power is a commercial possibility, there is little or no prospect of the development of heavy industries. The discovery and exploitation of minerals such as lead in Tanganyika, and copper in Uganda may have a stimulating effect on industrial development in Kenya. There is, however, a promising field for the development of secondary industries and processing industries such as food processing, light engineering, the manufacture of builders' requisites, such as bricks and tiles, and the manufacture of textiles.

There are many processing industries already established in Kenya such as the coffee-milling industry, jam factories, a pyrethrum extract factory, the manufacture of fruit cordials, malting and brewing, wattle-extraction plants, chemical production and other industries developed under the ægis of the Industrial Management Board. One pyrethrum-extract factory has already been established and there are possibilities of others being constructed. In short, the establishment of extract factories in Kenya would mean not only the prospect of adding the value of the manufacturing process to the value of the raw materials at present exported, but, if the capital were American, as is a possibility, there would be the injection of a significant sum in dollars in the form of capital expenditure. There does not appear to be much room for expansion by the coffee-milling industry, although it should be possible to develop a packing and blending industry now that certain quantities are available for the free market. There is a small-scale manufacture of sisal bags and cordage, and the current shortage of jute and manilla offer a field for further development. It is anticipated that there will be considerable development in oilseed processing with the advent of Unilever into the East Africa field. The existence of the Liebig's meat-packing factory is an indication of what could be done, if suitable animals were forthcoming in sufficient numbers: a further expansion of bacon manufacturing is under consideration. The present factory at Uplands already produces an excellent article.

Turning to secondary industries as distinct from processing industries related directly to primary production, there are promising possibilities of further development in the manufacture of bricks, tiles and glass. A glass factory is scheduled to start operations in Mombasa at an early date and a project for the Portland Cement Company to open a large factory near Mombasa is at an advanced stage. There is already in existence a blanket factory at Nakuru which also turns out a satisfactory tweed. This factory is capable of extension to meet a larger potential demand. A preliminary enquiry has been received concerning the possible opening of a factory to manufacture cheap blankets making use of cotton waste. There is also scope for the manufacture of such consumer goods as hollow-ware, furniture, household fittings and builders' requisites, and all these industries are established already in a small way. Light engineering, iron foundry work and metal work have also made great strides during the war and there is room for further expansion.

Other industries based on new technological processes, and the substitution of new raw materials for conventional raw materials include



paper pulp, jute substitutes, drying oils, industrial alcohol and phosphatic fertilisers. Most of the above have not passed beyond the stage of consideration from time to time, except in one or two cases where experiments have been carried out.

Large scale production of industrial alcohol from molasses has been considered from time to time. It is believed by the Chairman of the Industrial Research Board that if all available East African molasses were processed at a central factory, 1,500,000 gallons could be produced per annum at an estimated cost of Sh. 1/45 per gallon.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS  
AND HOW EACH MAIN KIND OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY IS  
ORGANISED AND WHETHER FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION  
OR FOR EXPORT OR BOTH

Sodium Carbonates	Factory	For both home consumption and export
Soap .. ..	"	For local consumption
Footwear .. ..	"	" " "
Ceramics	Raw material by mining companies	" " "
	Manufactures by craftsmen and factories	
Wattle Extracts ..	Plantation and Factory	For export
Marmalades and Jams	Factory	For local consumption
Cooking Oils ..	"	For local consumption and export
Acids .. ..	"	For local consumption
Confectionery ..	"	" " "
Beer .. ..	"	" " "
Blankets and cloth	"	For local consumption and export
Crockery .. ..	"	For export
Canned fruits, meats and vegetables ..	"	For local consumption and export
Disinfectants and Insecticides ..	"	For local consumption and export
Polishes and waxes	Factory	For local consumption
Furniture .. ..	Craftsmen	" " "
Fruit Cordials, minerals, etc. ..	Factory	" " "
Breakfast Foods ..	"	" " "



For many years the co-operative movement has played an important part in the economic life of the European farming community. It is on such organisations as the Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd. and the Kenya Farmers' Association Co-operative Union that the farmer mainly depends for the marketing of his crops and the supply of many of his requirements. The main developments during the year have been an expansion in the store-trading activities of the Kenya Farmers' Association and the acquisition of the coffee curing mills formerly belonging to the East African Coffee Curing Co. Ltd., by the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union.

In 1944 a consumers' co-operative movement amongst the European urban community had its beginning in Mombasa, expanding to Moshi in 1945 and to Nairobi in 1946. The balance sheet published at the end of March, 1947, disclosed that the society had suffered a net loss of £7,639 over the previous year. This is attributed to the difficulty of obtaining expert and efficient staff. The disappointing result has constituted a major setback to the consumers' co-operative movement amongst Europeans and has led to the closing of the Mombasa branch of the society. Amongst the Asian community there are signs that consumers' stores societies are increasing in popularity. The most promising of these is the East Africa Goan Co-operative Society, which has an authorised capital of £50,000, already has over 1,600 members, and showed a net profit of £504 9s. on its last published balance sheet.

As far as Africans are concerned, the co-operative movement in Kenya is in its infancy and the question of the constitution and development of co-operative marketing among Africans was not examined comprehensively until 1944. At the end of 1945, a Co-operative Society Ordinance was passed, to replace the 1931 ordinance, and a Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed. The existing societies, including 12 European, 8 Asiatic and 4 African were transferred to the charge of the Registrar who began the formation of his department in February, 1946.

During 1947 the activity of the department was limited by staff difficulties, as the Registrar retired on 6th October and his duties were taken over by a District Officer seconded from the Administration, who had undertaken a brief study tour in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and Holland at the end of 1946. During the greater part of the year, the Registrar was able to devote only part of his time to co-operative duties, having been seconded to the Administration for the purpose of hearing appeals from Native Tribunals.

Of the four African Inspectors trained during 1946, two left the department during the first quarter of 1947: one being dismissed for incompetence and one resigning to take up more remunerative employment. One of the vacancies thus created has been filled but valuable time was lost in training the new appointee. Six sub-inspectors were appointed and given some training but, whilst they have acquired some understanding of the general principles of co-operation, they have as yet an inadequate knowledge of accountancy, and are incapable of supervising



the book-keeping or of conducting the audit of societies. Further training in accountancy and audit will therefore be necessary.

A further difficulty which has come to light is that the useful sphere of operations of African subordinate staff is limited by tribal differences. This difficulty will disappear when the movement becomes more widespread and better understood. In this, education must play its part, and the more important lessons must be studied and learnt from territories where the movement has made further advances than it has in Africa. The African staff was distributed as follows: two inspectors and two sub-inspectors to cover Central and Coast Provinces. One inspector and four sub-inspectors to cover Nyanza. Their activities have been mainly confined to encouraging the formation of simple societies of producers for marketing African produce and the formation of thrift societies amongst salary earners. At the same time they have advised and assisted any group which has come forward spontaneously with co-operative ideas. Their efforts have resulted in the formation and registration during the year of 58 new African societies, comprised as follows:

- 47 Poultry Keepers' Societies which deliver their eggs and fowls to the Produce Control Egg Services Depot in Nyanza.
- 2 Coffee Growers' Societies (Central Province).
- 2 Thrift Societies (Central Province).
- 3 Dairy Societies for the manufacture and marketing of ghee (Nyanza).
- 1 Fishermen's Society for the bulk purchase of nets (Nyanza).
- 1 Consumers' Store Society (Kitale).
- 1 Traders' Wholesale Buying Society (Nyanza).
- 1 Fruit Growers' Society (Central Province).

More societies have applied for registration and await a visit from the Registrar. The total number of African societies registered under the 1945 Ordinance is now 62. Of the five previously registered under the 1931 Ordinance the registration of one has had to be cancelled, whilst the affairs of two others are in such a state as to make the cancellation of their registration a probability in the near future. Many of the projects submitted to the department for examination and advice are not truly co-operative and are too multi-purpose and complicated for their participants to control. When this is the case, the opportunity is taken to point out the method of treatment along co-operative lines.

One of the most hopeful lines of development during the year has been the formation of the Poultry Breeders' Societies in Nyanza. The Produce Control Egg Service depots accept their eggs and poultry, grade them and market them. The depot in fact carries out the functions of a co-operative union and relieves the small primary societies of all the more complicated parts of the marketing process. Without such an organisation it would have been difficult to have started the small primary societies. As has been indicated above in this section, the movement has yet only secured a footing among the African community, but wisely guided it holds hopes for the future.



## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

The development of educational services progressed satisfactorily throughout the year despite the heavy pressure of demands for increased facilities, staff and buildings and, although development plans were hampered by the rise of actual building costs over the original estimated expenditure and by the shortage of technical staff and skilled artisans, good progress was made. The Department was considerably helped in building projects by some missions which used their own organisations to help overcome local difficulties.

Special attention was given to the development of secondary education for Africans as well as to teacher-training projects for both Africans and Indians. During the year refresher courses were organised for African and Indian teachers in physical training, homecraft and junior school work at various centres. For the first time the Department had the services for a whole year of three women education officers, specialists in physical training, domestic science and infant work.

### European Education

Compulsory education for European children between the ages of 7 and 15 was introduced on 1st January, 1942. For European education there were eight Government primary schools, five of them boarding institutions, to meet the needs of a widely scattered community. These schools, in the final term of the year, catered for 1,599 boys and girls of whom 760 were boarders and 839 day pupils; the two Government secondary schools provided for 866 children, of whom 703 were boarders and 163 day pupils; 195 of the boarders came from Uganda and Tanganyika. There were, in addition, 21 private European schools, of which five (one for boys and four for girls) provided a secondary course. One of the girls' secondary schools received a grant-in-aid from Government. One private school undertook Froebel training for a limited number of students. The response to the scholarship scheme was disappointing, and parents seemed reluctant to send their daughters to the United Kingdom in view of the rising cost of living and accommodation difficulties.

Throughout 1947 the European population of East Africa and of Kenya in particular increased steadily with the arrival of new farmers, services personnel, commercial employees and Government officials. The number of children from all three East African territories requiring secondary education (available only in Kenya) caused some embarrassment to the Department, and created difficulties in the making of arrangements for the opening of schools for the following year.

The building programme carried out included various extensions and improvements to existing schools, and more staff housing.

The staffing position was, on the whole, better than in 1946, thanks to fairly satisfactory recruitment for the secondary teaching posts, but the Department again found some difficulty in securing suitable permanent



officers for posts in primary schools, where the majority of the staff were temporary, consisting very largely of married women. There is no Government teacher-training college for Europeans in East Africa.

### Asian Education

#### *Indian*

Education services were provided through 14 Government Indian schools, 42 schools financially assisted by grants-in-aid from Government and a number of unaided schools. There were also teacher-training centres in Nairobi for Indian men and women.

In the Government schools, by the third term of the year, 6,229 boys and 2,683 girls were receiving elementary and primary education, while 1,405 boys and 120 girls were in the secondary departments. Roughly, the same number were receiving education in the aided schools where, as in the Government institutions, the courses ranged from elementary to school certificate standard. Whilst it is compulsory for Indian boys between the ages of 7 to 15 living in the areas of Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu to attend school, there is no such compulsion for girls, and in the solution of this problem the Indian community has shown a growing interest and sense of responsibility.

Under the Development and Reconstruction Authority, work was started on a girls' school in Nairobi, a grant made for buildings at Kericho and Nairobi, and plans prepared for new primary schools in both Mombasa and Nairobi.

Generally speaking, quite good work was done in the schools, despite the considerable difficulties experienced in finding suitably qualified teachers, in obtaining building materials, and in finding ways and means of making the existing accommodation meet the increasing numbers.

The dual-session system was continued in schools where overcrowding has made this necessary, and the system may have to be further extended. In this connection, it must be pointed out that there is a steady annual increase (in some cases as much as 25 per cent.) in the numbers entering schools. In 1947 this increase in certain areas seriously threatened to out-strip development and maintenance plans, already burdened with rising costs and shortage of labour, materials and technical staff—a factor common to all branches of educational expansion.

The teacher-training schemes in Nairobi for both men and women made some progress on an interim basis. When completed, the centres will be inter-territorial in scope, catering for trainees from Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, as well as Kenya. Approval has not as yet been received for a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for the women's training college, and the course was conducted in premises lent by H.H. the Aga Khan's Provincial Education Board. Eleven women teachers qualified professionally at the end of the year, and all found employment. The head of the private training centre for European girls invited senior Indian women trainees to spend a week-end at their centre in order to study modern junior methods, and to meet their European colleagues. It is hoped to make such meetings a regular feature of the course.



The tuition block and European staff quarters for the men's college were almost completed and in September a number of specially selected male matriculated teachers already in employment began a special four-term course at the Government Indian High School. This interim type of training is to be replaced by the permanent two-year course in January, 1949, when the hostel and other buildings are all expected to be ready. The training at both centres leads to a certificate granted by the Kenya Government as a recognised equivalent to the Board of Education Teaching Certificate.

During the year a visit was paid to Kenya by Mr. A. A. Kazimi of the Bihar Educational Department, to advise on Indian education. His report, containing advice and recommendations, is to be published in the very near future.

### *Goan*

Education for Goans was provided through four aided and two unaided schools located in Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu. Pupils were prepared for the Cambridge School Certificate and several Goan girls entered for professional training at the Indian Women's Teacher-Training Centre in Nairobi.

### Arab Education

Satisfactory attendance and progress were maintained in the main Government Arab schools at Mombasa, Malindi and Lamu, and in the coastal village schools. At the principal Government centres 522 boys and 157 girls were receiving education by the end of the year. Plans were completed for the new Arab Boys' School at Mombasa, and it is hoped that work will begin on it in 1948. The European staffing position at the present Arab Boys' School, Mombasa, improved and good progress was made with sports activities.

### African Education

Considerable progress was made during 1947 in African education, notably in the development and extension of secondary courses through existing and new schools, and of teacher training, both under recommendations of the Development Committee's Report. The increased commitments of Government, the missions, Local Native Councils, and independent associations for the various types of school under their management, reflected the growing African demand for schools, and willingness to assume responsibilities. The European staffing position improved to some extent, and additional recruitment began to overcome war-time shortages, although qualified staffing in the African higher grades was seriously under strength.

At the beginning of the year, a new nomenclature for the African school system was introduced. The nomenclature *elementary*, comprising Sub-standards A and B and Standards I-III, *primary*, comprising Standards IV-VI, and *secondary*, comprising Forms 1-4, was replaced by



two six-year courses, *primary* comprising Standards I–VI, and *secondary* comprising Forms 1–6. Under the new agreement between Government and Local Native Councils, the financial responsibility for primary education was assumed by Local Native Councils and for secondary education and teacher-training by Government, although it is inevitable that a few primary schools and primary classes in secondary schools will remain the financial responsibility of Government until the agreement can be fully implemented.

During the year there were some 2,000 aided and unaided primary schools in operation, and 57 secondary schools (Government, aided and unaided) giving a two-year secondary course up to Form 2. Six of these schools give a course up to Form 4, and two of the six provided the full secondary course up to Form 6 and the School Certificate Examination. Special provision for girls' schools continued during the year, 34 mission boarding schools being aided. Some of these gave a secondary course up to Form 2, but the majority of the pupils were in primary classes. Plans were started for a girls' secondary school financed fully by Government, under a Board of Governors with a course up to Form 4 and eventual development up to the school certificate stage. This school will be started temporarily in 1948 by the Church of Scotland Mission at its girls' school at Kikuyu until the new buildings are ready.

Good progress was made in the development of teacher training, especially for lower primary and elementary teachers. Of the former, 235 were presented for the examination against 148 in 1946, and 467 of the latter against 290 in 1946. The Government Primary Teacher-Training College at Kagumo remained the only centre for primary teachers. For lower primary teachers there are four Government and five Mission Centres, and for elementary teachers four Government and 18 Mission Centres. With the exception of four Elementary Training Centres all the Mission Centres are aided.

Twenty-seven girls from the temporary Lower Primary Teacher-Training Centre at Kabete qualified and found employment. During the year one Kenya girl from the present centre represented the Colony Girl Guides at the Pan-African Conference in Johannesburg. At the Inter-Racial Homemakers' Club demonstrations were given by African student-teachers in basket-making and the preparation of local dyes.

At Makerere there were 65 Kenya students in residence, including one woman. Of these six were taking the various higher studies courses. There were also four students taking the education diploma course, one taking the agricultural course, nine in the medical school, and four in the veterinary school. One student took a special course in social studies.

A start was made in carrying out the recommendations of the Development Committee's Report on secondary schools and teacher training in spite of the difficulties of obtaining building materials and skilled artisans. The buildings for new teacher-training centres at Machakos and Embu were begun and additional accommodation for teacher training at Kabianga and Kapsabet and for secondary education at Kisii was put in hand. A Domestic Science Room was also started at the Pumwani School in Nairobi. One interesting development was the building of two



schools, one at Wajir and one at Garissa, for the Somalis of the Northern Province, both of which will open in 1948.

In all, expenditure amounting to approximately £63,000 was authorised for capital works in Government African schools and training centres, and grants to missions amounted to £75,596. Of this, £30,130 was for teacher-training centres, and £28,560 for new secondary school services. The balance was for improvements to existing secondary schools.

### *African Adult Education and Literacy*

At all the community centres classes for teaching illiterates to read and write were held, the social welfare workers using the methods in which they were trained, and using literacy charts they themselves had prepared whilst at the Jeanes School. Classes ranging in number from nine to thirty and averaging about twenty, received instruction from two to five times a week. Men attending were in the proportion of about four to one woman. Attendances on the whole were very regular and good progress has been reported from most centres. A considerable number of literate persons received instructions from the social welfare worker in teaching methods, and have come forward as voluntary teachers thereby augmenting the number of classes.

Basic English classes have been very popular. In most instances classes are open to old and young members of both sexes. At some places enthusiasm has been such that numbers of would-be students had to be refused admission for the time being. Altogether the results are gratifying.

Lectures, debates, discussions and quiz competitions, arranged by the workers in co-operation with the staff of various Government Departments, mission authorities, etc., have proved well worth while and the importance of such activities as a means of mass or adult education cannot be gainsaid. At many centres women are taking an active part in the management and, where the necessary guidance is available, classes in knitting, sewing, spinning and weaving and, at one centre, hygiene and child care, have been well attended.

### HEALTH

Medical affairs were not marked by any outstanding event in 1947, but during the course of the year steady progress was made with the furtherance of the Development Programme and consolidation on an improved basis of the existing services. In both these respects it must be pointed out that pressure upon existing facilities shows no sign of abating; indeed the reverse is the case; and development, particularly as regards the Department's constructional programme, has not made headway rapidly enough to ameliorate the position. The demand upon medical services on the part of the African is now being accompanied by a more critical attitude, not only of deficiencies in the amount of hospital accommodation provided, but also of the degree of facility and amenity. The same attitude is evident towards health and ancillary services. While this is a



desirable and welcome sign, the question of demand must be weighed against other factors, and it may easily reach a degree which is financially insupportable.

In part, therefore, to relieve this state of affairs, but more importantly as a general policy in respect of preventable disease, greater concentration on promotive health measures is necessary. Preparatory planning in this respect has been done, and it is hoped that it will be possible in 1948 to operate at least three major Health Centres, fully staffed for the purpose. The operation of three Centres only is considered a modest beginning, and by no means represents the ultimate total ambition in this sphere. Coincidental with this, however, there is being brought about a considerable expansion of the Medical Training School, and before long there will be available a constant reinforcement of Africans trained in medical work and hygiene, upon whom increasing reliance will be placed for expansion of services.

In the Department's Development Programme progress, though limited, has been reasonable in the prevailing circumstances. Occupation of the first African block of the Group Hospital in Nairobi, now evacuated by the Military, is anticipated at an early date. At the end of the year, construction of the second block was well advanced and an early beginning with the operating wing is expected; while work on the design of the remaining portions of the Hospital have gone beyond a preliminary stage. Work has also begun on the drawings for a new and enlarged Asian and African Hospital in Mombasa; and the first drawings of a proposed new Hospital at Voi, which it is expected will be built in 1948, were completed. Work on the extensions and improvements proposed at other hospitals throughout the Colony has not proceeded beyond the planning stage.

While it has not been possible to make much progress with extension and improvement of existing hospitals, the majority of which remain overcrowded, useful accessions to the general strength were made in the opening of two small hospitals at Limuru and Makindu. In spite, however, of pressure upon hospitals and the offset against recruitment of medical staff caused by retirement and leave, the efficiency of the curative services was maintained at a high level. Among other institutions the Rehabilitation and Limb Centre in Nairobi, which was opened during the war, continued its popular and excellent work on a civilian basis, and has already well justified itself.

Working relations with the Local Native Councils were adjusted on a new basis during the year, and Government assumed responsibility for all curative and health services, the Councils retaining responsibility for capital and recurrent expenditure of maternity work and out-dispensaries. The interest and enthusiasm of these Councils was maintained at its usual degree and the Councils were ever ready to assist, by all means within their power, in the creation and extension of medical services.

The position as regards mission hospitals was improved by close liaison with the Christian Council of Kenya which undertook, in a helpful fashion to co-ordinate and present to Government the requirements of these hospitals which perform important and useful work. In



common with others the mission hospitals require improvement and their services have to be extended. Proposals for extensions submitted by the Christian Council on behalf of all missions are now receiving consideration by Government.

The state of the public health could not be assessed on statistical grounds, owing to the fact that machinery does not exist for the collection of such statistical information. Nevertheless, it would appear that public health throughout the year was good as judged by general standards, and also by epidemiological criteria. It is probable that a continued period of financial prosperity and employment contributed greatly to this. The question of the maintenance of health, however, in the long view must depend on the pursuit of a successful agrarian policy, especially as this bears upon the important question of nutrition, which is complicated by the increasing pressure upon the land by an increasing population.

So far as the major infections and epidemic diseases are concerned, the position was better than in the previous year. Anxiety, however, must still be expressed about tuberculosis. There is no doubt as to its spread in a non-immune native population, and to its extreme virulence, while existing facilities for treatment are by no means all that could be desired. In 1948 it is intended to detach a Specialist Medical Officer to make a survey of the position regarding tuberculosis, and to put forward recommendations for preventive measures and for treatment.

A disturbing element is the spread of venereal disease, which has been fostered by a variety of factors. The native population in general still does not appear to be aware of the social and physical consequences of the disease, and effective propaganda is difficult to devise and put into effect. While strenuous efforts have been made to increase the facilities for the treatment of this disease, the ultimate control must depend upon assistance from every influence, social, administrative and otherwise, which will reinforce the work of the Medical Department in public health, assisted by the major urban local authorities and the Local Native Councils. These authorities have had difficulties to contend with, but with an easement of the position regarding materials and manpower, consistent improvement, especially in regard to environment hygiene, is being brought about.

The local authorities of Nairobi and Mombasa exercise complete control within their areas over the whole of the environmental and auxiliary health services. Maternity and child welfare services have been developed to a high degree. Limited progress has been made with environment hygiene, especially water supplies, sewerage and anti-malarial schemes. Since the visit and report of a South African town-planning team on these two towns, progress has been made with the implementation of their schemes, and the way is being opened to controlled development of industrial, commercial and domestic building. In this last respect, however, the greatest concern has arisen. The position regarding housing for all races in most towns is still acute, though a variety of schemes are being developed as urgently as possible in an endeavour to deal with the situation. These local authorities have also co-operated in duties which have international as well as local



significance, *e.g.*, in the control of *Aedes* and Yellow Fever. During the year under review the activities of the Local Native Councils in the native areas were as great as ever; while they expressed the desire on several occasions to adopt further measures, particularly in regard to specific matters such as tuberculosis. A welcome sign in the native areas is the marked and increasing desire for general development, and undoubtedly a great deal has been accomplished.

The maternity and child welfare services which are maintained both by the urban local authorities and the Local Native Councils are increasingly popular; and significant advances in this respect are planned both in Nairobi and Mombasa; not only is an expansion of the services to be brought about, but also a much needed expansion of training facilities for Asian and African midwives. Maternity work is undertaken with the greatest keenness in the native areas and Local Native Councils are constantly adding to, or improving, the existing services. It may be added that owing to the intense pressure upon curative services, a preventive service in the true sense has been little developed, though the somewhat depleted staff available has, within its limitations, performed extremely fine work. A significant event in epidemiology was the development of a technique for control of *Onchocerciasis* (which is responsible for much invalidism and blindness). It was discovered in 1946 that by the application of D.D.T. emulsion in a dilution of one part per million to infected rivers, the larvæ of *Simulium* (the fly which carries this disease) could be eradicated. In 1946-47, this method was tried in rivers of South Kavirondo with high success and a recent survey of that area has shown no sign whatever of the re-establishment of this fly, so that the elimination of this vector from that area appears to be complete. Furthermore, it appears that the application of D.D.T. to rivers does not necessarily result in complete destruction of aquatic life. Following upon this small experimental effort, a large-scale attempt is now in progress to eliminate the vector from the remaining infected area in Kakamega-Kaimosi. This discovery has undoubtedly been of the highest importance and means, no doubt, the ultimate eradication of a dangerous and debilitating disease.

Field experiments in the Kericho Highlands, under Colonial Development Scheme D.475, to control adult *anopheles* by D.D.T. impregnation of huts were continued. During 1947 the D.D.T. area was enlarged to about 70 square miles and more than 3,200 huts were treated, on two occasions in March and June. The solution used was again D.D.T. (5 per cent in pure kerosene) at an approximate dosage of 200 mgs. per square foot. A very striking feature this year was the almost complete absence of *A. gambiae* (the common mosquito carrier of malaria in Kenya) not only from the treated huts but also from the control areas, and it appears possible that the effects of the treatment may expand beyond the treated areas to adjacent areas. Parasite rates in the treated and controlled areas were assessed. In May and September the initial rates were 9.3 per cent and 9 per cent and the final rates 6 per cent and 3 per cent, which shows that infection, as in the case of the previous year, was about halved in the treated areas.



Control work on trypanosomiasis is undertaken by the Tsetse Fly Committee under the chairmanship of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the part played by the Medical Department consists in the survey and treatment of the disease. During the year there was an important and interesting event in the occurrence of infection with *rhodesiense* in two cases, one European and one African, who were infected in the Masai country near the Mara River. Both cases recovered under intensive treatment and the matter is still under investigation. The incidence of trypanosomiasis of *gambiense* strain showed a sharp increase near the Macalder Mines in South Kavirondo where, owing to weather conditions, labourers were unavoidably exposed to infection. This outbreak, however, was dealt with rapidly and special *ad hoc* treatment and preventive measures were taken.

The year 1947 was notable for a much lighter incidence of the major infectious diseases, the reduction in some cases being marked; and only in one instance, that of plague, was there any increase.

One event of importance was the occurrence of a sharp but brief epidemic of acute Poliomyelitis among European children, mainly of school age, in Nairobi, there being thirteen cases, with three deaths. The outbreak was interesting because of close contact infection, and the appearance of extremely acute encephalitic symptoms in those cases which proved fatal. Stringent precautionary measures were taken and the epidemic subsided rapidly.

Smallpox continued in most areas of the Colony, but on a much reduced scale, the number of cases being only half those reported in 1946. In general the disease was not of a serious nature but occasionally local outbreaks became more virulent. Vaccination of contacts and the necessary preventive measures were in every case undertaken and continued as necessary.

The incidence of Enteric Fever showed a marked decline, being about two-thirds only of that for 1946.

Relapsing Fever also showed a decline, being in all cases of the tick-born type, no cases of the louse-borne type being encountered. It is known that certain areas are particularly susceptible to this disease, and in one endemic area searches of huts revealed *O. moubata* in large quantities, some of the ticks being infected. This vector thrives at quite high altitudes of up to 4,000 ft. or perhaps more. It was of interest that louse counts of Africans of the same area showed an average of six per person.

Cerebral Spinal Meningitis was another disease in which there was a marked drop.

On the other hand plague cases showed an increase of nearly twice the number that occurred in 1946. But once again plague occurred in small and isolated outbreaks which were soon brought under control by vigorous and intensive preventive measures, and no outbreak of any magnitude occurred.

The following approximate figures show the in-patients treated and deaths at Government hospitals, and the number of out-patients treated, arranged under the principal groups of diseases, for 1947:





PART OF THE NEW HOUSING SCHEME IN MOMBASA



WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD





A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN NORTH KAVIRONDO:  
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO NUTRITION



PRACTICAL EDUCATION PLAYS A LARGE PART IN THE  
EDUCATION OF GIRLS AS WELL AS BOYS





AFRICAN POST OFFICE APPRENTICES RECEIVE PRACTICAL  
INSTRUCTION IN THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL



THE BATTLE TO SAVE THE SOIL: CONTOUR  
TERRACING IN PROGRESS





MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTOR AND BINDER  
CUTTING OATS AT NJORO



DAIRY FARMING AT NJORO: PEDIGREE BULLS



<i>Diseases</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious diseases ..	48,838	1,546	137,003
Affections of the Nervous System and organs of the senses .. .. .	4,363	144	47,612
Affections of the Circulatory System .. .. .	963	107	3,148
Affections of the Respiratory System .. .. .	17,312	952	127,930
Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	10,630	317	137,028
Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.. ..	9,958	61	86,050
General Diseases not mentioned above .. .. .	2,652	150	20,538
Affections produced by external causes .. .. .	13,887	273	81,912
Others .. .. .	37,227	457	35,085
GRAND TOTALS	145,830	4,007	676,306

## HOUSING

A serious shortage of housing for all races and classes has continued throughout the year. Progress has been hampered by lack of skilled artisans, and to a lesser extent by the lack of imported materials. Cement and sanitary fittings were very scarce. The cost of building has risen to more than 100 per cent above the 1939 level and prices have reached an uneconomic and artificially inflated level which cannot be carried indefinitely by the community.

Good progress, none the less, has been made with the housing of the African population in the Colony's capital, Nairobi. Municipal African housing schemes were started in the Colony in 1927 and steady progress and improved standards have continued. Buildings are of stone and tiles and are planned as neighbourhood units of two or three thousand persons, each estate with its own ancillary buildings, such as clinics, shops and recreation centres. Financial assistance for such schemes derives mainly from a Housing Fund which draws on the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, and from this Fund free grants can be made of up to half of the cost of an approved scheme, the balance of the cost being advanced by a loan repayable in 20 years and carrying interest at 3 per cent. The Fund was established at £600,000, but is now reduced to approximately £280,000, the greater part of which is allocated for



approved schemes. A Central Housing Board was appointed under the Housing Ordinance to consider and approve housing schemes and to stimulate improvement generally. The Board has made application to the Government to provide additional funds to meet pressing demands on the Housing Fund. Even with the assistance of free grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and even by consolidating the trading accounts of previous schemes, made in years when building costs were much lower, the rents charged for houses are necessarily sub-economic and any loss is shared between the local authority and the Government. In Mombasa a start has been made with building two-storey flats for African occupation, because the price of land on Mombasa Island and the distance which workers would have to travel if they could not be accommodated on the Island, dictate that traditional one-storey houses are no longer economic. In Mombasa, Kisumu and Nairobi certain ex-military and ex-naval buildings have been taken over and converted for civilian occupation. Public Asian housing schemes undertaken by the local authority exist in Nairobi and Kisumu, and in Nairobi hostels have been opened by the Municipal Council for the European community and a start made with a larger permanent housing scheme.

Urban housing is controlled by municipal and township by-laws. In spite of these, serious overcrowding, due to lack of housing, is increasing. There is a large unhoused African population. Unauthorised buildings of bamboo and tarred hessian spring up overnight in the larger towns on domestic, factory and unoccupied plots.

However, a substantial part of the African population in most towns lives in lodging houses owned by African landlords. Such houses are built to a reasonably satisfactory design and are provided with municipal water and sanitary services. They must also conform to certain standards of building and ventilation, but they are mainly constructed of mud and wattle with iron roofs and their day must be regarded as past. In spite of rent control legislation, rents in such houses have been considerably increased with the connivance of tenants and commonly exceed the rents charged for greatly superior municipally-owned houses. The Asian community in particular has suffered from overcrowded conditions in privately owned houses and from illegal rents, "key money" and premiums. In time such collections of generally overcrowded and materially defective dwellings must be replaced by better houses. Slum clearance legislation will probably be necessary to ensure that the Government or local authority is not faced with unreasonably high demands for compensation and its preparation is now under consideration, together with schemes for assisting Africans to build their own houses in town.

African labourers are often either on a long-term contract of a special type, or on a month to month contract. The former build their own thatched mud and wattle huts on a site indicated by the employer who supplies materials. The latter group's houses are built by the employer in conformity with certain standards laid down by the Labour Department. Houses are built of materials of all types from mud and wattle to burnt brick and stone. Many excellent buildings are being put up.

Houses in rural areas outside the Coast Province are built entirely by



Africans for themselves. A rising standard of housing in many such areas is markedly noticeable, particularly in the North Kavirondo, Kiambu and Fort Hall native land units. In many cases permanent houses of local stone have been built by the owners and the traditional round beehive hut of poles and thatch is being widely replaced by improved structures of local material with greater cubic space and better ventilation. Improvement is largely the result of education, example and stimulus, but certain Local Native Councils have passed local rules regulating the provision of sanitation and minimum heights of walls.

A Building Society exists in the Colony but its activities have not yet touched the poorer classes. The Government has prepared a scheme for assisting its own employees to borrow money on favourable terms to build houses for themselves and certain local authorities are considering similar schemes. A Housing Society for assisting poor Asians has built a block of flats in Mombasa but so far its activities have only been on a small scale. A scheme for Europeans to build and own their own houses under a co-operative tenancy arrangement is also being considered by interested parties in Nairobi.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

Before 1945, social welfare work was undertaken by voluntary organisations, but in 1945, a Senior Medical Officer and a temporary Administrative Officer, after attending a social studies course in South Africa were appointed respectively as Social Welfare Adviser and Social Welfare Officer in charge of social welfare training. Two female social welfare workers were appointed in 1946, and 22 Africans completed an approved course and were ready to be posted by the end of the year. A small number of European officers attended a course in social welfare work, and the Government approved a proposal that six Civil Reabsorption Officers should help in the supervision of African social welfare workers.

During 1947, while 25 more community centres were in the process of being planned and built, again mostly in the Native Reserves, 25 African ex-servicemen selected by their own locational Councils and approved by their respective Local Native Councils and District Commissioners, attended the Social Welfare Course at the Jeanes School; the course was completed at the end of December on their qualifying as social welfare workers. These workers take the field at the beginning of 1948. As in 1946, where possible, the wives of these African welfare workers attended the Jeanes School and received special instruction to fit them for voluntary work in their own communities.

#### *The Promotion of Community Life*

Nyanza Province now has ten centres; Central Province six, Rift Valley Province two and Coast Province two. Most of these are under the management of locally elected Social Welfare Committees, advised by trained African social welfare workers attached to the centres. Two of the centres situated in towns are under the control of the municipality; one in a rural area was established by a European farmers' association and another by a large sisal growers' syndicate (European).



The main feature of the centres is an information room which is supplied with posters, photosets, booklets, film strips, radio news and special broadcasts from the Kenya Information Office. Besides these activities, organised games and sports have played a big part in developing the community spirit and it is interesting to note that games and sports for women have proved very popular. Supervision is carried out by seven European Civil Reabsorption Officers who attended a short intensive course on social welfare at the Jeanes School at the end of 1946 and again in December, 1947.

In the past year a number of the centres with buildings erected according to approved plans have been formally opened. The remainder carry on in temporary accommodation while new buildings are in the course of construction. Local Native Council plans for the building of community centres have been co-ordinated with British Legion and mission welfare plans wherever possible.

#### *Relief of the Destitute and Disabled*

By the end of 1946 case-work had reached such proportions as to require additional staff. Another European case-worker and an additional shorthand-typist were engaged during 1947. The two Asian ladies who had been sent on a course of training to the London School of Economics returned to Kenya, and one was posted to Mombasa, where she has been engaged mainly in the care of children, while the other, who arrived in August, has made a start on similar work in Nairobi. Compared with 1946 there has been a considerable increase in case-work.

As far as remedial work is concerned, persons found to require some form of financial assistance continue to outnumber other classes of applicants for help. All applications from such persons, irrespective of the channels through which they are received, are, after investigation, submitted to the appropriate charitable organisations. An increasing number of applications has had to be referred eventually to the Accountant General. It is constantly urged that each community should endeavour to provide for its own needy members, and the results of such representations have been encouraging, especially where the old caste or clan systems show signs of failing, and where the African traditional system of communal help has broken down.

A small measure of remedial work has been accomplished by African social welfare workers, mainly in relation to blind persons, and by the Salvation Army School for the Blind, which was opened at Thika in February, 1946. The school does not yet provide for European children.

#### *Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services*

The migration of children and young persons from the native areas to the large municipalities and townships, and consequent vagrancy, are among the root causes of juvenile crime in the Colony. It has been found that few children of urban parents come before the Courts. Provision for remedial treatment in the form of Approved Schools has been in existence since the Juveniles Ordinance was passed in 1934. The classification of offenders has been mainly by age: Class I schools taking non-criminal juveniles up to the age of 18, Class II and Class III schools delinquents



up to the ages of 16 and 21 respectively. An account of the schools established in the Colony is given in Part II, Chapter 9 under the heading of Prisons.

The staff of the Probation Service at present consists of three European Probation Officers, two African Assistant Probation Officers with the Commissioner of Prisons as Principal Probation Officer. Three Africans are undergoing training with a view to their appointment as Assistant Probation Officers.

The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1943, in the first instance was applied only to the area under the jurisdiction of the Nairobi Municipality. Since the inauguration of the system in April, 1946, 473 cases have been investigated and 151 probation orders were made.

The following is a table showing the case-work undertaken for the years 1946 and 1947:

	<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Africans (including Seychellois and others of Mixed African descent)</i>		<i>Asians (including Goan)</i>		<i>TOTALS</i>	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Persons in need of shelter .. ..	31	16	10	5	3	2	44	23
Persons in need of employment ..	13	15	6	4	2	2	21	21
Aged or infirm persons .. ..	11	10	2	1	2	1	15	12
Physically or mentally defective persons .. ..	7	8	1	4	1	2	9	14
Cases involving welfare of children ..	38	35	7	16	6	2	51	53
Children whose welfare was involved ..	99	84	20	43	19	16	138	143

## Chapter 8: Legislation

Thirty-six Ordinances were passed during 1947. A summary of some of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 3: The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, codifies and extends the deductions allowable under section 13 of the principal Ordinance (No. 11 of 1940) in respect of capital expenditure; fixes the amount of the personal deductions for the year of assessment 1947, and for succeeding years; fixes the rates of income tax for the year of assessment 1947 onwards and provides for the War Taxation Ordinances to remain in force as regards assessments for the years of assessment ending on or before 31st December, 1946.

No. 14: The Coffee (Marketing) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947. As a result of negotiations between the Coffee Board and the Ministry of Food, an agreement was reached whereby the Ministry of Food agreed to take 6,000 tons per annum of Kenya coffee at an agreed price for a period of five years commencing with the 1947-48 crop. It was, therefore,



considered essential to continue control over the marketing of coffee to cover the whole term of the agreement. But section 27 of the principal Ordinance (No. 6 of 1946) provided that that Ordinance should remain in force until 30th June, 1949. As the agreement reached was considered to be in the best interests of the coffee industry of the Colony, all coffee planters were asked by the Coffee Board whether they would agree to the life of the principal Ordinance being extended for the whole period of the agreement, and an overwhelming majority of those voting agreed. The Ordinance, therefore, amends the principal Ordinance by prolonging its life until 30th June, 1952. It also amends section 18 of the principal Ordinance to empower the Board to sell coffee to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food without first offering it for sale by public auction in Nairobi.

No. 16: The Income Tax (Amendment, No. 2) Ordinance, 1947. The Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, provides for a post-war refund of excess profits tax in respect of businesses which are also liable to excess profits tax in the United Kingdom. Similar post-war refunds of United Kingdom excess profits tax are to be made under Part IV of the United Kingdom Finance (No. 2) Act, 1945. The amending Ordinance provides for such refunds to be charged with income tax for the year of assessment 1946, for income tax to be deducted before payment of the Kenya refunds at the rate of Shs. 4/- in the pound and for the tax so deducted to be set-off against the liability of the person receiving the refund, in the same way as a set-off is allowed for tax deducted from dividends.

No. 18: The Control of Detained Persons Ordinance, 1947. Section 3 enables the Governor, where any person has been ordered to be detained or deported by the authorities of any British Colony or Protectorate and such person has been brought to the Colony in custody, to order him to be detained, from the date of his arrival in the Colony, for such period as may be specified in the order. Section 4 provides that any person detained by virtue of an order made under section 3 shall be deemed to be in lawful custody. Section 6 makes provision for action to be taken for dispersing detainees who assemble with intent to carry out a common purpose and threaten a breach of the peace. Section 7 provides for the apprehension of escaped detainees.

No. 19: The Transport Licensing (Amending) Ordinance, 1947. Before the enactment of the 1947 amending Ordinance the law provided for appeals to the Supreme Court from decisions of the Transport Licensing Board. As such appeals are really on question of fact it was considered that it would be more suitable and less expensive for the appellant if appeals lay to an Appeal Tribunal. Section 23 of the principal Ordinance, as replaced by the amending Ordinance, provides for the establishment by the Governor-in-Council of an Appeal Tribunal to which applications on appeal from decisions of the Board may be made. In order to prevent the Appeal Tribunal from being inundated with appeals, which are frivolous or vexatious or without merit, the section empowers the Tribunal summarily to reject such appeals. All decisions of the Tribunal are final and conclusive. The amending Ordinance adds



a new section which precludes the Board from considering any application which is resubmitted within 13 months from the date of the original application, except at the discretion of the Chairman.

No. 23: The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, deletes from the principal Ordinance (No. 46 of 1934) the restriction on the number of acres which may be planted with tea in the Colony, and provides that the principal Ordinance shall remain in force until 31st March, 1948, or until such other date as the Governor, with the approval of the Legislative Council, may declare.

No. 28: The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, doubles, with effect from 6th October, 1947, the Customs duties on cigars, cigarettes, snuff and manufactured tobacco. The increase in duty will also be payable on such goods imported for the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute, Expeditionary Force Institute, or for the Port Welfare Committee, Mombasa.

No. 31: The Employment of Servants (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, is a corollary to the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1947, and when this latter Ordinance is brought into force the use of kipande as a record of employment will cease.

No. 32: The Native Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947. The object of this Ordinance is to amend the principal Ordinance (Chapter 127 of the Revised Edition) so as—(a) to enable a registration officer or magistrate to make an entry in a registration certificate in any case where an employer has not made such entry so that the African concerned may seek fresh employment; (b) to make it no longer legal for a police officer to demand the production of a registration certificate at all times; and (c) to make it no longer necessary for a registered African to carry his registration certificate on his person.

No. 33: The Registrations of Persons Ordinance, 1947, provides for the registration of all male inhabitants of the Colony who have attained the age of sixteen years and of such other classes of persons as the Governor in Council may prescribe. Upon the coming into force of this Ordinance the Native Registration Ordinance (Chapter 127 of the Revised Edition) will cease to be law.

No. 34: The Domestic Employment (Certificate of Registration) Ordinance, 1947. The object of this Ordinance is to repeal the Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance, 1928 (No. 11 of 1928) and to substitute for it a voluntary system of registration by any person who wishes to be registered in respect of any of the scheduled domestic occupations.

## Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

### SYSTEM OF COURTS

On 27th June, 1921, the Kenya Order in Council, 1921, was promulgated and from that date onwards the administration of justice has been carried out by the Courts of Justice established thereunder. These



Courts consist of H.M. Supreme Court of Kenya exercising full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and over all matters in the Colony, besides being a Court of Admiralty exercising admiralty jurisdiction in all matters arising on the high seas or elsewhere, or otherwise relating to ships and shipping; Subordinate Courts constituted by or under the provisions of an Ordinance; and Courts with extended jurisdiction in Special Districts.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice assisted by 4 Puisne Judges. Sittings are held in Nairobi and Mombasa continuously throughout the year except for periods of 40 and 20 days respectively, commencing on 1st July and 20th December, which are observed as court vacations. Provision is made, nevertheless, for the conduct of urgent business during vacation. Criminal Sessions are held monthly at Nairobi and Mombasa and at regular intervals at Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri and at other stations when required. District Registries of the Supreme Court have been established at Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret and Nyeri.

The Supreme Court exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the Subordinate Courts, whose records are inspected from time to time and whose judgments are subject to review and revision.

Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to H.M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, constituted under the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1921, which holds quarterly sessions at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kampala and alternately at Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar. Appeals from the E.A. Court of Appeal lie to the Privy Council.

Subordinate Courts, at present constituted by the Courts Ordinance, 1931, No. 16 of 1931, of the first, second and third class are held in every district and at every administrative station in the Colony by officers of the administrative branch of the Government upon whom judicial powers have been conferred. Additionally at important centres such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri and Kericho, first-class Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates legally qualified and specially appointed to the staff of the Judicial Department. The local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts are provided for under Section 7 of the Courts Ordinance, 1931.

Subordinate Courts exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The criminal jurisdiction of such Courts is conferred by virtue of section 16 of the Courts Ordinance, 1931, and sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Subordinate Courts may, in the cases in which such sentences are authorised by law, pass the following sentences:

*First Class*

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years;
- (b) Fine not exceeding £150;
- (c) Corporal punishment not exceeding 24 strokes; provided that no sentence exceeding 12 months imprisonment or exceeding 12 strokes shall be carried into effect, and no order for payment of a sum of money exceeding £50 shall be executed until the record of the case



has been transmitted to, and the sentence has been confirmed by, the Supreme Court.

*Second Class*

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months;
- (b) Fine not exceeding £75;
- (c) Corporal punishment not exceeding 12 strokes; sentences exceeding 6 months imprisonment or exceeding 8 strokes similarly require to be confirmed by the Supreme Court as does any order for payment of a sum of money exceeding £37 10s.

*Third Class*

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months;
- (b) Fine not exceeding £25;
- (c) Corporal punishment on juveniles only not exceeding 8 strokes.

A sentence exceeding one month's imprisonment or an order for payment of a sum of money exceeding £5 requires to be confirmed by a Subordinate Court of the first class within whose jurisdiction the Court imposing the sentence is situate.

In addition to the supervision required as a matter of law by way of confirmation of the sentences mentioned above, the Supreme Court is empowered by Section 361 of the Criminal Procedure Code to call for and examine the record of any criminal proceedings before any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of any such Subordinate Court. In exercising this revisional jurisdiction in the case of any proceeding in a Subordinate Court the record of which has been called for or which has been reported for orders, or which has otherwise come to its knowledge, the Supreme Court may exercise any of the powers conferred upon it as a Court of Appeal and may enhance the sentence provided the accused person has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by an advocate in his own defence; the Supreme Court cannot inflict a greater punishment for the offence than might have been inflicted by the Subordinate Court which imposed the sentence. In practice the record of every case in which corporal punishment is ordered, whether confirmation is required by law or not, is put before a Judge of the Supreme Court for review.

In certain cases the Governor may invest any first class Magistrate with power to try natives, Abyssinians or Somalis for any offence and to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the Supreme Court. This power has been exercised in the case of the two districts of Northern Frontier and Turkana which are difficult of access and inconvenient for sittings of the Supreme Court. Courts so constituted sit with the aid of assessors. Cases are examined by the Supreme Court and when a sentence of death is passed the sentence requires confirmation by the Supreme Court and the Governor before being carried into effect. Appeals from death sentence from Courts exercising such extended jurisdiction lie to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.



Subordinate Courts of the first, second and third class exercise civil jurisdiction by virtue of Part III of the Courts Ordinance, 1931, up to a limit of £75, £50 and £25 respectively, except that in the case of the first and second class Courts the limit is doubled if the defendant is a native, an Arab, a Somali, a Baluchi, a Comoro Islander or a Malagasy. In addition to these Courts there are constituted Muslim Subordinate Courts presided over by Liwalis with full jurisdiction over natives, Arabs, Somalis, Baluchis, Comoro Islanders and Malagasys in all matters up to a limit of £75; by Cadis with full jurisdiction over Mohammedan natives in all matters relating to personal status, marriage, inheritance and divorce, and within the Coast districts, over all natives and all matters up to a limit of £50; and by Mudirs with full jurisdiction over natives, etc., up to a limit of £25.

Native Courts, as constituted under the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1930, remain under the supervision of Administrative Officers, with appeal from their decisions to the Provincial Commissioners, and in certain cases to the Supreme Court by way of case stated.

As a war-time measure, an experimental scheme of Courts presided over by European local residents as Special Magistrates in Settled Areas was embarked upon; these Special Magistrates are honorary workers and they have been given full third class powers with second class powers in respect of offences against the Employment of Servants Ordinance, 1937, the Resident Labourers Ordinance, 1937, and the Native Registration Ordinance, Chapter 127.

#### THE LAW OF THE COLONY

The law of the Colony consists of Imperial Orders in Council relating to the Colony, certain English and Indian Acts applied either wholly or in part, and Ordinances of the local Legislature and Regulations and Rules made thereunder.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in conformity with such enactments, and in conformity with the common law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on 12th August, 1897, so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit, and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances render necessary. Procedure is regulated by Rules, made by the Supreme Court with the approval of the Governor.

In all civil and criminal cases to which natives are parties, every Court is guided by native law so far as it is applicable and is not repugnant to justice and morality or inconsistent with any Order in Council, Ordinance, Regulation or Rule made under any Order in Council, or Ordinance; and decides all such cases according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities or procedure and without undue delay.

Except in the case of Europeans, who are tried by a jury composed of Europeans, all trials before the Supreme Court are with the aid of three assessors. The special provisions relating to the trial of Europeans are contained in Part VII of the Criminal Procedure Code. On trial for murder, treason or rape the number of the jury is twelve and on trials for



other offences it is five. In a trial by jury, judgment follows the unanimous verdict of the jury; in a trial with assessors the judge giving judgment is not bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

Criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts are heard by a judge of the Supreme Court except when in any particular case the Chief Justice directs the appeal to be heard by more than one judge. Civil appeals from Subordinate Courts are heard by a judge of the Supreme Court except when in any particular case the Chief Justice directs the appeal to be heard by two or more judges. Civil and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa are heard by a bench consisting of not less than three judges. The provisions relating to such appeals are contained in the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1921.

The types of case dealt with by the Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction are civil, criminal, bankruptcy, probate and administration, divorce, lunacy and prize court; and by Subordinate Courts with limited jurisdiction are civil, criminal, divorce and maintenance, lunacy and appellate civil under certain local Ordinances.

No case of outstanding interest was decided during 1947. Hollerith statistics are not yet available from which a detailed comparison of criminal returns for 1947 with past years can be made, but figures for 1946 are available and are given below. It is apparent that there is an increase in the number of cases before the Supreme Court and before the Subordinate Courts of the Colony.

*Number of Cases Instituted during 1945 and 1946*

	1945	1946
Civil Cases .. .. .	403	442
Probate and Administration Causes	297	201
Bankruptcy Causes .. .. .	7	8
Trust Causes .. .. .	7	6
Lunacy Causes .. .. .	1	4
Civil Appeals .. .. .	—	26 filed
Criminal Appeals .. .. .	—	508 „
Criminal Revision .. .. .	354	305
Criminal Confirmation .. .. .	1,276	1,280
Original Criminal Cases .. .. .	261	238

*Charges brought for Trial by Supreme Court 1946*

<i>Crime</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Acquittals</i>
Europeans .. .. .	10	5	3
Asians .. .. .	6	2	7
Africans .. .. .	197	47	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS .. .. .	213	54	66



The following table shows the convictions in the Supreme Court for various offences for 1946 and the preceding five years:

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Offences against person	112	154	144	192	200	173
Malicious injury to Property .. ..	3	10	5	2	3	1
Offences under Stock and Produce Ord. ..	2	—	—	1	1	—
Offences against property	16	48	11	71	37	34
Offences affecting Administration of Lawful Authority ..	24	9	1	2	4	4
Other offences ..	—	—	1	—	28	1
	157	221	162	268	273	213

### *Death Sentences*

The death sentence in 1946 was passed on 23 persons by the Supreme Court and on 3 persons by the Special District Courts of the Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts. Of the 26 condemned to death, plus the 18 pending from 1945:

- 13 were executed;
- 4 were acquitted on appeal;
- 1 was reduced on appeal to manslaughter;
- 17 were commuted to varying terms of imprisonment by H.E. the Governor;
- 8 awaited the decision of H.E. the Governor in Council at the end of the year;
- 1 died in prison.

### *General Criminal Work*

A total of 48,468 convictions was recorded in the Subordinate Courts, involving 1,191 Europeans, 3,677 Asians and 43,600 Africans.

### *Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa*

Sessions were held at Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam during 1946. The total number of appeals filed was 294 of which Kenya's total was 82 criminal and 16 civil.

## POLICE

The strength of the Kenya Police at the end of 1947 was 41 European Superior Police Officers, 137 European Subordinate Officers, 3 European Subordinate Officers (female), 59 Asians and 4,468 African ranks.

The Force is distributed mainly throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate under the control of European Police Officers, but there is a substantial body of Police forming a quasi-military unit in the Northern Province and the responsibility of the Force for the maintenance of law and order in the native areas is steadily increasing.

The following comparative tables show the number of serious and



minor cognisable offences under the Penal Code and the number of cases taken up under Local and Special Laws from 1945 to 1947.

*Serious Offences (Cognisable under the Penal Code)*

Year	True Cases	Convictions
1945	4,630	1,646
1946	5,657	1,889
1947	7,479	2,170

*Minor Offences (Cognisable under the Penal Code)*

1945	6,257	4,500
1946	7,307	5,024
1947	8,308	5,596

*Offences under Local and Special Laws*

1945	28,762	26,349
1946	33,561	30,183
1947	34,918	29,449

The increase in crime is due largely to the unrest and conditions of life in the post-war years, and the task of maintaining law and order continues to be rendered more difficult by the shortage of experienced staff, particularly European staff. Towards the end of the year Government authorised the opening of a new training school at the old Italian evacuee camp near Nyeri, and the opening of this school will ensure a higher standard of training throughout the Force.

# PRISONS

Thirty-two prisons were maintained and the prison camps were increased from six to seven during the year.

The policy of separating first offenders from recidivists was continued as circumstances permitted. The District Prisons, the Kitale Agricultural Training Centre and the camps were again reserved exclusively for the first offender class.

Prisoners employed in prison workshops were engaged upon the production of uniforms (considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials from the U.K.), furniture, etc., for Government Departments and the Services. The revenue derived from prison industries increased from £29,309 in 1946 to approximately £31,445 in 1947.

The number of admissions to prisons increased from 21,953, of which 11,085 were convicted persons, and 10,868 were remands, etc., in 1946, to 24,680 in 1947, of which 12,350 were convicted persons and 12,330 were remands, etc. The daily average prison population increased from 5,683 in 1946 to 6,798 in 1947. The daily percentage of sick in prison decreased from 5.3 per cent. in 1946 to 2.5 per cent. in 1947 and the number of deaths decreased from 102 in 1946 to 81 in 1947.

Forty-two detention camps for persons convicted of minor offences were maintained, and the number of admissions increased from 13,208 in 1946 to 14,648 in 1947. The daily percentage of sick decreased from



2.3 per cent. in 1946 to 1.8 per cent. in 1947 and the number of deaths decreased from 24 in 1946 to 10 in 1947.

The institution at Kabete was re-opened as an Approved School on 30th April, 1947. Alterations to the buildings and grounds on the change over from an internment camp for enemy aliens to an Approved School were, however, not completed at the end of the year; consequently a return to the normal routine of the school has been delayed. Eight-two lads were admitted to Kabete and Dagoretti and 46 were released during the year. One hundred and fifty-eight were undergoing training at the close of the year.

## Chapter 10: Public Utilities

### ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

The East African Power & Lighting Co. now supplies the municipalities of Nairobi and Mombasa, and the townships of Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale with electricity. During the year, extensions of area in the Nakuru and Mombasa areas were granted, together with a fringe order for the township of Fort Hall. The Company made a further application for a local generating and distributing licence for Nanyuki, and this is now under consideration by the Government. The Company have also proceeded with their plan for obtaining a bulk supply for Mombasa from the Tanganyika Electricity Supply Co.'s power station at Pangani.

In August a Local Generating and Distributing Licence was granted to the Postmaster General to supply electricity in the Nyeri area. It is the intention to utilise and amplify the existing hydro-electric station on the Sagana Falls, which was erected for the dried vegetable factory at Karatina, and in the first instance to give supplies to Karatina and Nyeri and a number of consumers on the route of the mains. Materials were placed on order and were beginning to arrive at the end of the year. Unfortunately, however, the plan for supplying Karatina has been very much delayed by inability to obtain local wood poles, owing to a legal dispute over a road of access. Until this dispute is settled, there appears little possibility of substantial progress being made.

During the year the Department set up an organisation to carry out by direct labour the installation of electrical wiring in Government buildings. For this purpose a staff of European and African electricians has been engaged. Owing to the difficulty of recruiting staff and obtaining materials, progress has not been as great as was hoped, but it has been possible to carry out a considerable proportion of the work at a cost lower than that of local contractors.

### WATER SUPPLIES

The Public Works Department provides water supplies in some municipalities and townships and operates boreholes in other areas. The local authorities in Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu control their own



water supplies. The supplies operated by the Public Works Department provided 649,657,600 gallons during the year.

New water supplies at Fort Hall and Kwale were put into operation during the year, and investigation and construction was commenced on supplies at Molo, Maseno, Embu, Kajiado, Narok, Kikuyu, Ngong and Mariakani (including Mazeras and Rabai). Extensions and improvements have been carried out at several water supplies, including Mombasa.

Owing to good rainfall and the new 12-inch gravity main, the Nairobi Municipality was able to meet the demand throughout the year, but is likely to experience difficulty with the return of drought conditions. Pumping and purification equipment are planned to enable the supply in the reservoir on the Ngong River to be brought into use in the case of emergency, and investigations into a new source of supply are in hand.

Boring for water was also continued and a total of 107 successful boreholes, giving a total tested yield of 4,325,520 gallons per day were sunk. The average depth at which water was struck was 218 feet and the overall percentage of successful drilling during the year was 89.1.

#### BROADCASTING

The local broadcasting service is operated by Messrs. Cable & Wireless Limited and the programmes total 51 hours per week. Thirty-six and a quarter hours per week are devoted to the English programme and 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours to Indian and vernacular programmes.

At 31st December, 1947, current broadcast licences numbered 7,483 as compared with 6,989 at the same date in 1946. It is estimated that some 30 per cent. of the total licences are held by Indian and Goan listeners, whose main interest lies in the English programmes.

London to Singapore broadcast relay, and telephone channel relay services are at present being planned. Two more transmitters are being installed for these services, and several more receivers and aerials. The additional land requirements for this scheme approximate to 65 acres for receiving aerials, and 27 for transmitting aerials.

## Chapter 11: Communications

#### SHIPPING

The year 1947 was an exceedingly busy one at the port of Mombasa, the volume of traffic and cargo handled increasing as the year progressed. During the second half of the year there was rarely a vacant berth, and most of the time ships were in the stream awaiting berths. Imports handled increased by 33.7 per cent. compared with 1946, and exports, not including bunker oil, bunker coal and bulk oil, increased by 7.5 per cent. The total volume of traffic was 24 per cent. heavier than in 1946, and was over 56 per cent. heavier than in 1939. Seven hundred ships entered the port during the year, compared with 610 the previous year.



## RAILWAYS

During the year there was a further expansion in railway traffic of all kinds. The total tonnage dealt with was almost one million tons more than the volume of traffic handled in 1939. The continued expansion in railway traffic is causing some concern in view of the present somewhat dilapidated condition of rolling stock and other assets, which are now suffering from seven years of intensive war-time use. Strenuous efforts are being made to expand East Africa's productive capacity and this, on top of the heavy influx of import traffic, is throwing a considerable strain on the Railway Administration's resources.

Serious difficulties were again experienced from time to time during the year when coal supplies dwindled to a few days' stock, and train services had to be severely reduced. During the periods when these restrictions were in force much freight had inevitably to be left on the ground, causing still more congestion when coal supplies improved.

## ROADS

The Colony's road system consists of approximately 16,976 miles of road, of which 3,306 are maintained by Municipal and District Councils, 5,755 by the Public Works Department, and 7,915 by Local Native Councils and the Administration. The roads maintained by the Public Works Department consist of 186 miles of bituminous roads, 1,680 miles of gravel and murrum surfaced roads, and 3,889 miles of earth roads.

Progress on the Dagorett Corner-Kabete-Limuru road was very disappointing, and it is now expected that the road will not be completed until October, 1948. The widening of the road between Naivasha and Gilgil was completed, and the  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles of reconstruction on the Meroroni River section was also finished. A bituminous road from Nairobi to Thika Bridge was completed during the year; and quarrying has begun for the reconstruction of the Limuru "A" route, and it is hoped to begin work on the road early in 1948.

Surveys were completed of the two end sections of the Mombasa-Nairobi road and a survey of the Voi-Emali section began. Eighty per cent. of the survey between Nyeri Station and Sagana was completed, and a start was made on the survey of the Kisumu-Busia road.

## AIR

*International Air Services*

Regular scheduled air services were operated through the East African territories throughout the year and brief particulars of these are as follows:

(i) The Springbok service employing York aircraft operated jointly by British Overseas Airways Corporation and South African Airways between England and South Africa via Nairobi only in East Africa. The frequency was increased to six services weekly early in the year.

(ii) The flying boat service operated twice weekly in either direction by British Overseas Airways Corporation in 1946 between England and



Durban and calling at Port Bell, Kisumu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi in East Africa and the shuttle flying boat services Cairo-Kisumu-Cairo and Durban-Kisumu-Durban were discontinued early in the year.

(iii) The British Overseas Airways Corporation regional service operated twice weekly between Cairo and Nairobi via Kisumu by Lodestar aircraft and in October, 1947, this service was extended to Dar-es-Salaam once a week. In December the whole service was cancelled and replaced by a B.O.A.C. York service between England and Dar-es-Salaam via Nairobi three times a week. This latter service was introduced primarily to meet the needs of passengers travelling in connection with the Groundnuts Scheme.

(iv) The Springbok Skymaster service operated by South African Airways between Johannesburg and the United Kingdom, via Kisumu in East Africa. In September the frequency of the service was increased to twice weekly and subsequently to thrice weekly in both directions.

(v) Central African Airways Corporation operated a service during 1947 between Salisbury (Rhodesia) and Nairobi via Tabora in East Africa at a frequency of two per week in both directions and employing Vickers Viking aircraft.

(vi) Air France operated a once-weekly service in both directions between Paris and Tananarive (Madagascar) via Kisumu (optional) Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam in the East African territories. Douglas DC3 aircraft were subsequently replaced by Douglas DC4 aircraft.

(vii) In April, 1947, Ethiopian Air Lines Inc. of Addis Ababa commenced a service between Addis Ababa and Nairobi employing Dakota aircraft and at a frequency of one service per fortnight in both directions. Towards the end of 1947 the frequency of the service was increased to one per week.

(viii) Notification was received towards the end of 1947 that Skyways Ltd. intended to commence a once-weekly service in either direction between Nairobi and Mauritius via Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi (optional) in East Africa employing Avro Lancastrian aircraft. A proving flight was successfully completed and it is intended to begin the service early in 1948.

(ix) During 1947, Clairways Ltd., a locally based company, commenced services between Nairobi and Aden and Nairobi and Hargeisha via Garissa (optional) in East Africa, employing Avro Anson aircraft. By the end of 1947 both a weekly and a fortnightly service were in operation between Nairobi-Aden-Nairobi and a weekly service between Nairobi-Hargeisha-Nairobi.

#### *Scheduled Internal Air Services*

During 1947 East African Airways Corporation continued to operate scheduled air services linking the more important centres in the East African territories to the regular scheduled air services operated by British Overseas Airways Corporation and South African Airways between England and South Africa.



Frequencies increased during the course of the year and the mileage flown by the Corporation increased from approximately 600,000 in 1946 to approximately 1,000,000 at the end of 1947. At the end of 1947 the following schedules were in operation:

Nairobi – Mombasa – Tanga – Zanzibar	
– Dar-es-Salaam .. .. .	Five times weekly both ways.
Nairobi – Arusha (optional) – Moshi –	
Tanga .. .. .	Five times weekly both ways.
Dar-es-Salaam – Zanzibar – Tanga ..	Five times weekly both ways.
Dar-es-Salaam – Lindi .. ..	Three times weekly both ways.
Dar-es-Salaam – Morogoro – Sagara	
(Kongwa) – Nduli (Iringa) –	
Southern Highlands Club – Chunya	
– Mbeya .. .. .	Once weekly both ways.
Nairobi – Kisumu – Entebbe .. ..	Three times weekly both ways.
Dar-es-Salaam – Morogoro – Sagara	
(Kongwa) – Dodoma – Tabora –	
Shinyanga – Geita – Mwanza –	
Musoma – Nairobi .. .. .	Once weekly both ways.
Dar-es-Salaam – Zanzibar – Tanga –	
Mombasa .. .. .	Twice weekly both ways.
Dar-es-Salaam – Zanzibar .. ..	Five times weekly both ways.
Nairobi – Nakuru – Eldoret – Kitale ..	Once weekly both ways.

At the end of 1947, Messrs. Airwork Ltd. commenced a scheduled service for the carriage of freight only over the following routes and at a frequency of twice weekly both ways on each route:

- (1) Dar-es-Salaam – Lindi – Songea – Iringa – Dodoma.
- (2) Dar-es-Salaam – Dodoma – Tabora – Chunya – Mebya – Iringa.

The aircraft employed for this work was a Bristol Freighter Type 170.

#### *Internal Air Charter and Flying Instruction*

Further operators became established in East Africa during the year, and with some slight improvement in the supply of aircraft and equipment, undertook a considerable and increasing volume of air charter and instructional flying.

#### *Private Flying*

Private flying increased considerably during the year and many aircraft were put into service for private use. At the end of the year private aircraft were operated by 16 private owners and companies.

#### *Airfields*

Customs airfields exist at Kisumu, Nairobi (Eastleigh) and Mombasa (Port Reitz). These airfields are controlled by the Air Officer Commanding R.A.F., East Africa, but are in joint use by R.A.F. and civil aircraft. In addition there are three other airfields controlled by the R.A.F. or military, four licensed and four unlicensed airfields maintained by private enterprise and nineteen airfields and emergency airfields maintained by Government. Prior permission has to be obtained from



the Air Officer Commanding for the use of R.A.F. airfields by civil aircraft. Development projects exist for the following airfields: Kitale, Nyeri, and a new site is being sought for Eldoret airfield. All local charter operating companies are concentrated at Nairobi West and it is probable that the E.A.A.C. may also move in the near future leaving Eastleigh for B.O.A.C. and international aircraft.

### *Licences*

The following are statistics of Kenya licences issued during the year and current on 31st December, 1947:

	<i>Issued</i> 1947	<i>Current on</i> 31.12.47
Pilots' "A" Licences .. ..	37	48
Pilots' "B" Licences .. ..	29	44
Ground Engineers' Licences ..	16	33
2nd Class Navigators' Licences ..	8	11
Aerodrome Licences .. ..	2	4
Certificates of Registration (Aircraft)	35	50
Certificates of Airworthiness (Aircraft)	37	45
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>235</b>

### *Flying Control and Navigational Aids*

Some progress has been made in the provision of newer types of Radio Aids during the last two years, an interim type of Blind Landing Equipment (B.A.B.S. MK II) having been installed at Eastleigh and Radar Responder Beacons at all the Trunk Route Airfields. V.H.F. R/T is also being installed as equipment becomes available.

Flying Control Officers are now stationed at Mombasa, Kisumu and Nairobi West while the R.A.F. are still manning the Area Control Centre at Eastleigh. As a long-term policy it is intended that the Directorate of Civil Aviation East Africa will take over area control from the R.A.F. but this will require a new building, wireless equipment and radio operators, none of which is at present available.

A new Director of Civil Aviation was appointed during 1947 and arrived at the end of the year, replacing the previous Director who had completed his tour of duty. The plan previously approved for the setting up of a headquarters' staff on an inter-territorial basis was implemented during the course of the year. The Colonial Office approved the plan for an inter-territorial flying control scheme and a start was made towards the end of the year to implement this scheme, several Flying Control Officers being appointed.

### POSTAL SERVICES

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of East Africa is a combined service for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The service is controlled by an Administrative Headquarters stationed at Nairobi. In addition, Regional Headquarters are established in Nairobi, Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam. The number of Departmental Post Offices open for public



business at the end of 1947 was 65, and the number of Postal Agencies and Contract Offices 103. New Post Offices have been opened during the year at Lower Kabete, Mackinnon Road, Maseno, Mumias and Mweiga. There were also 16 Wireless Stations in operation.

Mails in the internal service are carried principally by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours services and have been conveyed without interruption throughout the year. A daily service of mails by road between Nairobi and Arusha was inaugurated by making use of an established motor bus service. Air services continued to expand and mails between the United Kingdom and Nairobi were carried by York and Skymaster aircraft, providing a service of four mails each week in each direction. By using Air France service direct mails were despatched to and received from Madagascar and Mauritius once each week. Direct air mails are despatched also to Mogadishu, Hargeisha and Aden by weekly service.

Parcel post business, particularly in respect of food parcels to Great Britain and India, continues to expand and there has been no falling off in regard to goods imported by parcel post especially from Great Britain and India.

There was a marked decrease in the number of Savings Bank withdrawals at Kisumu. This applies also at certain other centres and is accounted for by the fact that a large number of African ex-servicemen have now ceased to operate their accounts. The number of depositors at the end of August, 1947, was 109,224, and the amount due to depositors was approximately £5,154,937, compared with £4,882,465 at the end of 1946.

Five mobile vans were in service throughout the year and these provide facilities for the transaction of all classes of Post Office business in the native areas adjacent to Kisumu, Kakamega, Kisii, Nyeri and Meru.

The demand for telephone service continues to grow and has greatly exceeded the number of stations installed. The total number of telephones in service at the end of the year was 7,514. Waiting applications now total 2,353, representing an increase during the year of roughly 7 per cent. on existing stations. The increase of 29 per cent. in rural exchange lines has been particularly satisfactory. New exchanges have been opened at Kajiado and Mackinnon Road, and a hypothetical exchange has been opened at Solai and is operated from Nakuru. The total number of telephone exchanges in use is now 54. Direct dialling into the Nairobi automatic system from Thika has been introduced, and a 24 hours' service has been provided at Makuyu exchange.

## Chapter 12: Other Subjects

### THE CORYNDON MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In the early part of the year, distinguished scientists, who arrived in Kenya for the Pan-African Congress on Prehistory, spent much time at the Museum: and all of them spoke in the highest terms of praise, not



only of the study collections, but also of the exhibit material. The total number of visitors was 102,277, compared with 99,130 during 1946; of these no less than 47,937 were school children, compared with 37,627 in 1946.

Although lack of space precluded the addition of more than a few exhibits during the year, room was found for a few developments. Among the more important exhibits placed on view were a large relief map of East Africa, a special exhibit dealing with the crayfish and crabs of the Kenya coast, and a number of casts of marine and freshwater fish; and the Coral Fish diorama was enlarged.

Accessions for the year numbered 14,073 and included several important collections, such as the Percival birds' eggs and skins collection, and a collection from Amani. Other collections included many species not previously recorded in the Museum's collections, as well as a few new to East Africa, and some new to science: among the more important were specimens of the very rare Worthington's and Heinz' Vipers; the *Geocihila* and a *Zosterops*, new to science; and many new species of insects.

Members of the staff gave numerous lectures, both to the public and to school children, as well as to African ex-servicemen in training at the Civil Reabsorption Centre at Kabete.

#### RESEARCH

##### *Palaeontology*

Arising out of the discussions which took place at the Pan-African Congress on Prehistory in Nairobi in January, 1947, and the great importance attached to the Miocene fossil apes, already discovered in Kenya, the Royal Society decided to grant financial aid to the British Kenya Miocene Expedition. Professor Le Gros Clark, F.R.S., of Oxford, became Director of the Expedition in Great Britain, and the field work was in charge of Dr. Leakey and Dr. MacInnes. Dr. Shackleton, of the Royal School of Mines, was responsible for the geological side of the work, in which he was assisted by Mr. Ian Higginbottom.

Preliminary reports of the season's work have already appeared in the scientific and popular press in England. Over 2,900 Miocene fossils were collected, of which 64 specimens represented Miocene Hominoids. The new material added greatly to the knowledge of the early members of the stock from which apes and men were derived: and at least two new genera of Miocene apes were discovered, in addition to much material representing genera already represented in earlier collections from the area. Among the associated fossils collected, were numerous specimens of Miocene Hyracoidea, Rhinocerotidea, Rhodentia, Carnivora, and Insectivora, as well as many remains of plants, fish, and reptiles, etc.

The complete results of the Expedition will be published in a series of papers under the auspices of the British Museum of Natural History; and further field work will be carried out in 1948 and 1949.

##### *Entomology*

With the return of more normal conditions, it has become possible to send many parcels of insects from the Coryndon Museum to specialists



in Europe, principally to London, for study and description. The results during 1947 were exceedingly satisfactory, and many new species were recorded. This systematic study of the entomology of East Africa is regarded as of the highest importance as a background to economic entomological research; and the large, named, systematic collections in the Coryndon Museum are being increasingly referred to by entomologists engaged in the economic aspects of this field of work.

### *Prehistory and History*

The prehistoric sites at Olorgesailie and Kariandusi which were made into Museums on the spot, and mentioned in last year's report, have continued to attract visitors in increasing numbers. With the co-operation of the Kenya National Parks Trustees, plans were made to start on the work of preserving and studying important historic and proto-historic coastal ruins; and work is expected to start during 1948.

### THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS ON PREHISTORY

In January, 1947, the first Pan-African Congress on Prehistory met in Nairobi, at the invitation of the Kenya Government. The Congress was a success, with 66 Delegates representing 23 countries in Africa, Europe, Asia and America. In addition to many important discussions, the Congress passed a number of resolutions.

It was decided that the Congress should become a four-yearly event. The Government of the Union of South Africa invited the Congress to hold its second meeting there in 1951, an offer which was gratefully accepted. In addition to the important scientific results of the Congress, it brought valuable publicity to East Africa.

It set up two permanent Committees, dealing respectively with geological problems of the Pleistocene period, and the terminology of prehistoric cultures. The Congress also recommended that the terminology of the special division of the Pleistocene, which had been worked out in Kenya and Uganda, by Dr. Leakey and Dr. Weyland, should be adopted throughout the whole of the African continent; and a recommendation to this effect was forwarded to the International Geological Congress for approval in London at the 1948 meeting. The delegates to the Pan-African Congress were favourably impressed by the way in which Kenya had inaugurated the idea of "museums on the spot" at important prehistoric sites; and it is understood that this system is already being adopted in South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola and other African territories.

### GAME

The Game Department was back to its peace establishment and it was possible to give some supervision to most of the better shooting areas and to exercise necessary control of game and vermin in some parts, which because of shortage of staff had in recent years perforce suffered some neglect.

During the year the number of visiting sportsmen much exceeded expectations, particularly those coming from America. Forty-one



Visitor's Full Licences were issued during the year. The revenue accruing from Game and Trout Licences totalled approximately £14,015 and from the sale of ivory and confiscated trophies some £18,750. The total departmental expenditure was approximately £31,580.

One operation of some magnitude may be mentioned. During the month of April, the Loita plains in the Masai Reserve suffered an enormous influx of Zebra and Wildebeeste at a time when the young grass was at a very vulnerable stage. The Masai asked that urgent steps might be taken to drive the vast herds—a reasonably conservative estimate put the number of animals concerned at not less than a million—off these favourite Masai grazing grounds. Two officers of the Department with lorries and a posse of "beaters" were employed for some six weeks before the area was considered reasonably clear and the animals had been pushed back into the tsetse-infested area where they would do no harm. The "drive", which consisted of a combination of shooting and harrying from lorries and on foot, was made more difficult and protracted than it would have otherwise been by the fact that the grass in the tsetse zone was waist high and accordingly much less agreeable to the animals than the short young grass on the Liota. The amount of shooting was naturally kept to the minimum essential to make the herds restless but to keep them amenable to directed movements. The total of animals it was necessary to kill was 520 Zebra and 1,097 Wildebeeste. Some 75 per cent of the meat and hides was saved and sold. This drive confirmed our opinion previously formed that plains game in quantity cannot be moved by shooting alone or by mechanical harrying alone. A combination of the two forms the essential element of any such enterprise.

#### DRAMATICS

The Nairobi Amateur Dramatic Society came into existence in November 1946, and His Excellency the Governor became the first President of the Society. Membership increased rapidly but, owing to lack of suitable accommodation, initial activities were confined to play readings. In April, 1947, the Society produced a broadcast play in co-operation with the Forces Broadcasting Service, and the following month organised a Little Theatre at a theatrical garden party where three performances of *Maria Marten*, or *The Murder in the Red Barn* were given. At the end of September *Thunder Rock* was produced and this was the Society's first large-scale production. Prospects for the future are bright and it is hoped that the Dramatic Societies in Nairobi and other centres in the Colony will play an important role in the cultural life of Kenya.

Other Dramatic Societies are that of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, "The Railway Players", and those of the communities at Mombasa, Eldoret and Nakuru, all of which are in flourishing condition.

#### MUSIC

The East African Conservatoire of Music, which is patronised by Their Excellencies the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, was



incorporated in February, 1944. It has as its main objects the creation and maintenance of a high standard of music by the centralisation and promotion of the teaching of music, choreography, dramatic and kindred arts for all races in East Africa. In 1947 there were 140 pupils, and 17 teachers, with Professor Jean de Mideleer, who has the highest musical qualifications, as director. He formed the Nairobi Orchestra in July, 1947, composed of both professional and amateur players of all races. It grew to symphonic strength and in December, 1947, gave its first public concert which was an outstanding event in the development of the Conservatoires. During the year excellent results were achieved in the examinations conducted by an examiner from the London School of Music.

The Kenya Church Music Society, which is affiliated to the Church Music Society and the Royal School of Church Music in England, offers its membership to any who have the interests of church music at heart. The Society maintains a lending library of textbooks, pamphlets and gramophone records, circulates musical periodicals, and publishes its own quarterly review, while its activities are brought before the public from time to time by festivals of church music which are generally broadcast.

The Nairobi Music Society was founded in 1935 and reconstituted in 1938 "for the general furtherance of interest in music". During the war, honorary membership of the Society was thrown open to the Services and many hundreds of men and women took advantage of this offer. After the war, interest in music declined but between August and December, 1947, the Society gained nearly 100 members, making the total membership well over 300.

#### MODEL ENGINEERING

A model engineering society came into being in November, 1947, and membership increased rapidly. While the society provides a focal point to which the youth of the country can rally, giving them an opportunity of developing their creative ability and inventiveness, its main object is to encourage the development of modelling and the control of moving models by radio. There are five sections which include aeroplanes, yachts, speedboats, locomotives and racing cars, but at present only aeroplanes, yachts and locomotives are being built. An important development of modelling in Kenya is the discovery of a wood called *Gryocarpus Asiaticus*. It grows at the coast and is as light as the South American Balsa wood, but it has been found to possess greater strength. Its dry weight does not exceed 16 lb. to the cubic foot.

#### THE UNITED KENYA CLUB

The United Kenya Club represents an important development which it is hoped will prove of an increasing value in inter-racial relations in the Colony. The Club is a social club, and its members are drawn from all races. It was founded in July, 1946, and during 1947 has increased in membership and importance. It holds weekly meetings and lunches at which speakers address the Club on many aspects of current affairs. The



objects of the Club briefly as set out in the constitution are the association of persons of all races inhabiting Kenya interested in providing a common meeting ground for social, cultural and recreational activities. It is non-political and works for improved race relations.

There are, of course, the usual organisations in Kenya which foster all kinds of sport and branches of the usual national societies, the Caledonian, the Royal Society of St. George, Welsh and Irish Societies. In addition there are other organisations interested in special subjects, and political associations of all races. The societies, of which some description has been given above, have been selected for mention since they give an indication of cultural trends and have, perhaps, a wider interest outside the Colony. There are others also, but space in a report such as this makes it impossible to mention all.



## PART III

### Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

#### GEOGRAPHY

THE Colony and Protectorate of Kenya extends approximately from latitude  $4^{\circ}$ N. to latitude  $4^{\circ}$ S., and from longitude  $34^{\circ}$ E. to longitude  $41^{\circ}$ E. It is bounded on the north by Abyssinia and the Sudan, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, on the south by Tanganyika and on the east by the Indian Ocean and Somalia.

The eastern and north-eastern boundaries were originally defined along the Juba River by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908, but upon the cession of Jubaland to Italy in 1925, the eastern and north-eastern boundaries were re-adjusted by a commission.

The Protectorate, a strip of land extending 10 miles inland from the coast and including the islands of the Lamu archipelago, consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar in respect of which an annual payment of £16,000 is made to the Sultan.

The northern part of the Colony, comprising three-fifths of the whole, is arid and comparatively waterless. The southern strip, on which almost all economic production is centred, comprises a low-lying coastal area and a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 feet to 10,000 feet. This area includes Mount Kenya (17,040 feet), Mount Elgon (14,000 feet), the Aberdare Range (about 12,000 feet to 13,000 feet) and part of the Great Rift Valley, which is some 30 to 40 miles wide and often 2,000 to 3,000 feet lower than the country bounding it on either side.

The European settled area, which includes the principal agricultural centres of Nakuru and Eldoret, is traversed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway main line and there are branch lines to other important centres such as Nyeri, Thomson's Falls and Kitale. The main areas of native production in the Nyanza and Central Provinces are also served by the Railway.

The Colony includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Lake Victoria Nyanza; the land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area 5,230 square miles, making a total of 224,960 square miles.

The capital is Nairobi, with an estimated population of 141,000, consisting of 10,400 Europeans, 37,200 Asiatics, 700 Arabs, 82,000 Africans and 1,100 others. Mombasa is the principal port; the inhabitants number about 102,400, of whom about 1,650 are Europeans.



## CLIMATE

With the exception of the Coast and the immediate interior, where the average temperature is about 80°F., the climate of Kenya is cool and invigorating. At Nairobi the mean temperature is 67°F., the mean maximum being 77°F. and the mean minimum 57°F.

There are generally two rainy seasons, the "Long Rains" from April to June, when the greater part of the rain falls, and the "Short Rains" from October to December; but in the high area west of the Rift Valley and north of the railway the wettest months are April to August. No month is invariably dry and near Lake Victoria showers occur on most afternoons. The mean annual rainfall on the coast is 40 inches, of which 20 inches may fall in April and May. Inland the rainfall decreases to 10 inches and then increases with altitude to an average of 40 inches over the highlands. On higher ground and near the Lake, average annual totals reach 70 inches.

## Chapter 2: History

The Arabs and the Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times and established a chain of settlements which achieved a considerable degree of material prosperity. The first Europeans to interest themselves in East Africa were the Portuguese, who, between 1498 when Vasco da Gama landed at Malindi in the course of his voyage to India and 1729 when they were finally expelled from Mombasa, replaced the Arabs as traders and established small garrisons at various points to protect their interests. The Portuguese were driven from the northern part of the Coast by the Arabs of Oman to whom their kinsmen in East Africa had appealed, but once the Portuguese had gone the independent and mutually hostile rulers of the coastal settlements were hardly more willing to submit to the over-lordship of the Iman of Oman than they had been to Portuguese sovereignty. It was not until the thirties of the nineteenth century when Sayyed Said, determined to enforce his rights over his African possessions, subdued the ruling Mazrui family of Mombasa and transferred his residence from Muskat to Zanzibar that the rule of Oman can be said to have been effectively established on the Coast. On Sayyed Said's death in 1856, his second son Sayyed Barghash succeeded to his African possessions which shortly afterwards became independent of Oman.

Even in the middle of the nineteenth century the Arab hold was confined to the coastal belt, and the only Arabs who penetrated up country were traders on the main caravan routes in search of the two marketable commodities of the interior—ivory and slaves. Although America and various powers including Great Britain had established trading connections with Zanzibar and appointed Consuls, it was left to individuals—mainly missionaries—to explore the interior of East Africa.



Among the early explorers in the northern part were Rebman, who in 1848 first saw Kilimanjaro, and Krapf, who in the following year first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was mainly directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile.

The peoples whom the explorers found in the interior were of many different races, but in no case except in Uganda had their society advanced beyond the simple tribal state. The population was small for the area, both on account of the inhospitable environment and also on account of the slave trade. Tribe fought tribe sometimes for cattle but often also to obtain captives which the chiefs sold to Arab slave traders in return for arms and spirits. These Africans were backward in their agricultural practices and an easy prey to famine and disease. So it was humanitarian rather than imperialistic considerations which convinced many of the explorers that the salvation of these territories lay in the establishment of legitimate trade and of European administration.

British interests in East Africa were not, however, territorial but were mainly concerned with the suppression of the slave trade. Thus it was not surprising that when Sir William MacKinnon was offered a concession of the mainland dominions of Zanzibar in 1877 the British Government, preoccupied elsewhere, placed obstacles in his way. Germany took the opportunity to become first in the field. In 1884 the later notorious Dr. Karl Peters negotiated a series of treaties with native chiefs in the interior opposite Zanzibar and in 1885 a German protectorate was declared over the areas he had visited. Great Britain supported Germany's claims and in the following year reached an agreement with Germany regarding spheres of influence as far west as the eastern shores of Lake Victoria. The Sultan's assent was obtained to the agreement whereby he was left on the mainland only a 10 mile strip along the coast.

Nevertheless the British Government was not prepared to intervene directly and it was a commercial company, the British East Africa Association, which in 1887 obtained from the Sultan a concession of the mainland between the Uмба and the Tana Rivers. This Association was incorporated under a Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. Its early activities were concentrated mainly on the coast, but in 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson.

The 1886 Agreement had not dealt with Uganda—a populous productive country in which interest now centred. Dr. Karl Peters in defiance of the orders of his own Government arrived in Uganda early in 1890 and obtained concessions from King Mwanga, but an Anglo-German Treaty, which extended the line of demarcation of interests to the western side of Lake Victoria, relieved Great Britain of rivalry in Uganda.

Late in 1890 Capt. F. D. Lugard took over its administration on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company. The Company, however, found the task of maintaining order too difficult for its slender resources and the fate of Uganda was in doubt until the Government finally agreed in 1893 to assist the Company financially and in 1894 declared a protectorate over Uganda. The following year a protectorate



was also established over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha.

The difficulties of administration in and of communication with Uganda were the prime reasons for the project to establish a railway, the survey of which was started in 1892. In 1895 His Majesty's Government commenced the construction of this line. The laying of the rails over 800 miles of desert and mountains in the face of obstacles of every nature, including man-eating lions, was an epic enterprise. On 28th May, 1899, the line reached a swampy stretch of land where the town of Nairobi has since been built. (This was the last stretch of open ground before the long climb up the Kikuyu Escarpment and Railway Headquarters and a nucleus of railway workshops were established here.) It was not until December, 1901, that the line reached Kisumu on Lake Victoria, which remained the port from which Uganda was reached until the railway line from Nakuru to Kampala was completed in 1926.

The building of the railway and the heavy costs incurred in its upkeep directed attention to the possibilities of developing the empty highland areas through which the line passed. It was in 1897 that Lord Delamere, the pioneer of white settlement, had made his way to the East African highlands from the north through Somaliland and Abyssinia. He was greatly impressed by the agricultural possibilities of this land. A few years later in 1902 the boundaries of the East African Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the eastern province of Uganda, and in that year also the conditions under which land could be alienated were laid down. Lord Delamere returned to the Protectorate and commenced extensive farming operations which were to prove that the land could be successfully farmed by Europeans. A large incursion of new settlers took place in 1905 when farmers arrived both from England and South Africa.

Simultaneously with the introduction of British control and the settlement of Europeans came an influx of Indians in considerable numbers. The Indian population has a long history in East Africa. Indians lived at the Coast from early times onwards as a trading community and later, when labour was required to build the railway, 35,000 Indians were brought across to East Africa. The families who remained when the work was completed became small traders and did much to open up trade with Africans in the interior. Further immigration has increased the number of this community until to-day it is more than three times the size of the European community.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Executive and Legislative Councils were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

During the years preceding the first World War, the Protectorate developed steadily. European settlement had made good progress. Kenya coffee was beginning to make a name; sisal was flourishing and the future of wool and wheat looked promising. Exports, however, were still mainly the products of native areas.

So far as African administration was concerned, the pre-war period



was one of the establishment of law and order. Troubles were experienced with various tribes in the nineties and with the Nandi until 1905, but on the whole few countries have been opened up with such little bloodshed and with the maintenance of such friendly relations with the inhabitants. Such social services as were available in those days were provided by the missions, which from their establishment had combined educational and medical facilities with the teaching of the Gospel.

Because of its proximity to German East Africa, the British East Africa Protectorate was very directly affected by the first World War. The Germans had a larger force under arms than the British but the latter were assured of quick reinforcements, and their command of the seas isolated the Germans from any assistance from overseas.

The Germans took the offensive and penetrated Kenya's southern border. A volunteer force composed mainly of European farmers and one battalion of the King's African Rifles was the sum total of British strength. They were reinforced by Indian troops a few months after the outbreak of war. But it was not until 1916 when General Smuts assumed command that the British took the offensive, and in a long wasting campaign during which the losses due to disease greatly exceeded casualties in action, our troops chased the elusive and enterprising Germans under General von Lettow Vorbeck through German East Africa. By November, 1917, there were no enemy troops left in this area, but our troops had been unable to capture General von Lettow Vorbeck who, retreating through Portuguese East Africa and entering Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, finally surrendered in November, 1918, only on receipt of news of the Armistice.

Over 85 per cent. of the European population of fighting age had enlisted for military service and during the war large numbers of Africans had served in the Carrier Corps. As a result many farms reverted to scrub and bush and European settlement was virtually at a standstill during these years.

When peace came great strides were made in European settlement. New farmers arrived from England and South Africa and special schemes were launched for ex-soldiers. Already in 1919 the European population was estimated at 9,000.

The influx of new settlers, combined with the effects of the war on the native population and a severe famine in 1918, created a labour crisis. At the same time Kenya began to feel the effects of the post-war slump. The depression was further increased by the currency changes from the rupee as the unit, first to the florin and then to the shilling, which in effect substantially increased sterling obligations.

The very serious financial and economic position in 1921 led to the appointment of an Economic Committee on whose recommendations the tariff policy was substantially changed to a protective tariff designed to stimulate agricultural production. The railway rates policy was also modified in order to facilitate the export of the main agricultural products, especially maize.

At the same time political controversies were raging. Nominated unofficial Europeans had first sat in Legislative Council in 1906 and in



1919 their numbers were increased from four to 11 and an elective basis established. The grant of the franchise to Europeans called forth a demand from the more numerous Indian community for equal privileges on a common roll with educational qualifications; this demand aroused opposition among Europeans who threatened armed resistance. The matter was resolved by the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 which granted the Indians five seats on a communal basis and also made provision for an Arab elected member, and a nominated unofficial member to represent African interests. The Paper also, whilst confirming the position of the Europeans in the highlands, contained a clause which stated that primarily Kenya is an African territory and the interests of the African native must be paramount. The settlement was accepted with reluctance by the European community, but the Indians launched a campaign of non-co-operation and it was not until the nineteen-thirties that the full numbers of members allotted to them took their seats in Legislative Council.

Meanwhile other changes of great importance had been taking place. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council of 1920 the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar had been recognised as a Colony, the coastal belt remaining a Protectorate. The Uganda Railway was in 1921 constituted as a separate financial entity and in 1926 was established the office of the High Commissioner for Transport vested in the Governor of Kenya until 1935, when it was vested, jointly in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda.

Kenya was drawn into closer relationships with her East African neighbours by the foundation of the Governors' Conference, which met for the first time in January, 1926, in Nairobi. Full federation soon became a political issue, but the differences in the political status of the three territories—a Protectorate, a Mandate and a Colony and the fears and suspicions of the various communities rendered federation difficult. After a series of abortive commissions and enquiries, the idea was abandoned.

A brighter aspect of the nineteen-twenties was the progress in native development. In the field of education the Education Department was supplementing the facilities already provided by the missions and in 1924 established a Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete and also the Jeanes' School where African teachers and their wives were given a training in rural community life, rather than a purely academic training. In the same year Local Native Councils were inaugurated in order to associate the African more closely in the government of his area, and as a first step in his political development. These Councils have proved valuable and very successful.

In the early nineteen-thirties the Colony felt once more the effects of a world depression. All races suffered, the African and the Asian as well as the European. Drought and a plague of locusts on a large scale deepened the depression. The economic story of the later years of the nineteen-thirties is one of gradual recovery from the depression, helped to a small extent by the working of alluvial deposits of gold discovered in the North Kavirondo district in 1931.

As a result of the economic situation public interest was centred more



on financial than on political matters. Whereas the commissions and committees of the nineteen-twenties had discussed political representation and federation, the enquiries of the nineteen-thirties such as those undertaken by Lord Moyne and Sir Alan Pim were concerned with finance and taxation. From 1929 to 1933 there were deficits in the Budget. Although reductions in expenditure were made and an official levy on salaries imposed, this was not sufficient to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure and it became necessary to increase taxation at a time when the people of the Colony were least able and willing to accept it. Controversy centred on the Government proposal to re-introduce income tax which had been introduced in 1921 and then abandoned. The first stage was the imposition of a graduated non-native poll tax in 1923. Finally in 1936 the Elected Members of the Standing Finance Committee recommended the acceptance of a light income tax on condition that the Secretary of State examined the composition of the Executive Council. In 1937 income tax starting at Shs. 1/- in the pound was introduced, and in the same year the number of officials on Executive Council was reduced, the number of unofficials remaining the same.

Steady development was taking place in African affairs. A second unofficial member was nominated to represent African interests in Legislative Council. The Native Tribunals Ordinance provided for a more comprehensive system of native courts than had formerly been established. Agricultural schools for Africans were opened, veterinary services developed, educational facilities were increased and provision made for secondary and higher education, if only on a minor scale, and the Medical Department took a large share in the improvement of conditions in native reserves. In short, many Africans were emerging from the tribal state and approaching a stage, not without its dangers, which provided them with the prospects of a more civilised life.

When Mussolini conquered Abyssinia in 1936 the first shadows of the second World War were cast over Kenya. There were no forces in the Colony apart from two regular K.A.R. battalions and the tiny volunteer force of the K.R.N.V.R. which had been established in 1933. In 1937 a European Kenya Defence Force came into being as well as a European territorial force known as the Kenya Regiment. In September, 1938, the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation was founded as the country's central registry for women's services in war-time. Kenya's preparations, however, were inadequate to meet a threat from the Italian East African Empire, but the breathing space given by the fact that Italy did not enter the war until 1940, which allowed of a great increase in the local forces and reinforcement from South and West Africa and overseas, saved Kenya from invasion by the Italians in East Africa.

Although it was necessary for strategic reasons to abandon to the enemy areas in the Northern Frontier District, General Cunningham found himself early in 1941 in a position to carry the war into Italian territory. The success of his campaign was as overwhelming as it was rapid. Addis Ababa was occupied within a few months and Italian resistance in East Africa ceased when Gondar fell in November, 1941. Kenya's military commitments did not end here. Forces were built up



steadily, and fighting and other units took a prominent part in the campaigns in Madagascar and Burma, whilst Pioneer units performed useful work in the Middle East.

As the war receded from Kenya's frontiers, Government was able to devote more attention to measures directed to increase production. Despite the drain on manpower of both Europeans and Africans for the Forces, those who remained, including the wives of European farmers, did not let production fall. A combination of drought and locusts at a time when local consumption was greatly increasing caused a serious maize shortage in 1943, but in the following years more cereals were being produced than ever before.

In 1944 an important step forward in the history of the Colony was taken when the Governor nominated Eliud Mathu as the first African to represent his people on Legislative Council. Even before the war was ended, the Government was occupying itself with plans for post-war development and in 1945 an important re-organisation of Government was undertaken which, grouping the main departments under Members of Executive Council, made preparation for the responsibilities of the peace.

### Chapter 3: Administration

The Government of Kenya was administered during most of the year by His Excellency Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C., and during his absence on leave in the United Kingdom, by the Chief Secretary, Sir Gilbert Rennie, C.M.G., M.C., who left the Colony in August on leave pending his transfer as Governor to Northern Rhodesia.

The supreme executive power of the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council, which consists of *ex-officio* members comprising the Chief Secretary, who is Member for Development, the Attorney General, who is Member for Law and Order, the Financial Secretary, who is Member for Finance, the Chief Native Commissioner, the Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources, and the Member for Health and Local Government. The Deputy Chief Secretary was also given a seat on Executive Council when the Chief Secretary was made responsible for the Development and Reconstruction Authority. The *ex-officio* members thus total seven. The nominated members consist of three Europeans, one of whom represents native interests, and one Indian.

During 1947 the composition of Legislative Council was slightly altered, and it was decided to appoint a member who would permanently preside over the Council in the place of the Governor who is the President. At present this Member is referred to as "Mr. President" but after the General Election in 1948 he will be known as "Mr. Speaker". This appointment indicates the evolution of the Kenya Legislative Council towards the form of a representative parliament. There will be an



unofficial majority in the new council. The Legislative Council now consists of 11 *ex-officio* members, not more than 9 nominated official members, one of whom represents the interests of the Arab community, 11 European elected members, 5 Indian elected members, 1 Arab elected member, and 2 African nominated unofficial members. In 1946, seats were found within the official membership for the Deputy Chief Secretary, the Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources, and the Member for Health and Local Government. The Labour Commissioner was also given a seat as a nominated official member.

The Colony is divided into five provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner and one Extra Provincial District. Within the districts which comprise the various provinces, the executive functions of Government are vested in the District Commissioners.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

##### *Towns and Settled Areas*

The present system of local government dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi where a municipal authority had existed since 1919, had been administered as townships, the District Commissioners being advised in the more important townships by Township Committees. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of a Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G.

There are now six municipalities in Kenya, viz.: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret Kisumu and Kitale. In Nairobi, government is by Municipal Council, elsewhere by Municipal Board; the essential difference being that the Boards are required to submit their estimates of expenditure to the Central Government for prior approval, whereas the Nairobi Council is not required to do so. Revenue is mainly raised by the imposition of rates on unimproved site values, varying between 4 per cent in Nairobi and 1 per cent in smaller municipalities. The Mombasa Municipal Board is exceptional in imposing additionally a rate ( $\frac{5}{7}$  per cent.) on improvements to site values, *i.e.*, buildings, etc. The Central Government pays a contribution in lieu of rates on Crown property. For all the municipalities taken together, these contributions in 1947 were about £74,000, *i.e.*, about one-third of the contributions from private and municipal properties. Other contributions are made to the various municipalities from Central Government revenues in the form of grants for various services, *e.g.*, roads, staff, public health. In recent years such grants have amounted to approximately £80,000 annually. Considerable revenue is also raised in the form of charges for services rendered.

Municipal authorities are constituted mainly by elected but partly by nominated members, some of whom are representatives of the Government or the K.U.R. & H. Administration. The electoral franchise is



based on the ownership of property or receipt of a certain income. An Aldermanic Bench was added to the Nairobi Municipal Council in 1946 and all municipal authorities now have African councillors. Municipal authorities are statutory public health authorities and are also responsible for public works including roads, sanitation, sewers and water supplies. They provide housing for all communities and certain medical services for the poorer classes, such as clinics and in some cases maternity homes. They have by-law making powers over a wide variety of subjects, are preparatory authorities for town planning schemes but are not educational authorities. The revenues of municipal authorities has risen considerably over recent years and amounted in 1947 to approximately £540,000. Their outstanding total loan debt was over one million pounds mainly contracted for water supply, town planning and housing schemes.

Until recently all loans raised by municipal authorities have been from advances from the Government, usually from the proceeds of a Colonial Loan. Loans have also been raised from the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration and internally from reserve funds. In 1947 the legislation on the subject was amended to facilitate the raising of loans from sources other than the Government and negotiations have been conducted between the Municipal Council of Nairobi and finance corporations for raising substantial amounts from such sources.

There is provision in the governing Ordinance for the imposition by the Councils of an annual rate on land in the form of either a rate on unimproved land values, or a flat or graduated rate on land areas. No District Council except the Nairobi District Council has, so far, availed itself of its powers to impose rates and practically the whole of the revenues of the District Councils consists of grants from the Central Government. The expenditure of the Councils is almost entirely concerned with the maintenance of district roads and bridges. In recent years the work of the District Councils has certainly increased and there is little doubt that their services in connection with advisory committees on agricultural matters, district water boards, land settlement, public health, and in other directions have been very valuable. But however useful the District Councils have been from an administrative point of view, without independently raised revenue they are unimportant fiscally and represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government.

### *Native Areas*

The Local Native Councils of Kenya are a deliberate creation and provision is made for their establishment by the Native Authority Ordinance, 1937, which consolidates earlier legislation on the subject. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance and regulation of food and water supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, establishment and regulation of markets, agricultural and livestock, the regulation of drying and cleaning of skins, the registration of births, deaths and marriages,



measures for dealing with soil erosion, regulation of payment of marriage dowries, communal services, etc.

The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils, although in nearly all cases there are now African Vice-Presidents, who increasingly take the chair at meetings. Membership is by administrative practice determined partly by election and partly by nomination, but with one exception all Councils now have elected majorities. The funds which are controlled by Councils are derived from three main sources:

- (a) the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered, subject to sanction by the Governor in Council, to impose on the African inhabitants of the area over which they have control;
- (b) land rents, forest dues and profits, market dues, court fees and fines, etc.; and
- (c) Government grants.

Twenty-six Councils have been established, usually to correspond with an administrative district. The greater part of the rural African population and all native land units are under the jurisdiction of such Councils.

Local Native Councils continue to provide a considerable proportion of the educational, agricultural and medical services within their areas but during 1947 agreement was reached on a revised formula for Government grants and a re-allocation of responsibility. Apart from the removal of certain anomalies which had arisen over the course of years, there was no very substantial alteration of allocation of function, but it was clearly laid down that on the educational side Local Native Councils will be responsible for primary education only, and on the medical side for maternity services, dispensaries and ambulances. Apart from agricultural services financed from special revenue, which is handed over to African local authorities, the Central Government will be primarily responsible for agricultural services in the African areas but will largely work through the agency of African Councils. The new system of Government grants replaced the interim forms of assistance devised during the war years, which had reflected expediency rather than principle, and in place of the reimbursements of Local Native Council expenditure on roads and cost of living allowances paid to employees, there was substituted the payment of a fixed sum for each rate paid. The major advantage of this new system was to aid poorer Councils to a relatively greater extent than the richer Councils. The net cost to the Government of the re-allocation of services and the new grants, which were to be introduced as from the beginning of 1948, was an additional £70,000 over and above existing liabilities.

The revenue of the 26 Councils in 1947 amounted to approximately £400,000, and their capital balances to nearly £250,000. The administration of Council affairs and the carrying out of Council decisions has largely been the work of officers of the Government and of the chiefs appointed by the Government, but Councils are increasingly engaging



senior African staff as executive officers and, in some cases, works supervisors. There are not at present, however, enough African officers of this calibre to meet the requirements and the duties of the posts. A Bill, which brings the activities, powers and conduct of Local Native Councils more into line with those of other established local government bodies, is now under consideration. The sanctioning authority for Local Native Council Rules and financial transactions is the Governor in Council but since 1942 he has been advised by a Standing Committee on Local Native Council Estimates with an unofficial African majority. The powers of this Committee are to be extended under the new legislation previously mentioned.

### *General*

The Taxation Inquiry (Plewman) Committee mentioned in Part I (a) made a number of recommendations on systems of taxation by local authorities and on the principles which should govern the allocation of responsibility for services between central government and local authorities and the payment of government grants. The recommendations of the Committee involve no great departure from existing practice.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

The majority of the work of this office is directed towards African mass education. It works under the direction of the Chief Native Commissioner. During the year the headquarters staff comprised three male European officers and seven African translator-announcers, with assistance from European female clerical staff. The field staff consisted of four European Officers-in-charge, Mobile Information Units and an African staff of one commentator and two driver-operators for each unit.

For the mass education of Africans the Kenya Information Office issues a two-page Swahili broadsheet with a circulation of 18,000, has given daily evening broadcasts in Swahili and a daily half-hour programme in a different vernacular each day at mid-day for the more backward type of Africans in the native areas. Quiz competitions and other features are included regularly in the programmes and the listening public is increasing, some million and a half Africans being known to have listened to the broadcasts during the year.

The office makes its own filmstrips, ten new subjects being prepared during the year and copies issued to the 24 existing projector posts. Reprints were also made of subjects covered in 1946.

Four Mobile Information Units were in operation at the end of the year. These are attached to Provinces and give 16 mm. film shows for Africans, free of charge, while on tour. In addition they give lectures by means of filmstrip displays and photographic displays and distribute material. Three hundred and sixty-seven shows were given to 527,310 Africans and 1,292 Europeans.

One 16 mm. feature film was made during the year by a commercial firm on behalf of the Kenya Information Office, on the need for harder work. The subject was treated as a comedy as being the most effective method of presentation, and it was well received at the preview. A 16 mm.



film library was also in operation, stocked with films made locally and supplied by the Central Office of Information in London. Some 40 private projector owners, missions, estates and schools were supplied from the library and shows given to 76,221 Africans, 7,062 Europeans and 1,572 Asians.

Eleven posters were produced during the year and distributed widely in the African areas. Twelve educational photo sets with full captions were distributed to information rooms and eight printed picture sheets were produced and distributed to social halls, information rooms and schools.

Seven special publicity campaigns for Africans were undertaken during the year on the following subjects:

- (a) General hygiene.
- (b) The need for all to work.
- (c) Development Plans.
- (d) The new Registration Laws.
- (e) African Stores Holding Organisation.
- (f) Labour unrest in Mombasa.
- (g) Trade Unions.

Fifteen booklets and pamphlets were produced during the year and distributed to Africans. One of these, *The Registration of Private Companies*, surprisingly enough proved to be a best seller. Two booklets were produced on trade unions and a third prepared at the request of the Labour Department.

Apart from African mass education the office produces a fortnightly bulletin for European farmers, issues all Government handouts and communiques to the press (408 handouts and 231 communiques being published during the year). It published two books in 1947, the first, *The Housing of Africans in the Urban Areas of Kenya*, an illustrated booklet, has been put on sale in England and in East Africa, and met with instantaneous and widespread success. The office has also prepared another booklet for wide distribution overseas answering 77 typical questions that are generally asked by newcomers or intending visitors.

The office issues a weekly newsletter for distribution overseas on matters relating to Kenya. It issues for local and overseas information a fortnightly summary of opinions on African affairs appearing in the African press, and it distributes a weekly newsletter on African doings. Seven press conferences were held during the year with editors of the vernacular newspapers.

The Photographic Section maintains a library of some 7,000 photographs and supplied almost 4,000 prints during the year to members of the public both in Kenya and overseas. One thousand six hundred photographs were used by the office for educational and publicity purposes.



## Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in general use.

The establishment of Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures for the year 1947 was two, but one of the posts has been vacant since June. References to the Weights and Measures Department by manufacturers, importers and by Government Departments have increased considerably, and administrative duties have grown proportionately. It is evident that the trading community is becoming much more conscious of its obligations under the Weights and Measures Ordinance than has been the case in the past.

With the staff available, it is still far from possible for an Inspector to attend all the Colony's larger trading centres for the purpose of verifying and stamping assize apparatus once in every year. During 1947, however, verification took place in Nairobi, Mombasa, and the larger townships on the road from Nairobi to Kitale. The percentage of weighing instruments and weights which it was found necessary to reject, does not, it is interesting to note, reach the high level of last year. The next few years, it is anticipated, will continue to show an improvement as the heavy demand for new assize apparatus is met by new imports.

The following figures give a resumé of the apparatus assized during the year:

- (1) Total number of weights assized was 19,553 and of these 4,919 were rejected.
- (2) Total number of measures of capacity assized was 75 and of these 6 were rejected.
- (3) Total number of measures of length assized was 312 and of these 22 were rejected.
- (4) Total number of weighing instruments assized was 2,732 and of these 407 were rejected.
- (5) Total number of petrol pumps assized was 155 and of these 40 were rejected.
- (6) Fees collected, Shs. 10,733/95.
- (7) Number of persons prosecuted, 6 (plus 13 pending at Mombasa).
- (8) Number of convictions, 6.
- (9) Total of fines inflicted, Shs. 728/-.

## Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

<i>Name</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Language</i>
<i>East African Standard</i>	Daily and Weekly	English
<i>Mombasa Times</i>	Daily	English
<i>Kenya Weekly News</i>	Weekly	English
<i>Sunday Post</i>	Weekly	English



<i>Name</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Language</i>
<i>E.A. News Review</i>	Weekly	English
<i>E.A. Field, Farm and Garden</i>	Monthly	English
<i>Uasin Gishu Advertiser</i>	Weekly	English
<i>Trans Nzoia Post</i>	Weekly	English
<i>Kenya Daily Mail</i>	Daily and Weekly	English and Gujarati
<i>Observer</i>	Weekly	English
<i>Colonial Times</i>	Weekly	English and Gujarati
<i>The Goan Voice</i>	Weekly	English
<i>The Daily Chronicle</i>	Daily	English and Gujarati
<i>Central Province and Rift Valley Bulletin</i>	Weekly	English
<i>The East African Trade Journal</i>	Monthly	English
<i>K.I.O. Fortnightly</i>	Fortnightly	English
<i>East African Engineer</i>	Weekly	English

## AFRICAN VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

*Missions*

<i>Rafiki Yetu</i>	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Sauti ya Vita</i>	Monthly	Swahili and English
<i>Matangazo ya Injili</i>	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Wathiamo Makinyu</i>	Monthly	Kikuyu

*Commercial*

<i>Baraza</i>	Weekly	Swahili-English
<i>Sauti ya Mwafrika</i>	Fortnightly	Swahili
<i>Hodi</i>	Weekly	Swahili
<i>Mumenyereri</i>	Fortnightly	Kikuyu
<i>Ramogi</i>	Fortnightly	Dholuo
<i>Radio Posta</i>	Daily	Swahili-English
<i>Gikuyu</i>	Fortnightly	Kikuyu
<i>Mwaraniria</i>	Fortnightly	Kikuyu
<i>Embu District Gazette</i>	Weekly	Swahili-Kikuyu
<i>Sauti ya Bomani</i>	Monthly	Swahili
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## MAPS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Shortage of technical staff in the Survey Division of the Department throughout the year prevented the undertaking of any large surveys.

At the end of 1947, the Directorate of Colonial Surveys started an Air Survey of Central Kenya planned to cover about 30,000 square miles with vertical photography for the compilation of topographical maps on the general scale of 1/62,500. It is hoped that eventually the whole of Kenya will be mapped by this means.



# APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF REVENUE UNDER MAIN HEADS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1946,  
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

<i>Head of Revenue</i>		1939 £	1945 £	1946 £
(1)	Customs and Excise .. .. .	918,259	2,256,139	3,314,880
(2)	Licences, Duties, Taxes, etc. .. .	1,026,881	2,361,499	2,424,153
(3)	Fees and Payments for Specific Services .. .	132,789	252,525	216,818
(4)	Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	209,218	440,451	496,400
(5)	Earnings of Government Departments .. .	99,569	239,437	207,618
(6)	Revenue from Government Property and Royalties .. .	68,647	89,339	105,470
(7)	Sale of Government Property .. .. .	17,505	107,737	84,280
(8)	Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	14,913	258,808	75,191
(8A)	Agricultural Production and Settlement Board .. .	—	53,574	32,126
(9)	Forest Department Revenue .. .. .	43,703	156,323	133,721
(10)	Interest and Redemption .. .. .	43,152	383,292	435,615
(11)	Reimbursements .. .. .	169,352	233,242	244,483
(12)	Land Sales .. .. .	19,610	34,127	15,416
(13)	Colonial Development and Welfare Vote .. .	40,047	137,594	206,475
(14)	Other Governments' Share of Joint Services Expenditure .. .	1,008,133	1,030,110	1,064,744
TOTAL ..		£3,811,778	8,034,197	9,057,390



# APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER MAIN HEADS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1946,  
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

<i>Head of Expenditure</i>		1939 £	1945 £	1946 £
(A) KENYA (RECURRENT)				
(1) His Excellency the Governor	..	..	..	16,044
(2) Accountant General	..	..	..	25,861
(3) Administration	..	..	..	263,357
(4) Agriculture	..	..	..	133,220
(4A) Agricultural Production Board	..	..	..	—
(5) Audit	..	..	..	25,942
(6) Civil Aviation	..	..	..	50,047
(7) Coast Agency	..	..	..	6,648
(8) Conference of East African Governors	..	..	..	3,409
(9) Customs	..	..	..	54,994
(10) Education	..	..	..	372,981
(11) Forest	..	..	..	57,367
(12) Game	..	..	..	17,200
(13) Government Chemist	..	..	..	2,804
(14) Inland Revenue	..	..	..	40,649
(15) Judicial	..	..	..	41,973
(17) Labour	..	..	..	22,462
(18) Lands, Settlement and Local Government	..	..	..	36,383
(19) Legal	..	..	..	12,436
(20) Local Government Contributions to Local Authorities	..	..	..	166,650
(21) Medical	..	..	..	361,417
(22) Military	..	..	..	136,822
(23) Mining and Geological	..	..	..	9,738
(24) Miscellaneous Services	..	..	..	163,204
(25) Naval	..	..	..	4,285
(26) Pensions and Gratuities	..	..	..	314,325
(27) Police	..	..	..	241,362
(28) Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	..	263,313
(29) Printing and Stationery	..	..	..	41,737
(30) Prisons	..	..	..	114,581
(31) Public Debt	..	..	..	494,919
(32) Public Works Department	..	..	..	186,798
<i>Carried forward</i>		£2,184,786	3,682,928	4,151,035



APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Head of Expenditure		1939 £	1945 £	1946 £
<i>Brought forward</i>				
(33) Public Works Recurrent	..	2,184,786	3,682,928	4,151,035
(33A) Registrar of Co-operative Societies	..	120,890	197,548	222,967
(34) Registrar General	..	—	—	2,021
(35) Rent and Interest to H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar	..	5,420	9,248	8,292
(36) Secretariat and Legislative Council	..	16,000	16,000	16,000
(37) Subventions	..	29,709	40,443	46,970
(37A) Transport Licensing Board	..	15,843	28,828	57,979
(38) Veterinary Services	..	—	—	2,774
Trade and Information Office	..	70,500	101,077	114,463
	..	3,101	—	—
TOTAL RECURRENT		£2,446,249	4,076,072	4,622,501
NON-RECURRENT				
(1A) His Excellency the Governor	..	—	2,747	1,952
(2A) Accountant General	..	—	39	608
(3A) Administration	..	39,916	120,492	181,996
(4A) Agriculture	..	18,645	95,656	95,344
(4B) Agricultural Production and Settlement Board	..	—	240,707	70,805
(4C) Agricultural Machinery Pool	..	—	—	33,133
(6A) Civil Aviation	..	1,146	—	25,000
(7A) Coast Agency	..	—	—	94
(8A) Conference of East African Governors	..	—	974	1,016
(9A) Customs	..	—	—	110
(10A) Education	..	58	97	24,641
(11A) Forest	..	1,723	21,638	96,003
(12A) Game	..	—	127,411	1,413
(14A) Inland Revenue	..	—	840	20,161
(16A) Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit	..	—	—	248
(17A) Labour	..	—	430	11,723
(18A) Lands and Settlement	..	—	8,746	3,735
(19A) Legal	..	25	—	—
(20A) Local Government Contributions to Local Authorities	..	104	—	—
(21A) Medical	..	2,963	19,357	22,525
(22A) Military	..	10,486	26,982	26,992
(23A) Mining and Geological	..	25,668	—	—
	..	135	2,244	—
<i>Carried forward</i>		£100,869	668,360	617,499



Head of Expenditure

					£	£	£
(24A) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	Brought forward	..	100,869	668,360	617,499
(25A) Naval .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29,662	623,250	1,069,327
(26A) Pensions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,013	—	—
(27A) Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	263	—	100,000
(28A) Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	..	..	..	14,927	6,168	38,893
(30A) Prisons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,443	25,994	24,881
(30B) Printing and Stationery ..	..	..	..	..	149	299	890
(36A) Secretariat and Legislative Council	..	..	..	..	—	—	14,189
(36B) Registrar of Co-operative Societies	..	..	..	..	106	183	282
(38A) Subventions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	47
(38B) Veterinary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	6,681
(39) Public Works Extraordinary	..	..	..	..	3,245	15,034	6,869
(40) War Expenditure—Civil ..	..	..	..	..	54,030	594,392	352,793
Colonial Development Fund	..	..	..	..	60,401	776,066	875,642
Parliamentary Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	34,384	—	—
	..	..	..	..	21,671	—	—
	..	..	..	..	£348,163	2,709,746	3,107,99
TOTAL NON-RECURRENT							
(B) OTHER GOVERNMENTS' SHARE OF JOINT SERVICES EXPENDITURE							
RECURRENT							
(8) Conference of East African Governors	..	..	..	..	3,287	9,667	12,121
(9) Customs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20,352	25,765	29,929
(14) Inland Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	21,938	24,465
(22) Military .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43,225	—	—
(25) Naval .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,905	4,285	4,285
(28) Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	..	..	..	105,735	147,831	175,218
(31) Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	817,532	817,530	817,530
War Expenditure, Pay and Allowances	..	..	..	..	3,285	—	—
	..	..	..	..	£996,321	1,027,016	1,063,548
TOTAL RECURRENT							
NON-RECURRENT							
(8A) Conference of East African Governors	..	..	..	..	—	2,140	682
(9A) Customs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	34	46	50
(22A) Military .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,814	—	—
(25A) Naval .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,343	—	—
(28A) Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	..	..	..	155	908	463
	..	..	..	..	£17,346	3,094	1,195
TOTAL NON-RECURRENT							
GRAND TOTAL							
	..	..	..	..	£3,808,079	7,815,928	8,795,237



# APPENDIX 3

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

### STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE EIGHT YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1946

<i>Year</i>							<i>Revenue</i> £	<i>Expenditure</i> £
1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,811,778	3,808,079
1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,111,412	4,064,465
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,348,888	4,511,275
1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,595,025	5,341,551
1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,801,860	6,782,466
1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,734,333	7,629,088
1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,034,197	7,815,928
1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,057,390	8,795,237



## ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES

105



# APPENDIX 5

TABLE SHOWING EXAMPLES OF THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY FIVE CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS

Salary	Allowance Single Man	Tax Due	Allowance Married	Tax Due	Allowance Married One Child	Tax Due	Allowance Married 2 Children	Tax Due	Allowance Married 3 Children	Tax Due
£200	£200	Nil	£350	Nil	£430	Nil	£470	Nil	£510	Nil
£250	£175	£7/10/-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
£300	£150	£15/-/-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
£350	£125	£22/10/-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
£400	£100	£30/18/-	"	£5	"	"	"	"	"	"
£450	£75	£40/8/-	"	£10	"	£2	"	"	"	"
£500	£50	£50/12/-	"	£15	"	£7	"	£3	"	"
£550	£25	£61/10/-	"	£20	"	£12	"	£8	"	£4
£600	Nil	£73/2/-	"	£25	"	£17	"	£13	"	£9
£650	"	£81/5/-	"	£30/18/-	"	£22	"	£18	"	£14
£700	"	£89/13/-	"	£37/3/-	"	£27/6/-	"	£23	"	£19
£750	"	£98/8/-	"	£43/15/-	"	£33/8/-	"	£28/10/-	"	£24
£800	"	£107/10/-	"	£50/12/-	"	£39/15/-	"	£34/13/-	"	£29/14/-
£850	"	£116/17/-	"	£57/16/-	"	£46/9/-	"	£41/1/-	"	£35/18/-
£900	"	£126/11/-	"	£65/6/-	"	£53/9/-	"	£47/16/-	"	£42/8/-
£950	"	£136/11/-	"	£73/2/-	"	£60/15/-	"	£54/18/-	"	£49/4/-
£1,000	"	£146/17/-	"	£81/5/-	"	£68/8/-	"	£62/5/-	"	£56/7/-

Note: The figures take no account of the additional allowances available (up to £50 per child) where children are being educated as this is dependent on the cost of education.



# APPENDIX 6

ESTATE DUTY, 1939-47

Year	Number of Estates Assessed		No. of Estates re-assessed	Total Amount of Net Estates assessed		Duty Assessed	Additional Duty re-Assessed	Duty Collected	Refund of Duty	Remission of Duty
	Killed in War	Others		Killed in War	Others					
1939	—	171	27	£ —	£ 412,786	£ 18,041	£ 1,619	£ 11,516	£ 1,796	£ —
1940	—	211	20	—	483,462	28,178	1,094	34,810	194	—
1941	—	257	33	—	752,270	17,681	4,149	10,874	120	—
1942	28	264	27	18,558	1,471,641	51,336	17,585	61,125	278	510
1943	13	283	36	23,678	686,527	24,507	2,558	42,783	527	431
1944	16	289	66	28,044	779,472	51,926	4,613	42,174	3,146	528
1945	23	290	66	45,989	1,018,009	33,905	11,576	44,322	808	1,779
1946	10	324	50	7,227	1,055,992	36,291	3,504	39,052	934	98
1947	7	318	69	3,716	1,490,062	69,969	3,116	*	537	88

\* Figure not available.



# APPENDIX 7

## REGISTERED AFRICANS IN EMPLOYMENT

