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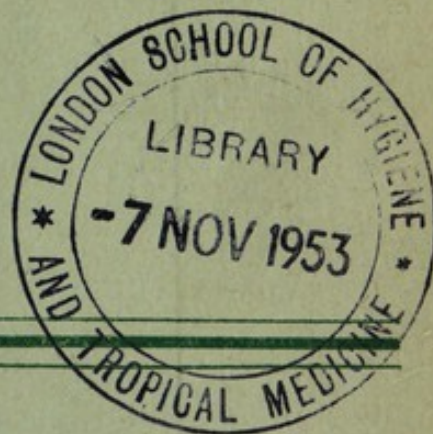
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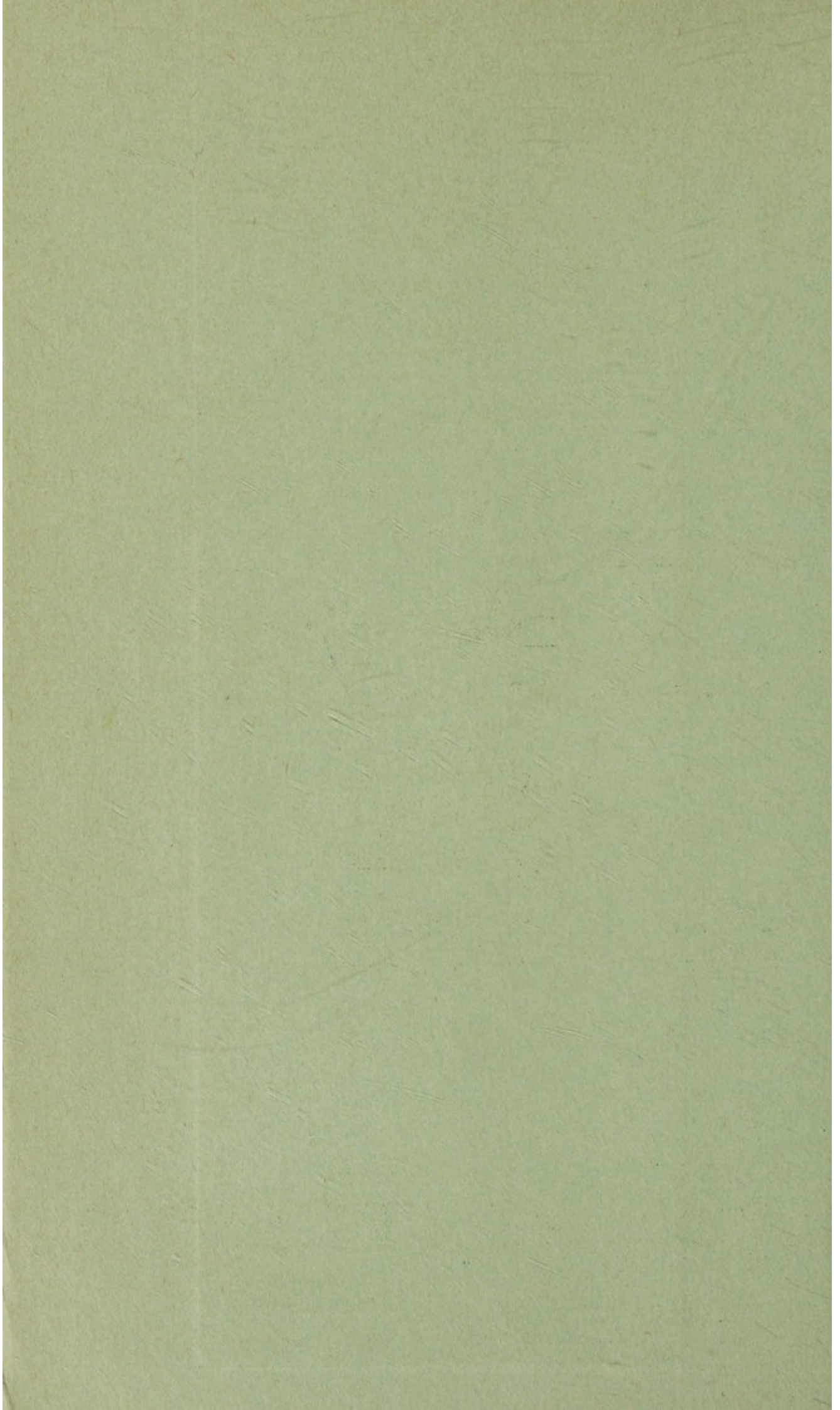
Kenya

1952



LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1953



COLONIAL OFFICE
REPORT ON
 THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF
KENYA
 FOR THE YEAR
1952

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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1953

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PART I

REVIEW OF 1952

Of all the events of the year, the most memorable is the visit to the Colony of Her Majesty the Queen (then Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth) and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses landed at Eastleigh Airport on the morning of the 1st February. On the same day they visited the Pumwani Maternity Hospital and attended a Garden Party at Government House at which the Speaker of the Legislative Council presented to Her Royal Highness the Title Deeds of the Royal Lodge at Sagana on the slopes of Mount Kenya.

On the following day, after reviewing a great parade of school-children, Her Royal Highness visited the Princess Elizabeth Hospital (while His Royal Highness visited the King George VI Hospital), opened the Headquarters Buildings of the Kenya Regiment, drove through the City stopping at the City Hall to sign the Visitors Book and then attended a Civic Luncheon. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses left for a much-needed four days' rest at the Royal Lodge, with the intention of then flying to Mombasa to board the *Gothic* in which they were to sail for Australia.

Then suddenly on the morning of the 6th February came news of the sudden death of His Majesty King George VI, and that same evening Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness, left the Royal Lodge to fly from Nanyuki airfield to Entebbe and thence onwards to London.

For the first time an African, Mr. Eliud Mathu, was appointed to the Executive Council, and the composition of Legislative Council after the General Election in May reflected the changes foreshadowed in Additional Royal Instructions issued in November, 1951. The new Council consists of the Speaker and 54 Members with an unofficial majority of two and separate Indian representation for Muslims and non-Muslims. The previous Council had consisted of the Speaker and 38 Members with an unofficial majority of six.

Nineteen fifty-two closed with a surplus on the year of £1,689,528 making a total of accumulated surplus balances of £8,961,773.

The actual revenue in 1952 was £20,548,149, an increase of £3,929,933 over the Budget Estimate. Most of this surplus was accounted for by customs duties and income tax.

The tourist trade continued to increase. Over 33,000 tourists visited Kenya in 1952 as compared with nearly 31,000 in 1951, just over 20,000 in 1950, 13,000 in 1949 and 7,500 in 1948. It is estimated that tourists spent £4,500,000 in Kenya in 1952.

The full effect of the State of Emergency was not felt by the end of the year; in fact, the number of tourists entering Kenya in the last quarter exceeded the number entering in the last quarter of 1951. But inasmuch as it is estimated that some 40 per cent of East Africa's tourist dollar traffic originated from the Persian Gulf oilfields area, which traffic was suspended late in the year, some diminution of the trade must be expected until it is reopened.

During the year the supply position of consumer goods generally improved and, with the rising cost of living, there was evidence of a growing consumer resistance. As a result there was a considerable relaxation of price control and some relaxation of distribution control.

In the second half of the year, in order to defend sterling, Kenya following the policy adopted by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, had to reduce its dollar expenditure to a minimum. Trade with non-sterling areas declined to the extent of about £2,000,000, but due to increased trade with the sterling areas the total value of the Colonies' imports was approximately £6,000,000 higher than in 1951.

At the beginning of the year the volume of import cargo entering Mombasa greatly exceeded the handling capacity of the port and serious congestion resulted. After negotiations between the Railways and Harbours Administration and the shipping lines, an imports cargo phasing scheme was brought into operation under which the shipping lines voluntarily limited the volume of imports to the amount that the port could handle. By August the situation had so far improved that ships were being berthed without first having to anchor for any appreciable time in the stream.

The year will also be remembered as one of increasing lawlessness. In March there was a serious attack on the police near the north-eastern shore of Lake Rudolf, a few miles from the Abyssinian border, by a large force of the warlike Gelubba tribe. About the middle of the year there was a considerable increase in crimes of violence and robbery in the area of the City of Nairobi, and the activities of the proscribed *Mau Mau* Society increased to such an extent that on the 21st October the Governor was compelled to proclaim a State of Emergency. To meet the threat to established order, steps were at once taken to expand the regular and reserve police forces, and a battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers was flown in from the Canal Zone. The situation had not improved by the end of the year, and it was becoming evident that until it did, further constitutional advance would be impossible.

In the light of this growing lawlessness, it is gratifying to note that during the year no strike was called by any trade union. There were, it is true, 84 small strikes which were nearly all brief stoppages

of work by small bodies of workers in small undertakings where there was no consultative machinery. These small strikes represented a loss of 5,721 man/hours compared with a loss of 9,671 man/hours in 1951.

Amongst Africans there was no unemployment in the generally accepted sense of the term, as every African willing to work could be placed in a job. There was, as previously, a definite shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

After an exceptionally wet year in 1951 there was a reversion to more normal weather conditions in Kenya in 1952; indeed the pendulum swung somewhat the other way, giving conditions drier than normal in many parts.

The coastal regions, in particular, experienced dry conditions and at Mombasa the annual rainfall was the lowest since 1898. In most other regions rainfall was about average or somewhat below but in the area in the vicinity of Lake Victoria rainfall was a little above average.

There were a few heavy storms during the month of April. At Nairobi, for example, a downpour of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches occurred on the night of 26th/27th April. There was, however, no repetition of serious flooding and consequent damage which was a feature of the rains in 1951.

Late rains adversely affected the wheat, barley and oat harvests, all of which are grown almost exclusively by European farmers at altitudes of 6,000 feet or over. The average yield per acre fell in the case of wheat from 5.37 bags (1 qr.) to 4.27 bags, in the case of barley from 5.92 to 4.95 and in the case of oats from 6.22 to 4.28. Purchases by Produce Control of African grown surpluses of sorghum and millets also declined. The maize crop, however, was practically the same as in 1951.

The coffee crop was good and fetched boom prices. Its value was £6,800,000, or nearly double the value of the previous crop. Considerable progress has been made in the growing of Arabian coffee by Africans. The product is of high quality and is prepared and marketed through Co-operative Societies.

Tea production declined by about 4.7 per cent. In part of the Kikuyu reserve tea-growing by Africans is being introduced on an experimental scale. Africans are also being encouraged to grow sisal, pyrethrum, pine-apples for canning, and tobacco.

Pyrethrum production was nearly 30 per cent higher in 1952 than in 1951, and sisal production fell approximately 14 per cent.

The output of ginned cotton was 15,882 bales (400 lb.) as compared with 13,508 bales in the previous year.

The livestock industry continued to expand in spite of an extensive epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease. One hundred and fifty head of pedigree cattle, mainly of the dairying breeds, were imported.

A notable advance has been made in the control of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. A new arianized vaccine is used, made from a strain of the contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia organism attenuated in fertile eggs.

As a result of annual immunization of all increase in the cattle in African areas, rinderpest is now seldom met with in Kenya.

There was a considerable diminution in the export of hides and skins, but United Kingdom purchases reflected the improvement in quality resulting from the vigorous campaign of the Veterinary Department's Improvement Section during the year.

The value of products from the Colony's forests exported during the year amounted to £485,276 as against £900,000 in 1951. This falling off was due to a considerable drop in the market for sawn timber. Some 7,900 acres of new planting was undertaken, of which 6,800 acres comprised exotic softwoods.

The social services continued to expand. In the sphere of Education a new primary school for Europeans was opened in Nairobi and a new Government Asian Boys secondary school was completed and occupied. However, it cannot be said that school accommodation is quite keeping pace with the rapid expansion of the European and Asian population of school age.

As far as African education is concerned, good progress has been made in carrying out the development recommended in the Beecher Report. Five Regional Education Boards have been set up to supervise teacher-training, and secondary and girls boarding schools, and also such primary and intermediate schools as are outside the jurisdiction of District Education Boards. In August there were 3,305 primary schools and 35 schools providing education at a higher level for 254,593 boys and 79,960 girls. But as a result of political disturbances due to *Mau Mau*, 188 independent schools in the Kikuyu reserve had to be closed, and attendance at Mission schools in this area declined because of intimidation from terrorists.

The establishment of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education has led to the Arab community taking an increased interest in education, both for boys and girls.

The incidence of malaria showed a marked decrease compared with recent years, due largely to the partial failure of the rains. In Nairobi virtually no transmission occurred, and in Mombasa new control methods were instituted to eradicate malaria on the Island.

For the first time, as far as is known, there was an epidemic of kala azar and by the end of the year there were some 250 cases under treatment. There was also a small outbreak of plague in the Rift Valley Province, the first for several years. By the end of the year no further cases were being reported.

Kenya was entirely free from smallpox and no cases of yellow fever came to light in men or animals.

The Emergency probably had less effect on the Medical Department than on any other department, and though there was some falling off in African hospital attendances both in the troubled areas and in Nairobi, this was largely due to reduced travel facilities.

A new hospital of 33 beds was opened at Malindi and a smaller one at Kipini. The Methodist Mission on the Tana River also opened a small hospital, so that this coastal district is now well provided with hospital beds. Improvements or extensions were also made to District Hospitals at Nyeri, Molaye, Isiolo, and a new ward was added to the African Hospital at Thomson's Falls. Most important of all, however, was the opening of the new Asian wing of the King George VI Hospital in Nairobi.

On the staff side, the most serious aspect was the increasing shortage of medical officers, due to resignation, transfer or retirement and the failure to obtain more than one replacement in the last half of the year. The establishment of nursing sisters was on the whole satisfactory. It is hoped to train Asian nurses in the new wing of the King George VI Hospital to a standard in every way comparable to the State Registered Nurse standard in the United Kingdom, and African girls under training as nurses are showing real aptitude and a true sense of vocation. The training of African hospital assistants, who for some years will have to undertake many of the duties of qualified doctors in outlying districts is on the increase.

The housing position for all races in urban areas remained difficult, and the shortage of accommodation for Africans in Nairobi and Mombasa presented a most serious problem. The Public Works Department built a large number of African houses and flats in Nairobi and Mombasa and several municipalities, particularly Nakuru, Kitale and Eldoret, did useful work in providing new accommodation for Africans. In up-country areas, however, the African housing problem is not so acute as in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Private enterprise continued to provide new houses for Europeans and Asians at about the same rate as in 1951 for the first three-quarters of the year but, owing to the Emergency, there was a heavy reduction in building in the last quarter.

In addition to the Royal Visit in February to which reference has already been made, a large number of distinguished persons paid

visits to the Colony. These included the Right Honourable Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Honourable A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, His Excellency Mr. D. L. Busk, British Ambassador at the Court of the Emperor of Abyssinia, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Oliver, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, Mr. Leslie Hore Belisha, Sir Ralph Stephenson, and Sir John Martin, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for International Relations and Social Services at the Colonial Office.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1945, published on 25th June, 1945, the Government of Kenya set out proposals for the reorganization of the machinery of Government to enable it "to meet efficiently and expeditiously the complexity of post-war conditions and the primary problems of development and reconstruction". The proposals, which were subsequently endorsed by the Legislative Council, included the setting up of a Development and Reconstruction Authority as a non-political body responsible to the Governor for the expenditure of all sums specifically allocated for development and reconstruction purposes and for the co-ordinated execution of approved development and reconstruction plans.

Among the considerations which influenced the Government in setting up the Authority was its desire to ensure, as far as possible, the continuance of a steady programme of development unaffected by the fluctuations of the annual revenues of the Colony, while at the same time providing machinery to enable the tempo of the programme to be regulated to the pace best suited to the prevailing economic situation so that funds might be available for capital investment in times of economic stress, and it would not be necessary to abandon projects in times of difficulty.

It was recommended that, as an Authority charged with such comprehensive duties would necessarily impinge upon what had hitherto been regarded as the special functions of individual Government departments, its chairman should be the Chief Secretary, and that he should assume, for the time being, the additional role of Member of the Executive Council for Development and Reconstruction. In order to enable the Chief Secretary to devote himself primarily to the problems of development and reconstruction, it was further proposed that the Deputy Chief Secretary should undertake some of the duties which would normally fall to the Chief Secretary.

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 to be devoted to ordinary Government Revenue and Expenditure, and the second comprising the revenue and expenditure relating

to development and reconstruction. Tables of actual and estimated Development and Reconstruction Authority expenditure for 1951 and 1952 can be seen in Part II, Chapter 3.

The programme of development and reconstruction embodied in the Estimates of the Authority for the year 1952 was based on the recommendations contained in the Development Committee's Report, published in July, 1946, which received the general approval of the Legislative Council on 31st January, 1947, as modified by the recommendations of the Planning Committee adopted in the Legislative Council in August, 1951.

The financial implications of the original and revised development programme are set out in the table below:—

HEAD	Development Committee Report Schemes Plus Approved Expansion to 31-12-50	Estimated Unspent Balances at 31-12-50	Contributions for Special Projects 1951	Additional Allocations for New and Revised Schemes	Total Proposed Spending 1951-55
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural and Veterinary Services ..	6,545,000	2,817,500	—	1,250,000	4,067,500
Forestry	598,400	375,400	—	—	375,400
Water Development ..	1,571,000	1,001,500	—	1,272,000	2,273,500
Surveys	123,000	84,900	—	—	84,900
Roads	1,996,000	75,000	300,000	3,600,000	3,975,000
Airfields	40,000	10,000	—	390,000	400,000
Posts & Telegraphs ..	791,000	693,500	—	—	420,000
Health and Hospital Services	1,230,600	810,000	—	700,000	1,510,600
Education	3,509,000	1,280,900	—	3,530,000	4,860,900
Community Development ..	35,000	10,200	—	71,000	81,200
Provision of Facilities for Industry ..	100,000	100,000	—	200,000	250,000
Tourists and National Parks	102,000	44,000	—	155,000	199,000
Buildings	3,640,600	1,191,800	200,000	2,610,000	4,001,800
Military Capital Development ..	50,000	41,000	—	400,000	441,000
Cotton Areas Development ..	—	—	600,000	—	60,000
Fisheries	13,000	4,300	—	—	4,300
Town Planning ..	18,000	—	—	—	—
Statistical Services ..	3,000	3,000	—	—	—
Building Materials ..	3,000	—	—	—	—
Nandi Hills Project ..	20,000	9,400	—	—	9,400
Administrative Expenses, etc. ..	170,000	101,000	—	—	101,100
Kenya Cultural Centre	50,000	33,000	—	—	33,000
Miscellaneous Minor Projects	47,400	—	—	—	—
	£ 20,656,000	8,687,100	560,000	14,178,000	23,148,600
Unallocated	95,500	95,500	—	—	372,000
	£ 20,751,500	8,782,600	560,000	14,178,000	23,520,600

In addition to the £35,500,000 programme outlined above, further development expenditure amounting to nearly £6,500,000 is included in the ten-year plan. This £6,500,000 includes £1,800,000 for loans to local authorities and the remainder of the expenditure is mainly covered by corresponding revenue, of which £1,500,000 is reimbursed from other Governments for expenditure on Military Capital projects, and some £900,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for interterritorial research schemes. The total ten-year programme envisages expenditure of nearly £42,000,000 towards which, funds available total approximately £39,000,000; of this £39,000,000, £18,500,000 is to be raised by loan and the remainder will come from allocations from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, from Excess Profits Tax Funds, from contributions from General Revenue, and from reimbursements for works carried out on behalf of other Governments.

The objective of the programme is so to use the natural resources of the country, including manpower, in a manner calculated to increase the national revenue of Kenya in the shortest space of time so as to raise as soon as possible the standard of living of the majority of the inhabitants. In the pursuit of this objective priority is given to the proper utilization of the soil (including minerals, water and forests) and of the manpower of the country.

Development expenditure in the year 1952 amounted to £5,350,000 and total development expenditure from 1946 to the end of 1952 totalled £23,000,000.

Mr. C. H. Thornley acted as Chairman of the Authority until the 16th of March. Mr. H. S. Potter, C.M.G., the Chief Secretary and Member for Development, was Chairman of the Authority from the 17th of March until the end of the year.

The membership of the Authority at the end of the year was as follows:—

Mr. H. S. Potter, C.M.G., Member for Development
(*Chairman*).

Mr. R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

Sir Alfred Vincent, M.L.A.

Mr. L. R. Maconochie-Welwood, M.L.C.

Mr. J. L. H. Webster (*Secretary*).

A summary of the works undertaken in 1952 with the funds controlled by the Development and Reconstruction Authority follows. For further details, reference is invited to the Annual Report of the Authority for 1952.

BUILDINGS

There was a marked increase in the amount of building work during 1952 and total expenditure amounted to approximately £2,000,000. Progress was made with the construction of Government

African housing and some 590 quarters were completed. Progress was also made with the construction of the new Central Government Offices in Nairobi, the new Legislative Chamber and the new Treasury building. Many extensions to schools and hospitals were also completed and the new Prison building at Kisumu was finished.

ROADS

Conditions for road construction were, generally, normal and satisfactory progress was made with numerous projects. Capital Expenditure amounted to £787,000.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Progress was also made with many schemes for the improvement and investigation of the water resources of the Colony and with soil conservation.

SETTLEMENT

Good progress was made with numerous settlement schemes, and at Makueni the number of families settled was double that of 1951.

Nearly 200 dams were built and 15 boreholes were drilled and 18 equipped.

Bench terracing made spectacular progress; its popularity being due in part to its association with valuable crops, such as coffee and tea.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

A number of tenant farmers under the European Settlement Board's tenant farmers scheme was 171 at the end of the year. Under the revised scheme 155 applications were received. Twenty-three tenants were accepted and are now on farms and a further 35 have been accepted and are awaiting farms.

Figures showing expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes in 1952 are given in Appendix 1.

PART II

CHAPTER 1: POPULATION

The first total population census in Kenya was held in 1948; before then, the native population had been estimated each year (normally on the basis of the hut count for taxation purposes), and the non-native population was the subject of a census in 1931. It has been compulsory to register European births and deaths since 1904 and Asian births and deaths since 1928; but as it is not yet practicable to enforce registration outside the urban areas it has not been possible to make accurate calculations of the structure of the population.

NON-AFRICAN POPULATION

The results of the census held on the 25th February, 1948, showed a total non-African population of 154,846, composed as follows:—

<i>Race</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
European ..	15,120 ..	14,540 ..	29,660
Indian ..	52,077 ..	38,451 ..	90,528
Goan ..	4,393 ..	2,766 ..	7,159
Arab ..	13,596 ..	10,578 ..	24,174
Other ..	1,730 ..	1,595 ..	3,325
Total ..	86,916 ..	67,930 ..	154,846

With the small European population, the effect of migration is more important than that of natural increase and therefore estimates of population for years following the census are liable to error. While migration is important among the Asian communities, it is not as significant as among the European.

An estimate of the population at the end of 1951 was in the order of 200,000 of which it was considered that the European population numbered some 42,000. Figures for 1952 are not yet available owing to the late return of certain migration records. The planning for a census of Kenya in 1953 was started during the year but owing to the Emergency the census had to be postponed.

AFRICAN

The 1948 general African census taken in August of that year recorded an African population of 5,251,120. An estimate for the end of 1949 was 5,300,000 persons, and a rough estimate for 1950 was 5,450,000. The total population at the end of 1951 was believed to be over 5,500,000. Adequate estimates of population growth are difficult to make in the absence of birth and death records or repetitive censuses. The statistics which became available from the 1948 census showed that there was a fairly high birth-rate in Kenya, but it was not possible to estimate the death-rate.

At the time of the census the sex ratio of the African population was 103 females per 100 males. A higher ratio of females was reported in the Nyanza Province where there were 112 females per 100 males. This is accounted for by the migration of male labour from Nyanza to the Rift Valley. Elsewhere the ratio was fairly similar to the territorial ratio.

The age grouping of the African population has been studied in more detail during the year and compared with estimates for other territories. Below is given a table setting out the results of the 1948 census, and this shows that a high proportion of the African population is to be found in the child age groups, i.e. 0-15 years. It will

be observed that for the female population the age grouping taken was not that used for the male population, the difference being made to approximate to the age at which the female population is thought to become adult. For a non-numerical society, it is extremely difficult to obtain statistics of ages even with the use of historical events, but those groupings obtained from the census can be taken as approximately correct. It is believed that the number of infants reported was too high and that the percentage was possibly in the order of 4 per cent and not $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Studies of the age distribution in other countries have led to the view that the number of elderly persons reported was too small, and the numbers in the age groups 1-5 years and 6-15 years were too great. In general the age distribution compares favourably with those obtained for the other East African territories, showing a high percentage of children and indirectly a low expectation of life.

Percentage of Total Population	Under Year	1-5 Years	6-15* Years	16-45† Years	46 Years and Over
	4.5	19.0	24.6	43.2	8.7

*6-13 for females.

†14-45 years.

The tribal analysis was completed during 1950 and a pamphlet entitled "Geographical and Tribal Studies, Kenya Colony and Protectorate" was issued. This gives a detailed picture of the distribution of the population by location and tribe. The main tribal figures for the Colony and Protectorate are as follows:—

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Grand Total</i>
Kikuyu ..	513,008	513,333	1,026,341	19.5
Luo ..	375,887	381,156	757,043	14.4
Baluhya ..	323,202	330,572	653,774	12.5
Kamba ..	294,579	317,146	611,725	11.7
Meru ..	154,284	170,610	324,894	6.2
Nyika ..	144,594	151,660	296,254	5.6
Kisii ..	125,002	130,106	255,108	4.9
Embu ..	95,244	108,446	203,690	3.9
Kipsigis ..	78,999	80,693	159,692	3.0
Nandi ..	59,119	57,562	116,681	2.2
All Others ..	427,224	418,694	845,918	16.1
Total ..	2,591,142	2,659,987	5,251,120	100

The Kikuyu tribe, the largest tribe, originates in the Fort Hall, Nyeri and Kiambu districts of the Central Province, but there is marked migration throughout the territory. The Luo tribe also shows

marked migration and consists of three main branches originating in the districts of Central Nyanza, South Nyanza and North Nyanza. The third largest tribal group, the Baluhya, embraces many sub-tribes and is mainly concentrated in the North Nyanza district although Africans of this tribe are found in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces.

More information became available during the year on the fertility patterns of the African population. A table showing the size of family by two age classes is given below. It will be noted that the average size of family was quite large, and the percentage of childless women, both in the age class 16-45 as well as those 46 years and over was small.

ESTIMATED SIZE OF FAMILY OF AFRICAN WOMEN AS REPORTED IN THE
1948 CENSUS

Live Births of Women of Recorded Ages 16-45 Years

Territory	Average Number of Live Births per Woman	Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of Live Births										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
*Kenya	3.2	23	14	13	11	10	8	7	5	4	2	3

*14 to 45 years.

Live Births of Women of Recorded Ages 46 Years and Over

Territory	Average Number of Live Births per Woman	Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of Live Births										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
Kenya	5.3	12	5	7	9	10	11	10	9	9	6	12

CHAPTER 2: OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

The total number of persons employed in this Colony is in the region of 480,000. Of this number, 438,702 are Africans; approximately 10,000 are Europeans; approximately 25,000 are Asians and other non-native males; and approximately 5,500 are European and non-native females. Of the total of 438,702 Africans, almost three-quarters are of the labourer type. The remaining quarter is made up of approximately 28,000 domestic servants and 90,000 semi-skilled, skilled and clerical workers.

The total number of persons employed in the public services of the Kenya Government and of the East Africa High Commission within

Kenya was in the region of 114,000, which included 101,568 Africans. In commerce and industry there were 130,283 Africans employed, while mixed farming employed some 92,500 labourers—coffee plantations 45,500, tea 25,000, sisal 24,000, pyrethrum 5,000 and sugar plantations some 4,000 labourers.

The bulk of the African labour force consists of peasant farmers seeking temporary employment in industry or agriculture. These men return to their native land units at regular intervals and many of them do not remain in employment for more than three to six months at a time. The Asians fill most of the commercial, clerical and skilled manipulative posts, whilst the majority of Europeans are in managerial, technical and supervisory jobs.

WAGE RATES

A general indication of the cash wage rates for Africans is given in the following table:—

	<i>Shillings per month</i>
Clerk, Typists	80 to 300
Drivers, car and bus	80 „ 300
Bakers	60 „ 120
Tailors	55 „ 180
Shoemakers	70 „ 180
Domestic servants	35 „ 130
Messengers and labourers (shop, office & stores)	40 „ 60
Labourers (urban)	45 „ 70
Labourers (rural)	35 „ 50
Carpenters	100 „ 300
Masons	100 „ 300
Mechanics	100 „ 300
Blacksmiths	80 „ 200
Electrical wiremen	90 „ 200
Painters and decorators	90 „ 200
Sawyers	60 „ 150
Dispensers	80 „ 200

In agriculture the prevailing wage rates rose slightly from Sh. 20 or Sh. 25 to Sh. 30 or Sh. 40 for farm hands in areas affected by the Emergency. In the less disturbed areas the rates remained at Sh. 20 to Sh. 25. In addition, there is the issue of full rations for the wage earner and provision of housing for himself and for his family. Employees on “resident labour” contracts in agriculture receive Sh. 10 to Sh. 18 per month in cash, but their main livelihood is gained from cultivation or stock rearing on allotted portions of their employers’ lands, with the result that their incomes in cash and land are very considerably higher than those of other farm labour, averaging over the year some Sh. 100 per month.

Statutory minimum wages continued to be fixed by the Wages Advisory Board for general unskilled labour in Nairobi, Mombasa and seven other township areas. These ranged from Sh. 44/50 plus Sh. 5 rent allowance per month in Kisumu to Sh. 52/25 plus Sh. 8/25 rent allowance in Mombasa, and were increased by about 15 per cent over the 1951 rates. Wages and other conditions of employment were also fixed for tailors and garment-makers throughout the territory by a newly established Wages Council. The first Wages Regulation Order of this type prescribed statutory minimum wages starting at Sh. 60 per month for "learners", rising to Sh. 120 per month for "machinists", and then to Sh. 153 per month for skilled "garment-makers". The general township minimum wages are designed for the "bachelor" type of labourer based on a poverty-datum-line, whilst the minimum wages negotiated in a wages council take other factors in account, such as maintenance of wife and children, demand and supply, and the market value of certain skills.

APPRENTICESHIP

Statutory Apprenticeship Rules were made to prescribe the clauses which must be contained in deeds of apprenticeship to enable the Labour Commissioner to supervise apprenticeships. There are a number of apprentices in the largest Government departments, but hardly any in private undertakings. Some private employers have actually terminated apprenticeship schemes owing to inability to provide adequate European supervision or effective instruction by Asians. The Department is endeavouring to persuade industrial and commercial concerns of the importance of providing apprenticeship training for Africans, particularly so that the growing number of African secondary school leavers may find an outlet into industry.

The Government technical and trade schools under the direction of the Education Department carry the main burden, supplying by far the greatest number of Africans and providing the best and most intensive training. The following table shows the position in 1952:—

	<i>Output from Government Trade Schools, 1952</i>		<i>Numbers still training</i>	
Carpenters	47	..	261	
Masons	37	..	328	
Painters and decorators	12	..	24	
Electrical wiremen	12	..	28	
Sheetmetal workers	6	..	20	
Plumbers	13	..	21	
Farm mechanics	22	..	40	
Shoemakers	18	..	42	
Tailors	19	..	35	
Fitters and turners	6	..	23	
	<u>192</u>	..	<u>822</u>	

The trainees absorbed by the Public Works Department from these schools are bound by indentures for a further two years "on-training" before they are classed as journeymen.

In conjunction with trade training, a system of trade testing has been introduced and statutory rules were made for this purpose at the end of December, 1951. The year has been spent in arranging the syllabuses for a wide range of trade tests, their correlation with the tests being adopted in Uganda and Tanganyika and their carrying out by private and Government industrial establishments. The bulk of the 85 trade tests conducted towards the end of the year, however, were in respect of trainees leaving Government trade schools.

HOURS OF WORK

The normal hours of work in industry and commerce vary between 45 to 50 hours per week. Government and commercial offices generally work 40 hours per week. Though there is no statutory limit (save in the tailoring and garment-making trades, where a Wages Council has fixed 45 hours as the normal working week), a considerable number of agreements between managements and workers, or a memoranda of terms and conditions approved by the Labour Commissioner, specify 46, 48 and sometimes 50 hours per week. In the case of juveniles, rules made in 1952 regarding their hours of work and welfare have restricted their working hours to a maximum of six per day. Overtime is generally paid, in the case of adult workers, at enhanced rates; Sundays are treated as rest days, statutory public holidays are granted without loss of pay and most urban workers enjoy 10 to 14 days' leave with pay per year.

In agriculture the hours of work rarely reach the level pertaining in industry and are more usually well below 40 hours per week. It is common practice to set a man a minimum task per day, and most farm-hands or workers in the agricultural industries can complete their tasks in four hours, after which they finish work. Incentives to work extra hours after completing tasks are rarely successful. Farm-hands on "resident labour" contracts are bound to work a minimum of 270 days in the year.

COST OF LIVING

The Nairobi cost of living index (excluding rent), with a base August, 1939, measures the cost of maintaining a standard of living prevailing among European Government servants with a basic salary of less than £500 per annum in 1947. The weights used were based on a survey carried out at that time. A new survey has been undertaken and the index will be revised at a later date.

Prices are collected from 84 representative dealers for 187 articles.

The statistics for the year 1952 are shown in the table below:—

COST OF LIVING INDEX (EXCLUDING RENT)

(Base: August, 1939 = 100)

NAIROBI

MONTH	GROUP									
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Household	Pharmaceutical Products	Clothing and Footwear	Papers and Periodicals	Domestic Servants' Wages	Transport	Amusements	Miscellaneous	Average weighted index of all groups
1951—										
31st December ..	229	226	135	283	158	240	193	147	226	225
1952—										
29th February ..	231	228	137	285	158	247	197	148	235	228
30th April ..	231	229	137	285	158	247	197	148	235	228
30th June ..	247	229	137	282	158	251	190	149	237	235
31st August ..	250	230	138	279	158	256	193	152	233	237
31st October ..	256	228	141	276	158	256	192	152	233	239
31st December ..	257	233	140	273	158	260	192	155	236	240

The increase in the average weighted index over the year was 15 points, or about 7 per cent, due mainly to price rises in the "food, drink and tobacco" group. The chief increases were for meat and dairy products. There was a fall in the prices of most clothing items.

The Mombasa retail price index of goods mainly consumed by Africans is based on collection from 30 representative dealers of prices for 27 articles. The pattern of expenditure used as a base is that of Africans on or about the minimum wage level.

The movement of the index during 1952 is shown in the following table:—

RETAIL PRICE INDEX OF GOODS MAINLY CONSUMED BY AFRICANS

(Base: August, 1939 = 100)

MOMBASA

YEAR	DATE					
	28th February	30th April	30th June	31st August	31st October	31st December
1951 ..	247	249	253	258	283	289
1952 ..	289	288	303	311	323	325

The index rose by 36 points, i.e. 12 per cent, during the year. This was largely due to increases in price for maize-meal, meat and milk. The cost of certain clothing articles included in the index fell.

Below are shown the average retail prices of certain goods in Nairobi and Mombasa at the beginning and the end of 1952.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES—NAIROBI

	31st December, 1951	31st December, 1952
	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>
Bread, white 1 lb.	0 50	0 60
Butter "	3 15	3 35
Coffee, J.G. "	4 10	6 50
Tea, Brooke Bond "	4 25	4 40
Sugar "	0 65	0 50
Milk, delivered in sealed bottles .. 1 pint	0 43	0 47
Beef—Sirloin, Standard Grade .. 1 lb.	1 60	2 25
Mutton—Leg, Grade "B" "	1 80	2 50
Potatoes "	0 11	0 14
Cabbage "	0 14	0 15
Eggs, 1st Grade 1 dozen	3 50	4 70
Beer—E.A., ex-bottle 1 bottle	1 50	1 62
Cigarettes—E.A. Pilot Pkt. of 50	3 25	3 25
Khaki Drill—Stockport 1 yard	5 77	5 50
Dress Material—Tobralco "	8 81	7 50
Handkerchiefs—Pyramid—Gents 1 dozen	42 60	36 00
Paraffin 4½ gal. tin	9 46	11 60
Petrol 1 gal.	3 04	3 18
Tyres—Dunlop 6·00 x 16 each	279 00	203 00

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF GOODS MAINLY CONSUMED BY AFRICANS—
MOMBASA

	31st December, 1951	30th November, 1952
	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>
Maizemeal (Posho) 1 lb.	0 23	0 28
Beef—3rd Grade "	0 80	1 00
Potatoes "	0 14	0 16
Sugar "	0 66	0 52
Tea "	3 20	3 00
Bananas 1 dozen	0 60	0 60
Milk 1 pint	0 26	0 40
Paraffin (½th gal.) bottle	0 36	0 48
Soap—Blue mottled 2 lb. bar	2 16	1 86
Khaki Shirts each	8 67	7 17
Americani 1 yard	2 63	2 20
Sufurias—Aluminium 1 lb.	5 68	5 55

SIZE AND WORK OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

An increasing volume of work required to be done by the Labour Department, as the social services of the territory continued to expand and particularly towards the end of the year as the Emergency developed, has led to severe pressure on both the field staff and the headquarters in Nairobi. Pending the appointment of factory inspectors, the factories register was drawn up with the aid of Labour Officers. These officers have also had to cope with a greatly increased amount of industrial relations work, including wages inspection, the setting up of joint consultative bodies and assistance in the negotiation of agreement. To this was added, at the end of the year, the additional burden of the Emergency and all the labour movements and administrative arrangements that it involved.

The Department is organized on the following lines:—

Headquarters, comprising a staff of ten which deals with administrative matters, including workmen's compensation, industrial relations including trade unions, trade testing and apprenticeship and manpower.

Factories Inspectorate.—Comprises three officers working from Nairobi.

Employment Exchanges Organization.—For Europeans, Asians and Africans—headquarters in Nairobi and 13 African Employment Exchanges in the field which receive supervision by Labour Officers.

Central Registration Office.—Fingerprint records bureau in Nairobi and a network of registration offices in the field.

Statistics Section.—A central employment records section in Nairobi dealing with returns made by employers on discharge and engagement of employees earning up to Sh. 300 a month.

The field inspectorate is organized into four provinces with a senior Labour Officer in charge of each and consists of 11 district offices manned by one or more officers each. Nearly every office has one or more African inspectors to deal with complaint cases and disputes. Officers of the Department are members of the provincial and district teams and work in close collaboration with the Provincial Administration. The system of employing agricultural labour on special long-term contracts permitting the family cultivation of a small area of the employer's land and the rearing of a limited number of stock also necessitates much inspection work, in order to see that the somewhat complicated contracts are observed by both sides.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Under the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, introduced in 1951, there were established during the year a Wages Council for the tailoring and garment-making trades, a

Joint Industrial Council for the Mombasa dockworkers, and a further number of Works Councils and Joint Staff committees. Many new agreements and memoranda of terms and conditions of service were also registered under this Ordinance. The whole effect of the Ordinance is to bring employers and workers together for the regulation of working conditions and terms of service through either wage-negotiating or joint consultative machinery, or simply by *ad hoc* negotiation of agreements within each undertaking. Where it is impracticable to secure the endorsement of an agreement by persons sufficiently representative of the employees, the Labour Commissioner endorses a memorandum of terms and conditions under the provisions of this Ordinance on the employees' behalf.

With the establishment in 1952 of a Central Whitley Council for the Civil Service, and the continuance of the various staff advisory councils catering for employees of the East Africa High Commission in Kenya, it is reckoned that a total of about 50,000 persons now possess joint consultative machinery in Kenya.

A new Trade Unions Ordinance was enacted, coming into force in August, 1952, and a start was made in its enforcement and its explanation to the trade union officials. Though registered unions are afforded the usual statutory protection they must, under the Ordinance, undergo close supervision, particularly in their financial affairs, in order to obviate the difficulties experienced by this type of organization amongst African workers. The Labour Department remained in close contact with the leaders of the existing unions, both in Nairobi and in the field, giving advice and assistance wherever possible, and relations between the Department and the unions maintained the steady improvement shown over the past two years. The Ordinance also provides recognition for staff associations and for associations or organizations of employees at the level of the undertaking.

There was considerable activity in the trade union movement during the year and the larger African unions established many branches throughout the territory. Apart from four employers' associations registered as trade unions, there are 13 workers' unions with a recorded membership of approximately 40,000 and a paid-up membership claimed to be in the region of 25,000. The principal trades and occupations which have been organized are tailors and garment makers, domestic and hotel staffs, railway workers (Asian), printers, mercantile employees, and building and construction workers. The African unions have affiliated themselves to a Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions which they formed and which serves as a local T.U.C., and is in turn affiliated to the I.C.F.T.U. There are also numerous staff associations of civil servants and local government employees.

LABOUR DISPUTES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT

The total number of strikes notified during 1952 was 84, representing a loss of 5,721 man-days. This shows a satisfactory reduction on the 9,671 man-days lost in 1951. Nearly all the strikes were brief stoppages of work involving a score or two of workers for less than eight hours. It is significant that they occurred in small undertakings where there was no joint consultative machinery or negotiated agreements. No strike was declared by any trade union. The provisions of the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance had in no case to be invoked. Labour Officers conciliated successfully in almost all the disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES ORGANIZATION AND IMMIGRATION FOR
EMPLOYMENT PURPOSES

Although there is a plentiful potential supply of unskilled labour in the territory, it is not always available to meet employers' seasonal requirements. There are seasonal shortages of labour in the sisal- and sugar-producing areas and for coffee picking. The African in the reserves is often disinclined to make the effort to seek work and only takes up employment when he is actually approached by an employee of the employer, holding a private recruiter's licence, requiring labour and has all the travel arrangements made for him. There is a tendency to remain in employment for only three to six months in a year, which necessitates much expense in securing labour—a practice which militates against the efficiency both of the employee and of the undertaking. The shortage of suitably qualified Europeans and Asians and of skilled Africans continues, but this is largely due to industrial and commercial development outstripping the country's resources.

The Employment Service Organization maintains a network of free exchanges throughout the territory and is thus able to assist materially in the distribution, particularly of skilled and semi-skilled labour. Apart from the six to ten thousand Africans sent directly to employment by private recruiters, the bulk of the labour force still finds its own way to employment, either by offering at various farms or establishments or by accompanying a friend or relative to work. A European employment bureau is maintained in Nairobi, while Asian bureaux are established in Nairobi and other larger centres like Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu.

Placings of Africans in employment (including those who are referred to an employer but who do not confirm their engagement but are presumed placed) by the Labour Department during 1952 totalled 23,251 out of 33,109 applications—an increase of about one thousand placings over 1951. There was no unemployment in the

generally accepted sense of the term, as every African who was willing to work could be placed, while jobs in skilled trades were plentiful.

There was a slight drop in the numbers of applications, orders and placings of Europeans during the year. A total of 2,934 interviews of work-seekers or persons desiring change of employment took place in the Department's office in Nairobi. The East African Women's League organize an officially sponsored placing service for girls and married women entering clerical and commercial jobs. Generally speaking, the opportunities for employment improved during the year and there was an increase of 43 per cent in the number of European applicants for entry permits and temporary employment passes. More and more elderly people were found to be seeking employment owing to the rising cost of living; these were not at all easy to place.

Orders on the Asian Employment Exchange decreased by 20 per cent and placings by 49 per cent during 1952. The number of applicants also dropped by 16 per cent. Very few Asians use this service as compared with the numbers actually employed in the Colony. The opportunities for employment of untrained locally born Asians are not good as many employers are reluctant to employ them and try and bring in already trained persons on contract from India and Pakistan. The Labour Department works in close collaboration with the Immigration Department to see that the local man in employment is not jeopardized by immigration.

FACTORY LEGISLATION

After the first full year of operation of the Factories Ordinance it is satisfactory to record a growing awareness among employers of their obligations in regard to workers' safety, health and welfare, and in the larger factories at least a willingness to meet those obligations once their technical implications have been explained.

Attention has been particularly directed to the planning of new factories and, in the case of the Nairobi municipal area, arrangements have been made for building plans to be submitted to the Chief Inspector of Factories before being considered by the City Council's officers. It is hoped gradually to extend this arrangement to other local authorities with plan-approving powers.

The process of enforcement of the Ordinance has so far been slowed by a shortage of inspection staff, but the position should materially improve with the recently approved increase in the establishment. The 1953 establishment provides for a Chief Inspector, three Inspectors of Factories, and one Boiler Inspector. With this establishment it should be possible to provide for enforcement on a Colony-wide basis.

CHAPTER 3: PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Schedules of revenue and expenditure under main heads for the years 1950 and 1951 are set out in Appendices 2 and 3. A statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the ten-year period ending on the 31st December, 1951, is at Appendix 4.

The following statements give a comparison of revenue and expenditure for 1951 (actual) and 1952 (estimated). Expenditure is shown in two parts; the first relates to ordinary expenditure and the second to expenditure incurred by the Development and Reconstruction Authority.

	<i>Revenue</i>	
	<i>1951</i> <i>(Actual)</i> £	<i>1952</i> <i>(Estimated)</i> £
Import Duties	5,857,121	5,310,000
Excise Duties	1,203,315	1,535,000
African Poll Tax	826,772	842,400
Income, Personal and Estate Taxes ..	4,287,727	3,690,000
Licences, Duties and Taxes, excluding those listed above	1,436,334	1,284,230
Other Governments' Share of Joint Services Expenditure	273,036	280,587
All Other Sources	3,583,899	3,675,999
Totals ..	<u>£17,468,204</u>	<u>£16,618,216</u>

	<i>Expenditure</i>	
	<i>1951</i> <i>(Actual)</i> £	<i>1952</i> <i>(Estimated)</i> £
Recurrent—		
Expenditure	11,104,465	12,737,447
Contribution to East Africa High Commission	530,993	554,971
Non-recurrent—		
Expenditure	3,297,610	2,045,590
Contribution to East Africa High Commission	422,384	435,954
War Expenditure (Civil)	808,313	282,445
Other Governments' Shares of Joint Services Expenditure	273,036	280,587
Totals ..	<u>£16,436,801</u>	<u>£16,336,994</u>

Expenditure (Development and Reconstruction Authority)

	1951 (Actual) £	1952 (Estimated) £
Administrative and General	6,625	7,792
Public Works Non-recurrent	—	100,000
Agriculture	282,544	495,032
Miscellaneous	196,302	244,982
General Works Staff	33,600	—
Loans to Local Authorities	172,390	500,000
Forests	27,973	58,968
Settlement	371,437	431,507
Veterinary	135,435	190,938
Water Supplies	317,866	500,000
Buildings	1,884,315	2,997,292
Education	7,084	—
Roads	659,400	760,000
Totals ..	£4,094,971	£6,286,511

Statement of Loan Position of Colony as at 31st December, 1951

PERIOD	Amount of Issue	Rate of Interest	Price of Issue	Redeemable	Expenditure at 31st December, 1951
	£	%	%		£
1930 ..	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	3,400,000
1933 ..	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	305,600
1936 ..	375,000	3	100	1956-61	375,000
1945 ..	600,000	3	100	1970-75	600,000
1946 ..	*1,820,000	2¾	99	1971-76	1,820,000
1948 ..	*3,710,000	2½	99	1965-70	3,710,000
1951 ..	6,070,000	3½	100	1973-78	6,058,876
(Development Loan)					
	£ 16,280,600				£ 16,269,476

*Conversion Loan.

Three issues of East African War Bonds were offered locally in 1940, 1942 and 1944 respectively, for reloan to H.M. Government towards the prosecution of the war, realizing a total sum of £11,582,435. The Bonds bear interest at 2½ per cent per annum. The 1940 and 1942 issues were redeemed on the 1st July, 1947, and the 1st April, 1951, respectively. The 1944 issue is redeemable on the 1st June,

1954. As the proceeds were re-lent to H.M. Government, the Colony's liability to Bondholders at the 31st December, 1951, of £3,653,640 is 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 one per cent. The Sinking Fund Contribution in respect of the £600,000 1945 Loan is at two per cent.

Allocation of Public Debt and Annual Charges

The figures showing the position will be found in Appendix 5.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1951 (EXCLUDING PUBLIC DEBT)

				<i>Liabilities</i>		
				£	Sh. cts.	
Deposits	..	..	..	14,090,053	8	05
Drafts and Remittances	..	..	..	20,228	9	42
Suspense	..	..	..	372,786	19	91
Unspent Loan Balance	..	..	..	11,123	12	50
Reserve Fund	..	..	..	500,000	0	00
Development and Reconstruction Authority	..	..	..	1,116,794	16	73
General Revenue Balance	..	..	..	7,231,661	12	12
				£23,342,648	18	73
				<i>Assets</i>		
				£	Sh. cts.	
Investments	..	..	..	12,557,760	7	34
Cash	..	..	..	6,874,529	9	54
Advances	..	..	..	2,589,608	0	77
Suspense	..	..	..	1,320,056	15	16
Imprests	..	..	..	694	5	92
				£23,342,648	18	73

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The East African Customs and Excise Department is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties levied under the Customs Tariff Ordinances and Excise Duties Ordinances of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, together with the prevention and detection of their evasion. Various other fees, cesses and duties imposed by other laws are also collected on behalf of the territorial Governments.

The main customs duties payable upon the importation of goods are based, in common with the other East African territories, upon a rate of 22 per cent *ad valorem* assessed on the value defined as the price which the goods would fetch in the open market in the Colony

and computed as the cost of such goods delivered at the port of importation, freight, insurance and all costs, charges and expenses having been paid by the seller. Specific duties are charged on goods which lend themselves to such a form of assessment, the chief duties of this nature being those on potable spirits, cigarettes and tobacco, motor spirit, lubricating oils and greases, tyres and tubes, matches and cement. Exemption from duty is provided for a wide variety of goods such as medicines and disinfectants, machinery, road, rail, air and water transport equipment, agricultural and mining equipment, coal and crude oil fuel, certain building requisites and, with a view to reduction of consumer living costs, shirts, vests and stockings. Medium *ad valorem* rates of 10 per cent and 11 per cent apply to a variety of goods such as unmanufactured metals, weighing machines, packing and lugging, artisan's tools and khaki drill cloth. Export duties on hides and skins, wattle products, sisal and cotton produced in Kenya are also collected.

The necessity to relieve certain local industries of the duties on their raw materials is recognized by the granting of drawbacks of customs duty by the Kenya Government.

In addition to its primary revenue work, the Department performs a large number of other functions, including the operation of the many and varied export and import prohibitions and restrictions provided in the Colony's laws, currency and exchange control, the control and sale of Government ivory and the compilation and publication of statistics relating to the trade of the territories. The interterritorial aspect of this statistical work is dealt with in conjunction with the allocation of revenue between the territories by a system of transfer forms, which enables the correct revenue and trade credits to be afforded to each of the territories.

STAMP DUTIES

The revenue from Stamp Duties collected departmentally during the year 1952 amounted to approximately £450,030.

The "write-back" on stamps sold by the Post Office for revenue purposes has not yet been agreed but is estimated at £36,803.

The total for the year will, therefore, be approximately £486,833 compared with £378,390 for the year 1951.

The principal sources of duty were—

	£
(a) Transfers of Land	166,225
(b) Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	67,367
(c) Company Share Capital	60,014
(d) Cheques	60,368
(e) Mortgages and Debentures	13,266
(f) Grants and Leases	12,921
(g) Share Transfers	20,379
(h) Insurance Policies	3,081

showing approximate increases of 19½ per cent, 14 per cent, 5 per cent, 26½ per cent, 4 per cent, 20 per cent, 22½ per cent and 32 per cent respectively on the amounts collected in the preceding year.

The record total amount of duty collected in the preceding year was thus exceeded by more than £100,000.

AFRICAN POLL TAX

Direct taxation affecting Africans is levied under the African Poll Tax Ordinance, the Poll Tax (Northern Frontier District) Ordinance and the African Poll Tax (Urban Areas) Ordinance.

Under the first Ordinance, which affects the vast majority of African taxpayers, the basic rate for those Africans living in areas having African District Councils remained at Sh. 17. As usual this rate was varied in certain districts according to their economic wealth and ranged from Sh. 6 in the poorer areas to Sh. 19 in the wealthy Masai Reserve.

Poll tax in the Northern Frontier District was raised to Sh. 20 and was levied upon all African residents within that district of the Northern Province.

All tax obtained under the African Poll Tax Ordinance and the Poll Tax (Northern Frontier District) Ordinance is credited to the Central Government. In the Native Land Units the greater part of these two taxes was collected by Chiefs, supervised in the more highly-populated districts by European Revenue Officers.

African Poll Tax in Municipal areas was levied at the following rates in 1952:—

Nairobi	}	Sh. 23.
Mombasa		
Kisumu		
Nakuru	}	Sh. 21.
Eldoret		
Kitale		

The Central Government received Sh. 16 per poll, and the balance of Sh. 7 and Sh. 5 respectively was divided as follows:—

Municipal Authority	..	..	..	6/14ths
African District Council	..	..	..	5/14ths
African Trust Fund	..	..	..	3/14ths

Although at the time of writing official figures are not available, it is estimated that revenue in 1952 from African Poll Tax will amount to about £840,000.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax in Kenya is charged under the East African Income Tax (Management) Act. Residents are assessed on income accruing in, derived from or received in East Africa, and non-residents on income accruing in, derived from or received in Kenya and in each case after any allowances which may be due.

The personal allowances provided under the Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) Ordinance, 1952, are as follows:—

(1) *Resident Individuals*(a) *Single*—

£200, but where the total income exceeds £200 the allowance is reduced by £1 for every £4 by which the total income exceeds £200.

In the case of a widow or widower maintaining children the allowance is fixed at £200 irrespective of the income.

(b) *Married*—

£350. The allowance is not affected by the amount of total income.

(c) *Children*—

£120 for the first child and £60 for each of the next three. The maximum allowance is £300. "Child" includes a stepchild or adopted child maintained within the year preceding the year of assessment, who was either under the age of 16, or if over the age of 16 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. No allowance in respect of a child is given if the income of the child in his own right apart from income arising from a scholarship, bursary, etc., exceeds £75 per annum. The amount of the allowance may be increased by an amount not exceeding £75 (maximum four children) when the child is being educated.

(d) *Dependent Relative*—

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.

(e) *Life Assurance, etc.*—

Relief is granted up to £200 of premiums at a rate not exceeding Sh. 5 in the £, and at a rate of Sh. 2/50 in the £ on the remainder up to one-sixth of the total income on the annual insurance premiums paid by the taxpayer on his life or that

of his wife or the annual contributions made by him to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund or other approved Fund. Insurance premiums allowable are not to exceed 7 per cent of the capital sum insured.

(f) *Age Relief*—

An allowance is given in certain circumstances for taxpayers in the lower income tax groups where the taxpayer proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that in the year immediately preceding the year of assessment he maintained a wife aged 55 years or more or that he himself had attained the age of 60 years. In the case of a woman separately assessed the appropriate age is 55 years. The maximum of this allowance is £200.

The rates of tax at present in force are:—

(i) *Persons other than Individuals*—

That is, companies, trusts, etc.—Sh. 5 in the £.

(ii) *Resident Individuals*—

Income tax and surtax are payable in accordance with the Second Schedule of the Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) Ordinance, 1952, which is in the form of a ready reckoner. The Second Schedule has the effect of charging the first £400 of chargeable income at Sh. 1/50 plus one-eighth of a cent up to Sh. 3 in the £ at £1,600, any excess being charged separately at Sh. 5 in the £. Surtax is charged at 25 cents plus one-eighth of a cent on the excess of the income over £2,000 up to a maximum of Sh. 2.125 in the £ at £3,500; thereafter there is a separate charge at Sh. 4 in the £ plus one-twentieth of a cent up to a maximum of Sh. 7 in the £ at £9,500; thereafter the next £10,500 at Sh. 10 in the £; the next £30,000 at Sh. 10/50 in the £ and the excess thereafter at Sh. 11 in the £.

(2) *Non-resident Individuals*

Personal allowances are given to British subjects or individuals chargeable in respect of a pension for past services, as follows:—

If the individual is not resident in the United Kingdom during the whole year preceding the year of assessment, the allowances are as follows:—

- (a) Exemption from the provisions of the Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) Ordinance in respect of one-half of the amount of any earned income where that income does not exceed £500, and £250 of such income where it exceeds £500.

(b) Allowances on a graduated scale where the income chargeable does not exceed certain limits. The allowances are calculated as follows:—

- £100 in the case of a single individual;
- £155 in the case of a married man;
- £40 for each child (maximum four children);
- one-quarter of the amount of any income, other than earned income, whether accrued in, derived from or received in the Colony or not:

Provided that the total allowances to be given shall be reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the total income (world income) exceeds the amount of the allowances; and provided further that where the total income includes earned income not accrued in, derived from or received in the Colony, the amount of such earned income shall for the purpose of computing the total allowances be reduced by one-half or by the amount by which the earned income chargeable to tax is less than £250, whichever is the less.

If the individual is resident in the United Kingdom during the whole of the year preceding the year of assessment the allowances are:—

- £160 in the case of a single individual;
- £245 in the case of a married man;
- £60 for each child (maximum four children);
- Plus one-quarter of the total allowances or one-fifth of the amount of any earned income, whichever is the less:

Provided that the total allowances to be given shall be reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the total income (world income) exceeds the amount of the allowances.

The rates of tax payable by non-resident individuals are as follows:—

- (i) Where the chargeable income does not exceed £800: at the rate of Sh. 2 for every £ of chargeable income.
- (ii) Where the chargeable income exceeds £800: at the rate applicable to resident individuals.

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

	<i>Sh.</i>
Where the individual's total income does not exceed £60	20
Where the individual's total income exceeds £60 but does not exceed £120	40
Where the individual's total income exceeds £120 ..	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 hospital contribution based on total income as computed for income tax purposes is payable by all European residents over the age of 18, other than married women living with their husbands, at the following rates:—

	<i>Sh.</i>
Total income not exceeding £120	10
Total income exceeding £120 but not exceeding £250 ..	20
Total income exceeding £250 but not exceeding £500 ..	50
Total income exceeding £500 but not exceeding £750 ..	100
Total income exceeding £750 but not exceeding £1,000 ..	175
Total income exceeding £1,000 but not exceeding £1,500 ..	250
Total income exceeding £1,500 but not exceeding £2,000 ..	350
Total income exceeding £2,000 but not exceeding £3,000 ..	500
Total income exceeding £3,000 but not exceeding £4,000 ..	700
Total income exceeding £4,000 but not exceeding £5,000 ..	900
Total income exceeding £5,000 but not exceeding £7,500 ..	1,350
Total income exceeding £7,500 but not exceeding £10,000 ..	1,750
Total income exceeding £10,000	2,000

Note.—At Appendix 6 is a table showing the amount of income tax payable by five classes of taxpayers.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty is charged on all estates in excess of £1,000, the rates rising from a minimum of 1½ per cent on estates between £1,000 and £5,000 to a maximum of 25 per cent on estates exceeding £1,000,000.

The duty collected during 1952 was £186,909, and represented an increase of almost 44 per cent on that for the year 1951. The net aggregate value of estates passing, upon which duty was assessed, was £2,996,193 as compared with a net aggregate value in 1951 of £2,532,800.

CHAPTER 4: CURRENCY AND BANKING

The following banking institutions are established in the country:—

- (a) The National Bank of India, Ltd., with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kericho, Eldoret, Thika and agencies at Sotik and Naivasha.
- (b) The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nanyuki, Nyeri and agencies at Thika and Molo.
- (c) Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Kericho, Molo, Thomson's Falls and agencies at Kilindini and Thika.
- (d) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (Netherlands Trading Society), Mombasa and Nairobi.

The Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya with a capital of £750,000 provided by the Government makes advances to farmers upon first mortgage of agricultural land in the Colony under the provisions of the Land Bank Ordinance (Cap. 181). Loans are made for periods up to 30 years. The rate of interest charged in 1952 was 4½ per cent per annum which was increased to 5 per cent per annum on loans approved on or after 24th November, 1952. Up to 31st December, 1952, 2,382 advances aggregating £2,796,202 had been made, of which 785 to the value of £1,191,064 were still out on loan at 31st December, 1952.

The Land Bank also acts as financial agent for the Government in the administration of Crop Advances, Crop Guarantees, Agricultural Land Rehabilitation loans, etc.

Further information and accounts appear in the Annual Report of the Land Bank published by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

CURRENCY

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver and cupro-nickel) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations: 50 cents (silver and cupro-nickel) and 10 cents, 5 cents and one cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—

Sh. 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.

Coin and Notes in Circulation as at 31st December, 1952

Coin—	Denomination	Amount		
		£	s.	cts.
Copper	.. .. . -/01	42,960	5	15
	.. .. . -/05	88,519	14	45
	.. .. . -/10	176,124	10	30
		£307,604	9	90
Silver	.. .. . -/50	150,369	8	50
	.. .. . 1/-	691,052	14	00
		£841,422	2	50
Cupro-nickel	.. .. . -/50	95,168	7	50
	.. .. . 1/-	303,586	19	00
		£398,755	6	50
Notes—	.. .. . 1/-	11,316	5	00
	.. .. . 5/-	3,802,229	0	00
	.. .. . 10/-	6,434,595	10	00
	.. .. . 20/-	13,080,749	0	00
	.. .. . 100/-	10,904,895	0	00
	.. .. . 200/-	150	0	00
	.. .. . 1,000/-	84,800	0	00
	10,000/-	3,374,000	0	00
		£37,692,734	15	00

Note.—The circulation figures of coin are in respect of Kenya and O.T.A.

The circulation figures of notes are in respect of East African Currency Basin (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar), O.T.A., British Somaliland and Aden.

CHAPTER 5: COMMERCE

NET IMPORTS

The total value of goods imported into and retained in Kenya, including goods subsequently re-exported, in the year 1952 was £59,299,449, an increase of £5,971,820 on the 1951 figure of £53,327,629.

The principal countries of origin were:—

	£
United Kingdom	27,253,602
Australia	244,466
Bahrein Islands	3,660,095
Canada and Newfoundland	303,884
Hong Kong	262,833
India	3,676,086
Union of South Africa	2,443,539
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	1,311,127
	<hr/>
Total British Commonwealth	£39,155,632
	<hr/>
	£
Belgium	1,095,831
Burma	278,056
Czechoslovakia	468,335
Denmark	265,680
France	2,193,113
Germany (Western)	1,868,329
Indonesia	225,260
Italy	1,749,684
Japan	1,855,106
Netherlands	1,242,485
Norway	145,161
Sweden	550,945
Switzerland	254,887
Saudi Arabia	313,716
United States of America	3,731,849
Other Foreign Countries	1,662,461
	<hr/>
Total Foreign Countries	£17,900,898
Parcel Post (not analysed by Country of Origin)	2,242,919
	<hr/>
Grand total	£59,299,449
	<hr/>

Detailed trade statistics are available in the Annual Trade and Revenue Report for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, but a representative selection of the main articles imported during 1952 is as under:—

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Net Imports</i> £	<i>Re-exports</i> £
Rice	436,938	6,028
Sugar	948,251	206
Alcoholic beverages	440,899	7,091
Tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes	550,743	35,301
Other food products, beers, wines and non-alcoholic beverages	1,671,677	38,648
Chemical and allied products ..	2,965,379	33,499
Rubber and manufactures thereof	1,261,626	2,361
Wood and cork and manufactures thereof	295,603	560
Pulp paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof ..	1,556,563	2,857
Hides, skins and leather and manu- factures thereof	85,580	7,753
Fabrics of artificial textile fibres ..	767,837	15,394
Fabrics of wool and other fine hair	205,255	6,929
Cotton fabrics (piece goods)—		
(a) Grey (unbleached) ..	1,469,843	78,898
(b) Bleached (not mercerized) n.e.s.	327,976	20,836
(c) Khaki drill	899,721	2,247
(d) Dyed piece goods, other ..	496,172	10,157
(e) Printed (not mercerized) ..	488,041	14,756
(f) Woven of yarns of different colours (not mercerized)	934,869	17,178
(g) Cotton blankets	609,331	1,231
Jute bags and sacks	613,499	1,500
Other articles manufactured from textile materials	1,036,497	15,365
Articles of clothing of all materials	1,391,308	10,124
Gasoline (petrol)	2,428,168	559,522
Kerosine (power and illuminating)	605,028	105,039
Gas oil and fuel oil	4,726,519	1,746,208
Cement (not including cement clinker)	1,171,559	25,601
Base metals and manufactures thereof	7,343,499	540,140
Machinery, apparatus and appli- ances	8,166,134	99,153
Tractors and road motor vehicles (in- cluding motor cycles) and parts	7,915,970	267,468
All other articles	7,488,964	240,224
Total ..	£59,299,449	£3,912,274

EXPORTS

The value of domestic exports rose from £24,068,498 in 1951 to £25,792,103 in 1952.

The principal countries of destination were:—

	£
United Kingdom	7,872,212
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	173,171
Australia	731,252
Canada and Newfoundland	651,746
Ceylon	59,830
Hong Kong	112,953
India	1,512,244
Union of South Africa	970,435
Zanzibar	417,703
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	704,313
	<hr/>
Total British Commonwealth	£13,205,859
	<hr/>
	£
Belgium	326,630
Egypt	60,074
France	666,820
Germany (Western)	3,771,257
Italy	724,479
Italian Somaliland	323,781
Japan	328,613
Netherlands	1,683,112
Sweden	408,012
Syria and Lebanon	222,573
United States of America	2,627,498
Other Foreign Countries	1,260,213
	<hr/>
Total Foreign Countries	£12,403,062
Ships' Stores	183,182
	<hr/>
Grand Total	£25,792,103
	<hr/>

The main items exported were as follows:—

	Unit	Quantity	Value
			£
Meat and preparations thereof ..	Cwt.	33,763	324,495
Butter (fresh or salted, including melted or clarified)	„	23,533	391,123
Edible oils and fats	„	8,308	62,513
Cashew nuts	„	804	14,005
Chillies	„	5,851	34,707
Feeding stuffs for animals	„	69,061	56,488
Maize	„	1,365,478	2,385,264
Cereals, other	„	154,680	289,172
Wheat meal and flour	„	269,037	646,735
Beans, peas, lentils and other legumes (pulses), dry	„	187,177	340,792
Coffee, not roasted	„	338,441	7,123,360
Tea	„	85,579	1,315,803
Other food products, beverages and tobacco	„	—	363,323
Beeswax	„	695	12,767
Wool	Centals of 100 lb.	12,024	240,689
Kyanite	Ton	8,578	204,985
Ivory, elephant	Cwt.	291	22,448
Wattle bark	Ton	2,077	61,034
Kapok	Cwt.	363	2,050
Groundnuts	Ton	6	403
Sodium carbonate	„	111,724	1,207,143
Other oilseeds, nuts and kernels	„	9,896	576,016
Wattle bark extract	Cwt.	480,488	1,685,912
Wood and timber	Cub. ft.	641,685	392,089
Hides of cattle, dried or wet salted	Cwt.	51,741	647,345
Other Hides and skins, undressed	„	22,866	438,586
Cotton, raw	Centals of 100 lb.	60,505	1,098,271
Sisal	Ton	35,273	4,469,588
Diamonds	Carats	—	—
Pyrethrum	Cwt.	37,863	511,971
Gold, other, unworked	Oz. Troy	15,798	185,784
All other articles	„	—	687,242
			£ 25,792,103

In addition £4,375,995 worth of local produce was exported to the adjoining East African territories.

Whereas 1951 was a year of progressive liberalization of trade as a result of the change in policy of H.M. Government and the British Commonwealth, it was necessary to reverse this trend during 1952 in order that Kenya should play its required part in the defence of sterling. The Colony, in common with other East African territories, was required to reduce its non-sterling expenditure in the second half of 1952 to 85 per cent of half the total figure for 1951. In order to achieve this it was necessary to do away with the Open General Licence on a number of types of goods from O.E.E.C. countries, although it was retained for some items. In addition, licensing on Japan was reduced to certain minimum essentials which did not include cotton textiles and there was a restriction in a number of ranges of goods which could be licensed from non-sterling areas. When this policy was introduced steps were taken to honour existing trade commitments. The large amount of orders outstanding on Open General Licence, combined with shipping delays, made it difficult to achieve the target required in 1952 and the effect of the changed policy will become more clearly apparent during 1953. The change in policy is clearly reflected in the trade figures as between the two years. Although the value of imports rose by approximately £6 millions this was all in respect of imports from the sterling area. In fact the value of trade with the non-sterling area fell by approximately £2 millions.

The value of exports rose by approximately £1½ millions, but the total figure conceals a number of divergent trends. Although there was no significant change in the quantity of sisal exported, the value declined by approximately one-third. There was also a considerable diminution in the quantity and value of exports of hides and skins and related products. Gold exports also reflected the decline which is taking place in this mining industry. These declines were, however, more than offset by increases in the export values of coffee, maize, pyrethrum, wattle bark extract and a number of minerals of recent production.

The position with regard to overseas trade has been somewhat complicated during the year by the working of the Import Cargoes Phasing Committee. The Committee is a voluntary body, representative of all important shipping lines, both Conference and non-Conference, which has been operating since the beginning of 1952 with the object of avoiding congestion at the Port of Mombasa. The permitted monthly tonnages for arrival at the port are allocated to the various shipping companies on a regional basis in accordance with previous carrying performance.

The value to Kenya of the tourist trade was maintained at a little more than £4 millions and was, therefore, a very important invisible export. The scarcities of commodities and raw materials which had been in evidence during 1951 were very much less marked

during 1952. There was no evidence that the Emergency had had any effect on the volume of investment in the Colony, but the position will be a good deal clearer in 1953.

The declaration of the State of Emergency in the Colony in October, combined with a general consumer resistance caused by the increased cost of living was responsible for a considerable falling off in the retail trade during the latter part of the year, and at the end of 1952 traders were very heavily stocked with most ranges of consumer goods.

It was decided during 1952 to amalgamate a number of controls which were the responsibility of the Member for Commerce and Industry into one department to be known as the Department of Trade and Supplies, and this proposal was approved by the Legislative Council in connexion with the 1953 Estimates. The Department, which will begin to operate on 1st January, combines the functions previously performed by the offices of the Imports Controller and the Controller of Supplies and deals with Import and Export Licensing, Motor Vehicle Control, Commodity Distribution Control and Supplies Control.

PRICE CONTROL

The supply position of most consumer goods improved and, towards the end of the year, the world value of not a few imported commodities had fallen to levels equal to or even below those obtaining before the Korean War. The Government therefore in consultation with the Price Control Advisory Committee (on which consumer interests and trade interests have equal voting strength) adjusted its policy as regards price control to meet conditions of falling rather than rising prices, and to allow full play to trade competition and consumer resistance. By the end of the year action had been initiated to suspend control over the selling prices of all but a relatively short list of essential goods, mostly foodstuffs, the supply of which was not entirely adequate and assured.

LONDON OFFICE

The Commissioner for East Africa and his staff in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, act for Kenya and the other East African territories in a liaison capacity with commerce and industry in the United Kingdom, and are always ready to give information about the Colony to members of the public.

REGISTRATION OF NEW COMPANIES

The number of new limited liability companies registered during the year was 244 as compared with 249 in 1951. The total of nominal capital of such companies with increases of nominal capital by existing companies amounted to £13,406,756, an increase of over a million pounds beyond the 1951 total.

The amount of borrowing by limited liability companies decreased to £2,679,942 as against £4,662,752 in 1951. The amount repaid during the year amounted to £735,154.

It will be borne in mind in connexion with the above figures that a very large part of the commerce of the country is carried on by individuals or partnerships as opposed to limited liability companies; this applies particularly to the Asian community, and it is of interest to note that 986 new firms were registered under the provisions of the Registration of Business Names Ordinance during the year. The comparative figure in 1951 was 1,000.

CHAPTER 6: PRODUCTION

LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

Policies, Laws and Regulations

(1) *Land Regulations of 1897*

Grants of land under these regulations were few in number and the Regulations were repealed when the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, was enacted.

(2) *Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902*

(a) Freehold.

(b) Leasehold for terms not exceeding 99 years.

The Ordinance was repealed when the Crown Lands Ordinance was enacted.

(3) *Crown Lands Ordinance (Chapter 155 of the 1948 Edition of the Laws of Kenya)*

Grants under this Ordinance are normally on leasehold terms.

(a) Agricultural land—

normally granted on leases for a term of 999 years and in recent years disposed of by direct grant and not by auction.

(b) Township Plots—

normally granted for periods of 99 years for business, industrial or residential purposes.

Provision is also made for the reservation of areas for native reserves, temporary native reserves, native leasehold areas and native settlement areas.

(4) *Land Titles Ordinance 1908 (Chapter 159 of the 1948 Edition of the Laws of Kenya)*

This Ordinance is applicable to the ten-mile coast strip only.

Grants are freehold and the titles include Mineral Rights.

(5) *Native Land Trust Ordinance (Chapter 100 of the 1948 Edition of the Laws of Kenya)*

This defines the areas of native land units for occupation by the Africans. Provision is made for the grant of both Agricultural and Township leases up to 33 years and with the consent of the Secretary of State for periods up to 99 years.

(6) *Registration of Titles Ordinance (Chapter 160 of the 1948 Edition of the Laws of Kenya)*

The underlying principle of this system of registration is indefeasibility of title. Since the enactment of the Ordinance, all grants of land are made subject to its provisions.

Area and Types of Land Held by Indigenous and Non-indigenous Inhabitants and the Governments

	<i>Square Miles</i>
Native areas (including Native Settlement areas)	52,021
	(This figure includes 40 sq. miles of alienated land within Native area.)
Crown Forests	4,182
Townships	500
Other Government Reserves	484
Alienated Land and Land Available for Alienation	13,347
Royal National Parks	7,712
Northern Frontier and Turkana	115,424
Unclassified Crown Land	26,063
	<hr/>
Land area Kenya Colony	219,733
	<hr/>

The area of the Highlands comprising 16,223 square miles is included above.

Types of Land Tenure

Land Regulations, 1897, and Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902

(a) Freehold.

(b) Leasehold up to 99 years.

Land Titles Ordinance, 1908—Freehold.

Crown Land Ordinance

(a) Township plots up to 99 years.

(b) Agricultural land up to 999 years.

Native Lands Trust Ordinance

(a) Leases up to (1) 33 years;

(2) 99 years.

(b) Mining leases up to 21 years.

Types of Renting Systems

Rental of Crown land on a cash basis.

For agricultural land a Stand Premium of the value of the land is payable in ten annual instalments. The annual rental to be reserved is laid down in the Crown Lands Ordinance (Cap. 155 of the Laws of Kenya, 1948) as 20 cents per acre, revisible on the 31st December, 1960, on a basis of 1 per cent on the unimproved value of the land in 1960; on the 31st December, 1975, on a basis of two per cent on the unimproved value of the land in 1975; and thereafter for each subsequent period of 30 years at the rate of 3 per cent on the unimproved value of land assessed every 30 years.

Urban plots are leased by the Crown on the basis of the payment of a stand premium of 20 per cent of the capital value of the plot at the time of allotment and an annual rental of 5 per cent per annum throughout the term of the lease on the balance of the value (i.e. 5 per cent on 80 per cent of the value).

AGRICULTURE

The principal agricultural export products of Kenya are coffee, sisal, tea, wattle extract, hides and skins, cotton, maize, wheat and wheat flour, wool, pyrethrum, pig meat, butter, sunflower seed, cotton seed oil and castor seed. The export value of each of these in 1951 exceeded £100,000, sisal heading the list at almost £7,000,000. Owing to increased prices of coffee and decreased sisal values in 1952, coffee rose to first place.

In addition to the above exports, large quantities of maize, wheat, sorghum, millets, pulses, cassava and sweet potatoes are grown for local consumption, the last four being chiefly produced by Africans who also grow most of the maize. Sugar is an Indian-grown crop of considerable value, although production still falls far short of local consumption. Sugarcane is also widely cultivated by Africans for domestic consumption.

Maize is widely grown from sea level up to about 7,000 feet but production is largely concentrated in the Trans Nzoia European district and in the neighbouring North Nyanza native district to the south of Mount Elgon.

The growing of wheat, barley and oats is almost entirely confined to European farms at altitudes from 6,000 feet upwards and is highly mechanized. Most of the wheat is milled locally, the by-products providing valuable stock-feed. Barley is grown for malting and feeding. Oats are largely retained on farms as stock-feed.

For many years in certain European areas, the farming system has been based on continuous cropping with either maize or wheat, to the great detriment of the land. This has been due to some extent to poor prices in pre-war days and lack of capital for the purchase of

dairy cattle and the provision of fencing and dips, pre-requisites to the adoption of a sound system of mixed farming. To assist farmers to change over to such a system, Legislative Council in 1951 set up an Agricultural Land Rehabilitation Fund with an initial capital of £200,000, to which a similar sum has been added for 1953. From this Fund loans extending over a 15-year period are being made to approved farmers for such purposes as the purchase of livestock, the construction of soil conservation works and the provision of buildings, fencing, dips and improved water supplies. Up to the end of 1952, expenditure from the Loan Fund amounted to £230,542.

Welcome indications of the trend towards mixed farming in two of the districts (Eldoret and Kitale) most addicted to monoculture, either of wheat or maize, are seen in recent statistics of acreages under grass leys, and of butter production. The figures are:—

<i>Area Under Grass Leys</i>		
<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>
8,631 acres.	10,618 acres.	27,737 acres.
<i>Butter production</i>		
<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	
1,548,073 lb.	.. .. .	1,909,471 lb.

In connexion with mixed farming, it is interesting to note the considerable increase in pig production that has taken place in recent years. The number of baconers dealt with at the factories has increased steadily from 20,485 in 1948 to 43,535 in 1952 and the totals of all classes of pigs have risen from 32,247 to 61,008 over the same period.

The United Kingdom Ministry of Food is interested in obtaining supplies of bacon from Kenya and has entered into a contract, terminating on 31st December, 1954, for the supply in any one year of 5,000 tons of cured bacon and baconer sides, at 239/9d. per cwt. for the former and 1/10½d. per lb. for the latter, f.o.b. Mombasa, the price being subject to annual review.

During the year, Mr. L. G. Troup, O.B.E., who was appointed Commissioner for the purpose, conducted an inquiry into the general economy of farming in the Highlands, excluding enterprises solely concerned with the production of sisal, wattle, tea and coffee. Mr. Troup made extensive tours in the European farming areas and collected evidence from many official and non-official sources. His report is awaited.

Whereas until comparatively recent years, African agriculture was confined almost entirely to the cultivation of annual food crops, natives are now being encouraged to grow various higher-priced crops in suitable localities under careful supervision.

The greatest progress in this direction has been in the cultivation of Arabian coffee, until recent years exclusively the prerogative of Europeans. At the end of June, 1952, there were 10,609 African growers of coffee in seven districts. Their product, which is of high quality, is prepared and marketed through co-operative societies.

In part of the Kikuyu Reserve in the Southern foothills of Mount Kenya, tea-growing by Africans is being introduced on an experimental scale. Early plantings are doing well.

Africans grow sisal quite extensively along the boundaries of holdings and for soil conservation purposes. They decorticate considerable quantities by hand for various domestic uses and during the past year or so, prior to the recent fall in the export price, obtained a valuable cash income from the sale of leaf to estate sisal factories. In 1951, the value of fibre from African sources was estimated at £344,000.

At the higher altitudes, Africans now have about 800 acres of pyrethrum under cultivation and in the Kikuyu Reserve, near Thika, African co-operative societies have planted over 1,000 acres of pine-apples, mainly for sale to canners. With the help of the East African Tobacco Company, who raise the seedlings, purchase the crop and provide the necessary curing barns, flue-cured tobacco is developing in certain native reserves in the Central Province.

Wattle has been grown by Africans for bark, fuel and rough building timber for many years. Purchases of bark from Africans for the production of wattle extract in 1952 were three times as great as those from Europeans.

Production in 1952

In the 1951-52 season, the maize crop in European areas produced 1,109,425 bags (200 lb.) from 141,927 acres, an average of 7.81 bags per acre, together with 113,457 bags of squatter maize. These figures are almost the same as for the previous season. During the same period, Maize Control bought 1,091,753 bags of African-grown maize, of which 735,844 bags were from Nyanza Province.

Late rains adversely affected the wheat harvest. Thus, although the area under this crop increased by nearly 30,000 acres to 293,490 acres, the total yield dropped by about 170,000 bags (200 lb.) to 1,253,385 bags, representing a decrease from 5.37 to 4.27 bags per acre.

Barley and oat yields were similarly affected. Although the barley acreage increased by about 20 per cent to 23,321 acres, the total production increased by approximately 1,000 bags only to 115,528 (180 lb.), giving a drop in yield from 5.92 to 4.95 bags per acre. The area under oats increased by about 1,000 acres to 16,271 acres but produced only 69,740 bags (150 lb.), a drop of more than 25 per cent compared with the previous season. The yield per acre fell correspondingly from 6.22 to 4.28 bags per acre.

Purchases by Produce Control of African-grown surpluses of sorghum and millets amounted to 7,885 bags (180 lb.) and 17,120 bags (200 lb.) respectively, representing a further decline compared with previous years.

Aided by good crops and boom prices, the value of the 1951-52 coffee crop rose to £6,800,000 or almost double that of the previous year. During the period, the acreage increased by about 500 acres to approximately 60,500 acres, and the total yield was 16,040 tons compared with 9,760 tons in the previous season.

The total production of tea in 1952 was 14,788,741 lb. or about 700,000 lb. less than in 1951.

Pyrethrum production continued to rise. It amounted to 2,457 tons in 1952, against 1,892 tons in 1951.

The total output of ginned cotton was 15,882 bales (400 lb.) compared with 13,508 bales in the previous season. Excellent growing and harvesting conditions were experienced in Nyanza Province which produced 11,447 bales, against 8,278 bales in 1950-51. In the Coast Province where conditions were less favourable than in the previous season, production fell from 5,230 to 4,435 bales.

Sisal production amounted to 35,938 tons, compared with 41,357 tons (fibre and tows) in 1951.

In 1952, 13,449 tons of wattle bark were delivered to the factories by Europeans and 39,045 tons by Africans. Exports and local sales of wattle extract amounted to 24,767 tons.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The Colony's livestock industry continued to expand during 1952. An extensive epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease was experienced, which interfered with movements of livestock in many of the farming areas and prevented movement of cattle to the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya's Show which was held at Mitchell Park, Nairobi, in June.

Importations of pedigree livestock from the United Kingdom by farmers in the settled areas continued to be heavy. A total of 1500 head of pedigree cattle, mainly of the dairying breeds, were imported.

A notable advance has been made in the control of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (C.B.P.P.) using a new avianized vaccine made from a strain of the contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia organism attenuated in fertile eggs. The viability of this vaccine, which is issued as a dried product, remains unimpaired for at least six months when stored at -25° C. Each batch can, therefore, be titrated and tested for safety in cattle before issue. A single subcutaneous dose of 1 c.c. proves effective against challenge with virulent lymph. About

a quarter of a million doses have been issued, mainly in the endemic areas of the Samburu Reserve in northern Kenya and no fresh cases of the disease have been reported there during the past six months. Notable successes have also been achieved with this new vaccine in some of the Masai pleuro-pneumonia quarantines in which the disease had existed for many years. Small amounts of vaccine are being tried out in Tanganyika Territory and the Sudan.

Seven million doses of goat-adapted rinderpest virus vaccine and 700,000 doses of the lapinized virus vaccine were issued from the department's research laboratories at Kabete during 1952. The department's policy of annual immunization of all increase in the cattle population of the African areas was implemented vigorously during 1952. As a result of this policy, the disease is rarely met with in Kenya nowadays.

The popularity of lapinized vaccine continues to grow and there is a steady tendency for this product to take the place of inactivated spleen vaccine in the immunization of high-grade and pure-bred stock. Techniques of production have been further improved. Tests have shown that K.A.G. vaccine remains viable for at least two years and lapinized vaccine for at least 15 months when stored at -25° C., and for some three months in both cases when stored at $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C. The immunity engendered in highly susceptible cattle by lapinized vaccine has exceeded expectations and may be of two years' duration or longer.

The screening of new trypanocidal drugs, and investigations into the delayed toxicity caused by some, such as dimidium bromide, have been continued. Encouraging results have been obtained with a phenanthridinium compound, ethidium bromide, which possesses good trypanocidal activity but does not cause delayed toxicity.

A Colony-wide mineral survey designed to explore the extent to which Kenya cattle may be suffering from mineral deficiencies such as phosphorus and copper was started.

The Tsetse Survey and Control Section has continued its investigations into ticks and insecticides. Tsetse fly surveys, tsetse control and reclamation, and the comparison of various drugs used in the control of ticks and tsetse flies have been carried on. Bush-clearing in the Makueni district of the Central Province has continued using mechanical means as opposed to the former method of clearing by hand. The cost per acre compared quite favourably with hand clearing and the work was completed much more quickly. Work at the Kilifi sub-station (Coast Province) has been mainly confined to a study of the ecological requirements of *G. austini*. A herd of cattle has been maintained in a healthy condition in this district by medication with antrycide pro-salt at two-monthly intervals.

The Uplands Bacon Factory processed 44,988 pigs. Plans for extensions to this factory were completed during 1952, and a site has been chosen and cleared. Construction of the central factory abattoir and freezing works continued during 1952. Considerable delays were experienced in obtaining machinery and plant.

The work of the department's Hides and Skins Improvement Section, which continued vigorously during 1952, has been the subject of acknowledgment and congratulation by tanners in the United Kingdom who purchase East African hides and skins. The training of African hides and skins instructors and inspectors continued throughout the year at the department's Training Centre at Athi River. On completion of training, these Africans are posted to districts where they teach proper methods of preparation of hides and skins and enforce the provisions of the hides and skins legislation which is being applied progressively throughout the Colony.

The department continued with its programme of improvement of indigenous cattle on its Livestock Improvement and Animal Industry farms in the African areas. Training of Africans in animal husbandry and dairying was carried on at five of these farms in the African areas. The development of five new Livestock Improvement and Animal Industry Centres is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Experimental Field Abattoir started by the department at Archer's Post in the Northern Frontier Province during 1951 in an effort to obtain an economic outlet for excess cull cattle in the remote pastoral Samburu district had a most successful year. Six thousand, four hundred and twenty-three head of cattle were processed by this abattoir in 1952. This scheme has materially lessened overstocking in the district. Results are already becoming noticeable in the form of improved grass cover and decreasing erosion.

A most successful exhibit was staged in June at the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya's Show at Mitchell Park to illustrate the many activities of the Veterinary Department.

FORESTRY

During the year the Conservator of Forests was redesignated the Chief Conservator of Forests, and two posts of Conservator were created, namely Conservator of Forests, East of the Rift Valley, and Conservator of Forests, West of the Rift Valley, with headquarters at Nairobi and Londiani respectively.

A new Forest Division in charge of an Assistant Conservator of Forests was created in the Nyanza Province, with headquarters at Maseno.

Good progress was made with African District Councils in the setting aside of areas of Native Land Units for forestry purposes. These forests are financed and run by the African District Councils themselves upon the advice of the Forest Department. Three areas

were reserved by the Embu tribe and a portion of the large Masai Forest is also being set aside in this manner by the Masai tribe. In this latter case, the forests will be managed by the Forest Department and a European Forester will be stationed there—all costs will be borne by the Masai District Council, who will also collect the revenue.

In spite of adverse weather conditions a total of 7,900 acres of plantations were established, of which 6,800 acres were exotic softwoods.

A total of 15,000 trees were issued free to public bodies and institutions for planting on Arbor (Empire) Day.

No decision was taken on the Report of the Hiley Committee as regards the establishment of a Forestry Commission.

The Forest Boundary Commission continued in existence but made no further recommendations for excisions from the Forest Estate.

The subject of royalties on timber was under review, with a view to placing royalties on a more correct basis. Detailed mill studies were undertaken at all major mills in the Colony in order to obtain basic data for the proposed revision.

Owing to a considerable drop in the market for sawn timber the value of produce exported in 1952 was only a little over half that exported in 1951. Quantities and values are as follows, the figures in parentheses being the 1951 realizations:—

	<i>Value</i> £	<i>1951</i> <i>Realizations</i> £
Pencil slats (127,912 cu. ft.) ..	138,062	.. (269,897)
Flooring blocks and strips (89,384 cu. ft.)	57,660	.. (44,759)
Furniture (214 cwt.)	1,892	.. (619)
Mangrove bark (410 tons) ..	10,257	.. (1,303)
Machined wood (100 cu. ft.) ..	48	.. —
Mangrove poles (14,051 score)	19,721	.. (6,059)
Wattle bark (2,077 tons) ..	61,035	.. (48,064)
Builders' woodwork (14 cwt.) ..	61	.. (5)
Charcoal (23 cwt.)	8	.. (3)
Cedar timber (16,410 cu. ft.) ..	7,819	.. (46,543)
Podo timber (327,442 cu. ft.) ..	118,718	.. (370,930)
Other softwoods (19,449, cu. ft.)	9,391	.. (23,752)
Mvule (511 cu. ft.)	609	.. (1,227)
Camphor (16,569 cu. ft.) ..	9,026	.. (24,710)
Other hardwoods (44,308 cu. ft.)	20,969	.. (68,936)
Grand total ..	<u>£485,276</u>	.. <u>(£918,540)</u>

Exhaustive tests on various types of radio equipment were undertaken, with a view to setting up a radio fire control network to cover bad fire danger localities. The search for suitable equipment continues.

FISHERIES

The fisheries of the Colony can be divided into four sections:—

Section A

This section covers the high-altitude rivers of the Colony including all rivers stocked with trout. The latter are the responsibility of an Assistant Fish Warden, assisted by 37 Native Fish Scouts, and 45 Honorary Trout Wardens.

The rains were patchy and most variable, but fishing was good up to the last three months of the year when disturbed political conditions put a stop to all fishing. One fishing camp was completely rebuilt and others improved. A lot of river work was completed, and the rivers were in first-class order. Up-stream migrations for spawning were not so good as in 1951, but sufficed. Brown trout up-stream migrations for spawning purposes were the worst for many years. A policy of closing certain rivers was most beneficial. The Hatchery had a very busy and successful year. Three years' experiments have shown that the American Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) cannot meet the conditions in Kenya, and may be classed as a failure.

The River Research and Development Centre continued its work on the high-altitude streams. Work during the year showed that it is the electric conductivity of the water which is the trigger setting off the up-stream spawning run.

With the completion of the Fish Culture Farm and the building of a sub-laboratory there, a lot of investigational work has been done with Tilapia (*Tilapia nigra* and *Tilapia melanopleura*). As a result of a year's work, the growth rates of these two fish have been ascertained, also the times of spawning. It has also been shown that *Tilapia nigra* is an infinitely better fish for stocking ponds than *T. melanopleura*. It has also been shown that to double the stocking rate of a pond does not double the yield by a long way; and also the high stocking rates advocated in the past are definitely wrong. It has been shown that *Tilapia nigra* put on a quick growth-rate from the egg to 12 cm., when they spawn, and then the rate of growth is very low. In other words, spawning practically shuts down growth-rate. Spawning occurs three times a year. A method has been discovered whereby *Tilapia nigra* can be sexed at a length of 6 mm. This discovery will have a great bearing on all our stocking of native fish ponds. No method has been discovered whereby *Tilapia melanopleura* can be sexed. So far *Tilapia melanopleura* has failed to become a weed-eater. This was the main reason for the introduction of this Tilapia to Kenya.

Section B

During the year the Fish Warden attended meetings of the Lake Victoria Fishery Board and of the East African Inland Fisheries Research Organization.

Section C—Inland Lakes, Dams, Ponds, etc.

(a) The native fisheries of Lake Baringo, Lake Rudolf and Lake Jilore were continued successfully.

(b) New dams are being built in the Kavirondo areas and are being stocked with Tilapia from Lake Victoria.

(c) New dams in the other native reserves are being stocked as they fill with water and are ready.

(d) *Fish Culture Farm*.—This was in full running order all the year. A small laboratory was built to act as an annexe to the Fish Culture Farm. A small meteorological station was installed, and a three-acre pond made. This pond is being run exactly as the farm and native reserve dams are run, so as to obtain exact figures of cropping rates, growth rates, etc. It will also provide a testing ground for all kinds of fish traps.

Section D—Sea Fishing

The year 1952 was a record for the amount of fish caught by the native fishermen. At the chief Fishery Station at Malindi the catch rose by 100 per cent. Prices were good and the fishermen reaped a good harvest.

The exploitation work of the Fishery vessel m.f.v. *Menika* is being followed up by private enterprise, and trawls have been bought to work the Malindi Bay ground.

The *Menika* carried out successful multiline tows, catching up to 320 lb. of fish per hour in the course of tests to find out the migrations of pelagic fishes. This work will have to be continued for another year before there are enough basic facts upon which to found a pelagic fishery.

Two new sets of rules to regulate the Sea Fisheries came into effect during the year: the Fish Protection Ordinance, Fish Protection (Oyster) Rules; and the Fish Protection Ordinance, Registration of Native Fishing Craft, Sea Fisheries, Rules. The oyster beds can now only be fished under the supervision of Fishery Officers.

Cowrie Shells

The trade fell from its high level of 1951, but is still one of the most important of the minor industries.

Green Snail Shells

To offset the decline in the cowrie shell industry, the demand for green snail shell rose to dizzy heights. These two minor industries, coupled with the steady good prices for fish, have been a great help to the Bajun Islanders, as they have experienced two years of bad

crops. The success of the increased fisheries has provided money enabling the islanders to purchase food elsewhere. Had it not been so, they would undoubtedly have required famine relief.

The *bêche-de-mer* market was still quiet and will remain so until conditions in China are more settled. The same applies to the shark-fin industry.

Turtle Industry

This is a new industry which was started during 1952 in connexion with the mining of guano in the Bajun Islands. It is too early to give any indication of its success.

Publications

During the year the following publications were written by the staff:—

“The Biology of Trout in Kenya”, by Dr. Vernon van Someren, M.B.E.

“Some Kenya Trout Problems”, by H. Copley, O.B.E., and Dr. van Someren, M.B.E.

“Review of Kenya Fisheries, 1951”, by H. Copley, O.B.E.

“The Tilapia of Kenya”, by H. Copley, O.B.E.

MINING

The production of gold in Kenya suffered a severe blow in 1952, when the Rosterman Gold-mine stopped milling. The output of gold for the year was considerably reduced and amounted to 14,800 ounces of bullion valued at £134,500. Prospecting for new gold occurrences continued throughout the year, and assistance to prospectors was granted by the enactment of the Gold Mining Development Loans Ordinance, 1952, which provides for the granting of financial assistance for the underground development of gold-mines in the Colony. Under this Ordinance the Gold-mines Development Loans Board was formed, which meets to consider applications by prospectors and to grant such loans as may be approved.

The Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., continues to be the most important single producer of minerals in the Colony. Soda ash was produced to the value of £1,219,221, and salt worth £129,614 was also extracted from the lake, together with a number of byproducts. Kenya Kyanite, Ltd., continued to produce both raw kyanite and the calcined product. Production of the latter was worth some £187,000, and so greatly exceeded the value of the kyanite which was sold for only £4,750. Macalder-Nyanza Mines, Ltd., continued development work, but also milled a relatively small tonnage of ore, from which was produced 2,400 tons of copper and zinc concentrates.

During the year under review, Carbacid Manufacturing Co., Ltd., exploited to a greater extent the natural carbon dioxide gas from the Esageri Borehole. The value of the gas obtained from this unusual source was estimated at close on £30,000. This company also commenced the manufacture of "dry ice" (solid carbon dioxide) which should be of great assistance in the transportation and storage of perishable foodstuffs. Diatomite production showed an increase of 1,730 tons to a total of 5,930 tons during the year, and the processed material sold for £63,670, an increase of 72 per cent. There were small productions of anthophyllite asbestos, gypsum, plaster of paris, limestone and clay during the year. Development continued on three promising graphite deposits and a large asbestos deposit. It is hoped that these will come into commercial production during 1953.

Arrangements for the detailed exploration of areas which may yield oil have been made, and it is hoped that the whole of the Colony will eventually be covered.

Primary geological survey of the Colony and Protectorate continued throughout the year, and the geological mapping of some 10,750 square miles has been completed. Reports on the areas that have been surveyed have been prepared for publication, and a number of memoirs and other reports have been published. Field work on additional areas is in progress. The department has been engaged in special investigations in connexion with asbestos, cement, copper ores, graphite, gypsum, and many other mineral resources.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The main manufactures and industrial activities carried out in the Colony are as follows: the table also shows how each type of undertaking is organized and whether the product is for local consumption or for export:—

Acetylene .. .. .	..	..	..	Factory	Local consumption.
Aluminium hollow-ware .. .. .	..	..	..	„	Local consumption and export.
Asbestos and asbestos products .. .. .	..	..	..	„	Local consumption.
Bacon and pork products .. .. .	..	..	..	„	Local consumption and export.
Base metals .. .. .	..	..	..	Large Mining Company	Export.
Bath salts .. .. .	..	..	..	Factory	Local consumption.
Biscuits .. .. .	..	..	..	„	Local consumption and export.
Blackboard chalks .. .. .	..	..	..	„	Local consumption.
Boots and shoes .. .. .	..	..	..	1 large factory otherwise by hand	Local consumption and export.
Brushes and brooms .. .. .	..	..	..	Factory	Local consumption.
Beer .. .. .	..	..	..	„	Local consumption.

Building materials, including bricks, tiles, building boards, building blocks and sectional buildings	Factory	Local consumption.
Canning (fruit, vegetables, meat and dairy products	"	Local consumption and export.
Carbon dioxide and dry ice	"	Local consumption.
*Cashew nuts	"	Local consumption and export.
Cement (processing imported clinker)	"	Local consumption.
*Cheese	"	Local consumption and export.
Cigarettes	"	Local consumption and export.
Clothing (machine made)	"	Local consumption.
Coca-Cola	"	Local consumption.
Coir and coir products	"	Local consumption.
Containers (cardboard, wooden and paper)	"	Local consumption.
Curry powder	"	Local consumption.
Diatomite products	"	Local consumption and export.
Dried milk	"	Local consumption and export.
Epsom salts	"	Local consumption.
Fancy leather goods and native curios	Individual craftsmen	Local consumption and export.
Fertilizers	"	Local consumption.
Fez-making	Factory	Local consumption.
Fishing nets	"	Local consumption.
Essential oils	"	Local consumption and export.
Flour and atta milling	"	Local consumption and export.
Fruit squashes and cordials	"	Local consumption.
Glass bottles	"	Local consumption.
Glue	"	Local consumption.
Gold	Mining Companies and small producers	Export.
Gypsum	Factory	Local consumption.
Household requisites, cleaning materials, etc.	"	Local consumption.
Household soda and raw lump soda	"	Local consumption and export.

Hurricane lanterns	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Hydrogenated oils	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption and export.
Ice-cream	..	..	..	..	Factory and small undertakings	Local consumption.
Insecticides	..	..	..	..	Factory	Local consumption and export.
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Kapok	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Kiln-dried timber	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Knitwear	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Kyanite and mullite	..	..	..	..	..	Mainly for export.
Lens-grinding	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Lime	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Linseed oil and linseed cake	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Macaroni, Spaghetti and vermicelli	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Metal containers	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Metal furniture	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Metal-sheet-rolling	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Mineral waters	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Nails	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Nicotine and casein	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Nuts and bolts	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Paints, distemper and drying oils	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Passion fruit juice and pulp	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption and export.
Pencil slats	..	..	..	..	..	Export.
Pepsi-Cola	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Petrol tins	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Plastics	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Plywood and veneers	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Poultry food	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Pyrites	..	..	..	..	Mining Company	Local consumption and export.
Pyrethrum extract	..	..	..	..	Factory	Local consumption and export.
Refractories	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption and export.
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Soda ash	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption and export.
Soap	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Sisal products	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption and export.
Starch	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Steel Drums	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.

Sugar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Sweets and confectionery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Tanned leather .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption and export.
Vegetable oils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Vinegar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption.
Wattle extract or bark .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption and export.
Woollen blankets and textiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Local consumption and export.

* If not included under agricultural products.

Industrial development continued to make steady progress during 1952. Among new factories which came into production were those for the manufacture of knitwear, steel drums and white glass bottles. At the end of the year a new brewery, maltings, a cement factory and a match factory were nearing completion. Great interest has been caused in the Colony by a tentative proposal that a large-scale modern oil refinery should be established on the mainland near Mombasa. It is hoped that details will be finalized during 1953.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The total number of registered societies at the end of 1952 was 270, of which 246 were all African. Eighty new societies were registered and 68 cancelled, many of the latter being small egg circles started during and immediately after the war, when there was a great demand for eggs, which has since fallen off.

The large European societies such as the Kenya Farmers' Association, the Kenya Co-operative Creameries and the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, had successful years.

Of the Asians, the most successful group is that of the Ismailia community in Mombasa, who are running an excellent consumers' store, a Flat-building Society and a Credit Society. The Ismailia's shop in Nairobi is also running well, but other Asian shops are not as well supported by their members as they should be.

The Railway Administration have seconded a European Welfare Officer to a society which maintains four retail shops, two butcheries and two canteens. A group of Government servants has maintained a small store in one of the African locations, and several other small consumers' stores are doing quite well. Against this must be set the winding up of the Goan Consumers' Store and the East African Trading Co-operative Society, Ltd., a European consumers' store.

Amongst African producers' societies the Meru and Embu coffee societies continued to do well.

Training

The East African School of Co-operation held its first two courses during the year, each of five months' duration. The school is situated

at Jeanes School. The students come into contact with a varied cross-section of African leaders, traders, Health Department employees and attend courses of varying lengths at the Jeanes School. This grouping of all Social Development Workers in one centre is of great advantage.

CHAPTER 7: SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

Legislation

A new Education Ordinance, No. 58 of 1952, was assented to in Her Majesty's name on 23rd December, 1952, and came into operation on 1st January, 1953. The Ordinance, which replaces the 1931 Ordinance, provides for a greater degree of devolution and for more effective control of schools and teachers.

European Education

Problems of accommodation have been prominent because the planned building programme could not wholly keep pace with the rapid expansion of school population, which was most apparent in Nairobi.

Progress was made throughout the year in the provision of further boarding accommodation for children for whom no day school is available. A new primary day school was opened in Nairobi for 420 pupils. Building continued at the incompleting boys' secondary school and plans were begun for a second girls' secondary school.

Surveys of the number of children of primary school age have taken place in several rural townships and districts where the number of children was considered likely to warrant the provisions of small day primary schools. This new development may become a feature of primary education.

The continued development of aided schools, both secondary and primary, has been encouraged by the provision of capital and recurrent grants-in-aid and by Government loans. There are now seven schools which receive annual recurrent grants-in-aid.

Encouragement is being given to the development of technical and modern streams of pupils in Government secondary schools which, owing to their small enrolment, have had to concentrate on grammar school courses.

Provision continued to be made for pupils from other East African territories in Government aided and private schools. In the third term of the year the total of extra-territorial pupils was 850.

Enrolment in the third term of 1952 as compared with the third term of 1951 is as follows:—

	1951	1952
Government Boys' Secondary ..	782	883
Government Girls' Secondary ..	468	516
Government Primary	2,914	3,115
Private Secondary Schools for Boys	129	183
Private Secondary Schools for Girls..	390	433
Private Primary Schools	1,898	1,822

Asian Education

The problem of providing accommodation for new admissions and for pupils now receiving only part-time instruction was tackled energetically. A new Government boys' secondary school was completed and occupied and plans for two more were completed. Science blocks were added to two existing secondary schools and workshops for a technical school were built. Plans for a new primary school were completed. Four new private schools were occupied and large extensions were added to four more. New and enlarged schools brought into use represented additional or improved accommodation for nearly 6,000 pupils. Expenditure from public funds on these government and private building programmes was approximately £95,000 and £96,000 respectively, to which must be added the Asian communities' contributions to their own schools of well over £100,000.

The numbers of students enrolled in the Teacher Training Centres increased and every effort is being made by the staffs of these Centres and of specially recruited European specialists to improve the standard of teaching of the teachers already in service.

The numbers of pupils in Government and private schools at the end of 1952 were:—

	<i>Government</i>				<i>Private</i>			
	<i>Boys</i>		<i>Girls</i>		<i>Boys</i>		<i>Girls</i>	
Primary	9,581	(8,850)	3,682	(3,515)	4,753		8,332	
Secondary	2,656	(2,778)	633	(507)	326		705	
Totals	12,237	(11,637)	4,315	(4,022)	5,079	(4,029)	9,037	(7,949)
	16,552 (15,659)				14,116 (11,978)			

(Figures in parenthesis are those for 1951.)

The figures show increases of 893 pupils in Government schools and 2,138 pupils in private schools—a total increase of 3,031.

African Education

Good progress was made with the development programme drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of the Beecher Report. One important step forward was the establishment of the five Regional

Education Boards responsible for the teacher-training centres, secondary schools and girls' boarding schools in their areas and such primary and intermediate schools as are outside the jurisdiction of a District Education Board.

The African Teaching Service Board was established and conditions of service for the proposed unified African Teaching Service were submitted to the Government.

Political disturbances caused the Government to proscribe the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association and the Kikuyu Karing'a Education Association with the consequent closure of 188 independent schools. Pupils of 45 of these schools can be absorbed into existing schools in the neighbourhood; it is proposed that the remaining schools shall be reopened under either District Education Board or Mission management in accordance with the wishes of the local people; some boycott of these schools, however, must be expected until the present disturbances have been overcome. This also applies to the attendance at Mission schools in the Kikuyu areas which fell off sharply towards the end of the year because of intimidation from agitators.

In August, 1952, there were 3,305 primary schools and 35 other schools providing education at a higher level. The following pupils were attending school in August, 1952:—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Secondary and Post-secondary education ..	3,555	451	4,006
Primary education	251,038	79,509	330,547
Totals	254,593	79,960	334,553

Arab Education

The establishment of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education has resulted in an encouraging increase in the interest taken in education by the Arab community, with a consequent greater enrolment in the schools. There is still a lack of qualified teachers, which is being gradually rectified by the entry of Arabs, who have reached the level of the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate Examination, to the Government Asian Teacher Training College at Mombasa. The appointment of an Arab supervisor for the Coast Region should do much to improve the standard of teaching in the village schools. The Arab Girls' School transferred during the year to their excellent new buildings.

Royal Technical College, Nairobi

The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency the Governor and building has been started.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Recruitment of Medical Officers in the first part of the year improved but, during the last six months the shortage of Medical Officers became serious. A number of Medical Officers have been lost to the

Medical Department due to resignation, transfer or retirement and as these vacancies are not being filled, at the end of the year the Department was short of ten European medical men of all grades. The establishment of Nursing Sisters was on the whole satisfactory. In the technical grades, the staff position is reasonable, with the exception of Laboratory Technologists.

The Emergency, and the resulting measures which have been taken by the Government to meet it, have probably affected the work of the Medical Department considerably less than that of any other Government Department. In the three Kikuyu districts, after the first week or so, hospital attendances, which had shown a considerable drop, returned almost to normal in two districts, namely Nyeri and Kiambu. In Fort Hall, however, there was a considerable drop in hospital attendances but this was largely due to the factor that troops were quartered on vacant ground immediately adjacent to the hospital. At the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, admissions have fallen slightly and the pressure on beds has equally been relieved as a result of the Emergency, but this has been due mainly to the fact that travel is now more difficult and fewer patients have come from outside districts. The public health and dispensary work in these three districts has also been carried on without very much interference and after the first week or so of the Emergency, Medical Officers and Nursing Sisters have continued to attend ante-natal and other special clinics in dispensaries throughout the districts. The members of the Medical Department who have been subjected to most strain and difficulty are dressers in charge of isolated dispensaries who are regarded by the subversive forces as antagonistic to them owing to their adherence to Government. Many of these men have shown very considerable courage in carrying on their duties in the face of great difficulties and in considerable danger.

The policy has been continued of encouraging African District Councils to finance the building of health centres in the districts where improved methods of treatment can be combined with the teaching of preventive medicine and improved environmental hygiene. These health centres are administered by the District Medical Officer and the success of those which have been opened has fully justified the emphasis which has been placed by the Medical Department on this form of medical expansion.

The construction of new hospitals and additions and improvements to existing hospitals have been continued with funds provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and the Development and Reconstruction Authority. During 1952, a new hospital of 33 beds was built at Malindi and was opened by His Excellency the Governor. A small hospital was also opened at Kipini at the mouth of the Tana River. It so happened that a small hospital further up the Tana River in the same district was opened at almost the same time by the Methodist Mission so that this district is now adequately provided with hospital beds.

The most important new building to be finished during the year was the new Asian wing of the King George VI Hospital which was opened by the Lady Mary Baring in December. This hospital, towards the cost of which £60,000 was donated by the Ismail Rahimtullah Trust, is the first modern hospital for Asians to be erected in Nairobi and, with the exception of the Pandya Clinic in Mombasa, is the first properly equipped Asian hospital in the country. It has been planned to contain 123 beds but, for the time being, the top floor is being used as a hostel for Asian Nurses.

The number of all grades of African staff under training was increased in accordance with the policy of regarding the training of staff as the highest priority in order adequately to staff the various institutions under the control of the Department. The number of Hospital Assistants who are being trained at the Medical Training School continues to increase as it is recognized that, for many years to come, these men will have to take the place and undertake many of the duties of qualified doctors in the outlying districts. The training of English-speaking nurses, which is considered to be one of the most important training activities, has been most successful. The girls are showing that they have real aptitude for the nursing profession and, in many cases, a true sense of vocation. As mentioned in the report for 1951, the Government has now started to train Assistant Midwives both at Kisumu and Fort Hall in order to supply the greatly increased numbers of midwives who are required for health centre and domiciliary work. Provincial Training Schools for Dressers were started in 1951. This plan is to be put into operation early in 1953 by recognizing all district hospitals, having an European Nursing Sister, as Training Schools for the first year training of Dressers. The final year is to be spent at the Provincial Training School.

Now that the European Health Inspectorate is up to strength, it has been possible to extend the work of the Sanitation Division of the Department to certain areas which, hitherto, had been comparatively untouched. The increased number of African Health Inspectors being turned out at Jeanes School has also enabled this branch of the work to be expanded. It is somewhat surprising that, in spite of the political difficulties, the improvement of native housing, sanitation and water supplies has been continued with only a temporary setback, but in and around the larger towns, in particular the City of Nairobi, the shortage of African housing has become even more acute than before. In the native reserves, African District Councils continue to take great interest in public health measures and have been diligent in passing by-laws for their enforcement.

The School Medical Officer has continued her survey of the health of school children of all races and the active immunization of school children is being undertaken. A start was made on the Mantoux testing of school children. Negative reactors in the senior grades of African secondary schools and all school leavers are being offered B.C.G. vaccination as a safeguard against breakdown.

Owing to the apparent failure of the rains over the greater part of the country, malaria incidence has shown a marked decrease as compared with previous years. In Nairobi, virtually no transmission occurred. New control measures were instituted at Mombasa with a view to eradicating malaria on the Island and ensuring a greater degree of control on the mainland.

The new Chest Hospital which was opened at Port Reiz in 1951 continues to be filled to capacity and is carrying out most useful work. Careful studies have been made on the efficacy of new chemotherapeutic agents, particularly Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide, the immediate results of which are very encouraging.

The department was fortunate in securing the services of an experienced administrator from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association who is developing a building programme and starting farming activities at Itesio Leprosarium; cotton will probably be a main crop. An increasingly large number of leprosy patients are being reached through the medium of special clinics held at hospitals and dispensaries throughout the districts.

An endemic focus of Kala Azar, which was known to exist in the Kitui area, flared up into an epidemic which, by the end of the year, had assumed considerable local importance. Knowledge of the distribution of Kala Azar in Kenya has slowly increased since the war when cases were originally reported in any number, but this is the first time that an epidemic of Kala Azar is known to have occurred in East Africa. By the end of the year, some 250 cases were under treatment. It has been necessary to set up treatment centres on the spot and a special medical officer and an administrator with adequate subordinate African staff have been posted to the area.

Energetic action has been taken during the year to treat rivers with D.D.T. emulsion in all areas of South Nyanza known to be infected with onchocerciasis. Eradication measures in the northern part of the Province have not been instituted as it was found that the affected area joined with another area over the Uganda border and, until such time as a combined operation with Uganda can be put into force, further attempts at eradication here will not be possible.

A small outbreak of plague occurred during the year in the Rift Valley area to the north of Nakuru. These were the first cases of plague to be reported in Kenya for several years. In the infected areas, huts were treated with large doses of a crude benzyl hexachloride dusting powder having the reputation of an insecticide and rodenticide. It appeared to be effective in controlling the outbreak. By the end of the year, no further cases were being reported. A total number of 51 cases with six deaths was notified in the country during the year.

Kenya has been entirely free from smallpox during 1952.

No cases of yellow fever were reported or discovered either in men or animals. The *Aedes aegypti* indices were maintained at very low levels in Mombasa and Nairobi and house spraying with D.D.T. in the rural areas of the coastal strip resulted in a virtually complete disappearance of this mosquito in the treated areas.

MISSION AND PRIVATE NURSING HOMES AND HOSPITALS

Name and Location of Hospital

African Inland Mission, Kapsowar, Marakwet ..	63	African
African Inland Mission, Kapenguria	25	African
African Inland Mission, Kijabe	31	African
African Inland Mission, Githumu	—	
African Inland Mission, Kapsabet	36	African
African Inland Mission, Losit, P.O. Simba.. ..	—	
Methodist Mission, Beresford Memorial, Mau ..	70	African
Friends Africa Mission, Kaimosi Hospital, Kaimosi	98	African
Friends Africa Mission, Lugulu Dispensaries ..	—	
Seventh Day Adventists, Kendu Bay	89	African
Church Missionary Society, Maternity Hospital, Mombasa	—	
Church Missionary Society, Maternity Hospital, Butere	—	
Church Missionary Society, Hospital, Kaloleni ..	86	African
Church Missionary Society, Hospital, Maseno ..	89	African
Church of Scotland Mission, Kikuyu	100	African
Church of Scotland Mission, Chogoria, Meru ..	105	African
Church of Scotland Mission, Tumutumu, Karatina	115	African
World Gospel Mission, Tenwek, Sotik	17	African
Church of God Mission, Kima, Kisumu	—	
Consolate Mission Hospital, Nyeri	100	African
Catholic Mission Hospital, Kalimoni, Thika ..	42	African
Catholic Mission Hospital, Kabaa	34	African
Catholic Mission Hospital, Sega	6	African
Catholic Mission Hospital, Nangina	40	African
Mill Hill Mission, Hospital, Rangala	27	African
Lady Grigg African Maternity Home, Nairobi ..	39	African
Lady Grigg Maternity and Child Welfare, Mombasa	28	African
Lady Grigg Indian Maternity Home, Nairobi ..	21	Asian
Mombasa Nursing Home, Mombasa	5	European
Maia Carberry Nursing Home, Nairobi	30	European
Bydand Nursing Home, Nairobi	20	European
Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, Nakuru	26	European
Eldoret European Hospital, Eldoret	25	European
Kitale European Hospital, Kitale	16	European
Mombasa European Hospital, Mombasa	70	European
Mount Kenya European Hospital, Nyeri	20	European
Dr. Mandalia's Eye Clinic, Mombasa	—	Asian
Dr. Shoth's Nursing Home, Mombasa	—	
Alice Beaton Maternity Home, Nairobi	12	European
Princess Elizabeth Hospital for Women, Nairobi ..	65	European
Rainbow Nursing Home, Nairobi	22	Asian
20th Century Maternity Home, Nairobi	10	Asian
Ideal Nursing Home, Nairobi	10	Asian
Sunshine Nursing Home, Nairobi	10	Asian

HOSPITAL BEDS, 1952
Number and Category of Beds

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	EUROPEANS				ASIANS				AFRICANS						
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
King George VI Hospital, Nairobi ..	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	*661 †51	—	—	—	—
Prison Hospital, Nairobi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Orthopaedic Centre, Nairobi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nairobi ..	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	182	—
European Hospital, Nairobi ..	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathari Mental Hospital, Nairobi ..	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507
CENTRAL PROVINCE															
Native Hospital, Meru ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	18	—	4	—
Native Hospital, Kerugoya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	14	—	3	—
Native Hospital, Fort Hall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	38	—	10	—
Native Hospital, Muriranjias ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	14	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Thika ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	8	—	6	—
Native Hospital, Machakos ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	8	—	28	—
Native Hospital, Kangundo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	5	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Makindu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—

*Beds.

†Cots.

HOSPITAL BEDS, 1952—(Contd.)

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	EUROPEANS				ASIANS				AFRICANS						
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
Native Hospital, Nyeri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	19	—	12	—
Native Hospital, Karatina ..	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	16	—
Native Hospital, Kiambu ..	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	108	26	—	—	—
Cottage Hospital, Tigoni ..	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	19	—
Native Hospital, Kitui ..	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Embu ..	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42	24	—	—	—
Dispensary, Nanyuki ..	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	10	—
COAST PROVINCE															
Native Hospital, Mombasa ..	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	—
Prison Hospital, Mombasa ..	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mombasa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	50	—
Port Reitz Chest Hospital, Mombasa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—
Native Hospital, Kilifi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	2	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Msambweni ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	2	—	—	—
Leper Camp, Msambweni ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
Native Hospital, Wesu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	8	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Taveta ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	4	—	10	—

HOSPITAL BEDS, 1952—(Contd.)

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	EUROPEANS				ASIANS				AFRICANS				Total		
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics		Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
Native Hospital, Voi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Malindi ..	—	—	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Lamu ..	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	16	4	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Kipini ..	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE															
Native Hospital, Nakuru ..	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	219	21	—	22	—
Native Hospital, Eldoret ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	16	—
Native Hospital, Kitale ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	4	—	4	—
Native Hospital, Kapsabet ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	6	—
Native Hospital, Rumuruti ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Kabarnet ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	4	—
Native Hospital, Tambach ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	6	—
Native Hospital, Kapenguria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Maralal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	5	—
Native Hospital, Lodwar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	7	—
Native Hospital, Lokitaung ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Cottage Hospital, Molo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	6	—	—	—

HOSPITAL BEDS, 1952—(Contd.)

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	EUROPEANS					ASIANS					AFRICANS				
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
Cottage Hospital, Londiani	24	16	..	4	..
Dispensary, Thomson's Falls	10	..	..	..	..	..
Dispensary, Naivasha	6	..	..	..	..	..
Dispensary, Gilgil	6	..	..	..	..	..
Dispensary, Eldama	6	..	..	..	..	..
NYANZA PROVINCE															
European Hospital, Kisumu	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Prison Hospital, Kisumu	123	36	..	12	..	..
Native Hospital, Kisii	4	..	..	..	*173	40	..	44	..	..
Native Hospital, Kakamega	72	16	..	8	..	..
Native Hospital, Kericho	130	..	..
Leper Camp, Kakamega	31	11	..	..	..	..
Cottage Hospital, Kapkatet	11	..	..	..	152	41	..	10	2	..
Native Hospital, Kisumu	76	..	..	..	..
Health Centre, Bungoma
Dispensary, Chemagel	3	..	..	..	..	..

*15 Cots.

HOSPITAL BEDS, 1952—(Contd.)

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	EUROPEANS				ASIANS				AFRICANS						
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
NORTHERN PROVINCE															
Native Hospital, Wajir ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Moyale ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Marsabit ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Mandera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Garissa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Isiolo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MASAI EXTRA PROVINCE DISTRICT															
Native Hospital, Narok ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hospital, Kajiado ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Maternity Beds Maintained by Municipalities and Local District Councils	87	1	—	18	17	120	1	10	14	51	3,948	633	146	784	509
TOTAL	87	1	—	18	17	120	1	10	14	51	3,948	633	146	784	509

RETURN OF DISEASES, 1952

GROUP DISEASES	In-patients	Out-patients	Total Cases	In-patients Deaths	MORTALITY PER THOUSAND	
					In-patients	Total Cases
General Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	71,042	265,771	336,813	2,547	35.85	7.53
New Growths	1,342	720	2,062	125	93.14	60.62
Allergic Metabolic and Blood Diseases	2,932	11,832	14,764	280	95.15	1.88
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	5,264	79,587	84,851	291	55.23	3.78
Circulatory Diseases	1,242	2,581	3,823	160	128.82	41.85
Respiratory Diseases	29,146	225,900	255,046	1,489	51.08	5.83
Alimentary Diseases	8,631	138,918	147,549	665	77.04	4.50
Genito-Urinary Diseases	3,849	4,208	8,057	121	31.43	15.01
Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperium ..	13,221	14,312	27,533	133	10.05	4.83
Skin and Musculo-Skeletal Diseases ..	13,527	156,032	169,559	92	6.95	0.54
Diseases of the New Born	514	166	680	103	202.33	151.47
Ill-Defined Diseases	5,440	68,645	74,085	75	13.78	1.01
Injuries	18,009	158,275	176,284	420	23.32	2.38
GRAND TOTAL	174,159	1,126,947	1,301,106	6,501		

HOUSING

The housing position for all races in urban areas remained difficult, and the most serious aspect of the problem from a social point of view was still the shortage of accommodation for Africans in Nairobi and Mombasa. Contributions towards this problem in 1952 included the provision of accommodation for 2,120 people by Nairobi City Council in their schemes Bahati III and Gorofani. Accommodation in Bahati is let to individual Africans at sub-economic rates, and a subsidy is paid both by the Government and by the City Council; the Gorofani rooms are let to employers at economic rates. It is encouraging that a large number of employers are willing to pay for these rooms at rates well above the minimum house allowance, and the demand is constantly in excess of the supply. A further scheme, Bahati IV, to provide accommodation for 756 persons was under construction at the end of the year.

The Public Works Department concentrated on African housing during the year and a large number of African houses and flats were built in Nairobi and Mombasa. The Posts and Telegraph Department also made a very useful contribution. In Mombasa the chief development apart from Public Works Department building was the acquisition by the Government of 136 acres of land at Changamwe for a housing estate, which will be developed by the Municipal Board.

In the up-country urban areas, the problem of African housing is not so acute. Several municipalities have, nevertheless, done useful work during the year, particularly Nakuru which has started on a scheme which will provide housing for nearly 1,000 people at a cost of £55,000, Kitale which had under construction at the end of the year 25 houses estimated to cost £10,000, and Eldoret which is proceeding steadily with a programme by which it expects to overcome its African housing shortage by the end of 1953.

Considerable interest has been shown during the year in experiments in non-traditional types of housing. A Kericho tea company has adopted a method of building concrete rondavels which are suitable for rural areas costing only £70 each. The Nairobi City Council has examined the scheme in some detail but, unfortunately, it appears that the higher labour costs and poor soil conditions in Nairobi together with the very high initial cost of the steel shuttering required will make it uneconomic to use this type of monolithic construction in the City. The City Council has also invited private firms to erect specimen African houses, to give a practical test to some of the new construction methods which are constantly advocated.

In November, two representatives from Kenya attended the C.C.T.A. Housing Conference in Pretoria. The Conference produced some valuable information on housing experiments elsewhere on the continent, and also afforded the Kenya representatives an opportunity of studying various South African housing schemes at first hand.

During the year it was decided to re-establish the Housing Fund as a revolving fund. This fund was established in 1944 with a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and loan moneys from the Kenya Government, but it ceased to function when its original allocation was exhausted. £30,000 representing past payments of interest and redemption was voted to the Fund in November, 1952.

In the field of European and Asian housing, private building continued at approximately the same rate as in 1951 for the first three-quarters of the year but, owing to the Emergency, there was a heavy reduction in building in the last quarter. An interesting experiment in municipal enterprise was the construction by the Nakuru Municipal Council of 35 houses for Asians for disposal on tenant-purchase terms. There was a keen demand for these houses. In addition the Council provided eight blocks of Asian flats for renting. The Nairobi City Council added 16 flats and 30 houses to its European municipal housing estate during the year.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The services of the nine District Officers (Community Development), who had been employed as specialists for Community Development and Social Welfare, were dispensed with but approval was given to the recruitment of nine additional District Officers to take over their duties. Two of the former District Officers (Community Development) were absorbed into the Administration during the year.

The year was therefore one of transition and much of the work of Community Development and Social Welfare which had been initiated during previous years was retarded. Some encouraging Community Development Schemes were, however, brought into operation.

A scheme at Manyasi in the Central Nyanza district, which had been initiated in 1951 after certain set-backs, began to bear fruit. The object of the scheme was to teach Africans to build cattle byres, plant aloes to prevent soil erosion, protect their fields, clean up their villages and generally improve their way of life.

In Malaha, North Nyanza, a similar scheme was started. A limited area was selected for a concentrated drive to improve agricultural methods and to clean up the villages. Staff was sent to the area and assistance given in kind.

There is no doubt that such schemes can provide much useful data and experience as to how African development can be best effected. It is interesting to note that the Health Officer of the district now uses the schemes as a training centre for all his African health staff.

Homecrafts for Women

An over-all organization known as *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* was formed during the year for the co-ordination of the Homecrafts Movement among Africans throughout Kenya. The movement continued to expand, and the number of clubs in being at the end of the year was approximately 170.

The problem of training women leaders to take charge of these clubs was great, but a further 75 were trained at the Jeanes School, Kabete, and 45 at the Homecrafts Centre at Kericho, in Nyanza Province.

The East African Women's League gave the movement its full support, realizing the contribution it could make in raising the standard of life for Africans as a whole, and at the same time improving race relations.

A number of the women who were trained at Jeanes School were chosen to assist in the organization of women's clubs on European farms. The clubs in African areas continued to widen their scope and provide a means whereby departmental officers could teach women more about agriculture, health and other matters vitally affecting their homes.

In the past the accent has been largely on the instruction of men, but this indirect process has not led to a sufficiently rapid improvement of living conditions. It is interesting to note that the Agricultural Department has also appreciated this fact and recruited a number of women Agricultural Assistants, some of whom received training at Jeanes School during the year.

Jeanes School

Jeanes School continued to experiment in a number of directions in the training of African leaders, through giving them a wider knowledge of the Colony and its problems, with a view to enlisting their co-operation and effecting a solution of them.

The school acted as a hostel for 1,404 Africans visiting Nairobi to attend such functions as the Royal Visit and the Birthday Parade, and to take part in football and athletic competitions.

In addition to the courses arranged at the school, assistance was given to District Teams to organize external courses, and an Instructor was loaned to deal with the civics subjects. He was provided with his own mobile cinema. Ten such courses took place during the year.

Voluntary Organizations

In order to co-ordinate and guide the activities of the many voluntary organizations which exist in Kenya, the Federation of Social Services was formed during the year under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. R. Gregory, the Mayor of Nairobi City. The Federation received considerable support from local government and voluntary organizations, 28 such organizations became affiliated to it during the year. The Federation served the additional purpose of providing information as to what welfare activities were being undertaken through the various agents, and thus indicating in what directions additional effort might be applied.

It has been very pleasing to have the support of the City Council of Nairobi, together with the Municipalities of Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu, the District Council of Nakuru, the Ndaragwa African Centre, Ngobit, the Church Missionary Society and most of the voluntary organizations in the Colony.

Apart from the tremendous amount of African welfare done by the African Affairs Departments of the Municipalities, and by the Church Missionary Society, the Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross has increased its efforts by the establishment of a Cripples Home in Nairobi which was opened on 14th November by the Lady Mary Baring.

Valuable help for African youth is also provided by the Kenya Girl Guides Association and the Kenya Boy Scouts Association who have members of all races. In October two letters were received from African Guiders, living in a very bad *Mau Mau* area, who said they were carrying on and were finding their Guiding a great help in these troublous times.

During 1952, the Y.M.C.A. opened two hostels and clubs in Nairobi, one for young Europeans with accommodation for 50 residents, and the other for young Africans in the Shauri Moyo Location of the City where 63 can be accommodated. Both centres provide a programme of educational, social and spiritual activities and it is hoped that physical activities will be added soon. The Kaloleni Y.M.C.A. Boys' Club for Africans continues to prosper, though it has been affected by the troubles. The boys will not stay out of their homes after dark, and camping has also come to an end for the time being.

Help to leper hospitals and settlements is given by the Toc H Women's Section and by the Red Cross, and the Red Cross and E.A.W.L. help patients of all races in the hospitals in many different ways.

Voluntary Asian work is carried out by H.H. The Aga Khan's Ismailia Provincial Council and their Educational Board, and by the Social Service League, the Pandya Memorial Society in Mombasa and the Homemaker's Club at the Asian Girl's School in Nairobi. The Social Service League runs a free dispensary in Nairobi at which approximately 17,364 Asians and 8,756 Arabs, Somalis and Africans were treated last year. The League also has a Women's Clinic and a Hospital Visiting Committee. The Pandya Memorial Society runs a hospital and clinics, mainly for Asians, though all races are welcome. Funds are raised mainly from donations and voluntary subscriptions. The Homemakers' Club consists of young Asian mistresses and school-girls and has a European President. Monthly meetings are held at which demonstrations of cooking, and other domestic matters are given.

The welfare work of the East African Women's League in 1952 has included urgent problems such as the evacuation of old people, invalids and children from lonely farms and their accommodation in safe areas.

Probation

The annual return of case work for the year 1952 shows an increase over the figures for the preceding year.

Probation orders were made in 561 adult cases and 197 juvenile cases; 338 adult probationers and 76 juvenile completed satisfactorily; 25 adult and 9 juveniles absconded; 62 adult and 37 juveniles were taken back to the Court either for failing to comply with their orders or for the committal of a fresh offence.

The year ended with a total of 1,232 cases proceeding satisfactorily of which 931 were adults and 301 were juveniles.

On the 1st January, 1952, the Probation Service was transferred from the Prisons Department to the Judicial Department and the post of a Principal Probation Officer was officially recognized.

An extension of the Service was carried to the Rift Valley Province and by the end of the year 122 Probation Orders had been made by Nakuru Magistrates.

It is hoped to hold an Assistant Probation Officers' course at Jeanes School to train ten more African Officers. The Rift Valley Province are greatly in need of assistance and a request for an Officer to be sent to operate the Ordinance in Eldoret is being considered.

The East African Literature Bureau began publication in April, 1952, of a weekly magazine in Swahili and English entitled *Tazama* selling at cents 20. Sales in Kenya are about 5,000 a week.

The African Library Service which was started in 1951 as one of the activities of the East African Literature Bureau, has seen substantial progress in Kenya during 1952. A network of 38 small libraries has been established in schools, technical training establishments, village and township social centres, clubs, and other places where the need for books is felt. The books, mostly in English but including a proportion of Swahili and vernacular, cover a wide range of subjects, including fiction, and touch on the whole field of knowledge in as far as it is applicable to African interests and educational abilities.

In addition, a special service to individual readers by post has been organized, which in the short space of a year has proved most popular with African readers. Over 7,800 books have been borrowed by 500 individual members during the period. It is now possible for any African resident in Kenya to obtain almost any book he requires for general reading or for normal courses of study.

Sixty titles were published during the year, either by the Bureau, or by co-operation with other publishers. The sale of 165,500 volumes showed an increase of 46 per cent on the 1951 sales.

CHAPTER 8: 1952 LEGISLATION

In the year 1952 the Legislative Council of Kenya passed 68 Ordinances, of which 67 were public and one was private.

No. 1.—*The Hindu Marriage, Divorce and Succession (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Section 6 of the principal Ordinance, the Hindu Marriage, Divorce and Succession Ordinance (Cap. 149), applied the Subordinate Courts (Separation and Maintenance) Ordinance (Cap. 6) to husbands and wives who, under section 3 of the principal Ordinance, were deemed to have contracted valid Hindu marriages. Under section 3, however, only Hindu marriages contracted in the Colony were deemed to be valid. It was brought to notice that it was not the intention to exclude from the benefit of the provisions of the Subordinate Courts (Separation and Maintenance) Ordinance persons whose marriage was contracted outside the Colony in any case in which, had it been contracted in the Colony, it would be deemed a valid Hindu marriage, and the Amending Ordinance accordingly amends section 6 of the principal Ordinance to provide for this.

No. 5.—*The Matrimonial Causes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance amends the Matrimonial Causes Ordinance (Cap. 145) so as to bring the local law relating to divorce into line with the law in the United Kingdom as it has been since the changes made by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949. Section 2 inserts a new section 4A in the principal Ordinance which will extend the jurisdiction of the court so as to enable it to entertain proceedings by a wife, notwithstanding that the husband is not domiciled in the Colony, if the wife is resident in the Colony and has been ordinarily resident here for three years immediately preceding the proceedings. Section 3 amends section 13 of the principal Ordinance so as to provide that where a marriage is annulled any child who would have been a legitimate child of the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of being annulled shall be deemed to be a legitimate child. Section 4 inserts a new provision, as section 24A, which will enable the court to make an order for maintenance where a husband has been guilty of wilful neglect to provide maintenance for his wife or any infant child in any case in which it would have jurisdiction to entertain proceedings by the wife for judicial separation. Section 5 inserts a new provision, as section 34A, the effect of which is to abrogate the rule in *Russell against Russell* thereby enabling but not compelling either the husband or the wife to give evidence tending to prove that marital intercourse did or did not take place between them during any period.

No. 7.—*The Public Officers (Change of Titles) Ordinance, 1952.*—It was brought to notice that the Public Officers (Change of Titles) Ordinance (Cap. 60) was open to the interpretation that the only titles which could legally be changed by the Governor under section 3 of that Ordinance were titles which appeared in any Ordinance, rule, regulation, order or notice in force at the date of the commencement

of the Ordinance. Since it was clear that this was never intended it was considered desirable to replace the Ordinance with one which will unequivocally enable change of titles to be effected by the Governor by notice in the Gazette, whether such titles now exist or hereafter come into existence. The Public Officers (Change of Titles) Ordinance, 1952, so provides and repeals the Public Officers (Change of Titles) Ordinance (Cap. 60).

No. 11.—*The Local Government (Kitale European Hospital Rate) Ordinance, 1952.*—The European Hospital under the jurisdiction of the Trans Nzoia District Council is used also by Europeans residing in the Kitale Municipal area. The Trans Nzoia District Council has levied a hospital rate of Sh. 20 per annum per head on all adult male Europeans resident in the Trans Nzoia District. It was considered that a similar rate should be paid by all adult male Europeans residing in the Kitale Municipality, and the purpose of Ordinance No. 11 is to give the Kitale Municipal Board the power to levy such a rate.

No. 12.—*The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Liquor Ordinance (Cap. 266) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) contained no special provisions similar to those relating to the sale of liquor at railway stations for the granting of a licence to sell liquor at airports to *bona fide* passengers travelling by air, and the only licence which could be obtained at any airport restaurant was a general retail liquor licence under which liquor could only be supplied during certain permitted hours. It was considered that the same facilities ought to be granted in respect of airports as obtain in relation to railway stations and the Ordinance amends sections 9 and 10 and the Schedule to the principal Ordinance accordingly.

No. 13.—*The Essential Services (Arbitration) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Section 18 of the Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) makes it an offence for any person to declare, instigate, counsel, procure or abet a lock-out or strike in any essential service within the meaning of section 2 of the said Ordinance, unless a trade dispute exists and has been reported to the Labour Commissioner and has not, during a period of 21 days or such longer period as the Member may have allowed, been settled or referred to an Arbitration Tribunal. Sub-section (3) of the same section limited the operation of the section to a period of two years. Experience gained during the period showed that it was necessary to retain the power to prosecute not only those who take part in illegal lock-outs and strikes but also those who ferment them. The Ordinance, accordingly, repeals sub-section (3) of section 18 of the principal Ordinance and thereby provides for the continuance in force of the section.

No. 15.—*The Coffee Marketing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—At the Annual Coffee Conference held in July, 1951, it was unanimously recommended that the organized marketing of coffee should

continue and that the Coffee Marketing Ordinance (Cap. 202) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) should accordingly not be allowed to expire. It was also recommended by the Conference that certain amendments which experience over a period of more than five years during which the principal Ordinance has been in operation had shown to be necessary should be made with a view to improving the control of the marketing of coffee and enabling the Board to set up a committee on which there would be representatives of any body in any other territory whose coffee was being marketed by the Board jointly with coffee produced in the Colony. As the amendments to the law which were necessary to accomplish these objects were comparatively minor it was considered appropriate to effect them by means of a Schedule of Amendment. Section 3 repeals sections 15 and 27 of the principal Ordinance—the repeal of the latter section being necessary to ensure the continuance in operation of the principal Ordinance. The insertion in section 2 of the principal Ordinance of a definition of “buni” and the amendment of the definition of “coffee” to include buni were considered desirable in order to prevent the possibility in the future of growers evading the provisions of the Ordinance requiring sale of their coffee to the Board by the simple expedient of selling it in the form of “buni”. Section 3 of the principal Ordinance provides by paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) that one member of the Coffee Marketing Board shall be appointed by the Coffee Board. It was considered that this member should be appointed annually. A new sub-section (7) has been added to section 3 of the principal Ordinance to enable the Board to co-opt as a member any person whose assistance or advice it may require. The amendment to section 10 of the principal Ordinance enables the Board to delegate any of its functions to a committee which may include representatives of any body having functions similar to the Board established in any of the territories mentioned in section 21 of the principal Ordinance. By this means the Board is enabled to have represented to them the views of any such body on behalf of which it markets coffee jointly with coffee grown in the Colony. Section 15 of the principal Ordinance sets out the procedure by which the Board must deal with an application from a coffee planter to export coffee otherwise than through the Board. The Board considered this section to be unnecessary if the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 11 was amended to enable the Board to impose conditions upon granting an exemption under that section from any of the provisions of the Ordinance, and the Ordinance accordingly repeals section 15 and amends the proviso under which the exemption may be granted thereby enabling the Board to impose conditions and rendering the exercise of the power of exemption by the Board subject to a right of appeal to the Member. The Ordinance also amends section 11 of the principal Ordinance so as to prohibit a coffee planter roasting coffee for sale; this merely giving legal force to a prevailing practice. Section 14 of the principal Ordinance is amended by the addition of a new sub-section (2) conferring a right of appeal, to an Appeal Board to be established by rules made under section 24, against the

classification by the Board of any coffee. As it was considered that the Board should have power to create reserve funds for any purpose they thought fit, sub-section (2) of section 19 of the principal Ordinance is amended by the insertion of a new paragraph authorizing this to be done.

No. 17.—*The Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—This Ordinance adds a proviso to sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Ordinance (Cap. 317), so as to ensure that no order conferring immunities and privileges shall confer greater immunities and privileges than are required to give effect to any international agreement in that behalf and also makes certain minor consequential amendments.

No. 18.—*The Gold-mines Development Loans Ordinance, 1952.*—On the 18th August, 1950, the Legislative Council passed a resolution authorizing a scheme for the granting out of the public revenues of financial assistance for the underground development of gold-mines. Following on this resolution negotiations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies were commenced and culminated in a delegation from the Colony visiting London during 1951 when the approval of Her Majesty's Government to the scheme was given. The Ordinance makes the statutory provision necessary to implement the scheme. Sections 3 and 4 deal with the constitution and incorporation of a Board in which is vested the power to grant loans under the Ordinance. Sections 5 and 6 deal with the procedure at meetings of the Board and section 7 provides how deeds and other documents shall be executed by the Board. Section 8 exempts from stamp duty and other charges transactions to which the Board is a party. Section 9 provides for the setting aside by the Legislative Council of moneys for the purposes of the Ordinances and authorizes the Accountant General to make, out of such moneys, any payments directed by the Board by resolution. Section 10 confers power on the Board to grant loans for the underground development of gold-mines and sub-section (4) provides that the amount of any such loan shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of rules made under the Ordinance. Section 11 provides that a loan shall be repayable in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed and section 12 declares any such loan to be free of interest. Section 13 makes provisions for an appeal to the Member by any person aggrieved by a decision of the Board in relation to any application for a loan. Section 14 requires the Accountant General to transmit to the Member for Finance to be laid on the table of Legislative Council a statement of accounts duly audited and certified by the Director of Audit, and section 15 provides for the Accountant General and the Director of Audit to have access to all accounts, books, etc., kept by the Board. Section 16 gives to the Board a right to require any person to whom a loan has been granted, and while such loan is unpaid, to produce any books, accounts, vouchers, receipts or other documents relating to the operation of the gold-mine

in respect of which the loan was granted. Section 17 enables the Governor in Council to make rules for better carrying out the Ordinance and in particular to prescribe the manner in which and the means by which the amount of any loan shall be calculated and the manner in which and the conditions subject to which it shall be repayable. Section 18 requires information and documents relating to applications for a loan to be treated as secret and confidential and makes it an offence to communicate to any unauthorized person the contents of any such document. Section 19 makes it an offence for any applicant for a loan wilfully to make a false statement or to fail to disclose material facts.

No. 20.—*The Advocates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Advocates Ordinance, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) was based partly on the Solicitors Act, 1932, and partly on the Nigerian Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1933. In dealing with disciplinary proceedings against advocates the disciplinary committee, known in Kenya as the Advocates Committee, met with certain difficulties which do not obtain under the old and well-tried system in force in England, and the Ordinance is designed, by bringing the Kenya system as far as possible into line with the English system, to remove those difficulties. Section 9 of the principal Ordinance makes references to charges made against an advocate, and section 38 defines certain acts or omissions by an advocate as professional misconduct, whereas under the English system it is recognized that it is not practicable to define the expression “professional misconduct” exhaustively nor to provide for every form of “charge” which may be made against an advocate. Sections 3 and 4 of the Ordinance accordingly remove the references to “charges” in section 9 and other sections of the principal Ordinance. Although the proviso to section 38 (2) of the principal Ordinance was intended to enable offences not specified in the section to be reported, it was considered that in order to place the matter beyond doubt it was desirable to remove the section in its entirety and thus leave to the Court, in any case reported to it by the Advocates’ Committee, or otherwise, an unfettered discretion to determine whether or not any acts did or did not amount to professional misconduct or contempt of court. Section 9 of the Ordinance accordingly repeals section 38 of the principal Ordinance. On examination of the Solicitors Acts further points of difference appeared which it was considered desirable to take the opportunity to remove. Section 3 (a) of the Ordinance provides that the Advocates’ Committee may refuse an application without requiring the attendance of the advocate against whom allegations have been made, where it considers that no *prima facie* case is disclosed. Section 5 amends section 15 of the principal Ordinance to authorize the imposition of a monetary penalty. Section 6 amends section 18 of the principal Ordinance to provide that an entry shall be made on the Roll of Advocates in respect of every order made against an advocate in relation to any disciplinary proceeding, and not merely orders for the removal of the advocate’s name

from the Roll. Section 7 inserts a new section 20A in the principal Ordinance to provide a means of control over the employment by advocates of clerks considered unsuitable for such employment. Section 10 repeals the whole of Part VI of the principal Ordinance which deals with the keeping of accounts by advocates except section 52 which is renumbered as section 75A. It was considered that greater flexibility would be attained by regulations under section 74 (1) of the principal Ordinance which were brought into force at the same time as the amending Ordinance. The opportunity has been taken to make the following additional amendments, which experience had shown to be desirable. Section 7 of the principal Ordinance, which defines the qualifications necessary for admission as an advocate, includes in sub-section 1 (iv) the category "Law Agents admitted to practise in Scotland". The term "Law Agent" has been out of date in Scotland since the passing of the Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1933, and section 2 of the Ordinance has been introduced to make the necessary correction as well as to include members of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet. Under the Rules of Court Legal Practitioners (Part I of the Rules of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya) which the principal Ordinance revoked, provision was made for the payment of a fee of Sh. 60 for the annual renewal of an advocate's practising certificate. The principal Ordinance contained no such provision and as it was intended that a fee should be payable for each practising certificate (and advocates had in fact paid such a fee) section 8 of the Ordinance provides for this retrospectively to the 3rd day of January, 1950, the date on which the principal Ordinance came into force.

No. 23.—*The Trade Unions Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance repeals the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (Cap. 117). It differs from the repealed Ordinance in the following principal ways: (1) it provides for the Registrar of Trade Unions to have a discretion as to whether he registers a trade union immediately upon its application for registration or defers its registration for a probationary period not exceeding 12 months. A union whose registration is thus deferred becomes a probationary trade union (section 11) and to it attaches most of the rights and liabilities of a registered trade union (section 22 (2)). At the end of the probationary period the Registrar must register the probationary trade union if he is satisfied of the matters in regard to which he is required by section 16 of the Ordinance to be satisfied (section 12); (2) it gives the Registrar power to suspend a registered trade union under certain circumstances; (3) it gives the Registrar wider powers of inspection of a trade union's accounts; (4) it provides for the notification of the formation of staff associations, employees' associations and employees' organizations, and for their general control by the Labour Commissioner. The Ordinance is divided into 12 parts.

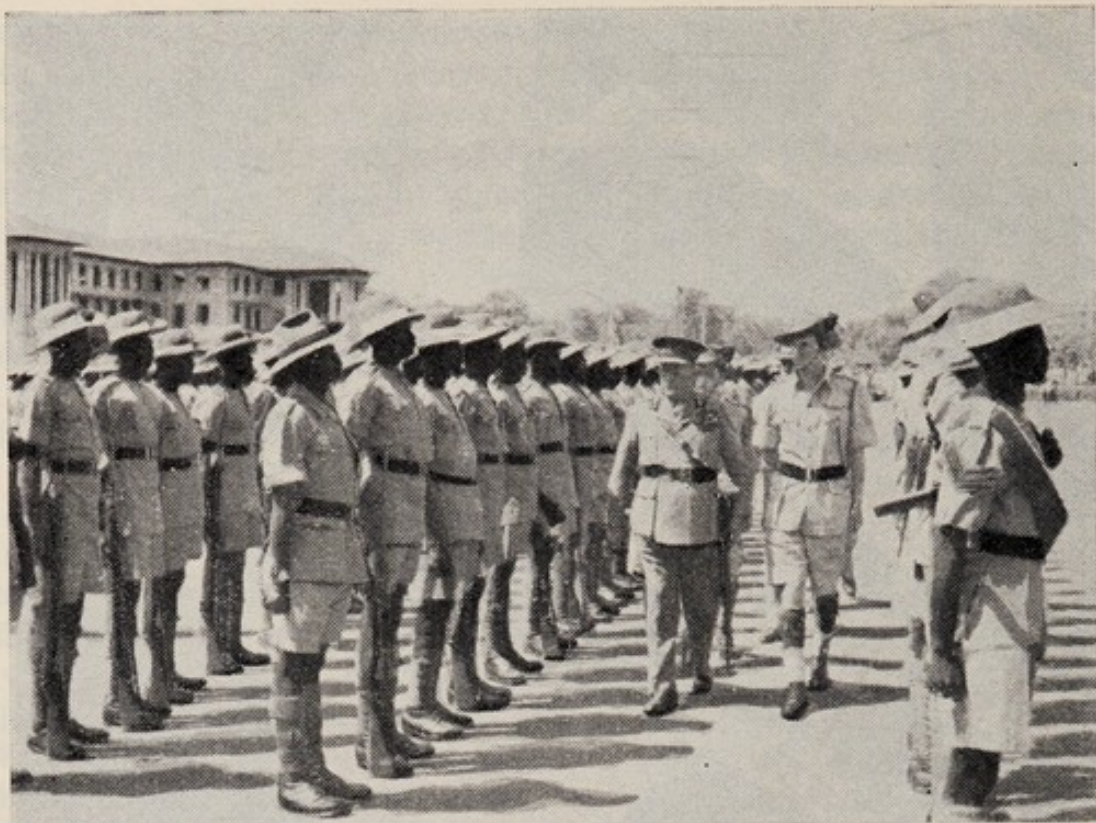
Part I is concerned with the short title, the date of commencement and interpretation.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the balcony of the City Hall, Nairobi



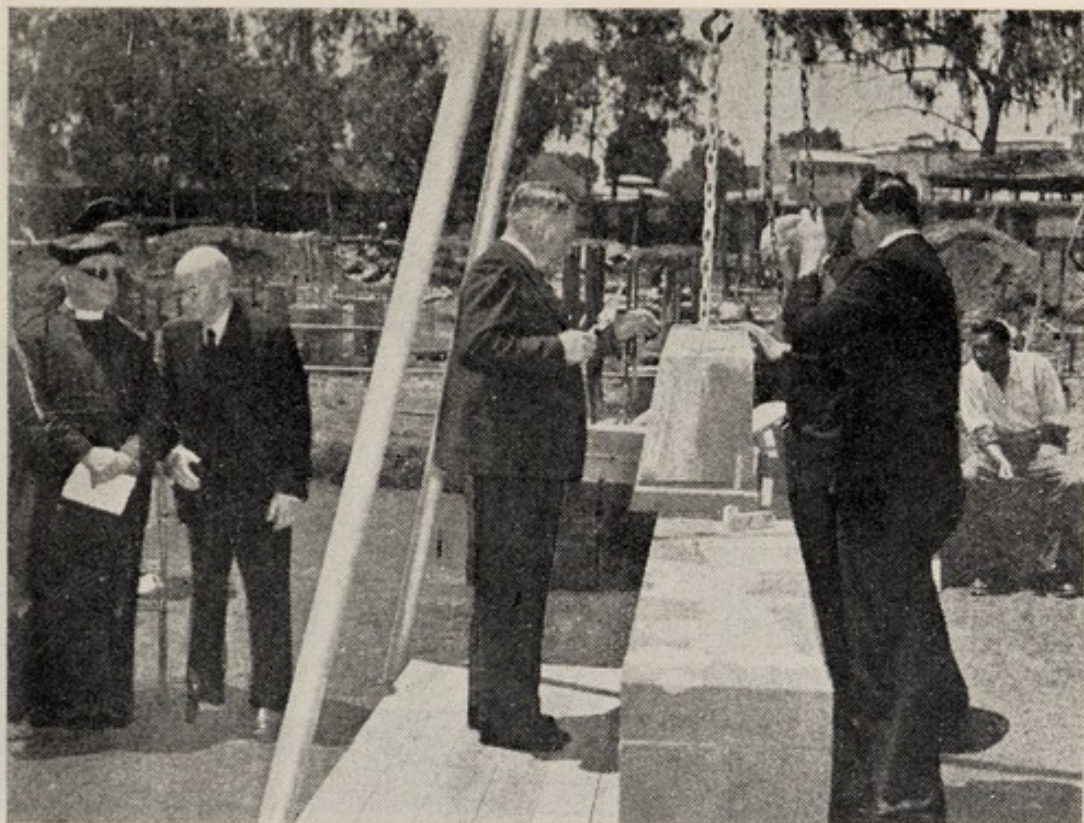
The Royal Lodge at Sagana



**His Excellency Sir Philip Mitchell inspecting men of the 3rd Battalion,
King's African Rifles, before their departure for Malaya**



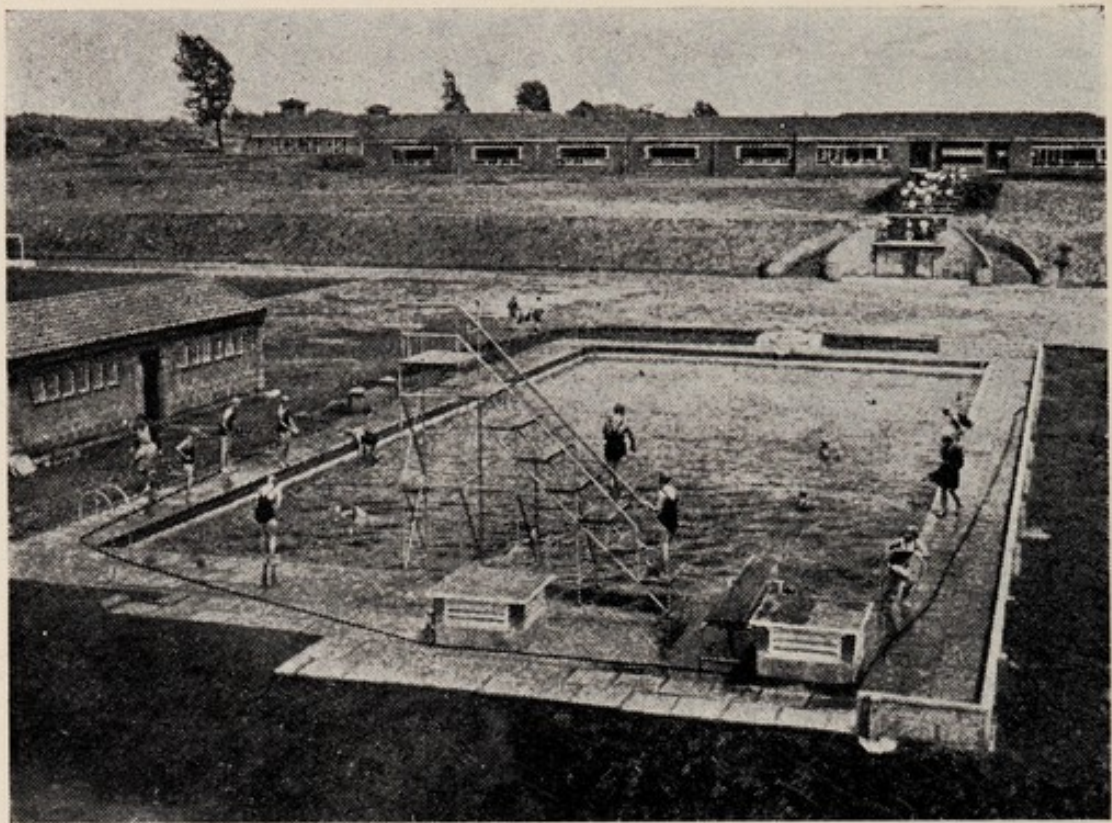
Kikuyu Home Guards in the Nyeri District



**His Excellency Sir Philip Mitchell laying the foundation stone of the
Royal Technical College, Nairobi**



**A part of the Veterinary Department Exhibit at the Royal Agricultural
Show, Mitchell Park, Nairobi**



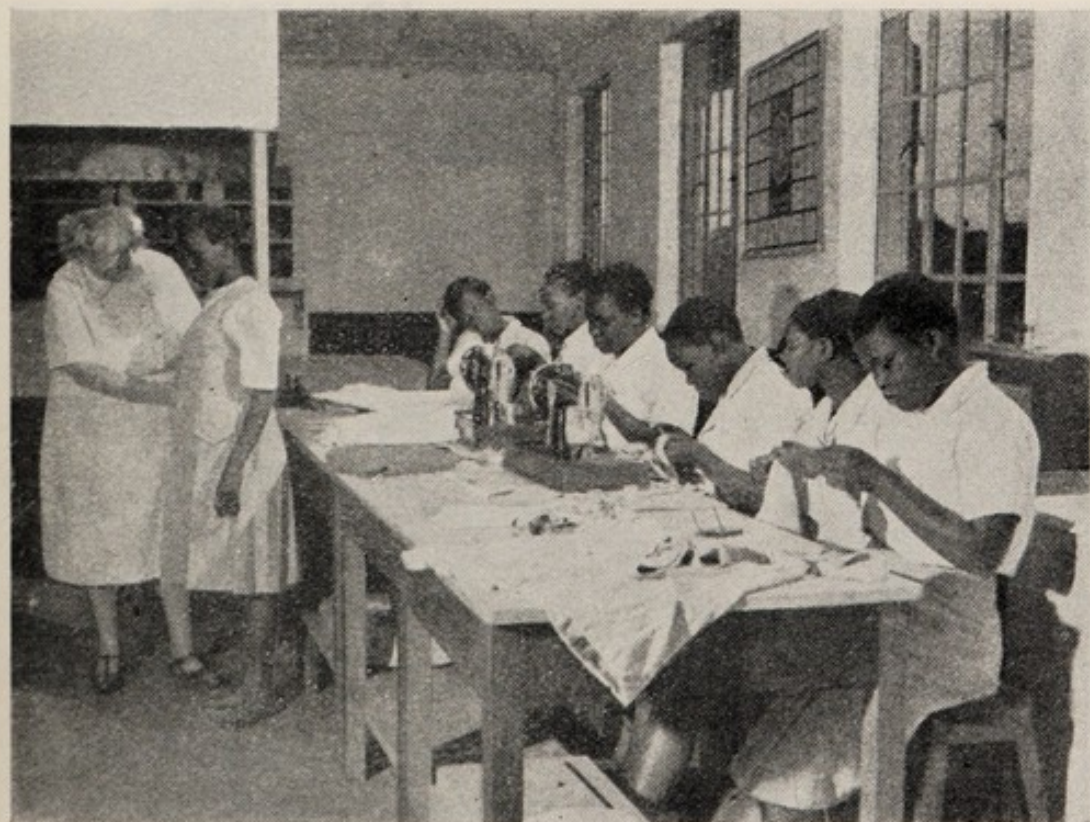
The new swimming pool at the Kenya Girls High School, Nairobi



**The opening (by the Lady Mary Baring) of the new Masai School
at Bissel**



A domestic science class at the Jeanes School



A sewing class at the Kikuyu Girls Secondary School



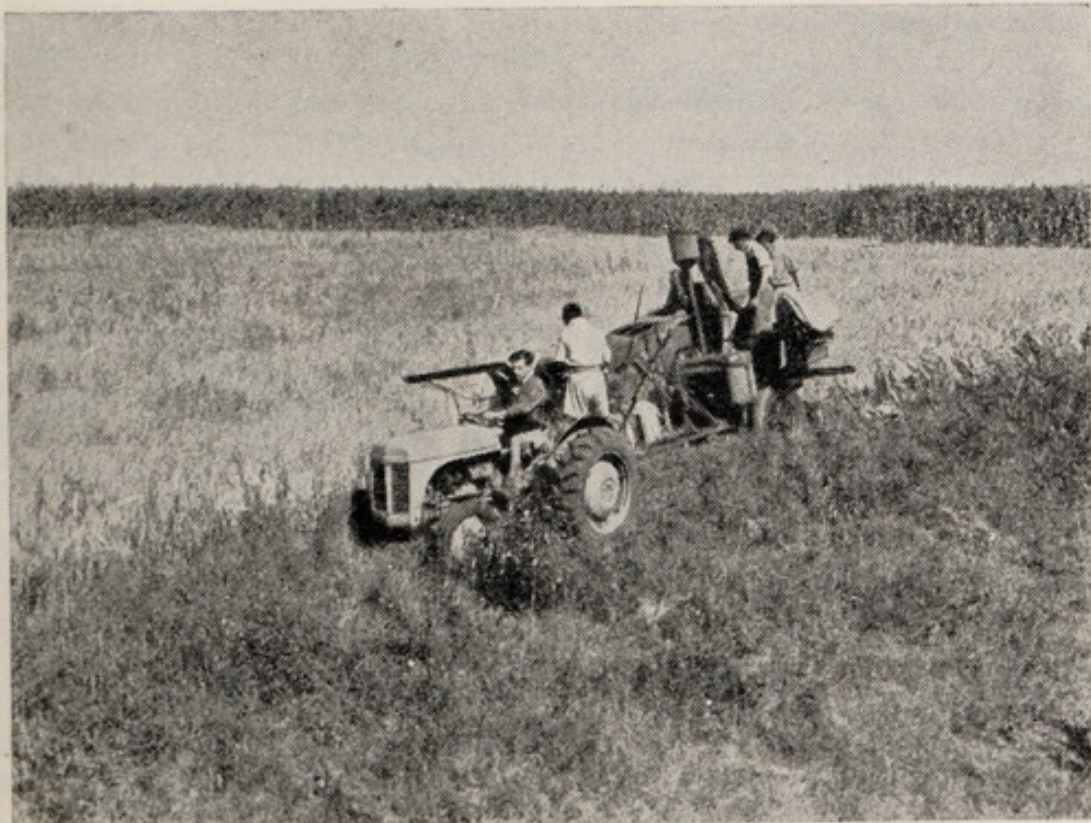
Marking out a site for a new bridge in the Kericho district



A labour officer discusses problems with employees on a sisal estate



Surveying a new area in the Makueni Settlement, Machakos



Harvesting at the Egerton School of Agriculture, Njoro



Students at the Egerton School of Agriculture, Njoro



Water supplies for cattle on the Konza Grazing Scheme

Part II provides for the supervision and control of staff associations, employees' associations and employees' organizations under the general supervision of the Labour Commissioner. It provides that these associations shall not, by reason only of their having as their principal object or as one of their principal objects the regulation of relations between employees and an employer or employers, or between employees and employees, be deemed to be trade unions for the purposes of the Ordinance, unless there is a collection or contribution to their funds other than for an office expense fund or a welfare fund, or unless application is made to be registered as a trade union or they have been required by the Registrar to register as a trade union.

Part III provides for the appointment, by the Governor, of a Registrar of Trade Unions, and, if necessary, for one or more Assistant Registrars of Trade Unions.

Part IV provides that a register of trade unions shall be kept by the Registrar. It also deals with the necessity for registration and with the application for registration of a trade union. In section 16 are set out the matters in regard to which the Registrar must be satisfied before he registers a trade union. The section also sets out what are the consequences of a refusal to register a trade union. If the trade union, before it becomes a trade union was a staff association it is, on refusal of registration, to elect whether to revert to its former status as such association or organization, or in default of election to be dissolved. If the trade union, before it became a trade union or applied for registration, was not such association or organization, it must on refusal of registration, be dissolved. Section 18 provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court by any person aggrieved either by the refusal of the Registrar to register the trade union as a trade union or by any other similar order made by the Registrar. Section 19 provides that no trade union may carry on the business of trade union unless it has applied for registration in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Ordinance. It further provides that if any trade union does not apply for registration, it shall not enjoy any of the rights, immunities or privileges of a registered trade union, but shall be subject to any liabilities incurred which may be enforced against the union and its assets. The section goes on to provide for penalties where any trade union or any officer or member contravenes the provisions of the section. By section 20, if the registration of any registered trade union is cancelled, that union ceases to enjoy any of the rights, immunities or privileges, and cannot take part in any trade dispute or promote or organize any strike or lock-out. It will be dissolved and its funds disposed of in accordance with its rules. The section further provides that if the union is not dissolved within three months of such cancellation or within such extended time as the Registrar may allow, or within three months of the date of dismissal of an appeal, as the case may be, then such union and every officer and member thereof shall be liable to a penalty of Sh. 100 for every day on which such union remains undissolved. Section 21 provides that a trade union, if it is registered,

may be suspended and that during the period of suspension the trade union shall cease to enjoy any of the rights, immunities and privileges of a registered trade union but it remains subject to any liabilities incurred. It is not able to take part in a trade dispute or organize or finance a strike.

Part V sets out the rights, immunities, privileges and obligations of a registered trade union and a probationary trade union pending registration. It reproduces the provisions of the repealed Ordinance and is familiar law.

Part VI deals with the constitution of associations, organizations and trade unions and with the membership of minors. Section 29 provides that all officers of a trade union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry or occupation with which the union is directly concerned and also that no such officer shall be an officer of any other union, subject, however, to a proviso giving a discretion to the Registrar to permit the post of secretary or treasurer or both such posts to be filled by a person not actually engaged in such industry, and to the Member to permit any other post so to be filled. This Part also provides who shall be voting members of a trade union; for the conditions under which a change of name may be made; for the conditions under which amalgamation of two or more registered trade unions may be effected; and for the action required consequent upon change of name or amalgamation.

Part VII provides that property of a trade union is to be vested in a trustee of the union and deals with the devolution of such property.

Part VIII provides how the funds and accounts of a trade union shall be administered. Section 43 makes specific provision that funds can be expended only for certain objects set out in the section. Section 46 requires that the treasurer of a trade union or officer responsible for the accounts shall, at least once a year, also on vacating office, render an account of all the moneys and other property in his care. Section 47 provides that annual returns shall be furnished to the Registrar together with a general statement of accounts audited in the manner prescribed. Section 48 provides that the accounts shall be open to inspection by any officer or member of the trade union at such time as may be provided for in the rules, and also by the Registrar, or any person authorized in writing by the Registrar, at any reasonable time. In addition, under section 50 the Registrar may at any time call upon the treasurer or the committee of management or other proper officer to render detailed accounts, vouched in such manner as he may require, of the funds of the union or any other property thereof in respect of any particular period.

Part IX deals with picketing, intimidating and other matters relating to disputes and is familiar law.

By Part X the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations.

Part XI provides penalties for misuse of money or property of a trade union and Part XII contains miscellaneous provisions relating to notices and the like.

No. 24.—*The Wheat Industry Ordinance, 1952.*—The primary purpose of the Ordinance is to make better provision for the economic marketing and distribution of wheat and flour grown and produced in the Colony. To achieve these objects the Ordinance prohibits the carrying on of the business of a miller except under licence and requires all mills to be licensed. This, it is hoped, will result in the avoidance of any redundancy of mills by ensuring that additional mills will not be licensed where existing mills are sufficient to mill the wheat available, having regard to the quantity of wheat produced and the local demand for flour, and the requirements of neighbouring East African territories. Section 3 vests the marketing and distribution, and the allocation to East African territories, of wheat, flour and wheatfeed in the Member, who, however, is required in the exercise of his control to obtain the advice of the Wheat Board. Where allocation to East African territories is concerned, the Ordinance provides that the reasonable requirements of the Uganda Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory shall be met and for this purpose consultation with the Administrator of the High Commission is required. This section also vests in the Member the control of the import and export of wheat, flour and wheatfeed. Section 4 establishes the Wheat Board which advises the Member on all matters relating to the exercise of his powers and the performance of his functions under the Ordinance. Section 5 provides for the appointment by the Member of one or more agencies for the purposes of the Ordinance. Section 6 deals with the licensing of millers and section 8 contains provisions relating to a Miller's Licence. Section 7 provides that every person who on or after the date of the commencement of the Ordinance wishes to commence to carry on the business of a miller shall, before he acquires any mill, or commences to construct any premises as a mill, apply to the Member for a permit to acquire or construct a mill. The section empowers the Member in his discretion, after obtaining the advice of the Wheat Board, either to grant or refuse a permit. A person who has received a permit to acquire or construct a mill under this section may apply for a Miller's Licence in respect of the mill which has been acquired or constructed after the mill premises have been licensed in accordance with section 13 of this Ordinance. Section 9 provides for the expansion of existing mills. Under this section no person, except with the prior permission in writing of the Member, may make any addition to or replacement or substitution of any machinery in any mill in respect of which a licence is in force, which will have the effect of increasing the capacity for the production of flour in any such mill. Section 10 prohibits a licensed miller acquiring any mill or commencing to construct any premises as a mill additional to those specified in his Miller's Licence, until he has obtained from the Member a permit to acquire or construct such mill. Section 12 provides for an appeal to

the Supreme Court by any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Member to grant any licence or permission required under the Ordinance. Section 13 contains provisions relating to a mill licence. Under this section no premises may be used as a mill unless licensed as a mill, and no wheat may be converted into flour in any licensed mill except by such machinery as shall be specified in the licence relating to the mill. This section also provides that a mill licence shall entitle the holder of a miller's licence in respect of a mill to which such licence relates to be allocated by the Member, on the advice of the Wheat Board, a quantity of wheat for milling at such mill and shall also entitle such miller to obtain from an agency the quantity of wheat allocated in respect of such mill, unless by reason of the available supply of wheat or the requirements of the Uganda Protectorate or Tanganyika Territory or the smallness of the local demand for flour, the Member otherwise directs. A mill licence may not be issued in respect of any mill unless the premises thereof are licensed under the Public Health (Manufacture, Preparation, Packing and Repacking of Food) Rules (Cap. 130 of the Subsidiary Legislation), and such a licence becomes invalid if the premises cease to be so licensed. Special provision is, however, made whereby any premises in which a mill was, at the commencement of the Ordinance, being operated shall be licensed if the Member is satisfied that the premises are licensed under the Public Health (Manufacture, Preparation, Packing and Repacking of Food) Rules. Sections 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 contain provisions relating to the purchase and sale of wheat. Section 19 provides that an agency may require a miller to grade all wheat delivered to his mill in accordance with grading rules from time to time in force. Section 20 empowers the Member on the advice of the Wheat Board to require the production of documents necessary to satisfy himself as to the quantity of wheat delivered at any mill or the amount of flour milled; the section also empowers the Member, after giving reasonable notice to the miller, to cause inspection of any mill to be carried out for the purpose of ascertaining whether the machinery of any mill corresponds with the specification set out in the mill licence. Section 21 enables the Member to exempt wheat grown and consumed in any African area from the provisions of the Ordinance.

No. 25.—*The Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance confers on the Legislative Council and on committees of the Council and on Members thereof certain powers, privileges and immunities which are considered necessary to ensure the satisfactory discharge of the business of the Legislative Council.

No. 26.—*The Compulsory Military Training (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Experience in the working of the Compulsory Military Training Ordinance, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) had shown that certain amendments to the principal Ordinance were desirable. The more important amendments effected by the Ordinance are: (a) section 2 amends section 4 of the principal

Ordinance in two respects. Under sub-section (1) as originally worded a person might be under 23 years of age at the beginning of the year when he was called up but might reach that age before he commenced his training later in the year. The amendment makes it plain that such a person is liable for compulsory military training. This section also adds a new sub-section which ensures that if any person succeeds in unlawfully evading being called up or performing his training before attaining the age of 23 he can be called up and required to undergo the training at any time before attaining the age of 30 years; (b) section 3 amends paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the principal Ordinance bringing it into line with paragraph (b) of the sub-section so far as naval service is concerned. Since the East African Naval Force is a whole-time service it would not have been practicable for persons to enlist therein for service of the nature contemplated by the principal Ordinance; (c) section 4 amends section 11 (1) of the principal Ordinance in order to ensure that an obligation rests on any person to whom a notice under the sub-section applies to notify his name and address notwithstanding that by reason of absence from the Colony or other sufficient reason he was unable to do so within 30 days of the date of the notice; (d) section 5 inserts a new section which enables any person to whom the principal Ordinance applies to request the Director of Manpower to call him up for training with persons to whom a notice published under section 11 of the Ordinance applies, notwithstanding that the notice does not apply to him; and (e) section 6 amends section 16 of the principal Ordinance so as to enable not only a person undergoing a course of training to be exempted or to have his training postponed but also a person who has made arrangements to undergo such a course of training.

No. 27.—*The Electric Power (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Experience showed that the Electric Power Ordinance (Cap. 174) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) needed amendment in certain respects. The most important respects in which the Ordinance amends the principal Ordinance are as follows: Section 2 makes amendments to certain of the definitions in section 2 of the principal Ordinance. Section 24 of the principal Ordinance gives a right to the owner or occupier of any premises along a street to require an authorized distributor to erect or lay down a distributing main for the purpose of general supply throughout that street. It is considered reasonable that this right should be exercisable only by an owner of premises the frontage of any building of which is within 200 yards of the street and section 3 provides for this. Similarly section 4 amends section 27 of the principal Ordinance to limit the obligations of the authorized distributor to give a supply of electrical energy to supply terminals located within 200 yards from the distributing main or the nearer boundary of the street or road reserve. Section 4 also deletes from section 27 (5) the prohibition against an authorized distributor giving a supply of electrical energy to any premises in respect of which by rules made under the Ordinance a supply is forbidden to be given.

It was considered that this provision was inappropriately placed in this sub-section and it has accordingly been incorporated in a new section 27A which section 5 of the Ordinance inserts. Section 27A also prohibits the giving or continued giving of a supply of electrical energy to premises which have at the instance of a local authority been ordered to be demolished. Before this enactment the licensee had no authority to discontinue supply to such premises. Section 6 inserts a new section 33A which provides for the circumstances in which and the conditions subject to which a licensee may apply for the consolidation of separate distributing licences relating to adjacent areas of supply into one licence. Section 7 inserts a new section 61A which provides, subject to adequate safeguards and a right of appeal to the Member, for the lopping and felling of trees which obstruct the construction or interfere with the maintenance or working of any electric supply line. Section 8 amends section 67 of the principal Ordinance so as to authorize a licensee to provide for some other method of charge for electrical energy by means of by-laws made under section 146A. Since all by-laws made under that section have to receive the approval of the Governor in Council it was considered that this would ensure adequate protection of the interests of the consumer. Section 69 of the principal Ordinance contains provisions relating to the revision of the maximum prices or methods of charge which a licensee is authorized to charge or use. The section forbade revision for a period of three years from the date when they were fixed or last revised, as the case may be. In view of the rapidly changing costs of fuel, wages and other matters which have a direct effect on the prices and methods of charge it was considered impracticable to provide against revision for any particular period of time. Section 9 accordingly deletes from section 69 the words "after the expiration of three years" in sub-section (1) and deletes altogether the proviso to the sub-section. The section also adds a new sub-section providing for the giving of notice by advertisement of an intention to make an application under the section for the revision of prices or methods of charge so that any interested party may make representations against the proposal. Section 10 amends the proviso to section 74 of the principal Ordinance so as to enable a licensee to cut off the supply of electrical energy when a consumer has failed to pay his bill even though the licensee may hold a deposit from the consumer. This was considered necessary as a deterrent to unscrupulous persons taking advantage of the periodical reading of meters by a licensee so as to gain another few weeks' supply for which they have no intention of paying after their deposit has been exhausted. Section 11 amends the proviso to section 132 of the principal Ordinance so as to enable additional plant to be installed in an existing generating station even though it is not of the same type and character as the existing plant. In the case of dissimilar plant, however, the amended proviso requires a shortened period of advertisement and requires the Member instead of the Governor in Council to consider any objection made to the installation of such additional

plant. Section 12 inserts into the principal Ordinance a new section 146A which confers on licensees power to make by-laws governing the supply, use, metering, method of charge and charges for electrical energy. The section contains adequate provisions for publicity of by-laws intended to be made and requires that they shall only be made with the approval of the Governor in Council. Provision is also made for publicity of the by-laws after they have been made. These provisions follow very closely the procedure in the United Kingdom in relation to the by-laws of local Government bodies. In conformity with the Membership system section 13 makes provision where appropriate throughout the principal Ordinance that the powers now vested in the Governor shall in future be exercisable by the Member.

No. 28.—*The Consular Conventions Ordinance, 1952.*—A Convention making provisions for consular privileges to be enjoyed on a reciprocal basis by members of the Consular Service has recently been signed by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States; it is expected that the Convention will be ratified shortly. A similar Convention has been entered into with Norway which likewise it is expected will be ratified shortly. Upon examination of our laws it was found that certain of the matters provided for in the Conventions were not capable of fulfilment in this Colony unless statutory provision was made therefor. The Ordinance gives full reciprocal effect to the Conventions and makes provision for these matters.

No. 29.—*The Pig Industry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance amends the Pig Industry Ordinance (Cap. 210) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) in a number of respects which experience had shown to be desirable. Some of the amendments are designed to enable the Board to take more adequate steps to protect the industry from the possible effects, such as the spread of disease, of inefficient pig farming. Others provide for the management of the finances of the Board being subject, in future, to the approval of the Member. The principal Ordinance requires a pig producer as defined in section 2 to be licensed. The definition of "pig produce" under the principal Ordinance, however, excluded a person who did not keep pigs for sale. In order to protect the industry from serious risk of disease resulting from mismanagement of pigs by persons who do not keep pigs for sale it was considered necessary that the Ordinance should extend also to persons who keep pigs for their own use. Section 2 accordingly amends the definition of pig producer to provide for this. The opportunity was also taken to insert in section 2 of the principal Ordinance a definition of "registered African pig producer". Section 5 of the Ordinance substitutes a new section for section 9 of the principal Ordinance, and section 6 of the Ordinance amends section 10 of the principal Ordinance so that section 9 now deals with purchase, sale and supply and section 10 with export. Section 9 has also been amended to provide for the practice, which has been found desirable from experience, whereby the Board arranges for delivery of pigs

direct to factories and butcheries. Section 8 amends section 12 of the principal Ordinance to provide a more adequate measure of control over African pig producers. A registered African pig producer, if he wishes to trade outside a native area or a gazetted native area, is now obliged to obtain a licence under section 11 of the principal Ordinance. The amendment to the section also confers power to refuse registration and to cancel licences where the African pig producer has contravened any of the provisions of the Ordinance. A right of appeal against such refusal or cancellation is given. Section 9 repeals section 13 of the principal Ordinance the provisions of which were become redundant by virtue of the amendments made to section 9 and enacts a new section 13 making it an offence to produce pigs without being licensed or registered. Section 11 amends section 16 of the principal Ordinance to provide for the separate licensing of retail operations by bacon factories, and enables the Board to make *pro rata* reductions in the number of pig carcasses due for delivery to factories in the event, for instance, of there being shortage of available pigs. A right of appeal against such a reduction is conferred. Section 13 inserts a new section 19A which empowers the Board to apportion expenses attributable to railage, shrinkage or butchery of pigs among licensed bacon factories and butcheries in proportion to the number of pigs for which they are respectively accountable during the period in which the expenses are incurred. Section 17 amends section 27 of the principal Ordinance to enable the Board to make rules for the slaughter of condemned or prohibited stock at prescribed places and for controlling supplies to bacon factories. Section 20 provides for the cancellation of offenders' licences.

No. 30.—*The Local Government (County Councils) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance provides for a new local government structure for the settled areas based broadly upon the county council "two tier" system of local government which, apart from the large towns, is the local government system of England and Wales. There are, of course, many departures in detail from the United Kingdom pattern to suit the circumstances of Kenya.

Part I of the Ordinance enables any of the present District Councils, either separately or in combinations of two or more, to submit to the Member for Local Government schemes called "schemes of county administration" (section 3). A scheme constitutes the district or districts, together with any townships or trading centres which may conveniently be administered with the district, an administrative county under the control of a county council, and divides the county into areas called townships and urban and rural districts (section 4). These are under the control of second-tier authorities collectively called in the Ordinance "county district councils". A scheme may, if desired, provide for an intermediate tier consisting of combinations of county districts, forming a county division under the control of a county divisional council. A municipal council or board may agree

to the municipality becoming part of a county (section 5). In such a case the council or board may retain their municipal status or they may become an urban district council. It is intended that no agreement with a municipal authority may subsequently be altered without their consent.

Not more than two-thirds of the members of a county council are elected European councillors, the balance being made up of councillors nominated by the county districts or county divisions, as the case may be, a representative or representatives of the Government, representatives of any municipal interests, and not more than three councillors appointed by the Member. In addition, if a municipal council or board have agreed to the municipality becoming part of the county, there will also be such additional members representing that municipality as may have been provided for in the agreement. Special provision is made by the proviso to sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (c) of section 4 whereby a scheme of county administration covering the present Nyanza District Councils' area may also provide for elected Asian councillors.

All the members of a county district council are, in the case of a rural area, elected European councillors, but county districts formed in townships or urban areas have councils which are wholly or partly nominated and include non-European members. The members of county divisional councils are nominated by the county district councils in the division, and not more than three councillors appointed by the Member are added (section 6).

Provision is made for a scheme to be reviewed after it has been in operation for five years, and thereafter every ten years. In addition, the county council may review their scheme at any time (section 11). Thus the county council are able at any time to suggest any alteration which circumstances have shown to be needed, except that provisions introduced by agreement with a municipal authority cannot, as already indicated, be altered without the consent of the municipal authority.

Part II provides for the registration of voters and for the election of members to county councils and to county district councils; these provisions do not differ in principle from those contained in Part II of the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance (Cap. 140).

Part III deals with the term of office of members and with the meetings and procedure of councils on traditional lines. Parts IV and V deal with the appointment of committees and officers.

The two or, as the case may be, three tiers of local authorities which the Ordinance creates are independent of each other in the administration of the functions entrusted to them, and the second tier authorities are in no way subordinate to or subject to the control of the county councils. At the same time, as many links and opportunities for co-operation and co-ordination have been provided as possible:

Thus county councils may nominate members of county district councils, and vice versa (section 4); it is contemplated that in most cases the county district councils within a county share with the county council a common staff (section 62); the county finance committee are empowered to advise the county district councils on their finances (section 59); the county council have to submit the estimates of all the local authorities in the county to the Commissioner for the approval of the Member (section 118); the county council have to report annually to the Commissioner on the affairs of the administrative county (section 155); the county council are entitled to make grants to the county district councils (section 143); and finally, although county district councils have full control of their own finances, there is one set of accounts for the whole of the county (section 149), one county fund (section 120) and one county rate (section 122).

Part VI defines the powers and duties of county councils (sections 68–83) and those of county district councils (sections 84–112). County councils assume the responsibilities of the district councils which they supersede for “district” roads (sections 68–73), and may also have delegated to them responsibility for main roads (section 74). They may assume public health, planning, and some educational functions if they choose (sections 76–78), and they may perform a number of miscellaneous powers, many of which are already exercised by district councils (section 81). County district councils may assume the majority of the powers at present available to municipal councils or boards, so far as such powers are not conferred upon county councils (sections 84–111). Both types of local authority may make by-laws regulating matters within the scope of their functions (sections 82 and 104 and Part VII).

Parts VIII and IX deal with expenses and rating respectively. County councils are required to levy rates to meet all liabilities for the discharge of which provision is not otherwise made (section 122). A rate comprises the amount required by the county council and the amount required by the council of the county district in which the rateable property is situated. A number of alternative methods of rating are laid down in the Ordinance (section 123). The list is intended to give as wide a choice of methods as possible.

Part X provides for the sources of revenue and borrowing powers of the councils. The Government grants provided in the Ordinance (section 140) are similar to the grants now paid to municipal authorities except that the grants from the Road Fund are not limited to 50 per cent of expenditure. Parts XI to XV deal with supplementary and miscellaneous matters.

No. 31.—*The African District Councils (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Experience in the operation of the African District Councils Ordinance, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) showed certain amendments to be desirable and the Ordinance pro-

vides accordingly. The major amendment affects section 22 of the principal Ordinance which provides for by-laws being made declaring what shall be "communal services" for the purposes of the Compulsory Labour (Regulation) Ordinance (Cap. 112). A Bill (the Compulsory Labour Regulation (Repeal) Bill) to repeal the Ordinance was introduced contemporaneously with this Amending Ordinance and it was therefore necessary to amend the section. Section 5 of the Ordinance effects this purpose in the terms of the International Compulsory Labour Convention. Section 6 amends section 23 (1) of the principal Ordinance so as to exclude the power to make by-laws imposing a tax in respect of the export from a district of any animal or the product of an animal or agricultural husbandry; it was considered that the power to impose any such tax should be vested in the Government. Section 9 introduces a new section, on the lines of section 11 of the African Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 252), enabling Councils to remit taxes on the ground of poverty.

No. 33.—*The Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) Ordinance, 1952.*—By virtue of Article 28 (1) (a) of, and item 5 of the Third Schedule to, the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, the Central Legislative Assembly has power to legislate for the East African Territories in regard to "Income Tax—administrative and general provisions (but not including the rates of tax and allowances)". Accordingly, the Central Legislative Assembly on the 25th April, 1952, passed the East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1952. This Act repealed the existing law relating to income tax and enacts new administrative and general provisions in the place of those contained in the Territorial Ordinances. The Act, however, required to be supplemented by Territorial Ordinances providing for the rates of tax and allowances. The Ordinance accordingly makes provision for the rates of tax and allowances applicable in Kenya. The Act and the Ordinance, and subsidiary legislation thereunder, together constitute the Income Tax law of the Colony. The Ordinance applies to assessments for the year of income commencing on the 1st January, 1951, and each subsequent year of income, but assessments in respect of previous years of income continue to be governed by the previous law. Section 5 prescribes the allowances and rates of tax, which are, for convenience, set out in the three Schedules to the Ordinance. The First Schedule contains the personal allowances; the Second Schedule contains the rates of tax; and the Third Schedule contains the rates at which tax on debenture interest and mortgage interest are deductible. These rates of tax and allowances are the same as were heretofore in force in Kenya, with the exception of the education allowance laid down in the First Schedule, the rates of which are quoted in the Schedule at 150 per centum of the figures prevailing before the Ordinance came into force.

No. 35.—*The Evidence (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance is a temporary measure providing for the admission

in evidence, in respect only of certain offences, of statements made by persons who would ordinarily be witnesses but who are unwilling to give evidence in court on account of intimidation. Section 1 provides for the temporary operation of the Ordinance, namely for one year from the 3rd October, 1952. Section 2 effects the substantial enactment rendering statements taken down by a police or administrative officer admissible in evidence; the section contains certain safeguards in respect of admissibility particularly in that the statements must be on oath or affirmation and proof must be given of the witness's genuine fear of the consequences if he appears in court to give evidence. Provision is made for accused persons to have the opportunity to reply to such statements. The important consideration of the weight to be attached to such statements is dealt with by section 3. Further safeguards are provided by sections 4 and 5. Section 4 requires corroboration of the statement or statements of only one person and section 5 provides for confirmation by the Supreme Court of a conviction obtained before a magistrate. Section 6 and the Schedule specify the offences to which the Ordinance applies. It will be noted that the offences are those of a violent character or those associated with unlawful societies; section 7 of the Ordinance provides for the variation of the Schedule by the Governor in Council. The circumstances which necessitated the Ordinance likewise make it essential to preserve the secrecy of the identity of witness whose statements are rendered admissible by the Ordinance and section 8 is intended to effect this object.

No. 36.—*The Special Districts (Administration) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance is designed to remedy minor defects in the Special Districts (Administration) Ordinance (Cap. 45 (A)) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) and to provide as a temporary measure, for the making of an order by a Provincial Commissioner requiring any person associating with the proscribed *Mau Mau* and *Din ya Mwambwa* and *Dini ap Mbojet* societies to remove himself from a specified area and to refrain from entering any specified area. Section 3 adds a new section 15A to the principal Ordinance, which contains the temporary provisions for the making of a removal or restriction order by a Provincial Commissioner on the lines mentioned above. Section 4 adds new sub-sections (3) and (4) to section 22 of the principal Ordinance empowering the detention in custody and removal of persons convicted of contravention of orders made under section 15 and 15A. Section 6 adds to the principal Ordinance a Schedule of unlawful societies, association with which renders a person liable to an order under the new section 15A. The Schedule may be varied by the Governor in Council. The temporary nature of sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 is provided for by section 7.

No. 37.—*The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Experience showed that the Police Ordinance, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) required further amendment and the Ordinance

effects this object. Section 10 of the principal Ordinance made it obligatory for an "Occurrence Book" to be kept at all police stations as a means of recording Complaints and Charges. The Criminal Investigation Department are gradually instituting a more modern scheme for recording crime which may eventually lead to the discarding of the Occurrence Book, and the substitution by section 2 of the Ordinance of the term "a record" covers any method of recording complaints and charges. Section 3 substitutes the new form of a declaration necessitated by Her Majesty's Accession. Section 4 adds a new section 28A authorizing the Commissioner to prohibit or restrict traffic at night where he considers it necessary to do so in the interests of law and order; it was considered that this was a desirable measure especially to combat the activities of gangs of criminals and members of unlawful societies, which activities are materially facilitated by the use of vehicles at night. Section 32 of the principal Ordinance deals with unlawful assemblies and it was considered that it should be placed beyond doubt that the Police were empowered to arrest without warrant persons taking part in such assemblies. Section 5 adds a new sub-section (2) to section 32 of the principal Ordinance to accomplish this. Section 6 repeals and replaces section 34 of the principal Ordinance. This section deals with the taking of measurements, photographs, fingerprints, etc., of suspected persons. The original section did not include palm-prints, or foot-prints or casts of foot-prints among the forms of identification and these means of identification have now been included. Section 7 amends section 35 of the principal Ordinance to make it obligatory upon a police officer, if he seizes anything in the course of a search or investigation, to take it forthwith to the Court of any magistrate within whose jurisdiction the thing is found. Section 8 substitutes a new sub-section for sub-section (1) of section 36 of the principal Ordinance and gives power to an investigating police officer to require the attendance of any person who, he has reason to believe, has any knowledge which will assist in the investigations but the new sub-section effects no alteration in the principle in the previously existing law.

No. 38.—*The Printing Presses (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1952.*—It was considered desirable that, as a temporary measure, printing presses used for the printing of "documents" should be licensed, and the Ordinance effects this purpose. The Ordinance continues in force for one year with effect from the 7th October, 1952, the date appointed by the Governor. The expression "document" is defined in section 2 by reference to the definition of "book" and "newspaper" contained in the Book and Newspaper Registration Ordinance (Cap. 310). Printing presses controlled by the Government, the East Africa High Commission and local authorities are excluded from the provisions of the Ordinance, and the Member for Law and Order, who is responsible for the administration of the measure, is empowered by section 3 to make other exemptions if he thinks fit. Section 4 provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Printing Presses but if it is not

considered necessary to appoint a special person, the officer who is holding the post of Registrar of Books and Newspapers under the Book and Newspaper Registration Ordinance (Cap. 130) is the Registrar *virtute officii*. Section 5 deals with the licensing of printing presses and the penalties for keeping for use or using an unlicensed printing press for the printing of documents; the Registrar may refuse a licence under certain circumstances. Licences expire on the expiry of the Ordinance. The Registrar is empowered under section 6 to cancel a licence if it appears to him that the printing press has been or is likely to be used for unlawful purposes or for printing documents which are prejudicial to peace and good order in the Colony. Appeals against the refusal by the Registrar to grant a licence, or the cancellation by him of a licence, may be made to the Governor in Council within 21 days of the date of the refusal or notification of cancellation. The Register to be kept under the provisions of section 8 of the Ordinance must contain not only particulars of the persons who are licensed to keep printing presses, but also details of persons and presses exempted under section 3. Section 9 sets out certain presumptions made as to the responsibility of various classes of occupiers of premises (and their servants or agents) where printing presses are kept for use or used and as to the use of printing presses. Section 10 makes it obligatory on any person who prints a document to print in English on such document his name and address and the name and address of the publisher, and the place where the document is printed or published. The printer must also keep a copy of any document he prints for six months from the date of printing and must enter on such copy the name and address of the person who employed him to print it and must produce this copy to a magistrate if required to do so. Sections 12 and 13 deal with searches and inspections, and certified copies of entries in the register and provide that a certified copy shall be accepted as evidence in civil and criminal proceedings. The sanction of the Attorney General is required for all prosecutions under the Ordinance. Section 17 sets out the penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance and section 18 enables a court when a person is convicted of such an offence to order the destruction of documents which have been so printed. Section 19 enables the Member to make rules for carrying the provisions of the Ordinance into effect, and also provides that any person who refuses to give any information required by such rules, or who knowingly gives false information or who omits to give any notice required by any rule, shall be guilty of an offence.

No. 39.—*The Evidence (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which was first applied to the Colony by Order in Council in 1897, provides that “No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence”. Whilst this provision may very well have been a necessary safeguard in past years, it was considered that in present-day

circumstances no objection could reasonably be taken to the admission in evidence of confessions made to responsible police officers. Section 2 of the Ordinance accordingly amends section 25 of the Act to enable confessions made to officers of or above the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police to be so admissible. As administrative officers occasionally act as police officers, reference was required to be made to administrative officers acting in such a capacity. Section 26 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provides that "No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved against such person". It was considered that the presence of a police officer of or above the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police, or of an administrative officer would afford in present-day circumstances the like safeguard as that required by the section, namely, the presence of a magistrate, where confessions are made by persons in police custody, and section 3 of the Ordinance provides accordingly. It may be added that section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act expressly provides for the inadmissibility in evidence of any confession induced by a threat or promise made by a person in authority.

No. 40.—*The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Chapter XXXI of the Penal Code deals with the offence of receiving stolen property and allied offences for which offences sentences of imprisonment and fines may be imposed. Section 17 of the Traders' Licensing Ordinance, 1951, empowers a court to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted on such offence, but the power is exercisable only in respect of persons trading under licences and has no effect in relation to persons who are not required by that Ordinance to obtain a traders' licence. In addition it came to notice that in cases where a trader was convicted of one of the offences specified and punished by having his licence cancelled, the punishment might amount to no more than a minor inconvenience to the delinquent, since it was possible for him to continue in business in the name of a near relative or associate. It was considered that a general power should be vested in the court enabling the court to limit the opportunities afforded to persons engaged in any form of trading to commit the offences specified in Chapter XXXI of the Code. Section 2 of the Ordinance accordingly empowers the court to prohibit a person committing an offence against Chapter XXXI of the Code, who has committed the offence in the course of a trade or business, from associating himself in any way in the same or a similar trade or business, and to apply such prohibition for any period the court deems fit. The Code imposes a number of maxima fines in addition to imprisonment and other sanctions. These maxima were laid down at various times from 1930 and remained unaltered although the value of money has decreased considerably since that date. The deterrent effect of a number of such fines was therefore not as originally intended. Section 3 of the Ordinance accordingly increases the maximum fines imposed by the Code in appropriate cases.

No. 42.—*The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code specify, *inter alia*, the maximum fines which subordinate courts of the first, second and third class, respectively, may impose. These maxima were laid down in 1930 and remained unaltered although the value of money has considerably decreased since that time. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Ordinance accordingly increase the maximum fines which may be imposed by such courts under sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Code. Section 14 of the Code empowers the Governor to direct that any area of the Colony shall be a Special District and section 15 provides that the Governor may empower any officer in charge of a Special District, holding a subordinate court of the first class, to try any offence and to pass any sentence which the Supreme Court may pass. Certain areas of the Colony were recently created Special Districts and it was considered desirable that the law should be extended to empower Resident Magistrates, in addition to District Commissioners, to exercise such jurisdiction. Section 5 of the Ordinance effects this purpose. The opportunity was taken to deal with a conflict between sections 360 and 371 of the Code, dealing with the right of appeal to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Section 360 was amended in 1945 with the intention of providing an appeal from the Supreme Court in all cases other than those in which the Supreme Court acts in revision. Section 371, however, provided that the decision of the Supreme Court on a case stated by a subordinate court “shall be final and conclusive on all parties” and the consequential amendment to delete these words was omitted from the 1945 amending Ordinance. Section 6 repairs this omission and removes the existing inconsistency in the wording of the two sections.

No. 43.—*The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance makes provision for the official appointment of suitable sub-chiefs and confers upon such duly appointed sub-chiefs jurisdiction and powers under the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 97) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) in respect of the maintenance of order, the employment of persons to assist in the carrying out of lawful duties, the prevention of crime and arrest of offenders, and the attendance of Africans before African Courts. Section 4 further amends the principal Ordinance so as to bring the penalty into line with that provided by section 12 of the principal Ordinance. Examination of the Compulsory Labour Regulation Ordinance (Cap. 112) revealed that its provisions could be dispensed with if there were retained power to make use, where necessary, of compulsory labour in an emergency or for the conservation of the natural resources of the Colony. It was therefore decided to repeal the Compulsory Labour Regulation Ordinance (which is done by Ordinance No. 51 of 1952) and to amend the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 97) so as to enable a Provincial Commissioner by an order issued to any chief authorizing him to require any able-bodied adult

male African to perform any work or service in connexion with an emergency consequent on fire, flood, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal or insect pests or plant diseases or pests or other circumstances; and so as to enable the Governor, by proclamation, to require the performance of work necessary for the conservation of natural resources in the circumstances set out in the new section 10B introduced into the principal Ordinance by section 3 of the Ordinance.

No. 47.—*The Public Holidays (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—Section 3 of the Public Holidays Ordinance (Cap. 48) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) empowered the Governor, by Proclamation to declare any day to be a public holiday in addition to those mentioned in the Schedule to the principal Ordinance or in substitution for any of them. It was desired to amend this section so that the Governor could, by Proclamation, declare any day to be a public holiday in a certain area, or in certain areas, and not necessarily throughout the Colony. Section 2 which makes a minor amendment to section 2 of the principal Ordinance, and section 3 which recasts section 3 of the principal Ordinance accomplish this. The opportunity was also taken to recast section 4 of the principal Ordinance (which needed clarification) and to make a minor amendment to section 6 of the principal Ordinance. The Schedule to the principal Ordinance provided for a public holiday on “King’s Day (the second Monday in October)”. King’s Day came into being for the purpose of providing a public holiday between the first Monday in August and Christmas Day. It was considered appropriate to change the name of this public holiday to “Queen’s Day”, and section 6 amends the Schedule accordingly.

No. 48.—*The Municipalities and Townships (Private Streets) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Municipalities and Townships (Private Streets) Ordinance, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) provides a means whereby any private street after being constructed to a standard acceptable to the local authority at the expense of the owners of property fronting thereon, may be taken over by the local authority and thereafter maintained at the cost of the ratepayers at large. The principal Ordinance allowed this only in the case of private streets; the procedure was not applicable to public streets. The definition of “public street” in the principal Ordinance was—

“any street which is or has been ordinarily repaired or maintained wholly by the Government or by any local authority, or which has become vested in its entirety in a local authority.”

The Government found it convenient in laying out residential or business areas to construct the estate streets but the Government did not

necessarily construct these streets in the first place to municipal standards. If the Government thereafter regularly repaired or maintained such a street the street became by definition a public street and the standard of construction could not thereafter be improved at the expense of the plot-holders. It was considered to be inequitable that plot-holders on Government estates should, merely as a result of a statutory definition, escape a liability which fell upon all other plot-holders and the Ordinance therefore amends the principal Ordinance by repealing the definition quoted above and substituting therefor a new definition designed to make it clear that only those streets which have been made up to the local authority's standards or which were being ordinarily repaired or maintained by the local authority when the principal Ordinance or its predecessor came into force in the area shall be public streets maintainable by the local authority.

No. 49.—*The Higher Education Loans Fund Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance is designed to create a self-reimbursing Fund from which parents can borrow to provide the cost incurred in providing higher education for their children. It is intended that the Fund should be established initially by the payment out of public funds of a sum not exceeding in the aggregate £100,000. Section 3 establishes the Fund, and section 4 deals with the constitution and incorporation of a Board in which is vested the power to grant loans under and generally administer the Ordinance. Section 5 deals with the procedure at meetings of the Board and also provides for the manner in which documents and decisions of the Board shall be executed. Section 6 deals with the revenues and expenditure of the Fund, and section 7 prescribes the procedure for the issuing of loans from the Fund. The Board is empowered to make loans without security because experience had shown that it may, in some cases, be desirable to make a loan without requiring strictly legal security where, in fact, the loan is a good risk. Section 8 sets out the conditions upon which the Board may grant loans, and section 9 empowers the Board to take the necessary action to recover any loan in the event of default in repayment. Section 10 requires the Board to keep proper accounts which will be subject to audit by the Director of Audit and which must be laid before the Legislative Council. Section 11 empowers the Board to invest any moneys in the Fund which are not currently required for loans, and section 12 provides that the Member for Finance may withdraw moneys from the Fund whenever the total cash and investments thereof exceed £100,000. Section 13 enables the Governor in Council to make regulations for better carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance and section 14 provides for the treatment of documents, information, returns and forms relating to applications for advances and to the making of advances as secret and confidential and makes it an offence to communicate to any unauthorized person the contents of any such document. It also provides for various matters being offences under the Ordinance.

No. 51.—*The Compulsory Labour Regulation (Repeal) Ordinance, 1952.*—This Ordinance repeals the Compulsory Labour Regulation Ordinance (Cap. 112).

No. 52.—*The Societies Ordinance, 1952.*—Sections 70 and 71 of the Penal Code made it a felony for a person to manage, or be a member of, an unlawful society or to allow meetings thereof on his premises. By section 69 of the same Code an unlawful society was defined as a society formed for certain obviously unlawful purposes and any society declared by the Governor in Council to be a society dangerous to good government of the Colony. It was considered that these provisions were inadequate and that a system of registration, or exemption from registration, of societies, with well-defined exceptions, should be introduced, particularly to provide for the examination of the constitutions and objects of societies. Section 1 of the Ordinance provides for its application to a part only of the Colony, if desired. Section 2 defines a society as any association of ten or more persons with the exceptions of companies, Lodges of Freemasons, registered trade unions, business concerns, co-operative societies and statutory educational bodies. Section 3 provides for the appointment of a Registrar and staff. Section 4 deals with the circumstances in which a society is to be deemed to be established in the Colony and thus to be a local society required to be registered or exempted from registration. The Registrar may refuse to register a local society affiliated or connected with a political body established outside the Colony and must refuse to register certain societies, e.g. any society which appears to be formed for unlawful purposes or purposes incompatible with good order. Section 5 makes provision for these matters and further provides for exemption from registration. Cancellation of registration and rescission of exemption is also provided for by this section, on grounds similar to those on which registration is refused. In the event of there being doubt as to the continued existence of any society, the Registrar may, under section 6 call upon the society, by notice in the Gazette, for proof of existence. Section 7 enables the Registrar to require any society registered (or exempted) to furnish details of its constitution, membership and meetings, the obligation to provide which rests, by section 8 upon the office-bearers or persons managing the society. Section 9 provides that every local society which is not registered (or exempted) shall be an unlawful society and sections 10, 11 and 12 deal with the consequences on the lines of the existing provisions of the Penal Code referred to above. To deal with the inherent difficulties of proof, section 13 raises presumptions as to the existence of a society and section 14 raises a presumption of the membership of a society where books, accounts, insignia, etc., of a society are found in the possession of any person, on the lines of existing provisions in the Penal Code. Under section 15 the Governor in Council may order the winding up of the affairs and the distribution of the assets of an unlawful society in the same terms as is provided by section 74 of the Penal Code. Sections 16 and 17 give the necessary powers to the police

or administrative officers in relation to searches, etc. By section 18 a police or an administrative officer may summon and examine witnesses where he suspects the existence or operation of a society. Any powers conferred upon the police may only be exercised by an officer of or above the rank of Assistant Inspector. Section 19 substantially repeats the provisions of the Penal Code requiring the consent of the Attorney General to prosecution. Sections 20 to 26 deal with consequential and supplementary matters and section 27 repeals those provisions of the Penal Code replaced by the Ordinance subject to the section being applied under section 1 (1).

No. 53.—*The Penal Code (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1952.*—The main purpose of the Ordinance is to increase certain maximum terms of imprisonment prescribed by the Penal Code (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance). The need for revision of these maximum terms of imprisonment has been emphasized by a number of recent cases and by prevailing conditions in the Colony. The majority of the increases are shown in the Schedule to the Ordinance, but in the following instances, the necessary amendments are affected by separate sections—section 4 increases the maximum penalty for offences under section 112 (conspiracy to defeat justice, and interference with witnesses) from two years to five years' imprisonment; section 5 increases the maximum penalty for offences under section 124 (false information to a public servant) from six months' imprisonment and a fine to three years' imprisonment; section 8 increases the maximum penalty for offences under section 333 (cattle-maiming and the like) from two years' imprisonment to fourteen years' imprisonment in the case of farm and other domestic animals and to three years' imprisonment in the case of other animals. In most instances, the proposed increases bring the maximum terms of imprisonment into line with the penalties for comparable offences under United Kingdom law. Sections 6 and 7 include in the offences described by sections 329 and 330 (setting fire, and attempting to set fire, to crops and growing plants) the destruction of, and serious or permanent injury to, such crops and plants, and attempts thereat. The maximum penalty is fourteen years' imprisonment for the main offence and seven years' imprisonment for the attempt. Section 26 (2) of the principal Ordinance provided that no person under eighteen years of age shall be sentenced to death. This provision, the Secretary of State pointed out, had been judicially construed as meaning that no person shall be sentenced to death if under the age of eighteen at the date when sentence is passed. In the United Kingdom the critical date in this respect is the date of commission of the offence and section 2 of the Ordinance amends section 26 (2) of the principal Ordinance accordingly. The amendment effected by section 3 includes commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving in the Colony among those authorized to make a proclamation commanding rioters to disperse. Before the amendment, only magistrates, certain police officers and commissioned officers in the military forces of the Colony could perform this function.

No. 55.—*The Advocates (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Law Society of Kenya performs a number of essential statutory functions under the Advocates Ordinance, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and other useful public services relating to legislation in the Colony and the practice of the profession of advocate. The Secretary of the Society also serves as Secretary of the Advocates Committee, which is constituted by the Attorney General, the Solicitor General and three practising advocates nominated by the Society, and which has under the principal Ordinance to perform most responsible functions in disciplinary matters and rule-making. Prior to the amending Ordinance it was not compulsory for practising advocates to become members of the Society and there was thus no body wholly representative of the profession, although the functions discharged by the Society were functions appropriate to a representative body. Also prior to the amending Ordinance the Law Society's income was derived from those advocates who were members of the Society and from a Government subvention of £200. With these limited resources the Society was experiencing the greatest difficulty in discharging its proper functions, which were of benefit not only to the Government and the public but also the whole profession including those practising advocates who were not members of the Society. The duties of the Secretary of the Society hitherto performed by a practising advocate in an honorary capacity, reached such proportions that it became necessary to appoint a paid Secretary, and this additional expense could not be met from the Society's existing resources. The Ordinance is accordingly designed to make membership of the Law Society compulsory on an advocate taking out a practising certificate, and to require the advocate to pay to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, together with the prescribed fee for his practising certificate, his annual subscription to the Society. The Ordinance also releases to the Society all admission fees and practising certificate fees paid by advocates, which hitherto were paid into the public revenue. The Government subvention referred to above will now be discontinued and the arrangement whereunder the Society provided a Secretary for the Advocates Committee receives statutory recognition in section 2. Sections 3 and 5 follow in principle precedents contained in the English Solicitors Acts, though that on which section 3 is founded (section 3 of the 1941 Act) has not yet been brought into operation in England. The opportunity was also taken to include an amendment relating to the appointment of Queen's Counsel in the Colony.

No. 56.—*The Law Society of Kenya (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Ordinance is complementary to the Advocates (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1952, and amends the Law Society of Kenya Ordinance, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance). Section 3 replaces the existing Part of the principal Ordinance which relates to membership of the Law Society of Kenya, with a new Part,

the provisions of which are in conformity with the requirement imposed in the Advocates (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1952, that all practising advocates shall automatically become members of the Society on taking out practising certificates. Since membership is compulsory for practising advocates, no entrance fee will be payable in future, and the existing provisions of the principal Ordinance relating to resignation of membership and the expulsion of members have been modified as necessary. The amendments contained in sections 2 and 4 are consequential on that contained in section 3.

No. 57.—*The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Ordinance, 1952.*—It was considered desirable that personnel serving in the Kenya Regiment and the Kenya Police Reserve during the present emergency should be safeguarded in respect of reinstatement in their civil employment on their release from these forces or on the termination of the Emergency. The Ordinance achieves this object. Its provisions will also apply to any duty or service which the Governor in Council may declare to be national service for the purpose of the Ordinance.

No. 58.—*The Education Ordinance, 1952.*—This Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations of the Beecher Committee and repeals and replaces the Education Ordinance (Cap. 90) and the District Education Boards Ordinance (Cap 91) and provides a greater degree of control of schools and decentralization of administration. The Ordinance applies to all races, although under Part XIV a proclamation providing for compulsory education in any area may be made with respect to any particular race or community in any area. In accordance with the Membership system the opportunity was taken to confer upon the Member for Education powers previously exercised by the Governor. Part I deals with the interpretation of the expressions used in the Ordinance. Under Part II the central administration of education in the Colony is provided for by conferring upon the Member various powers in respect of the promotion and development of education out of the public funds. Part III provides for the appointment of one or more Advisory Councils to advise the Director of Education in regard to educational matters. An advisory Council shall consist of such members as may be appointed by the Member under the chairmanship of the Director of Education. Part IV provides for religious instructions in every public school subject to the right of any parent to require excusal. Under Part V provision is made with regard to management of schools of every type and classification. Parts VI to IX deal with the establishment of the bodies considered necessary to deal with the administrative requirements of the Ordinance, in particular, the establishment of Boards of Governors and Schools Committees for aided schools and Government schools. Part X deals with the control of schools and provides for important new powers. In particular, no school may be established unless application has been made for registration thereof in accordance with Regulations to be made under the Ordinance. It is an offence to establish or manage a

school which has not been registered. Under section 57 the Member may declare any publication to be unsuitable for use in schools, and section 58 empowers the Member to close a school where he is satisfied that certain conditions exist. Part XI concerns teachers and differs from the provisions contained in the Education Ordinance (Cap. 90) (now repealed) in that it empowers the Director of Education to withdraw any certificate or licence to teach subject to an appeal to a Board to be constituted. It is an offence to teach without being the holder of a certificate or licence or otherwise in accordance therewith, or to employ an unqualified teacher. Part XII deals with fees in Government schools and aided schools. Under section 68 the Director of Education may prescribe the rate of fees payable in aided schools, a provision which is considered necessary to ensure adequate control in respect of such schools. Part XIV deals with compulsory education generally on the lines of the provisions in the Education Ordinance (Cap. 90) (now repealed). Part XV provides for rules and regulations to be made by the Member and the Director respectively.

No. 62.—*The Traffic (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Road Authority having represented that the Government grant based on present road licence fees was inadequate to enable the Authority properly to maintain the Colony's roads, it was decided to increase the licence fees for motor vehicles with pneumatic tyres from Sh. 10 to Sh. 20 for every additional 250 lb. or part thereof in excess of 1,500 lb. tare weight. The Ordinance gives effect to the proposal.

No. 63.—*The Hotels (Control of Tariffs and Accommodation) (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1952.*—The purpose of the Ordinance is to replace, on a temporary basis, the provisions relating to the control of hotel tariffs and accommodation which were contained in the Defence Regulations (Government Notice No. 46 of 1943) (now revoked). Section 2 defines various terms mainly by reference to the Hotels Ordinance (Cap. 275). Sections 3 to 12 (inclusive) repeat the above-mentioned Defence Regulations with amendments designed to clarify and strengthen them; the marginal notes thereto indicate their substantial effect. Section 13 provides for appeals on the same lines as the Hotels Ordinance (Cap. 275); and section 14 provides for regulations to be made by the Governor in Council prescribing various matters. Sections 15 and 16 make provision for inspection of hotels and penalties for offences in the same terms as the Hotels Ordinance (Cap. 275). The revocation of the Defence Regulations is effected by section 17. Section 18 provides for the exemption of scheduled hotels; the Schedule may be varied by the Governor in Council from time to time.

No. 64.—*The Dangerous Petroleum Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The amendment to section 3 of the Dangerous Petroleum Tax Ordinance (Cap. 268) effected by the Ordinance removes consumption tax from aviation spirit and similar fuels ordinarily used in aircraft

engines and imported for such use. In December, 1950, the Government accepted a Motion moved in the Legislative Council for the removal of consumption tax on aviation spirit. Since then in the majority of cases refunds of consumption tax on aviation spirit were made on the recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee. It was considered that the continued existence of machinery for the collection of this tax on aviation spirit, most of which is refunded, was not justified.

No. 67.—*The Hotels (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952.*—The Central Hotel Control Authority and subsidiary authorities, appointed under the Control of Hotels Ordinance (Cap. 275) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) are charged with the general supervision of hotels. A sub-committee of the Central Authority was appointed in 1951 to consider amendment of the principal Ordinance and made certain recommendations, principally that the Defence (Control of Hotels) Regulations, 1943, should be revoked and included as far as necessary in an Ordinance. The Ordinance and the Hotels (Control of Tariffs and Accommodation) (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1952, are enacted partly in consequence of these recommendations and also in fulfilment of an undertaking given in Legislative Council that an amendment would in due course be moved to change the title of the principal Ordinance. The Hotels (Control of Tariffs and Accommodation) (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1952, is intended to replace, on a temporary basis and with minor amendments, those of the Defence (Control of Hotels) Regulations, 1943, which it is desired to retain in force. The Ordinance changes the title of the principal Ordinance to “The Hotels Ordinance” so as to remove references therein to “Control”, and provides for the continuance of the principal Ordinance as a permanent measure. The principal Ordinance was due to expire on the 31st December, 1952. Sections 3, 7, 9, 10 and 12 effect consequential and minor amendments. Section 14 alters the quorum of, and allows for more extensive delegation of the powers of, an Authority, and provides for the appointment of a temporary Chairman. Sections 5 and 6 re-enact, in amended form, sections 5 and 6 of the principal Ordinance as to the licensing of hotel-keepers and hotel-managers. Section 8 repeals sections 9, 10 and 11 of the principal Ordinance. Section 9 conferred powers on an Authority to arrange for the carrying on of an hotel where the licence relating to the hotel was cancelled or suspended; it was considered that this power should cease as being unworkable in practice. Section 10 compelled an hotel-keeper to keep in business unless the Authority authorized him to cease business; this provision was considered unduly restrictive. Section 11 made similar provision to section 10 in respect of hotels closed under section 9. Section 13 replaces section 17 of the principal Ordinance by a new provision that hotels exempted from the operation of the Ordinance shall be listed in a Schedule thereto; the Schedule is added by section 15.

CHAPTER 9: JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

SYSTEM OF COURTS

On the 27th day of 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 comprise His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya established under that Order in Council with 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, and subordinate courts constituted by or under the provisions of an Ordinance (and courts with extended jurisdiction in special districts).

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. Sitting are held in Nairobi and Mombasa continuously throughout the year. Sessions are held monthly at Nairobi and Mombasa and, at regular intervals, at Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru, Nyeri and elsewhere in the Colony. District Registries of the Supreme Court have been established at Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru, Kisumu 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 the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

In addition to the supervision required as a matter of law by way of confirmation of certain sentences, 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.

A subordinate court of the first or second class trying any person being not less than 18 years of age for an offence which is punishable either by that Court or by the Supreme Court may, on convicting the accused, commit him in custody to the Supreme Court for sentence.

Upon such committal the Supreme Court shall inquire into the circumstances of the case and shall have power to deal with the offender in any manner in which he could have been dealt with if he had been convicted by the Supreme Court.

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 for sittings of the Supreme Court. These Special District Courts sit with the aid of assessors. Cases therefrom 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 sentences from courts exercising such extended jurisdiction lie to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

- Subordinate courts (at present constituted by the Courts Ordinance, 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, Kericho, Kisii and Thika first class subordinate courts are held by legally qualified Resident Magistrates. The local limits of jurisdiction of subordinate courts are provided for under section 7 of the Courts Ordinance, 1931. Resident Magistrates' 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 of the first, second and third class may 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 Moslem 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.

Due to *Mau Mau* subversive activities, special powers were conferred upon all Resident Magistrates having jurisdiction in any of the districts declared as Special Districts under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code and upon the officer in charge of such Special District holding a subordinate court of the first class to pass any sentence which the Supreme Court may pass in respect of any offence contrary to the Penal Code except the following offences:—

Any offence punishable by death.

Attempt to murder, contrary to section 216 of the Penal Code.

Attempt to murder by convict, contrary to section 217 of the Penal Code.

For the same reasons and in order to expedite the hearing of appeals, the limitation period of 30 days for entering appeal against order or sentence was reduced to 14 days.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES FILED IN KENYA DURING 1946-1952 IN SUPREME COURT AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS

YEAR	COURTS	CASES FILED			CASES PENDING			REVENUE
		Civil	Crim.	Total	Civil	Crim.	Total	
1946	Supreme ..	751	2,331	3,082	539	142	681	} 39,842
	Magistrates ..	3,704	21,032	24,736	1,694	684	2,378	
1947	Supreme ..	1,211	2,688	3,899	753	158	911	} 51,502
	Magistrates ..	4,783	23,359	28,142	1,966	1,012	2,978	
1948	Supreme ..	1,585	2,805	4,390	718	125	843	} 51,960
	Magistrates ..	7,433	22,651	30,084	3,137	865	4,002	
1949	Supreme ..	2,005	2,471	4,476	1,189	136	1,325	} 65,728
	Magistrates ..	8,316	31,496	39,812	5,040	1,570	6,610	
1950	Supreme ..	2,342	2,690	5,032	1,747	159	1,906	} 77,026
	Magistrates ..	10,134	33,895	44,029	6,293	1,578	7,781	
1951	Supreme ..	2,858	2,668	5,526	1,979	213	2,192	} 91,625
	Magistrates ..	10,793	47,973	57,766	8,392	1,729	10,121	
1952	Supreme ..	3,188	1,926	5,144	1,893	52	1,945	} 107,497
	Magistrates ..	11,730	48,025	59,755	6,883	1,619	8,502	

THE LAW OF THE COLONY

The enacted law of the Colony consists of Imperial Orders in Council relating to the Colony, certain English and Indian Acts applied 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 the 12th day of 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.

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.

Except in the case of Europeans, who are tried by a jury composed of Europeans, all criminal 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. In trials for murder, treason or rape, the number of the jury is twelve, and in trials for other offences 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 two judges of the Supreme Court, except when in any particular case the Chief Justice directs the appeal to be heard by one judge. Civil appeals from subordinate courts are heard by one 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 of three judges.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

In 1952, 50 persons were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court.

Eleven persons sentenced in 1951 were awaiting the hearing of appeals or the decision of the Governor in Council at the beginning of 1952. Of this total of 61 persons—

twenty were executed;

two were acquitted by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa;

ten had their sentences commuted by His Excellency the Governor in Council to varying terms of imprisonment;

one was substituted to be detained during His Excellency's pleasure by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa;

one was certified as a lunatic by the Special Psychiatrist;

one died in prison;

twenty-six awaited the decision of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa or of His Excellency the Governor in Council on 31st December, 1952.

THE EASTERN AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

During 1952 the following appeals were filed:—

					<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>
Kenya	..	..	..	..	85	96
Tanganyika	..	..	..	..	25	94
Uganda	..	..	..	..	4	89
Zanzibar	..	..	..	..	4	4
Aden	..	..	..	..	18	—
Somaliland	..	..	..	..	—	2
					—	—
					136	285
					—	—

During the year, 107 civil appeals and 268 criminal appeals were heard by the court.

The case of outstanding interest which was started during 1952 was against "Jomo Kenyatta and five others" who have been charged with the offences of "managing an unlawful society and being a member of an unlawful society". This case is *sub judice*.

There has been considerable increase in criminal work due to *Mau Mau* cases which have caused great strain both on the judiciary and the police.

POLICE

There was no change in the general organization of the Force. Following the declaration of the state of Emergency in October, there was an extension of policing to large areas in the Kikuyu reserves.

At the end of the year, there were 39 Divisions and 148 Police Stations, of which 14 Divisions and 65 Police Stations are in the African areas.

Establishment

	BRITISH		ASIANS		AFRICANS	
	Superior Officers	Inspect- orate	Inspect- orate	Other Ranks	Inspect- orate	Other Ranks
1951 ..	93	206*	51	40	158	5,509
1952 ..	121	304*	48	63	267	7,281

*Includes 11 Women Inspectors.

Crime

<i>Offences Against Property</i>	1951	1952
Nairobi	4,348	7,220
Mombasa	1,737	2,074
Remainder of Settled and Urban Areas ..	7,890	6,636
Total	13,975	15,930
 <i>Offences Against Persons</i>	 1951	 1952
Nairobi	174	180
Mombasa	69	89
Remainder of Settled and Urban Areas ..	843	635
Total	1,086	904

The year under review was one of great activity for the Police Force.

The Royal Visit early in the year entailed heavy responsibilities for security and traffic arrangements.

An incident of outstanding importance occurred in the Marsabit District of the Northern Province. On March 31st a force of 40 African Police with two European Officers was attacked by some 300 Gelubba tribesmen—a tribe noted for its warlike qualities. The Police party was searching for illegal firearms in a village on the north-east shore of Lake Rudolf, a few miles from the Ethiopian border, when it came under heavy rifle fire; in a seven-hour battle 26 of the tribesmen were killed, and the police had lost one dead and two wounded. The officer commanding the patrol was subsequently awarded the George Medal for his conduct of the operations; four Colonial Police Medals for Gallantry were also awarded.

Towards the beginning of the second half of the year, an ever increasing series of robberies and other crimes of violence broke out in Nairobi and, in order to combat this crime wave, a 999 telephone call system, modelled on those operating in the United Kingdom, was introduced.

During the latter part of the year, the activities of the proscribed *Mau Mau* Society showed a marked increase. A number of cases of arson and cattle maiming ascribed to this society occurred in and around the Nyeri District. Forcible administration of *Mau Mau* oaths continued and crimes of violence, including robberies and murders of peaceable and loyal citizens, instigated by this organization, increased to such an extent that on the 21st October a state of emergency was proclaimed.

In addition to an immediate increase in the Police Regular and Reserve Force, Military Forces, including a battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, brought by air from the Canal Zone to Nairobi, were called

The areas mainly affected by this lawlessness were the Nakuru, Naivasha and Laikipia Districts of the Rift Valley Province and the whole of the Central Province including the Nairobi area and the Kikuyu Reserves. The situation continued unchanged till the end of the year.

The Police Signals Branch was increased, there being 123 static stations in operation as compared with 75 in 1951. Most of these stations were installed in the Kikuyu Reserves.

The volume of W/T traffic handled during the years, not including messages over the V.H.F. system, reached a total of 274,167, an increase of 109,937 over 1951.

The Police Motor Fleet was increased by the purchase of 97 new cars, most of them light vehicles (Land Rovers), Pick-Ups and Wireless Patrol cars. A very considerable proportion of the repair work is now carried out in the Police Central Workshop.

Promotional, refresher and training courses for European, Asian and African personnel were held at the Police Training School but towards the end of the year, most of the normal training programme had to be cancelled owing to the Emergency. Emphasis had to be laid on recruiting, and many recruits were posted to Stations with only a few weeks' training. A few officers attended special courses of instruction in England.

TRIBAL POLICE

Each African district has its own force of Tribal Police established under the Tribal Police Ordinance and maintained by the Central Government. Control of these forces is vested in the Provincial Administration.

The number of Tribal Police in the Colony was greatly increased during 1952.

PRISONS, DETENTION CAMPS AND APPROVED SCHOOLS

Prisons

Forty-one prisons and 12 camps were maintained during the year compared with 37 prisons and nine camps last year. The number of persons admitted to prisons increased from 32,378 (convicted 16,673, remands, etc., 15,705) in 1951 to 40,615 (convicted 20,628, remands, etc., 19,987) in 1952. The daily average prison population increased from 9,269 in 1951 to 9,949 in 1952.

The general health of prisoners was very good and there was a marked decrease in the sick- and death-rates; the latter declined from 89 in 1951 to 66 in 1952, notwithstanding the unavailability of overcrowded conditions in the principal prisons.

The *Mau Mau* trouble and the consequent State of Emergency presented serious problems of accommodation, segregation and staffing.

First offender ordinary prisoners continued to be separated from those with previous convictions and as far as practicable to serve their sentences in district prisons and camps, including in particular the First Offenders Farm Prison at Kitale in the Rift Valley Province and a newly established open camp at Shikusa in Nyanza Province.

Mau Mau prisoners as such are kept apart from other classes of prisoners and after conviction confined in special prisons and camps established for the purpose.

Industrial training in carpentry, tailoring, brick-making, sisal rope and mat-making, stonemasonry, building and agriculture were fully carried on in the main prisons, especially in the workshops at Nairobi, where increasing emphasis is placed on the rehabilitative aspects of the work as well as revenue from production. The revenue from Prison Industries was £106,318. Prison labour made an increased free contribution towards the construction and maintenance of roads under the Public Works Department. There was consequently no revenue from this source, but the East African Railways and Harbours Administration reimbursed the Government to the extent of £12,284 in respect of convict labour. Prison labour was also in large measure used on the continued construction of new prisons outside Kisumu and at Shimo-la-Tewa which will replace the old town jail in Kisumu and the sixteenth-century Fort Jesus at Mombasa respectively; both new prisons were partly occupied by the end of the year.

Small libraries provided by the African Library Services were put into use at the principal prisons and these, together with the augmentation of educational and religious influences, proved beneficial.

Detention Camps

Forty-seven camps were maintained. The number of persons admitted to these camps increased from 18,247 in 1951 to 23,166 in 1952. The daily average number of persons serving sentences of detention increased from 2,361 in 1951 to 2,475 in 1952.

The daily percentage of sick in 1951 decreased from 47.45 to 40.25 in 1952. The number of deaths decreased from 12 in 1951 to six in 1952.

Approved Schools

The approved schools continued to be controlled by the Prisons Department under the Commissioner of Prisons, who is Chief Inspector of Approved Schools, and an Assistant Commissioner, who is responsible for their administration and development.

The schools opened in 1935 and 1937 at Kabete and Dagoretti respectively were maintained, and a new school at Shikusa was established.

Totals of 120 boys (90 in 1951) were admitted to and 116 released from these schools where the daily average number of trainees for the year was 250 (259 in 1951).

Kabete and Dagoretti, situated in the Kikuyu reserve on the outskirts of Nairobi, receive boys from all parts of the Colony. Shikusa, in North Nyanza, receives, for the present, selected up-country boys from Dagoretti which takes all first offenders.

Shikusa Approved School, established experimentally in January, 1952, as part of a 1,000-acre farm training centre for selected youthful offenders from up-country pastoral tribes, mainly Nandi and Kipsigis, is at present an open camp where the trainees in junior and senior sections lead a cheerful and comparatively free but hard-working and disciplined life.

Schoolroom education successfully continued on the same lines as last year with the two principal aims of the removal of illiteracy and the education of the children (under 14's) up to at least Standard IV of the Education Department syllabus.

Work training in blacksmithing, carpentry, stonemasonry, building and farming continued with good practical results. There are fixed trade courses for older boys who, if competent, are provided with tools on release to enable them to work as young artisans.

The recreational side was filled by daily games and by periodic entertainments. Choirs were formed at Kabete and Dagoretti. Small libraries were introduced.

Home leave, started in 1950, was granted in an increased number of cases, and continued to be a constructive feature of approved school treatment.

The number of boys who make good after release from the approved schools is difficult to determine accurately owing to inadequate means of supervision and after-care, but the available figures indicate that the number of failures is low: 62 of 463 boys discharged during the past six years.

CHAPTER 10: PUBLIC UTILITIES**ELECTRICITY**

As in 1951, development of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. was limited only by inability to get sufficient generating plant, and to a lesser extent, supplies of mains materials. While demand from domestic and industrial sources continued to increase, the increases were less than in 1951.

Considerable delays were experienced in the tunnelling on the Wanjii 6,000 kW. Hydro project at Fort Hall, but the tunnel drilling was completed by the end of November, and it is anticipated that the full output from this project will be available early in 1953.

In Nairobi area itself, 3680 kW. of oil engine plant was added in a temporary station at Nairobi South to tide over the period until additional hydro power becomes available, and foundations and buildings to house a 1,720 kW. oil engine and two 2,500 kW. Gas Turbines in the permanent station on this site were completed. Good progress was made in Nairobi with the undergrounding of the main 10 kV. distribution network. All four of the major 10 kV. sub-stations required in the City were practically complete, and also a number of minor distributing sub-stations. Most of the 10 kV. underground cable was laid by the end of the year.

Work was started at the end of the year on the construction of a new hydro-electric generating station of 8,000 kW. on the Tana River, adjacent to the existing station, to which an extension of 2,400 kW. was almost completed during the year.

Rock drilling over the site of the proposed new 80,000 kW. station at Seven Forks on the Tana River was almost completed, and it is expected that final designs will be available by the middle of 1953.

In Mombasa, the large increase in sales of 25.6 per cent was met without difficulty, over 12 million kWh. being purchased from the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd. at the Kenya border. Plans were completed and work was in hand at the end of the year to supply the new cement works at Bamburi, and to serve the coastal belt northwards as far as Kilifi.

Up-country, additional plant was provided and commissioned in two new stations at Nakuru and Eldoret, and at the latter a new hydro station was completed and an order placed for a further extension to be made. Small hydro projects were investigated at Londiani and Kericho, and plans for the development of the Thomson's Falls to supply the town and to augment supplies to Nakuru were well in hand.

The following schedule indicates the units generated and maximum demand in the various Kenya areas for the years 1951 and 1952:—

Electricity Supplies—Kenya

BRANCH	Maximum Demand in kW.		Units Generated in kWh.	
	1952	1951	1952	1951
Nairobi	20,910	18,402	104,024,350	87,083,879
Mombasa	4,650	3,840	20,242,260 (12,144,855 purchased)	16,117,964 (includes 11,989,384 purchased from Tanga)
Nakuru	1,240	1,150	5,363,807	4,609,005
Eldoret	680	730	3,512,962	3,841,517
Kisumu	680	590	3,094,010	2,369,750
Kitale	300	220	1,019,585	749,351
Nanyuki	164	88	489,151	337,397
	28,624	25,020	137,746,125	115,108,943
	Increase 14.5 per cent	3,604	Increase ..	22,637,182 19.7 per cent

During the year, new tariffs were introduced which ensure a fairer distribution of charges between consumers of the same type, and replace the surcharge imposed at the beginning of the year on all tariffs not already on their maximum rates.

Nyeri Electricity Undertaking

Additional temporary generating plant was installed, and supplies were extended to the Police Training School at Nyeri Station and a number of consumers in the vicinity. The Undertaking's business continued to expand, and revenue from sales of electricity amounted to £9,334, which shows an increase of 27 per cent over 1951. Owing to increased operational costs, it was unfortunately necessary to increase tariffs by 18 per cent in September.

Government Electrical Undertaking

The Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department continued to execute installations for the Kenya Government and the East Africa High Commission, and in addition became responsible for all military electrical installations throughout the Colony.

WATER SUPPLIES

A complete and detailed survey of the new gravity pipeline from Mzima Springs to Mombasa was completed during the year. The contract was let for the supply of pipe. Prestressed concrete pipe manufactured by the Societe des Tuyaux Bonna of Paris will be used throughout. They will be manufactured at a factory to be established at Voi. The design of the intake has been held up through lack of agreement concerning work to be undertaken in the Royal National Parks of Kenya at Mzima Springs.

Two new public water supplies came into operation during the year at Marsabit and Meru.

The Drainage Section of the Hydraulic Branch is undertaking, on behalf of the Nakuru Municipality, the design and construction of a main drainage scheme estimated to cost £250,000.

CHAPTER 11: COMMUNICATIONS

SHIPPING

At the beginning of the year acute congestion was being experienced at the Port of Mombasa due to the volume of imports exceeding the capacity of the Port. A conference between the Shipping Lines and the Railways and Harbours Administration was held in Nairobi during February to consider the position and as a result of its recommendations, the Mombasa Imports Cargo Phasing Scheme was brought into operation, whereby the shipping lines voluntarily agreed to limit the volume of imports to the capacity of the Port. As a result, the congestion was progressively relieved and by August ships were being berthed without any appreciable delay in the stream.

Measures to increase Port capacity comprise the construction of three new deep-water berths, preliminary work on two of which has been begun and an extension of the lighterage wharf by eight stub-head jetties each of which will be capable of accommodating a 100 ft. lighter. Provision for additional cranes, lighters, port rolling stock and cargo handling equipment has also been made.

During 1952 record tonnages were handled. The figures were as follows:—

<i>Tonnage of Cargo</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>
<i>Imports</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
General Cargo (including Military)	954,787	991,430
Coal	28,899	10,118
Bulk Oil	682,408	827,900
Total ..	1,666,094	1,829,448

Exports

General Cargo (including Military)	908,638	890,453
Bunker Coal	13,431	6,329
Bunker and Bulk Oil	133,373	155,463
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	1,055,442	1,052,245
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Transshipment (inward and outward)	46,538	27,757
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	2,768,074	2,909,450
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year 917 vessels, having a total net registered tonnage of 3,037,239 used the Port as compared with 933 vessels, having a total tonnage of 2,741,508 in 1951. Passenger traffic through the Port increased to 66,882 passengers in 1952, as compared with 64,254 in 1951.

The construction of a new lighthouse at Chale Point has been completed.

RAILWAYS

The year 1952 saw a further increase in the volume of traffic handled by the Railway services. In spite of the phasing of cargo, the flow of imports through Mombasa continued at a high level, total forwardings from Mombasa and Kilindini being 1,137,315 tons as against 1,044,566 tons in 1951. Record tonnages were handled at the Port of Tanga whilst forwardings from Dar es Salaam were 223,972 tons in 1952 compared to 197,592 tons in the previous year. This heavy import traffic imposed a severe strain on the Administration's resources yet, at the same time, all the demands made on the system for the movement of export traffic were met, including 389,135 bales of cotton from Uganda (this compares with 349,535 bales forwarded in 1951). Soda products railed from Magadi totalled 114,760 tons, a slight decrease on the 1951 figure of 122,000 tons. The total tonnage carried over the whole system was 4,700,000 tons approximately, an increase over the previous year of some 260,000 tons.

Passenger traffic remained at much the same level as in 1951, although there was some tendency for third-class travel to decline, particularly in Kenya and Uganda. The introduction of a new time table on 1st March, 1952, did much to improve the passenger services. A daily third-class service was introduced between Nairobi and Kampala, the upper-class service being increased from two to three trains weekly. A daily third-class service was also introduced between Nairobi and Kisumu, whilst an additional upper-class service each week was also introduced between these two points. At the beginning of the year new upper-class coaches were put into service, providing a degree of comfort much superior to the older coaches.

During the course of the year, 18 non-articulated 29 Class locomotives, three Garratt locomotives, 75 covered goods wagons, 28 covered goods bogie wagons, 16 bogie tank wagons and 72 high-sided wagons, were put into service on the Kenya/Uganda Section.

Work on various major projects intended to increase the capacity of the Railway continued during the year. The re-laying of the 125-mile Nakuru/Eldoret Section with 80-lb. rail designed to permit larger engines to operate on this section was almost completed, whilst a beginning was made on the replacement of the old 50-lb. rail with 60-lb. track on the Nakuru/Kisumu line (144 miles). Five additional crossing stations were opened during the year to improve line capacity and work was begun on the extension of the loops at certain stations between Mombasa and Nairobi to provide for the heavier loads which will be hauled when the new Garratt engines arrive. The resiting of Nakuru Station and the consequent remodelling of the marshalling yard was also put in hand, and by the end of the year new locomotive sheds had been completed and a start made on the new goods shed.

Detailed statistics of sea, lake and railway communications in Kenya will be found in the Annual Report for 1952 of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

ROADS

The care of the Colony's public roads is under the general direction of a Road Authority which was set up in 1951. Road work is undertaken by the Public Works Department and the European and African District Councils acting in the capacity of Agents of the Road Authority, which provides the necessary money from the Road Fund. In African areas money is also found locally from taxes.

To the recurrent account of the Road Fund is paid all revenue from the petrol consumption tax, motor vehicle taxation and drivers' licences; in 1952 a special grant was also made from the Colony's general revenue. For its capital account the fund relies on contributions from the Development and Reconstruction Authority, or special grants from the Colony's revenue.

The Authority's total recurrent income in 1952 was approximately £784,000, and £750,000 was received for expenditure on capital works.

In December the Legislative Council approved increases in vehicle taxation with effect from 1st January, 1953; it was estimated that there would be a resultant addition of £153,500 per annum to the Authority's recurrent revenue.

Municipalities and self-accounting townships are responsible for their own roads, but receive statutory grants from the Road Fund for "through" roads.

Capital expenditure (including overheads) in 1952 amounted to approximately £944,000; recurrent expenditure totalled approximately £836,000.

Road Mileages

The total mileage of public roads in Kenya is approximately 20,000 miles. Ten thousand miles are the responsibility, for construction and maintenance, of the Public Works Department; 2,800 miles the responsibility of European District Councils, and 6,500 miles the responsibility of African District Councils. In addition, there are approximately 480 miles in the Royal National Parks and 480 miles which are the responsibility of the Forest Department.

Only about 340 miles (including 70 in the municipalities and townships) are constructed to bitumen standard. Further stretches of important roads will be bituminized from time to time, but owing to the inadequacy of capital funds, it is the general policy of the Road Authority to push ahead with construction to gravel standard only in the first place, in order to accelerate the completion of the essential road network to all-weather standards.

Among the more important capital projects now receiving attention are the Nairobi/Mombasa Road; the Thika/Sagana Road; the Great Trunk Road to Uganda (now being routed via Eldoret and Tororo); roads opening up the Kipipiri and East Mau farming areas; the Nandi Escarpment (important to the tea-growing area in South Nyanza); the Kibos/Miwani Road, also in South Nyanza and of importance to sugar interests; and the Juja Road, which will open up a large cattle ranching area on the outskirts of Nairobi.

Vehicles Licensed

All motor-cars	19,319
Utilities, panel vans, pick-ups, etc. ..	10,739
Motor lorries, trucks and heavy vans ..	9,140
Omnibuses and coaches	908
Motor cycles	1,720
Three-wheelers and invalid carriages ..	5
Tractors, graders, rollers, cranes, etc. ..	1,038
Ambulances and caravans	84
Trailers	1,217

AIR TRANSPORT

Eastleigh Aerodrome was closed, due to weather, for two periods during the year, and all the trunk route aircraft had to be diverted to Entebbe.

The B.O.A.C. operated Hermes aircraft into Eastleigh but the Comets operated through Entebbe.

The Viking aircraft operating a weekly *safari* service between London and Nairobi have been running to full capacity with a long waiting list.

A new terminal building is under construction at Nairobi West.

Minor improvements have been undertaken to the runway at Nairobi West.

A survey was made and an estimate prepared for the construction of an aerodrome at Embakasi. The Comet has had to bypass Nairobi and it seems probable the new Britannia aircraft will be able to operate into Entebbe and Dar es Salaam, but not into Nairobi.

No new Government aerodromes were constructed in Kenya during the year.

New landing fee charges were introduced at the beginning of the year. This included a night surcharge fee.

There were seven minor aircraft accidents in Kenya during the year, but there were no casualties.

Aerodromes in Kenya in 1952 were as follows:—

Athi River (E) (P) ..	1,000	Mandera	1,300
Banya (M)	1,200	Marsabit	1,500
Buna (E)	1,000	Mombasa	2,000
Derkali (E)	900	Moyale	1,300
Eldoret	1,600	Mtito Andei	1,500
El Wak (E)	900	Mudo Gashi (E) ..	1,250
Fort Ternan (E) (P) ..	1,600	Murka Hill (L) ..	1,600
Garissa	1,500	Nairobi, Eastleigh (C) ..	2,600
Hogitchu (Marsabit) ..	1,500	Nairobi West (C) ..	1,600
Isiolo	1,600	Nakuru	1,900
Kisima (E)	1,000	Nanyuki	1,500
Kisumu (C)	2,000	Narok (E)	2,000
Kitale	1,800	Nginyang (M)	800
Laisamis (E)	800	Njoro (P) (L)	1,000
Lamu (M)	800	North Horr	1,000
Lodwar	1,200	Nyeri	1,300
Lokitaung (M)	900	Rumuruti	1,500
Macalder (L)	1,170	Sala (M)	900
Mackinnon Road (E) ..	1,500	Subukia (P)	1,300
Magadi (P)	1,165	Thomson's Falls (E) ..	2,000
Makindu (E)	1,000	Voi (E)	1,250
Malindi (P)	1,000	Wajir	1,500

Letters in parentheses indicate: (C) Customs; (E) Emergency; (L) Licensed; (M) Minor; (P) Private.

Figures indicate the length of the main runway in yards.

POSTAL SERVICES

The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration is controlled by a headquarters staff stationed in Nairobi under the Postmaster General who is an *ex officio* Member of the Central Legislative Assembly. Regional Headquarters controlling services provided in each territory are established in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Kampala.

Eight new postal centres were opened during the year. A special issue of postage stamps of the 1/- and 10 cents denominations was made to commemorate the Royal Visit.

Many improvements in buildings were made during the year, the most noticeable being in Nairobi where a large reconstruction scheme was carried out by the Administration's architects. Nearly 2,000 additional private boxes were installed. There were general increases in postal traffic but the year was marked by a very heavy increase in parcel post traffic which resulted from restrictions on bulk importations through the Port of Mombasa. During the last half of the year the number of parcels received was double that received during the first six months.

Some improved facilities were incorporated in the telegraph network but there was little general expansion in view of the slight but consistent fall in traffic. Rates for inland telegrams were increased by approximately 50 per cent in January and the charges for international telegrams were increased twice during the year. De Luxe telegram facilities were reintroduced in October with the United Kingdom and by the end of the year had been arranged on a reciprocal basis with 20 other countries.

Revised telephone tariffs came into force on 1st January, 1952. The broad effect of these was to abolish the all-in rate perviously applicable in many areas and to increase the local and trunk call charges by about 50 per cent. There was a considerable drop in local call traffic in the areas where local call charges had not been made previously and a lesser reduction in the territories as a whole. On the other hand, trunk calls increased to over two million during the year and the demand for telephones continued to increase. Some indication of the rapid growth in the services is that the number of trunk calls in 1952 was double that in 1948.

The year was again a record one for the installation of telephones, the number of subscribers being increased by 2,500 to 14,650 and the number of telephones in service by 5,100 to 29,200. There was a slight reduction in the waiting lists but the number of applicants for exchange service at the end of the year was still nearly 9,000. A new 7,800-line automatic system serving Nairobi and its suburbs was officially opened by His Excellency Sir Evelyn Baring on 31st December.

Maintenance work and the provision of new telephone and telegraph lines were considerably hampered by the continual thefts of wire and cable in the environs of Nairobi and Mombasa. Progress was made in the installation of a v.h.f. radiotelephone trunk system between the principal centres but, owing to the delays in delivery and unexpected difficulties in connexion with the power supply equipment, completion of the initial stage of this network was unavoidably delayed.

The Central Training School at Nairobi continued in operation to the full extent of its capacity. Some 373 Africans passed through the school during the year.

The Postmaster General, East Africa, is responsible to the three Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the management and control of the Savings Banks of these territories. The headquarters of all the three banks is at Nairobi. During the year, the number of savings accounts reached a total of 323,362 with balances standing to the credit of depositors totalling over twelve million pounds.

Operating accounts for 1951 were produced and showed the postal services maintaining their profit, the telegraph services with an increased deficit and the telephone services in a slightly better position than before.

In the telephone service a completely new rate structure was brought into operation on 1st January.

In September a further £2½ millions development loan was floated in London, with a small local reservation for East African residents. Both were successful.

CHAPTER 12: PRESS, BROADCASTING, FILMS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

English

<i>East African Standard</i>	.. .. .	Daily
<i>Mombasa Times</i>	.. .. .	Daily
<i>Kenya Weekly News</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>Sunday Post</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>Comment</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>Citizen</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>Uasin Gishu Advertiser</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>Trans Nzoia Post</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>Kitale Weekly</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>Nyanza Advertiser</i>	.. .. .	Fortnightly
<i>K.I.O. Fortnightly</i>	.. .. .	Fortnightly
<i>Goan Voice</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>East African Field, Farm and Garden</i>	.. .. .	Monthly
<i>East African Agricultural Journal</i>	.. .. .	Monthly
<i>East African Motoring</i>	.. .. .	Quarterly
<i>East African Star</i>	.. .. .	Weekly
<i>Polonia (Polish and English)</i>	.. .. .	Weekly

Vernacular

<i>Kenya Daily Mail</i>	.. ..	Daily	English & Gujerati
<i>Colonial Times</i>	.. ..	Weekly	English & Gujerati
<i>Daily Chronicle</i>	.. ..	Daily	English & Gujerati
<i>Baraza</i>	.. ..	Weekly	English & Swahili
<i>Jicho</i>	.. ..	Weekly	English & Swahili
<i>Pamoja</i>	.. ..	Weekly	Swahili
<i>Ngwataniro</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Habari za Dunia</i>	.. ..	Weekly	English & Swahili
<i>Tarumbeta</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Tazama</i>	.. ..	Weekly	English & Swahili
<i>Bodeni</i>	.. ..	Monthly	English & Swahili
<i>Ramogi</i>	.. ..	Weekly	Dholuo
<i>Mulina</i>	.. ..	Weekly	Luluyia
<i>Thome</i>	.. ..	Weekly	Kikamba
<i>Kihoto</i>	.. ..	Weekly	Gikuyu
<i>Ngao</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili

News Sheets

<i>Uhoro wa Ma</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Muthigani</i>	.. ..	Fortnightly	Gikuyu
<i>Embu District Gazette</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Murang'a Ngathiti</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Mugambo wa Kiambu</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Uhoro wa Nyeri</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Mohoro ma Ngongo</i>	.. ..	Weekly	Gikuyu
<i>Uthii na Mbere wa Andu Anja</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Sauti ya Bomani</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Mwangaza wa North Nyanza</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Sikiliza Habari za Siku Zetu</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Maendeleo ya Wanawake</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Habari za Nairobi</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Sauti ya Pwani</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Mwangaza, Voi</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Mwangaza, Tambach</i>	.. ..	Weekly	Swahili
<i>Muei wa Mukamba</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Kikamba
<i>Mauvoo ma Kitui</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Kikamba
<i>Ng'alek ap Kipsigis</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Kikipsigis
<i>Logoiywek</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Kinandi
<i>Emostab Keiyo</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Kielgeyo

Missions

<i>Rafiki Yetu</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Swahili
<i>Tue ba Meru</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Kimeru
<i>Wathiomo Mukinyu</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Mothaereri</i>	.. ..	Monthly	Gikuyu
<i>Catholic Times of E.A.</i>	.. ..	Monthly	English

BROADCASTING

Owned and operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd., the entertainment programmes remained at 44½ hours per week of European matter on 347.6 metres and 61.79 metres; the Indian entertainment programmes remained at 27½ hours per week of Indian matter, on 440 metres and 49.5 metres.

The African Information Services hired transmitter time from the Company to the extent of 21½ hours per week by the end of the year, on the 440 metre and 49.5 metre transmitters, for programmes to African listeners.

Total current licences at the end of the year were approximately 15,000. Domestic licences cost 30/- per annum, and all licence revenue is ploughed back into the service.

FILMS

Cinematograph film companies continued to operate extensively in the Colony. Notable examples of films made during the year included "Where No Vultures Fly" (Ealing Studios); "Mogambo" (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer); and Dr. Queeny's documentary films of animals and native life.

Visits by film-making companies are welcomed because when properly conducted, the films not only enable millions of people to appreciate the wild African scene, but also attract tourists to visit the Colony.

The making of film strips by the Information Bureau is recorded later in this chapter.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The African Information Services continued to operate as the technical production agency for mass information material for Africans, although the declaration of a State of Emergency towards the end of the year considerably disrupted the normal functions of the service, involving, as it did, the staff of the Service taking responsibility for Press liaison work. This, owing to the large number of overseas journalists who came to the country, proved a heavy commitment.

During the year the output of the publications section was 17 booklets, 72 pamphlets, 23 posters, 4 art supplements for newspapers, in addition to the regular publication of *Pamoja*, a fortnightly illustrated paper having a Swahili and a Kikuyu edition; *Habari za Radio*, a weekly paper giving broadcast programmes and printing a number of the talks given on the broadcasts, and *Maendeleo ya Wanawake*, a monthly paper for women.

Regular vernacular broadcasts for Africans were given from transmitters in Nairobi and Mombasa. At the end of the year these broadcasts totalled $27\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week.

The photographic section was mainly concerned with the production of photographs for use in the Services' own publications and in the vernacular Press, the supply of prints of library photographs for mass information work and the production of filmstrips. Twelve filmstrips were completed and an additional 12 strips were received from the United Kingdom.

Fourteen reels of 16 mm. films were made during the year and another 20 films were received from the Central Office of Information for the library which at the end of the year had 102 members in addition to the Services' own cinema vans. Copies of 35 mm. British News were distributed to commercial cinemas.

Seven cinema vans were in operation during the year and gave 1,289 shows to 1,172,909 Africans.

The office is also responsible for the supply of equipment to those engaged in community development work in the field and at the end of the year 256 wireless sets, 79 filmstrip projectors and 10 public address equipments were on loan. A radio rediffusion service has been installed in the King George VI African Hospital.

CHAPTER 13: LOCAL FORCES

The Local Forces, which are wholly or partly raised in Kenya, consist of:—

The Kenya Regiment (T.F.).

The East African Independent Armoured Car Squadron.

The 156 Heavy Anti-aircraft Battery.

The 3rd, 5th, 7th and 23rd Battalions of the King's African Rifles.

In addition to the above there are the various Services who also recruit largely in this territory:—

The East African Army Ordnance Corps.

The East African Army Service Corps.

The East African Army Medical Corps.

The East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

The East African Pioneers.

The Kenya Regiment (T.F.)

Under the active direction of Major-General J. A. Campbell, D.S.O., the Regiment was formed by Col. A. Dunstan Adams, O.B.E., M.C., T.D. (who is now Honorary Colonel of the Regiment), with the assistance of Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Campbell, Coldstream Guards, with a permanent staff drawn from the Brigade of

Guards. With the exception of the few senior officers originally appointed as Second in Command, Company Commanders, etc., appointment to a commissioned rank could only be secured by service in, and promotion from, the ranks, a custom which has become traditional in the Regiment, and which has given rise to the saying that "officers of the Regiment are merely favoured amongst equals".

The first camp was held in March, 1938. The second in August, 1939. By then the clouds of war were threatening and the camp had barely finished before, on 26th August, members were mobilized for duty.

The Reconnaissance Platoon was recalled early to make the nucleus of the East African Reconnaissance Squadron, the famous "Recces" which so constantly harassed the enemy in the early days of the war. Then early in September a Light Battery was formed, and an officer of the Regiment was appointed to command, all the personnel of the Battery, except one, being posted from the Regiment. Members of the Regimental Auxiliary Air Unit took up flying duties immediately, and were later transferred to the Royal Air Force.

By the end of the first year of war, over 2,000 men had been enlisted in the Regiment and before the first battalion was temporarily discontinued in service (its role having been fulfilled) some 3,000 had been enlisted, over 1,500 of whom were commissioned.

The Regimental flash is a brown and green patch divided by a thin scarlet stripe. These colours have a special significance. The brown represents the African who is led in war by members of the Regiment; scarlet, the regular permanent staff on whom rests the responsibility of guiding and training the Regiment, and green, the colour of Kenya, to represent the young men of Kenya who formed the Regiment.

Consequent upon the introduction of compulsory military training, by which all Europeans between the ages of 18 and 23 years are required to undergo a period of full-time compulsory military training and thereafter to serve for a period of not more than four years as a member of the Kenya Regiment, the Regiment is now receiving an annual intake of approximately 190 young men.

The annual recurrent expenditure on the Regiment is approximately £78,000 and on compulsory military training £76,000. At the present time the Kenya Regiment are embodied and are on full-time active service in the campaign against the *Mau Mau* terrorists.

The East African Independent Armoured Car Squadron

The East African Independent Armoured Car Squadron was formed from the old East African "Recces", who defended the border in 1940. Instead of the modern armoured vehicles of to-day they had to perform their duties in out-of-date Marmion-Harrington cars and converted 15-cwt. trucks. Then they were manned by settlers, farmers,

white hunters, and Nairobi businessmen; to-day officers and British ranks are seconded from famous cavalry regiments and The Royal Armoured Corps. The men are recruited from the tribes of East Africa with a large proportion from Kenya. Many of these men were trained in World War II and fought with the East African Armoured Cars in Malaya.

The 156 Heavy Anti-aircraft Battery

During World War II a number of batteries of East African gunners were formed: Coast Batteries, Field Batteries and Anti-aircraft Batteries. After the cessation of hostilities these were disbanded except for 156 H.A.A. Battery. The officers and senior N.C.O.s are seconded from the Royal Artillery whilst the men are recruited from the East African tribes, a large proportion being from Kenya.

The King's African Rifles

This Regiment, whose Colonel is Her Majesty the Queen, first came into being in 1902. Before this time there existed two units, The East African Rifles and The Central African Rifles, who owed their inception largely to the efforts of Lord Lugard, then Captain Lugard. The East African Rifles were raised from Swahili, coast Arabs and the remnants of Amin Pasha's Sudanese, and many sons and grandsons of the Sudanese serve in the K.A.R. to-day.

The K.A.R. may be a young Regiment but they have an impressive fighting record: they have fought in West Africa (the Ashanti War), in German East Africa (against von Lettow-Vorbeck), in the Somalias (British, French and Italian), Ethiopia, Madagascar and Burma. To-day two battalions are fighting against the terrorists in Malaya, one of them from Kenya.

Recruiting is done territorially from the fighting tribes—Jaluo, Samburu, Wakamba, Nandi, etc., and no less than four battalions are raised in Kenya alone. These are the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 23rd Battalions of the King's African Rifles. The 3rd Battalion is at present doing an 18-months' tour in Malaya where they have put up a splendid record fighting against communist terrorists. Officers and senior N.C.O.s are volunteers seconded from British Regiments and it is a very popular posting. The training of the K.A.R. is similar to that of soldiers in the United Kingdom; they go first to the East Africa Training Centre at Nakuru and then to their battalions, where they become fully trained soldiers.

The Services

The Services came into being during the 1939-1945 war; the first formed being the East African Army Medical Corps and the East African Army Service Corps. Later came the Ordnance Corps and then the East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. All these units did great service during the war serving in the Far East and in the Middle East theatres.

A word should be devoted to the East African Pioneers who evolved from the old East Africa Labour Corps. To-day 7,000 Kenya Pioneers are serving in the Canal Zone of Egypt where they have created a very favourable impression.

Finance.

The Kenya Government makes an annual contribution to the recurrent expenditure of the Forces of £400,000. In addition the Kenya Government has agreed to spend £500,000 on Military Capital Works during the five-year period ending in 1956.

The Royal East African Navy

The East African Naval Force came into being under the administration of the East Africa High Commission on 1st July, 1950, consequent upon the passing of the East African Naval Force Act, 1949, and the issue of the Order in Council signifying His Majesty's assent to the provisions of that Act. The Force is one which belongs to all the East African territories of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The new Force absorbed as its nucleus the officers and ratings of the old Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. That later unit was established in 1933 and proved its worth at the outbreak of the last war when it turned out with a full complement of ships, crews and equipment, and took up its war-time duties right from the first day of the war; many of its personnel served in ships of the Royal Navy in action in various parts of the world. The Force is manned by volunteers from all parts of the East African territories, and very few of the would-be recruits can be accepted as the overall establishment of the Royal East African Navy is limited at present to 165. The men receive the normal technical and professional training as in the Royal Navy and all ratings receive basic disciplinary training. The present strength of the Royal East African Navy consists of—

Europeans

Six Officers.

Seven Chief Petty Officers.

Asians

One Senior Chief Petty Officer.

One Engine-room Artificer.

Africans

One hundred and sixty-five seamen and ratings.

On the 22nd of May, 1952, information was received that Her Majesty the Queen had bestowed the title "Royal East African Navy" on the East African Naval Force and that the ships should in future be known as "Her Majesty's East African ships". In 1952, the recurrent expenditure on the Royal East African Naval Force was £71,772, of which £27,082 was provided by this Government.

Royal East African Naval Volunteer Reserve

All preparatory work for the formation of the Royal East African Naval Volunteer Reserve has now been completed. The European barracks are equipped and all requisite stores are available.

CHAPTER 14: GENERAL

THE CORYNDON MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The year 1952 saw the completion of the new wing of the Coryndon Museum.

Work was immediately started on the preparation of exhibits in the five new halls and galleries with a view to an official opening early in 1953. By the end of the year a part of the new wing had been temporarily opened to the public.

1952 was the first year of a new four-year plan of development, and the opening of the new wing will make it possible to show the public much that has hitherto been kept in store.

During the latter part of the year, attendance at the Museum was curtailed by the State of Emergency, but nevertheless the figures of attendance fell only just below those for 1951. The figure was 142,055, compared with 142,917 in 1951. Schoolchildren numbered 60,176 compared with 64,303 in the previous year.

Discoveries of outstanding importance in respect of the fauna of the Miocene and Pleistocene periods in East Africa were made during the year. In the former field came the discovery of many fossil insects in a unique state of preservation, and in the latter the discovery of a very rich deposit of fossil remains of extinct mammals.

Owing to the preparation of new exhibits for the extensions and the lack of space in the old building, very few new exhibits were placed on view during the year.

GAME

The provisions of the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (No. 18 of 1951) have already proved of great assistance to the Game Department in their task of keeping the exploitation of wild life within reasonable limits. The Controlled Area System (under section 7 of this Ordinance) has been a great success, more particularly in the tsetse fly area of Narok, the old Southern Game Reserve, Lake Naivasha and the Shimba Hills in the Kwale district, all of which have been made controlled areas.

In the Shimba Hills, shooting of game is prohibited and in the other Controlled Areas only a limited number of hunting parties are allowed in at any one time.

The Mara Reserve in the Narok District was under the supervision of the department during the year and it is hoped to open up this wonderful game area to the public in 1953.

The development of farming land has not necessitated any abnormal killing of wild animals other than vermin, except possibly on some ranches near Rumuruti. Vermin such as baboons, hyena and bush-pig remain a serious problem, and in spite of rewards paid for their destruction, their numbers are probably increasing.

Marauding and dangerous game from the forests of Mount Kenya and the Aberdare Range and in the Coast Province have had to be checked, and animals shot in control operations included:—

Elephant	..	..	..	80
Buffalo	..	..	..	221
Zebra	..	..	..	126
Lion	..	..	..	20
Rhino	..	..	..	57
Hippo	..	..	..	2
Leopard	..	..	..	19

Officers of the department were continually on anti-poaching patrol in the Northern Province and especially along the Tana River. Strenuous efforts were made to combat the illicit trade in ivory and rhino horn, considerable quantities of the former being seized. Game Rangers in the Voi and Coast areas and in the Northern Province co-operated with the Royal National Parks Wardens in this ceaseless campaign against poaching. The assistance of 132 Honorary Game Wardens was of the greatest value.

Most game animals are holding their own, though Jackson's hartebeest is nearly extinct in the Colony. However, the Kenya hartebeest looks like surviving mainly in the Rumuruti area when it is tolerated by farmers. Grevy zebra, found only in Kenya and Somalia, appear to be slightly increasing, as are lions in the Northern Province. Leopards, too, are holding their own, and trade in their skins has been reduced to a minimum. Though the most heavily shot in control operations, buffalo and zebra will probably be the last game animals to survive. Very few elephant had to be shot on control, and the number shot on licence dropped to 70 as compared with 160 in 1951. The price of ivory remained high at Sh. 16 to Sh. 17/50 per lb.

Only a few overseas visitors cancelled *safaris* as a result of the Emergency, and *safari* firms were fully booked up and were often, towards the end of the year, hard pressed because many professional hunters were on active service with the Security Forces.

ROYAL NATIONAL PARKS

The long rains in April proved disappointing and most game areas suffered. The dry weather, however, enabled much development work to be carried out, such as the construction of new roads in the Parks, and dams. Unfortunately, the short rains in the last quarter of the year were also disappointing and many of the newly constructed dams remained dry. In spite of the weather, however, more young animals were seen in the Nairobi National Park on the fringe of the City's southern boundary than were seen in the previous year, which was one of exceptionally good rains.

Development work was hampered to some extent by the State of Emergency, but visitors to the National Parks were not deterred and the *safari* lodges were even more generally patronized, especially by Kenya residents, as they are situated in areas unaffected by unrest.

On the afternoon of 2nd February Her Majesty the Queen (then Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth) and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh were able to make a brief visit to the Nairobi National Park and later to spend an afternoon and night at "Treetops" in the Aberdare National Park. On both occasions Their Royal Highnesses were most fortunate in the amount and variety of game they saw, including lion, a lioness with cubs, and giraffe (Nairobi) and a large herd of elephant, buffalo, rhino and a fight between two waterbuck ("Treetops").

KENYA NATIONAL THEATRE

On the 6th November His Excellency the Governor and Sir Ralph Richardson opened the Kenya National Theatre. "Never before in the history of the British Empire", said Sir Ralph, "has anyone attempted the feat of opening a National Theatre". In England, he added, there was as yet only a site and a foundation stone.

The movement to establish a National Theatre was set on foot in 1946, and £3,975 was raised mainly as a result of amateur theatrical productions. Subsequently the idea developed and plans were made for a comprehensive Cultural Centre. The Nairobi War Memorial Committee agreed that the City's War Memorial should be incorporated in the Centre, and contributed a sum of £1,000. Government made a free gift of land in the centre of Nairobi and an initial grant of £5,000.

In 1948 application was made for a free grant of £50,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and this was approved by the Secretary of State in 1949. The Kenya Cultural Centre was legally incorporated by the Kenya Cultural Centre Ordinance (No. 60 of 1950).

The building of the theatre was begun late in 1951. It is a multi-purpose building, with seating for 420, where plays, concerts, pageants and films can be staged. Particular attention has been devoted to acoustics, stage lighting and air conditioning. With its equipment, the theatre cost approximately £60,000.

The theatre is the first stage in the development of an "Academy of Kenya" and a Cultural Centre for all the Arts. Further developments planned are office and studio accommodation for the Conservatoire of Music, the Nairobi Musical Society and the Arts and Crafts Society, and also a reference library and facilities for the exhibition of paintings and other works of art.

Discussions took place during the year between the Governing Council and the Government as to ways and means of financing these further developments, but, owing to the proclamation of the State of Emergency, further consideration of the matter was deferred.

PART III

CHAPTER 1: GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S., and from longitude 34° E. to longitude 41° 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 to 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 East African Railways 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.

Kenya embraces practically the whole of Lake Rudolf and also the eastern waters of Lake Victoria; including the Karasuk area of 1,480 square miles administered by Uganda. 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. The population of the Municipality of Nairobi at the 1948 census was 120,000 of whom 10,830 were Europeans, 41,810 were Asians and 64,910 were Africans. Mombasa is the principal port; the population at the 1948 census was 85,000 of whom just over 2,000 were Europeans.

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 areas 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 overlordship 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. Under Sayyed Burghash, however, the territory 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 connexions 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 shore 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 Captain F. D. Lugard took over its administration on behalf of the Imperial 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 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 was 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 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 recognized 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 Governor's 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 inquiries, 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 discoveries 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 inquiries of the nineteen-thirties such as those undertaken by Lord Moyne and Sir Alan Pim were concerned with finance and taxation. 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 Sh. 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 provides them with the prospects of a more civilized 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 Organization 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 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, the 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 draught 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 Mr. 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 reorganization of Government was undertaken which, grouping the main departments under Members of Executive Council, made preparation for the responsibilities of the peace.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 the function of the Governor's Conference of co-ordinating the economy and manpower of the East African Territories became increasingly important and, when Italy entered the war after the collapse of France, the East African Production and Supply Council, War Supplies Board, Industrial Management Board and many other bodies were established under the Secretariat of the Governor's Conference to meet the needs of the total war.

The end of the war saw a general desire to consolidate this machinery and provide it with a firm constitutional basis. After some two years of negotiation the East Africa High Commission was set up by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council dated 19th December, 1947.

The High Commission is a body corporate, of which the Governor of Kenya is Chairman, with Headquarters in Nairobi. It included (for a trial period of four years) the East African Central Legislative Assembly consisting of a Speaker, seven *ex officio* Members who are officers in the High Commission Service, three nominated Official Members (one from each of the three territories), 13 Unofficial Members, one elected by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of each territory, one European, one Indian and one African Member appointed by the Governor of each Territory, and one Arab Member appointed by the High Commission.

During 1951 the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika passed resolutions to the effect that the Central Legislative Assembly in its existing form and without change of function should remain in being for a further four years, and this was effected by the East Africa (High Commission) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1951, which came into operation on 6th December, 1951.

The High Commission has power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of the Services taken over, which include *inter alia*: Defence, Civil Aviation, Customs and Excise—administrative and general provisions but excluding tariff rates—Income Tax—administrative and general provisions but excluding rates of tax and allowances—Lake Victoria Fisheries, Makerere College, Meteorological Services, Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones and Radio Communications, Railways, Harbours and Inland Water Transport, Statistics, including census, and a large number of Research and Scientific Services.

Apart from the fact that the High Commission has assumed responsibility for the Administration of these Services, its establishment involves no change in the constitution or administrative responsibilities of the Governments of the three Territories, which remain responsible for basic services such as Administration, Police, Health, Education, Agriculture, Animal Health, Forestry, Labour, Housing and Public Works.

Since the end of hostilities in 1945 considerable constitutional changes have been made in Kenya. In 1951 for the first time an African was appointed to Executive Council, and gradually the composition of Legislative Council has been increased and now provides for an Unofficial majority.

CHAPTER 3: ADMINISTRATION

The Government of Kenya was administered by His Excellency Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C., up to 21st June when he left the Colony on leave pending retirement. The Chief Secretary, Mr. H. S. Potter, C.M.G., then assumed the administration as Acting Governor until on 30th September, His Excellency the Honourable Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The supreme executive power in the Colony and Protectorate is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council which consists of eight Official Members and four Unofficial Members of which two are Europeans, one Indian and, for the first time this year, one African. Details of the membership of the Executive Council are contained in Appendix 7.

Under the new constitution, which was announced in the House of Commons on 31st May, 1951, and which was brought into effect at the General Election in May, 1952, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, who is President (but who normally only attends for the opening of a newly-elected Council and for the opening of Budget Sessions); a Vice-president, who is Speaker; and 54 Members of whom eight are *ex officio* Members; 18 Nominated Members (who all accept the Government Whip on major issues of policy); 14 European Elected Members; six Asian Elected Members (four non-Muslim and two Muslim); one Arab Elected Member; six African Representative Members; and one Arab Representative Member. Details of the membership of the Legislative Council are contained in Appendix 7.

The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into five Provinces and one Extra-Provincial District. Within the districts which comprise the Provinces, the executive functions of Government are vested in the District Commissioners.

TOWNS AND SETTLED AREAS

Municipalities

The Municipalities in Kenya are Nairobi, administered by the City Council; Nakuru, administered by a Municipal Council; and Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale, administered by a Municipal Board.

By Order of the Governor, Nakuru was raised from a Municipal Board to Municipal Council status in December, 1952. The essential difference between a Municipal Board and a Municipal Council is that the latter does not submit its annual estimates of expenditure and revenue to the Government for approval.

The governing bodies of the four first-named Municipalities consist of elected and nominated members drawn from the main communities of Kenya. In certain cases there are also members to represent the interests of the Government and East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The electoral franchise is based on the ownership of property or receipt of income over a fixed amount. Kisumu, Kitale and Mombasa are entirely nominated bodies. All municipal authorities are responsible for public works within their administrative areas and are public health authorities and preparatory

authorities for town planning. They undertake the building of houses for the various communities, the provision of clinics and, in some cases, maternity homes for the poorer people. They have power to make by-laws covering a wide field of subjects. They are not educational authorities.

Revenue is raised by imposing rates on unimproved site values and by charges for the provision of such services as water supply, conservancy and housing. In addition, fees are collected for markets, slaughterhouses and for various licences issued.

Rates upon unimproved site values vary from 2 per cent in Kitale and $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent in Nairobi to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Eldoret. The Government contributes very largely to the income of municipalities in the form of grants in aid of expenditure on main roads, senior staff and public health, and by contributions in lieu of rates on Crown property.

In 1952 the Government's contributions to municipalities in lieu of rates were estimated to be £348,320 and other grants £203,660. In sum these figures amounted to 35 per cent of the municipalities' total income.

With the exception of Nairobi all municipal authorities raise their loans mainly from the Government or from their own reserves, but since legislation was enacted in 1947 to facilitate the raising of loans from sources other than from the Government, the City Council of Nairobi has made two stock issues in the United Kingdom amounting to £3½ million.

Townships

In January the Township of Thomson's Falls was empowered to open a township account and a rate levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent was imposed. This is the fourth township to impose rating—the others being Nyeri, Thika and Nanyuki.

District Councils

The year has been a notable one for the District Councils in that the proposed County Councils Bill, mentioned in previous annual reports, became law. The Local Government (County Councils) Ordinance is an enabling enactment making provision for a two- or three-tier system of county local government in the rural areas of the Colony. The system is modelled on English Local Government with many variations to suit local conditions in Kenya. Previously, although District Councils had rating powers, only Nairobi District Council exercised them, and practically the whole of the District Councils' revenues are derived from grants from the Road Authority. Consequently, the District Councils are little more than agencies for the Road Authority's road construction and maintenance projects. To provide for a higher standard of living and better services for all

in the Highlands the Ordinance empowers a County Council to adopt one, or more, of at least six methods of levying rates. A County Council may elect to become a Public Health Authority, Town and Country Planning Authority and an Educational Authority. A County District Council may adopt any of the powers enjoyed by Municipal Boards in so far as such powers are not conferred on County Councils. These powers include the acquisition and subdivision of land, and the supply of water, light and power, sewerage and drainage works, funerals and cemeteries, markets, fire-brigades, ambulances, dispensaries, omnibus services, and child-welfare institutions.

Of the seven District Councils three have already submitted schemes of county administration for the approval of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government. These are the District Councils of Nairobi, Nakuru and Naivasha.

AFRICAN AREAS

1952 was the second year of operation of the African District Councils Ordinance; Councils have now, for the most part, overcome the procedural difficulties arising from the change over to the new Ordinance and the more advanced Councils are beginning to take advantage of the increased powers which it conferred. The number of Councils was increased from 23 to 24 during the year, by the establishment of the African District Council of Mukogodo for the members of the Ndorobo tribe inhabiting that area.

During 1952 all Councils consisted partly of elected and partly of nominated members. The District Commissioner is an *ex officio* member, and has in all cases been appointed president of the Council, as it is not considered that any Africans are yet ready to take over this responsibility. In addition to the usual duties of the Chairman of a local authority, the District Commissioner still has to carry out much of the work performed by the chief officers of more advanced local authorities. The time which hard-pressed District Commissioners and their staff can spare for African District Council affairs is necessarily limited, and consequently the extent to which Councils can in practice undertake the wide responsibilities vested in them by the African District Councils Ordinance, depends to a large extent on the provision of qualified staff of their own. The larger Councils are seeking to employ officers who will be able to take over the full responsibility for running their affairs, but there are at present no candidates available with full local government qualifications. The provision of suitable training facilities for staff is thus a matter of fundamental importance to the development of local government in African areas. United Kingdom courses for local government officers are normally too advanced and not altogether adapted to conditions in Kenya, but inquiries are being made regarding the possibility of a special overseas certificate of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, or of the Local Government Examinations Board,

for which a local course might be arranged. The problem of providing skilled staff in fields such as agriculture, public health, etc., is met by retaining the responsibility for supervision of African District Council services at a professional level in the hands of the Government department concerned. In the field of public works, however, two Councils in 1952 employed their own European Works Supervisors.

The finances of all Councils remained satisfactory during the year, and all estimates and supplementary estimates were approved without major alteration by the Standing Committee on African District Councils and by the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government. The principal source of revenue for most Councils is the poll tax levied on male adults and the corresponding Government grant of Sh. 2 per tax paid. A number of Councils increased their poll tax in 1952, the highest being the Masai Council's at Sh. 14. The Nyanza Councils continued to derive a large proportion of their revenue from cesses on agricultural produce. The 1952 Councils received the proceeds of the special increase in 1951/52 maize crop prices resulting from the adoption of the Troup Report which raised actual receipts well above the estimated figures. The Central Province Councils are showing an increasing desire to tap similar sources of revenue by the imposition of cesses on wattle, sisal, beans and other items of local produce. The total estimated revenue of all Councils in 1952 was £1,018,784.

An interesting experiment in African District Council enterprise was inaugurated with the establishment during the year of the Machakos African Sisal Scheme. This undertaking, which is run by the Machakos African District Council, buys, processes and sells all sisal fibre produced within the district and will, it is hoped, considerably increase the income of the Machakos Wakamba from this source.

African District Councils are entitled equally with other local authorities to obtain loans from the provision made for this purpose in the Colony's development programme. Several African District Councils applied during 1952 for loans to finance capital works of a type which have hitherto been financed from surplus balances. It is probable that the demand for loans will expand rapidly as Councils develop and take on new responsibilities. In spite of the fact that most of the Councils' capital works are financed from surplus balances, a steady building programme was undertaken during the year, although in some cases lack of competent technical supervisory staff seriously impeded progress.

The Emergency has caused a grave setback to progress in the three Kikuyu Councils of Kiambu, Fort Hall and Nyeri, and to a lesser extent to the Embu and Meru Councils. On the declaration of the Emergency, a number of members were removed from office by the Governor, exercising his powers under the African District

Councils Ordinance. It has been impossible to hold elections in the affected areas and the new Councils which are due to take over in 1953 will consist of nominated members only. After the declaration of the Emergency the Councils concerned held only brief meetings to transact essential business, and in the Nyeri district no meeting at all was held in the last four months of the year.

SURVEYS

Registration of title to alienated Crown lands and certain other lands in Kenya is compulsory. As a result of the continuing rapid development of the country, demands for, and output of, cadastral (registration) surveys both for Government and private parties again reached a new record. The number of licensed surveyors in private practice increased to 22. All surveys for registration, whether carried out by private or Government surveyors, are checked by the Survey of Kenya but this department was still handicapped by shortage of trained staff. A training scheme for 15 local European Survey Cadets was completed in December but at the end of the year nine of the field staff were away on full-time Emergency duties.

A further 56,000 square miles (mostly in the Northern Province) were photographed by 82 (P.R.) Squadron, R.A.F., before it was withdrawn from this work. About two-thirds of Kenya is now covered by air photographs. No new topographical maps were received from the Directorate of Colonial Surveys but the 20 sheets of the Mount Kenya-Fort Hall block are expected in 1953. Thirty more sheets of the cadastral series on scale 1:62,500 were produced by the Survey of Kenya together with maps of the four Municipalities of Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret and Kitale.

New regulations made under the 1951 Survey Ordinance were published.

CHAPTER 4: WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Early in the year, office accommodation was acquired in Kisumu for the Inspector responsible for the administration of the Weights and Measures Ordinance in Nyanza Province. Late in December the department's new office in Nakuru was completed and an Inspector was transferred to Nakuru to be ready for its opening on 2nd January, 1953. The close of 1952 therefore found this department with offices established in the Central, Coast, Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces.

In November the Weights and Measures Rules, 1952, came into force. These rules, amongst other things, make provision for the additional denominations of standards which were scheduled under the Ordinance of 1951; set forth the conditions under which persons may be licensed to undertake the repair of assize apparatus; provide an increased schedule of fees which are payable for the department's services; and apply the Weights and Measures Rules to Kenya Government departments, the services of the East Africa High Commission and local authorities.

During the year, the department adopted various methods of spreading information relating to matters connected with weights and measures administration, and the requirements of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, to traders throughout the Colony. Wireless talks were given in conjunction with the African Information Services; lectures were given to students attending the "Traders Course" at Jeanes School; small *barazas* were held in some of the reserves; contributions dealing with certain aspects of weights and Measures legislation were made to a trade journal; and in Nyanza Province the Inspector in charge furnished an instructive stand at some of the Province's African Agricultural Shows.

The following statistics give an indication of the increasing amount of work with which the department is dealing and in parentheses are shown the corresponding figures for 1951:—

ASSIZING

Apparatus submitted to the department for assizing and stamping aggregated 61,745 items (41,349).

<i>Number Assized</i>	<i>Number Stamped</i>	<i>Number Rejected</i>
Weights .. 50,894 (35,858)	45,755 (30,553)	5,139 (5,305)
Measures of capacity 3,482 (134)	3,458 (106)	24 (28)
Weighing Instruments .. 6,145 (4,836)	5,376 (3,938)	769 (898)
Liquid measuring pumps 393 (224)	320 (152)	73 (72)
Measures of length .. 831 (297)	821 (271)	10 (26)
Total .. 61,745 (41,349)	55,730 (35,020)	6,015 (6,329)

REVENUE

	£	£
(a) Revenue from Fees and Payments for services rendered under the Weights and Measures Ordinance	1,825	
(b) Value of free service to Government departments	162	
	—	1,987
		(£1,082)

PROSECUTIONS

Fines imposed under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Ordinance	825
Fines imposed under other legislation in connexion with prosecutions relating to weights and measures	283
Total	<u>£1,108</u>

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- Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy.* Colonial No. 206, 1946. 2d. (3d.).
- Report on Water Resources of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, the Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate.* By PROFESSOR FRANK DEBENHAM. Colonial Research Publication No. 2, 1948. 10s. 6d. (11s.).
- Trypanosomiasis in Eastern Africa, 1947.* By PROFESSOR P. A. BUXTON, 1948. 3s. (3s. 2d.).
- Report of the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya.* Cmd. 4093, 1932. 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya.* Colonial No. 116, 1936. *Out of print.*
- Report of the Kenya Land Commission.* Cmd. 4556, 1934. 11s. (11s. 9d.). *Evidence and Memoranda*, 3 vol. Colonial No. 91, 1934. Each volume 40s. (40s. 9d.). *Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.* Cmd. 4580, 1934. 2d. (3d.).
- Nairobi. Master Plan for a Colonial Capital.* 1928. 21s. (21s. 9d.).

The following publications are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies or the Government Printer, Nairobi:—

FINANCE

Income Tax Laws.

- Report of Customs Frauds Commission, 1940.*
- Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Expenditure on Education, 1944.*
- Financial Report and Statement for the Year 1946.*
- Local Native Council Revenue and Expenditure, 1948.*
- Monthly Trade and Revenue Reports for the months of January to November, inclusive.*
- Report on a Fiscal Survey of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory,* by SIR WILFRID WOODS, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., 1946.
- Report of the Taxation Inquiry Committee, Kenya, 1947.*

LABOUR

- Report of a Commission of Inquiry Appointed to Examine the Labour Conditions in Mombasa*, 1939.
Labour Laws Handbook, 1945.
Post-war Employment Committee Report, 1943.

LAND

- Settlement Committee Report*, 1939.
Report of Settlement Schemes Committee, 1944.
The Kikuyu Lands, by N. HUMPHREY and H. E. LAMBERT, 1945.
Report of the Board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, 1946.
The Liguru and the Land, by N. HUMPHREY, 1947.

LAW

- Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, Law Reports*, annually.
Kenya Law Reports, annually.
Native Tribunals Report, by A. PHILLIPS, 1945.
The Law Relating to Companies in Force in Kenya.

DEVELOPMENT

- Development Committee Report*, Vols. I and II, 1946.
Development and Reconstruction Authority Report (1947 to 1949).

NATURAL RESOURCES

- The Agrarian Problem in Kenya*. Note by SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, G.C.M.G., M.C., Governor of Kenya.
Report on Visit to Kenya, by DR. I. B. POLE-EVANS, 1939.

READING LIST

- Report on Visit to United States of America to Study Soil Conservation*, by COLIN MAHER, 1940.
Report of the Over-stocking Committee, 1941.
Coffee Control: Report of Commission of Inquiry and Government Statement thereon, 1941.
The Food Shortage Commission of Inquiry Report, 1943.
Report on an Investigation of Co-operative Possibilities in Kenya, by W. K. H. CAMPBELL, C.M.G., 1946.
Report and Recommendations on the Development of Agricultural Marketing in Kenya, by R. H. BASSET, O.B.E., 1946.
Report on the Potentialities of Fruit-growing in Kenya, 1948.
Review of the Kenya Fisheries, 1939-1945, by HUGH COPLEY.

MINING

Geological Report No. 6 (1937).

Interim Report, with map, of North-east Quadrant of No. 2 Mining Area, Kavirondo.

Geological Report No. 7 (1938).

Interim Report, with map, of South-west Quadrant of No. 2 Mining Area, Kavirondo.

Geological Report No. 8 (1945).

Survey of Eastern Maramma and adjoining areas, Western Kakamega, North Kavirondo.

Geological Report No. 10 (1946).

Geology of the Migori Gold Belt and adjoining areas, with two coloured geological maps.

Geology of Migori Gold Belt.

A series of eight coloured geological maps on scale 1 : 25,000, illustrating the geology of the Migori Gold Belt. Report No. 10 above.

Geological Report No. 11 (1946).

Geology of the country between Nanyuki and Maralal, with coloured geological map.

Geological Report No. 12 (1945).

Geology of the Nyeri Area, with coloured geological map.

Mining Laws and Regulations of Kenya.

Notes on the geology of the country surrounding Nairobi, with coloured geological map.

EDUCATION

Report of the Committee to Inquire into the Scope, Content and Methods of African Education, 1949.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Report of a Committee appointed to Consider the Advisability of introducing a System of Probation to the Colony, 1942.

Report of the Hospital Committee, 1944.

Report of Police Terms of Service Committee, 1942.

Report of Kenya European Local Civil Service Committee, 1939.

Report of Kenya European Local Civil Service Committee, 1943.

MISCELLANEOUS

Annual Report of the Colony, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951

Annual Reports of the Government Departments.

Blue Book, 1945.

Kenya Legislative Council Debates.

Report on Native Affairs, 1939-45.

Native Welfare in Kenya, by A. M. CHAMPION, 1944.

Fighting for What? by DR. A. R. PATERSON, 1944.

Defence Regulations (as at November, 1946).

Fauna of British Eastern and Central Africa (published by E. A. HIGH COMMISSION).

Second Progress of Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Survey and Control in Kenya Colony.

The Building of Earth Dams and Waterholes, by COLIN MAHER.

MAPS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Africa, G.S.G.S. series, scale 1 : 2,000,000: sheets "Kenya Colony" and "Tanganyika".

Africa, International series, scale 1 : 1,000,000: sheets "Uganda", "Marsabit", "Lake Victoria", "Mombasa-Nairobi".

Central Kenya, scale 1 : 1,000,000.

Kenya, Political and General, scale 1 : 1,000,000: coloured, showing land categories, rainfall, population, tribal names, etc.

East Africa, G.S.G.S. series, scale 1 : 500,000 (21 sheets).

Directorate of Colonial Surveys Preliminary Plots, scale 1 : 50,000 (black, not contoured). Approximately 140 sheets (out of an eventual total of over 800) were available at the end of 1951.

Nairobi. Town map, scale 1 : 25,000.

Additional information on maps of Kenya may be obtained from the Director of Surveys, Nairobi.

APPENDIX 1
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

Scheme No.	Description	Expenditure in 1952	Kenya Contributions in 1952
KENYA ALLOCATION			
D.292 & A ..	Agricultural Schools and Teachers' Training Centres	79	79
D.299 & A ..	Soil Conservation	288,579	167,798
D.300 & C ..	Water Supplies	37,509	—
D.475 & A ..	Group Hospital	106,790	92,732
D.498 & D.628	African Housing	22,740	11,370
D.865 ..	Health Centres	8,197	4,098
D.868 & A ..	Stock-Breeding Centres	10,318	—
D.877 ..	Water Supplies in Native Districts ..	50,475	12,619
D.935 ..	Reconditioning of Lands in Native Areas	69,224	—
D.986 A ..	Mombasa Muslim Institute	40,000	—
D.1198 ..	Kenya Cultural Centre	22,000	—
D.1365 ..	Improvement and Investigation of Water Supplies in Native Areas	65	—
D.1380 ..	Manufacture of Biologicals, Kabete ..	10,665	—
D.1456 ..	Naivasha Stock Farm Research Station	13,529	—
D.1467 ..	Agricultural Research and Investigational Stations	51,106	—
D.1647 ..	Expansion of African Teachers Training Centres (24 x T4 Centres)	29,809	—
D.1697 ..	Expansion of African Teachers' Training Centres (6 x T4 Centres)	27,400	—
D.1821 ..	Infectious Diseases Hospital	5,866	—
INTERTERRITORIAL ALLOCATION			
D.535 ..	Training College for Asian Male Teachers	397	—
D.895 ..	Training College for Asian Women Teachers	6,991	—
D.899 ..	Great Trunk Road	106,844	—
D.1462 ..	Development of Marine Fisheries	4,195	—
CENTRAL (RESEARCH) ALLOCATION			
D.927 & A & B	Geological Survey	21,793	—
D.1191 (E.C.A. D.4d) ..	Geological Survey by U.S.A. Geologists	2,814	—
R.24 & A & B	Hydrographic Survey	5,493	—
R.260 ..	Sociological Research into the Kisii Tribe	27	—
R.257 ..	Simalium Research	1	—
R.388 ..	Sociological Research into the Teita Tribe	1,452	—
R.389 ..	Study of the Kikuyu Family	978	—
R.399 ..	Animal House and Insectory	1,442	1,422
R.427 & A ..	Sociological Research into the Galla Tribe	2,138	—
R.482 ..	Research into Relapsing Fever	5,394	—
D.1698 & A ..	Broadcasting Development	4,588	—
SPECIAL ALLOCATION			
D.1590 ..	Royal Technical College	50,586	—
		£ 1,009,484	290,138

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE UNDER MAIN HEADS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1951, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

HEAD OF REVENUE	1950	1951
	£	£
Customs and Excise	5,130,791	7,060,436
Licences, Duties, Taxes, etc.	5,262,585	6,550,833
Fees and Payments for Specific Services	389,543	468,279
Earnings of Government Departments ..	373,960	434,187
Revenue from Government Property and Royalties	246,292	323,852
Sale of Government Property	212,613	558,475
Miscellaneous Receipts	133,015	388,520
Board of Agriculture	17,659	50,669
Forest Department Revenue	178,641	214,660
Interest and Redemption	246,266	301,203
Reimbursements	349,189	555,374
Reimbursements (War Expenditure, Civil)	246,644	185,575
Land Sales	50,091	103,105
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	66,386	—
Other Governments Share of Joint Services Expenditure	340,344	273,036
Total	£13,244,019	£17,468,204

APPENDIX 3

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER MAIN HEADS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1951, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	1950	1951
	£	£
<i>A.—Kenya—Recurrent—</i>		
His Excellency the Governor	24,387	25,811
Judicial	79,977	104,404
Audit	54,295	62,145
Legislative Council	23,126	27,016
<i>Chief Secretary, Member for Development—</i>		
Central Administration—Secretariat ..	84,991	85,593
Public Works	755,251	1,083,317
Public Works Recurrent	421,095	286,970
Administration—General Staff	574,695	691,103
African Information Services	25,272	24,685

APPENDIX 3—(Contd.)

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER MAIN HEADS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1951, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	1950 £	1951 £
<i>Attorney General, Member for Law and Order—</i>		
Office of the Member	4,465	5,023
Immigration	27,502	35,633
Legal	15,289	19,431
Police	726,972	876,438
Prisons	340,131	383,557
Registrar General	13,270	14,604
<i>Financial Secretary, Member for Finance—</i>		
Accountant General	72,502	85,458
Loans from Revenue	267,705	40,740
Inland Revenue	45,834	56,632
Miscellaneous Services	421,423	1,068,504
Pensions and Gratuities	620,868	627,920
Public Debt (Kenya Share)	218,025	473,140
Rent and Interest to H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar	16,000	20,000
Subventions	67,820	76,085
<i>Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources—</i>		
Office of the Member	8,942	15,779
Services under the Member	29,248	31,858
Agriculture	269,012	350,456
Forest	147,112	173,882
Game	45,302	53,613
Veterinary Services	229,636	283,910
<i>Deputy Chief Secretary—</i>		
Coast Agency	12,041	13,875
Labour	101,590	124,508
Lands	49,231	65,501
Survey	67,089	90,383
Military	506,026	612,579
Miscellaneous	32,141	27,654
Printing and Stationery	98,178	179,364
Registrar of Co-operative Societies	7,089	11,046
<i>Member for Education, Health and Local Government—</i>		
Office of the Member	15,453	13,577
Services under the Member	9,444	11,473
Local Government Department	—	9,144
Education	1,021,526	1,325,886
Government Chemist	3,946	4,336

APPENDIX 3—(Contd.)

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER MAIN HEADS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1951, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	1950 £	1951 £
Local Government Contributions ..	531,012	531,158
Medical	782,270	944,672
Town Planning	—	5,647
<i>Member for Commerce and Industry—</i>		
Office of the Member	—	14,065
Services under the Member	3,055	6,415
Mines and Geological	18,243	25,186
Weights and Measures	—	4,289
Total Recurrent	£8,888,481	£11,104,465
<i>Non-Recurrent—</i>		
His Excellency the Governor	6,134	9,652
Audit	—	64
Legislative Council	—	20
Central Administration—Secretariat ..	49	—
Administration—General Staff ..	61,140	42,534
Public Works Extraordinary	631,923	368,644
Office of the Member for Law and Order	54	—
Immigration	127	318
Legal	1,519	491
Police	128,472	113,355
Prisons	3,719	755
Accountant General	253	13,741
Loans from Revenue	—	283,787
Inland Revenue	539	539
Miscellaneous Services	987,040	1,937,663
Pensions and Gratuities	1,069	688
Subventions	102,459	123,536
Office of the Member for Agriculture Services under the Member for Agri- culture	—	70
Agriculture	78,251	71,167
Forest	22,382	9,331
Game	1,823	286
Game	7,443	4,113
Veterinary Services	30,971	61,738
Coast Agency	42	845

APPENDIX 3—(Contd.)

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER MAIN HEADS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1951, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	1950 £	1951 £
Labour	6,341	7,600
Lands	29,272	20,904
Surveys	6,242	—
Military	10,816	2,994
Miscellaneous Services	25,054	49,576
Printing and Stationery	15,490	15,139
Registrar of Co-operative Societies ..	50	70
Office of the Member for Education, Health and Local Government ..	297	48
Services under the Member for Educa- tion, Health and Local Govern- ment	13,769	8,876
Education	58,754	83,773
Local Government Contributions ..	34,280	623
Medical	14,506	53,910
Town Planning	—	3
Services under the Member for Com- merce and Industry	—	1,486
Mines and Geological	4,380	6,475
Weights and Measures	—	2,796
Total Non-Recurrent excluding War Expenditure, Civil ..	<u>£2,284,660</u>	<u>£3,297,610</u>
<i>B.—Contribution to the Cost of High Commission Services—</i>		
(i) Recurrent	422,957	530,993
(ii) Non-Recurrent	146,319	422,384
Total Part B ..	<u>£569,276</u>	<u>£953,377</u>
<i>C.—War Expenditure, Civil—</i>		
War Expenditure, Civil	421,037	808,313
Total Part C ..	<u>421,037</u>	<u>808,313</u>
Total Kenya Direct Expenditure (Parts A, B and C) ..	<u>£12,163,454</u>	<u>£16,163,765</u>

SUMMARY OF GROSS TOTAL EXPENDITURE

	1950 £	1951 £
1. <i>Recurrent</i> —		
(i) Kenya Expenditure (Part A) ..	8,888,481	11,104,465
(ii) Contributions to High Commission (Part B)	422,957	530,993
2. <i>Non-Recurrent</i> —		
(i) Kenya Expenditure (Part A) ..	2,284,660	3,297,610
(ii) Contributions to High Commission (Part B)	146,319	422,384
3. <i>War Expenditure—Civil (Part C)</i> ..	421,037	808,313
4. <i>Other Governments' Share of Joint Services Expenditure—Recurrent—</i>		
Public Debt	340,344	262,235
Judicial Department	—	10,801
Grand total	<u>£12,503,798</u>	<u>£16,436,801</u>

APPENDIX 4

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1951

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
£	£	£
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
1947 ..	9,877,196	9,023,624
1948 ..	11,411,664	10,966,893
1949 ..	13,030,651	10,761,676
1950 ..	13,244,019	12,503,798
1951 ..	17,468,204	16,436,801

APPENDIX 5
ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

LOAN	CAPITAL DEBT			ANNUAL CHARGES						Total Annual Charges
	Kenya Colony	E.A. Railways & Harbours	Total Public Debt	KENYA COLONY			E.A. RAILWAYS & HARBOURS			
				Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	
1930	£ 2,233,909	£ 1,166,091	£ 3,400,000	£ 100,525	£ 22,340	£ 122,865	£ 52,475	£ 11,660	£ 64,135	£ 187,000
1933	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
1936	375,000	—	375,000	11,250	3,750	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
1945	600,000	—	600,000	18,000	12,000	30,000	—	—	—	30,000
1946	—	1,820,000	1,820,000	—	—	—	50,050	18,200	68,250	68,250
(Conversion Loan).										
1948	—	3,710,000	3,710,000	—	—	—	92,750	37,100	129,850	129,850
(Conversion Loan).										
1951	6,070,000	—	6,070,000	212,450	60,700	273,150	—	—	—	273,150
(Development Loan).										
TOTAL .. .£	9,584,509	6,696,091	16,280,600	352,921	101,846	454,767	195,275	66,960	262,235	717,002

APPENDIX 6
TABLE SHOWING 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 Two Children	Tax Due	Allowance Married Three Children	Tax Due
£ 200	£ 200	£ s. Nil	£ 350	£ s. Nil	£ 470	£ s. Nil	£ 530	£ s. Nil	£ 590	£ s. Nil
250	188	4 13	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
300	175	9 7	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
350	163	14 0	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
400	150	18 15	"	3 15	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
450	138	23 8	"	7 10	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
500	125	28 2	"	11 5	"	2 5	"	Nil	"	Nil
550	113	33 15	"	15 0	"	6 0	"	1 10	"	Nil
600	100	40 12	"	18 15	"	9 15	"	5 5	"	15
650	88	47 16	"	22 10	"	13 10	"	9 0	"	4 10
700	75	55 13	"	26 5	"	17 5	"	12 15	"	8 5
750	63	63 16	"	30 0	"	21 0	"	16 10	"	12 0
800	50	72 13	"	35 3	"	24 15	"	20 5	"	15 15
850	38	81 16	"	40 12	"	28 10	"	24 0	"	19 10
900	25	91 12	"	46 8	"	33 1	"	27 15	"	23 5
950	13	101 14	"	52 10	"	38 8	"	32 0	"	27 0
1,000	Nil	112 10	"	58 18	"	44 1	"	37 6	"	31 0

APPENDIX 7

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN JANUARY, 1952

The Governor.
The Member for Development.
The Member for Law and Order.
The Member for Finance.
The Member for African Affairs.
The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.
The Member for Labour.
The Member for Education, Health and Local Government.
The Member for Commerce and Industry.
Major the Hon. A. G. Keyser.
The Hon. S. V. Cooke.
The Hon. A. B. Patel, C.M.G.
The Rt. Rev. L. J. Beecher.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN JUNE, 1952

The Governor.
The Member for Development.
The Member for Law and Order.
The Member for Finance.
The Member for African Affairs.
The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.
The Member for Education and Labour.
The Member for Health, Lands and Local Government.
The Member for Commerce and Industry.
The Hon. A. B. Patel, C.M.G.
The Hon. M. Blundell.
The Hon. W. B. Havelock.
The Hon. E. W. Mathu.

16th June, 1953.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1952

President:

His Excellency the Governor, Sir P. E. Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C.

Vice-President and Speaker:

Hon. W. K. Horne

Ex Officio Members

Chief Secretary and Member for Development (Hon. H. S. Potter, C.M.G.).

Attorney General and Member for Law and Order (Hon. J. Whyatt, Q.C.).

Financial Secretary and Member for Finance (Hon. E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.).

Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs (Hon. E. R. St. A. Davies, M.B.E.).

Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources (Major the Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G., M.C.).

Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Labour (Hon. C. H. Thornley).

Member for Education, Health and Local Government (Hon. Sir Charles Mortimer, C.B.E.).

(Acting Chief Secretary and Member for Development (Hon. C. H. Thornley)—12th February to 7th March.)

(Acting Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Labour (Hon. C. H. Hartwell)—12th February to 7th March.)

Nominated Official Members:

Dr. the Hon. T. F. Anderson, O.B.E. (Director of Medical Services).

Hon. F. W. Carpenter (Labour Commissioner).

Hon. A. Hope-Jones (Member for Commerce and Industry).

Hon. W. Padley, O.B.E. (Secretary to the Treasury).

Hon. G. M. Roddan (Director of Agriculture).

*Hon. R. A. Hammond (Director of Veterinary Services).

*Hon. P. E. H. Pike (Acting Solicitor General).

*Hon. R. W. Taylor (Director of Public Works).

*Hon. W. J. D. Wadley (Director of Education).

European Elected Members:

Hon. M. Blundell, Rift Valley.

Hon. S. V. Cooke, Coast.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. S. G. Ghersie, O.B.E., Nairobi North.

Hon. W. B. Havelock, Kiambu.

Hon. J. G. H. Hopkins, O.B.E., Aberdare.

Major the Hon. A. G. Keyser, D.S.O., Trans Nzoia.

* Temporary Members.

European Elected Members—(Contd.)

Hon. L. R. Maconochie-Welwood, Uasin Gishu.

Hon. C. W. Salter, Nairobi South.

Hon. Lady Shaw, Ukamba.

Hon. Mrs. A. R. Shaw, Nyanza.

Hon. C. G. Usher, M.C., Mombasa.

Asian Elected Members:

Hon. C. B. Madan, Central Area.

Hon. I. E. Nathoo, Central Area.

Hon. A. B. Patel, C.M.G., Eastern Area.

Hon. A. Pritam, Western Area.

Dr. the Hon. M. A. Rana, O.B.E., Eastern Area.

Arab Elected Member:

Hon. Shariff Mohamed Shatry.

Nominated Unofficial Members:

Representing the Interest of the African Community

Hon. J. J. K. arap Chemallan.

Hon. J. Jeremiah.

Hon. E. W. Mathu.

Hon. B. A. Ohanga.

Representing the Interest of the Arab Community

Hon. Sheriff Abdulla Salim.

Council dissolved, April, 1952

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Council Inaugurated, June, 1952

President:

His Excellency the Governor, Sir P. E. Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C.

Vice-President and Speaker:

Hon. W. K. Horne

Ex Officio Members

Chief Secretary and Member for Development (Hon. H. S. Potter, C.M.G.).

Attorney General and Member for Law and Order (Hon. J. Whyatt, Q.C.).

Financial Secretary and Member for Finance (Hon. E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.).

Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs (Hon. E. R. St. A. Davies, M.B.E.).

Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources (Major the Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G., M.C.).

Ex Officio Members—(Contd.)

- Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Education and Labour
(Hon. C. H. Hartwell).
Member for Health, Lands and Local Government (Hon. Sir
Charles Mortimer, C.B.E.).
Member for Commerce and Industry (Hon. A. Hope-Jones).
(Acting Chief Secretary and Member for Development—Hon.
C. H. Hartwell.) (7th July to 1st October, 1952.)

Nominated Members:

- Dr. the Hon. T. F. Anderson, O.B.E. (Director of Medical
Services).
Hon. D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.
Hon. M. H. Cowie.
Hon. F. W. Carpenter (Labour Commissioner).
Hon. E. N. Griffith-Jones (Solicitor General).
Dr. the Hon. S. D. Karve, O.B.E.
Hon. G. Maitland Edey.
Col. the Hon. W. S. Marchant, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hon. Chief U. Mukima.
Hon. E. J. C. Neep, Q.C.
Hon. I. Okwirry, M.B.E.
Hon. W. Padley, O.B.E. (Secretary to the Treasury).
Hon. Sir Eboo Pirbhai, O.B.E.
Hon. G. M. Roddan (Director of Agriculture).
Hon. Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said.
Hon. R. W. Taylor, O.B.E. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. W. J. D. Wadley (Director of Education).
Hon. J. L. Riddoch, O.B.E.
*Hon. A. H. Kneller (Acting Labour Commissioner).
*Hon. R. A. Hammond, O.B.E. (Director of Veterinary Services).
*Hon. K. L. Hunter, O.B.E.
*Hon. H. L. Adams (Secretary for Commerce and Industry).
*Hon. B. A. Astley (Acting Director of Education).

European Elected Members:

- Hon. M. Blundell, Rift Valley.
Group-Capt. the Hon. L. R. Briggs, Mount Kenya.
Hon. S. V. Cooke, Coast.
Hon. W. E. Crosskill, Mau.
Lt.-Col. the Hon. S. G. Ghersie, O.B.E., Nairobi North.
Col. the Hon. E. S. Grogan, D.S.O., Nairobi West.
Hon. N. F. Harris, Nairobi South.
Hon. W. B. Havelock, Kiambu.
Major the Hon. A. G. Keyser, D.S.O., Trans Nzoia.
Hon. L. R. Maconochie-Welwood, Uasin Gishu.

* Temporary Members.

European Elected Members—(Contd.)

- Hon. Lady Shaw, Ukamba.
 Hon. Mrs. A. R. Shaw, Nyanza.
 Hon. H. Slade, Aberdare.
 Hon. C. G. Usher, M.C., Mombasa.
 Hon. A. J. D. Small, Temporary Member for Nairobi North.
 Hon. W. G. D. H. Nicol, Temporary Member for Uasin Gishu.

*Asian Elected Members:**Non-Muslim*

- Hon. Chanan Singh (Central Area).
 Hon. C. B. Madan (Central Area).
 Hon. A. B. Patel, C.M.G. (Eastern Area).
 Hon. J. S. Patel (Western Area).

Muslim

- Dr. the Hon. S. G. Hassan (East).
 Hon. I. E. Nathoo (West).
 Hon. Zafrud Deen (Temporary Member for Muslim West).

Arab Elected Member:

- Hon. S. M. S. Mackawi.

*Representative Members**Africans*

- Hon. G. Gikonyo.
 Hon. J. Jeremiah.
 Hon. J. M. O. Tameno.
 Hon. E. W. Mathu.
 Hon. W. W. W. Awori.
 Hon. F. W. Odede.

Arab

- Hon. Sheriff Abdulla Salim.

