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Kenya

1961



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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF

KENYA

FOR THE YEAR

1961

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1963

COUNCIL OFFICE

REPORT ON

THE COLONY AND WINDWARD COAST OF

KENYA

FOR THE YEAR

1961

LONDON

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

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The photographs in this report have been supplied by the Kenya Information Services. The Geographical Chapter (Pt. III) was supplied by W. T. W. Morgan, M.Sc. (Econ.), Lecturer at the Royal College, Nairobi with revisions by Mr. Bullock.

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PART I
REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The year 1961 in Kenya was marked by a combination of drought and famine, followed by devastating and widespread floods producing a major disaster. The situation began by a worsening drought situation requiring extensive famine relief, especially in the Southern and Northern Provinces. Only the timely arrival of food supplies from the United States and the careful husbanding of the Colony's meagre reserves of foodstuffs, averted starvation in many areas early in the year and when the build-up of the famine relief operations had been completed and things were running fairly smoothly, tragedy struck again in the form of floods.

The incessant rains which fell from August, almost without a break until the end of the year, caused such havoc to the Colony's road and rail communications that the supply position became possible only by a complex series of air operations. This was done by units of the Royal Air Force, assisted by special duty aircraft and helicopters provided by the Royal Navy, the British Army and the Kenya Police Air Wing. By the end of 1961 the total cost of famine relief operations had exceeded £5,000,000 and some areas were still receiving famine relief. Over and above this, the cost of repairing damaged bridges, roads and ferries also came to a large figure. One of the most heartening factors for the people of Kenya in the midst of the disasters was the unstinting help which flowed in from all quarters to swell the National Famine Relief Fund.

This finally reached a total of £182,489, which was augmented by other contributions from private sources. During 1961 famine relief supplies by the United States Government were worth altogether £3,206,000, while financial help given by the British Government amounted to £1,542,000.

The entire programme was one of the biggest undertakings by the Kenya Government in 1961, being carried out almost entirely by the existing staff of Government ministries, with the help of some volunteers.

Considerable measure of responsible government for Kenya resulted from the provision of the new Constitution which came into force after the general elections in February, 1961. The elections were the first in Kenya to be held on a common roll for all races. A total of 53 seats were contested, of which 10 were reserved for Europeans, eight for Asians and two for Arabs. All but one of the 33 "open", or unreserved, seats went to African candidates. Following the main elections, 12 more "National" Members (four Africans, four Europeans, three Asians and one Arab) were elected by the Constituency Members.

The Kenya African National Union (KANU) won the largest number of seats, 19 in all, followed by the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) with 11. At first both parties declined to join in the formation of a Government, but after lengthy conversations the leader of KADU, Mr. Ronald Ngala, agreed to participate and a Government was accordingly formed in April which had the support of 23 Constituency Members, seven "National" Members, four *ex officio* Members and 11 Nominated Members.

Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, whose continued restriction had been the original cause of the refusal of both Kanu and Kadu to form a Government, was eventually freed from all restrictions in August, 1961, together with certain other persons.

Following discussions which took place in London in June between representatives of the Kenya Government, members of the Opposition and United Kingdom Ministers, it was agreed that sufficient common ground existed for discussions on further constitutional progress. Preparations were put in hand for a full-scale Constitutional Conference to take place in London early in 1962.

The June discussions in London also covered the future status of the East Africa High Commission and it was decided to set up a new body known as the East African Common Services Organization, with a new Central Legislative Assembly in which Kenya will be represented by four Ministers and nine Members.

The year's extreme weather conditions further aggravated the serious problem of unemployment. Wage rates however, continued to rise and the average of African earnings throughout Kenya, inclusive of housing and rations, was 127 shillings a month. Thirteen urban areas are now covered by the minimum wage regulations.

Rapid strides were made by the trade union movement both in organization and in achieving recognition by employers. The Kenya Federation of Labour, the dominant central trade union organization, now has 28 union affiliates. Altogether some 250,000 Kenya employees have their working conditions regulated through joint consultative and negotiating and wage fixing bodies, while a further 36,000 other workers' terms and conditions are regulated through the Wages Council system. During the year the tea, sugar and sisal plantation industries were included in the field of collective bargaining and joint consultation.

A major taxation innovation brought about by the 1961 Income Tax Amendment Act was the introduction into Kenya and the other East African territories of a system of tax clearance certificates as a means of securing the payment of tax liabilities by people leaving East Africa. Tax paid totalled £9,936,206.

There was little significant change in trade figures during the year, with Britain the leading supplier of goods, followed by Japan. Imports from Rhodesia and Nyasaland increased four fold and there was also a marked rise in goods coming from Hong Kong. Coffee remained the chief export, followed by sisal, tea, meat and meat preparations and pyrethrum extract.

The year 1961 was one that the great majority of Kenya farmers are unlikely to forget. One disaster followed another. The first nine months saw severe drought conditions over wide areas of the country; army worm attacked at the onset of the long rains and these failed in many areas, thus accentuating the famine situation while exceptionally heavy short rains brought unprecedented flood conditions in many parts of the country. Immense damage was done to food crops, especially wheat, barley and beans. However, the principal cash crops namely, coffee, tea and sisal were relatively unaffected and the grazing generally improved greatly due to the excessive rain. All these events threw a great burden on the Ministry of Agriculture and much time was devoted to the making of plans for rehabilitation.

In the Non-Scheduled Areas there was generally a deterioration of control of grazing schemes and a regrettable feature was a drop in standards of cultivation and processing of coffee in certain areas. In the more progressive districts, however, the development of African farms forged ahead and, although not uniform, considerable progress was made.

In the Scheduled Areas, lack of confidence and stability had an adverse effect and the situation was not improved by occasional irresponsible statements on the land question.

A noteworthy feature of the year has been an acceleration of the process of reconstituting the membership of Statutory Boards and other bodies concerned with the organization of the farming industry in order to include African farmers.

It was more than ever necessary to assist the Land Development and Settlement Board with technical advice on its settlement schemes.

In the field of water development, the new Machakos Water Supply was opened by the Minister for Agriculture in May. In October, technical representatives of the East African countries attended a conference in Khartoum at which they discussed with members of the Permanent Joint Technical Commission for Nile Waters, the needs of the East African countries for water within the Nile Basin. This important technical contact with the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Sudan is to be maintained at regular intervals.

In mixed farming there was a noticeable increase in wool production during 1961 and the total number of woolled sheep in the

Scheduled Areas was almost 500,000. The relative profitability of beef cattle, compared with the dairy enterprise, caused some dairy farmers to turn partly to beef production.

During the year a working party was set up to consider ways of encouraging Africans to grow sisal in certain areas.

The Mwea/Teberre irrigation scheme continued to be the most successful of the Agricultural Department's three schemes. With over 5,000 acres under irrigation, 1,246 tenants were producing an average of 30.25 bags of paddy rice per acre. The settlement represents the largest single block of prosperous African farmers in the whole of Kenya, their average income after all dues have been paid, working out at about 2,854 shillings a year.

Among the various land settlement schemes in the non-scheduled or tribal areas, the Gede scheme, near Malindi, expanded rapidly during the year, with a total of 712 settlers. Another Coast scheme, the Shimba Hills settlement, was also highly successful, with sugar, cassava, chillies and cashew nuts as the main crops.

Pursuing its declared policy of the progressive abolition of racial and tribal land barriers, the Government introduced further land legislation during the year with the object of ensuring a uniform basis of tenure and management of agricultural land throughout Kenya.

The new Land Development and Settlement Board came into operation at the beginning of 1961 with the object of stabilizing prices on European-owned farmland and offering credit facilities to Africans with farming experience and some working capital wishing to purchase farming land in the Scheduled Areas (the former "White Highlands").

The necessary finance was obtained after negotiations with the Her Majesty's Government, the World Bank and the Colonial Development Corporation and in January a £7½ million scheme was introduced for the settlement of some 8,000 African families in the Scheduled Areas. Further finance became available in November, increasing the Land Development and Settlement Board's resources to £13½ million. This included provision for a new high-density smallholder scheme to settle 12,000 peasant farmers.

The delay in obtaining from the British Government a relaxation of the terms on which money for the purchase of land had been provided, held up the actual purchase of land and by the end of 1961 only 56,600 acres had been acquired and only 310 families settled. However, negotiations were by then well in hand for the purchase of another 183,700 acres for settlement.

During the year the title of the Ministry of Health and Welfare was changed to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the posts of Director of Medical Services and Permanent Secretary were again separated.

There was a sharp increase in the number of Kenya Registered Nurses in training, 62 being in training at the end of the year.

A new 30-bed hospital was opened at Nandi Hills during the year. A decline in the number of hospital admissions was probably the result of the increase in in-patient fees imposed during the year.

Other new developments were the installation of an X-ray unit in Kitui district hospital, the installation of cubicles in the children's wards of the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, a double operations theatre at Nyeri and a new theatre and out-patient department at Kerugoya Hospital in the Embu District.

There was a recession in the building trade in 1961, but this did not effect work on housing schemes, educational projects and social centres. The speed of the extensive agricultural settlement schemes gave rise to numerous planning problems.

Bad weather held up the mapping of forest boundaries by aerial photography, but survey by ground methods was given top priority during the year. Almost 16,000 acres of new planting was carried out, but the acreage would have been greater had it not been for the effort required to carry out repairs to the previous year's planting, much of which failed during the severe drought. The most encouraging feature of the year as regards forestry was the increasing interest shown in the possibility of impregnated railway sleepers replacing steel sleepers in East Africa.

There was little activity in the field of new industrial development in Kenya during 1961, due mainly to political uncertainty. Several existing industries, however, expanded their range of manufactures and a few new industries came into production. Among the latter were the production of boot and shoe polish and printing and industrial inks. Another important development was the expansion in methylated spirit and industrial alcohol production, in both cases from sugar spirit. The Colony's first sugar refinery centre, £180,000 was opened in 1961 at Miwani.

Construction of the oil refinery at Mombasa started during the year and the companies concerned also began a scheme for training local technicians.

One of the most important developments in the education field was the opening of the Kenya Polytechnic in Whitehouse Road, Nairobi, with a total of 800 pupils. Meanwhile the Royal Technical College became the second inter-territorial University College in East Africa, its name being formally changed to the Royal College. As a result of the reorganization of the College on a departmental basis, 20 Departments were established within the faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Art and Architecture and Special Professional Studies. During the year the college was admitted into special relationship

with the University of London. Further building development started so as to enable the college to handle its greater academic responsibilities. The total enrolment at the College during 1961 was 336, of whom 47 were women.

Enrolment at European schools throughout Kenya fell during 1961 and as a result no new buildings were provided. The year saw the implementation of the policy of handing over secondary schools, previously Government institutions, to Boards of Governors, financed under grant-in-aid rules instead of by direct Government finance.

Enrolment of Asian secondary school pupils increased and during the year building commenced on two new primary schools for Asians in Nairobi. A new Government secondary school was also started and the Aga Khan Provincial Education Department opened a new co-educational secondary school in the city with facilities for Higher School Certificate work.

Eighteen new secondary schools were provided for African pupils in Kenya and one important development was the introduction of Higher School Certificate courses for Africans.

A total of 535 trainees completed their training at trade schools, this exceptionally high output having resulted from the change-over to the two-year course.

Altogether 3,968 Kenya students were studying overseas during the year, 1,634 of them in the United Kingdom and other European countries. Over 300 Kenya students were attending Makerere College.

The number of tourists coming to East Africa and Kenya showed an improvement over 1960 and approached the record total achieved in 1959. The estimated value of the tourist trade to Kenya in 1961 was £4,728,867, taking into account the expenditure of ship's passengers calling at Mombasa. Notable additions to the tourist amenities during 1961 included the opening of the tree game look-out on the slopes of Mt. Kenya and completion of a new multi-storeyed hotel in Nairobi, while work began on a new lodge in the Mara area which, when complete, will provide a valuable link between the game-viewing areas of Kenya and Northern Tanganyika. On July 1 the formal handing over of the Amboseli National Reserves to the Kajiado African District Council (Masai) took place.

Progress in communications during the year included completion of the bitumenized road between Nairobi and Nyeri and extensive work took place in tarring the road between Mau Summit and Eldoret, which is part of the main trunk route linking Kenya with Uganda. On July 22 R.M.S. *Victoria*, latest of the Lake Victoria fleet of ships, was put into commission. On the international air routes, Kenya was linked during 1961 by a new jet service to India and Pakistan, while the jet services between Nairobi and Europe were further intensified.

A record number of more than 200 people visited Kenya to hunt during 1961. It is thought the increase was due to the belief, widely held overseas, that game is fast disappearing in Kenya.

Freak climatic conditions during the year resulted in a high animal death rate in many districts and unprecedented movements in search of grazing and water. The year was also one of the worst on record for poaching, with the Wakamba the worst offenders.

There was an increase in aircraft movements and 1961 saw another four airlines operating into and out of Kenya with jet aircraft. Altogether eight out of the 12 international airlines using Nairobi Airport were operating pure jet services.

A new approach was made to training in youth centres with courses embracing civics instead of being confined mainly to home-craft subjects. During 1961 some 14,470 members enjoyed full-time activities, catered for in 150 registered youth centres. These were mainly children unable to proceed within the normal school system. A generous gift of £16,000 was received from the Dulverton Trust, while the Ford Foundation announced a grant of nearly £12,000 to further youth centre work in Nairobi.

Aerial photography of various areas by the R.A.F. and Survey of Kenya continued, as did the production of new topographical maps by Survey of Kenya, Directorate of Overseas Surveys and War Office. Preparation by air-survey methods of large scale maps and plans for land consolidation and registration in the Special Areas was extended to the Settlement Schemes in the Scheduled Areas.

PART II

CHAPTER 1—POPULATION

NON-AFRICAN

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

RACE				Male	Female	Total
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

Both European and Asian populations have been increasing at a fairly rapid rate. Immigration has had an important effect on the growth of the Asian population, but the natural increase is exceptionally high. This rate is due to high fertility and low mortality, exag-

gerated by an age distribution favourable to both. An off-setting factor, however, is the smaller number of females among adults.

Estimates of the non-African population for the period 1948-59 are given in the table below. The calculations have been made on the assumptions that the natural increase of the European community was 1 per cent per annum and of the Asian $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. These natural increases were estimated by the use of partial data from a number of sources but, particularly, from the questions on births and deaths of children included in the 1948 census. The excess of immigration over emigration was found from the statistics of new permanent immigration and permanent emigration after a correction had been made for movements to neighbouring territories which were not fully recorded.

DE FACTO NON-AFRICAN POPULATION ESTIMATES AS AT MID-YEAR

YEAR	European	Indo-Pakistani and Goan	Arab	Other	Total
1948 ..	30.8	100.0	24.4	3.4	158.6
1949 ..	33.8	107.2	25.2	3.7	169.9
1950 ..	36.2	114.4	26.1	3.9	180.6
1951 ..	38.6	120.3	27.0	4.1	190.0
1952 ..	40.7	126.2	28.0	4.3	199.2
1953 ..	42.2	131.1	29.2	4.5	207.0
1954 ..	47.9*	136.6	30.0	4.7	219.2*
1955 ..	52.4	144.1	31.6	5.1	233.2
1956 ..	57.7	151.9	33.0	5.3	247.9
1957 ..	62.7	161.7	34.3	5.5	264.2
1958 ..	64.7	165.0	35.5	5.7	270.9
1959 ..	66.4	169.9	37.1	5.9	279.3
1960 ..	67.7	174.3	38.6	6.1	286.7
1961 ..	66.0	178.0	39.0	6.0	289.0

*Revised.

AFRICAN

The August, 1948, general African census recorded an African population of 5,251,120. Although rough estimates can be provided of the total growth of the African population since 1948, it is impossible to give current estimates of population characteristics. The margin of error would be very great and until either a total census of the African population is held or sample censuses are undertaken throughout the Colony, the details available from the 1948 census are the best which can be published. It is doubtful if the age distribution has changed greatly over the period, but it may well be that the tribal distribution is different from that recorded in the 1948 census, as all the tribes are not increasing at the same natural rate. On the evidence available, the best guess seems to be a natural increase of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum. Unfortunately, very little is known about

death rates among Africans. On the basis of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum increase, the following estimates have been made:—

AFRICAN CIVIL POPULATION ESTIMATES AS AT MID-YEAR

YEAR		Thousands Population
1948	.. ..	5,240
1949	.. ..	5,358
1950	.. ..	5,478
1951	.. ..	5,602
1952	.. ..	5,728
1953	.. ..	5,857
1954	.. ..	5,988
1955	.. ..	6,123
1956	.. ..	6,261
1957	.. ..	6,402
1958	.. ..	6,546
1959	.. ..	6,693
1960	.. ..	6,844
1961	.. ..	6,988

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, but in the Rift Valley Province more males than females were reported. 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 groupings of the African population has been studied in more detail 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 groups, i.e. 0 to 15 years. It will be observed that 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.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN POPULATION, 1948

		Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-15 Years	16-45 Years	Over 46 Years
Percentage of Population	Total ..	4.5	19.0	24.6	43.2	8.8

The tribal analysis was completed during 1950 and a pamphlet entitled *Geographical and Tribal Studies of 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 in 1948 were as follows:—

TRIBE	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Grand Total
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	396,254	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	2,659,978	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 a 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 and Elgon Nyanza Districts, although Africans of this tribe are found in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces.

More information has become available 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 to 45 years 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 to 45 years

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

Live Births of Women of Recorded Ages 46 years and over

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+
5.3	12	5	7	9	10	11	10	9	9	6	12

A second census of the population of Kenya is being held in August, 1962. Some results of this census should be available early in 1963.

CHAPTER 2—OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

The numbers of persons in employment in the country and their distribution by race and industry are learned from an annual employment census taken by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Treasury.

At the census taken on 30th June, 1961, the country's employed labour force totalled 589,391 persons. The comparative figure for 1960 was 622,153. The racial distribution of the labour force was:—

	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children	Total
Africans	432,961	78,979	17,446	529,386
Europeans	14,373	7,793	18	22,184
Asians and others ..	33,890	3,863	68	37,821
TOTAL ALL RACES ..	481,224	90,635	17,532	589,391

The distribution by industries of the Africans in employment is shown below:—

	<i>Per cent</i>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	47.2
Public Services	27.5
Manufacturing and Repairs	6.7
Commerce	5.0
Domestic Service	4.2
Building and Construction	2.9
Transport and Communications	2.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.7
Other	3.7
Total	<u>100.0</u>

Although the greater part of the African working population cannot yet be regarded as firmly committed to wage employment, there was a marked improvement in workers' stability in employment. There was an increase in the numbers of Africans doing skilled work or holding posts of higher responsibility, both in private industry and in the public services. Approximately two-thirds of the European and Asian employees were in commerce and industry, and most of the remainder in the public services.

The now serious problem of unemployment, with its background of chronic and widespread under-employment in the subsistence farming areas had been aggravated by extreme weather conditions in which the country's primary industry, agriculture, was beset by drought followed by floods. There were not yet sufficient employment opportunities being provided by the accelerated development of subsistence farming areas, while in the immigrant enterprises, to which the majority of the wage earners looked for employment, there was a tendency for development plans to be shelved and labour reduced.

WAGE RATES

Despite the climatic and economic setbacks, and unemployment, the upward trend in wage levels continued, and trade union activity again had a major influence on wages in many industries and services. This activity was especially marked in the urban areas, but also accounted for wage increases in the tea, coffee and sugar plantation industries and in general agriculture. The 1961 average of African earnings throughout Kenya, inclusive of the value of housing allowance and rations, was Sh. 127 per month, as compared with Sh. 114 per month in 1960 and Sh. 107 per month in 1959. In the three principal sectors of employment, the averages were: agriculture, Sh. 66 per month; private industry and commerce, Sh. 168 per month; public services, Sh. 189 per month.

The statutory minimum wages (inclusive of housing allowance) payable to unskilled labour in the nine urban areas during 1961, averaged Sh. 128 per month for adult men, and Sh. 84 per month for women and youths. The actual engagement rates for unskilled labour in these areas, as ascertained from returns rendered by employers, averaged Sh. 138 per month; the average for Nairobi being Sh. 148 per month.

The statutory minimum wage levels in the main urban areas were reviewed during 1961 by the Wages Advisory Board, and minimum wages for adult males were raised with effect from 1st August, 1961, to a level 45 per cent above "Youth" minima (the Government's target being a level 67 per cent above those minima). At the close of the year, these levels were again adjusted slightly in accordance with changes in the cost of living. At the same time it was announced that

urban minimum wage regulations would apply to four other towns—Kericho, Machakos, Naivasha and Thomson's Falls—making a total of 13 urban areas to be covered by such legislation with effect from 1st January, 1962.

The rates in force at 31st December, 1961, were as follows:—

STATUTORY MINIMUM WAGES IN URBAN AREAS: DECEMBER, 1961

AREA	MALE EMPLOYEES AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER		OTHER EMPLOYEES	
	Basic Minimum Wage (per month)	Minimum Housing Allowance (per month)	Basic Minimum Wage (per month)	Minimum Housing Allowance (per month)
	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>
Eldoret ..	104 00	26 00	72 00	13 00
Kisumu ..	103 00	22 00	71 00	11 00
Kitale ..	102 00	25 00	70 00	12 50
Mombasa ..	106 00	30 00	73 00	15 00
Nairobi ..	107 00	26 00	74 00	13 00
Nakuru ..	103 00	24 00	71 00	12 00
Nanyuki ..	102 00	24 00	70 00	12 00
Nyeri ..	100 00	24 00	69 00	12 00
Thika ..	104 00	24 00	72 00	12 00

Following the establishment of new Wages Councils for the laundry, cleaning and dyeing trades, and the building and construction industry, there were seven industrial Wages Councils in existence at the end of the year. Only one Wages Regulation Order, however, was made for a particular industry during the year, this being an order affecting the building and construction industry, which introduced minimum wages ranging from 40 cents per hour to 63 cents per hour, according to area, with effect from 1st August, 1961, and which prescribed other minimum conditions of employment.

Legislation to amend the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951) so as to provide machinery for regulating minimum wages in agriculture was still in course of preparation.

In general agriculture and in the sugar and tea plantation industries, new minimum wages were fixed by agreement between the workers' and employers' unions, or as a result of conciliation. Wage negotiations in the sisal plantation industry broke down at the end of the year.

The basic wages of dockworkers employed by the month, at Mombasa, were raised during the second quarter of the year, as the result of dispute conciliation proceedings. The increase was Sh. 17 per month, the starting rate for monthly contract labour becoming Sh. 195 per month. Later, an arbitration tribunal awarded a special increase of wages in respect of Saturday afternoon work in the docks, amounting to Sh. 2/50 per month for employees on weekly and monthly contracts. During August, clerical workers in the docks received increases of between 3½ and 4 per cent, as a result of lengthy negotiations and conciliations. There were substantial wage increases, also, in numerous other industries and services as a result of voluntary negotiations, or arising from conciliation or arbitration proceedings. The principal industries and services so affected were: oil and petrol supply, brewing, electricity and local and central government. The tendency throughout industry to fix wages on the basis of "the rate for the job", and to dispense with incremental scales, continued.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Trade Testing and Apprenticeship Section of the Labour Department, which controls industrial training in the craft trades, through the Industrial Training Ordinance, and also awards recognized certificates of competence (in three grades) to artisans who pass its trade tests, was extended during the year to provide additional space for engineering, electrical and building workshops. This extra working space, coupled with extra equipment acquired during the year, enabled Trade Testing Officers not only to deal with greater numbers of candidates but to test them more thoroughly. A total of 3,160 trade tests were carried out during the year, 956 more than in 1960. This substantial increase was, in part, due to the shortening of the courses at Government Trade Schools, as a result of which many of the trainees entered during the years 1957-1959 were trade tested during 1961.

By the end of the year, 647 contracts of apprenticeship and industrial learnership had been registered under the Ordinance. Sixteen more employers were approved for the purpose of the Ordinance, bringing the total to 30. In 1961, 54 trainees were undergoing training at the East African Oil Refineries Ltd., all of them under the Industrial Training Ordinance.

The rising tempo of training for "localization" of industrial and public service staffs led to a marked increase in the activities of the Training Section of the Labour Department, in all aspects of its work. Nine T.W.I. Instructors' Courses were held, at which 54 more instructors were trained for industry, commerce and the public services. The number of supervisors trained by firms' T.W.I. Instructors rose to 1,100, more than double the number so trained in the previous year; while another 750, mainly from the smaller employers, were trained direct by the Department's own training officers. The Section remained

seriously under-staffed throughout the year and was unable to meet all the demands for its services.

The Aptitude Testing Unit of the Labour Department continued with generous assistance from the Ford Foundation of America, and widened the scope of its work. While the demand for the application of mass selection techniques at the lower occupational levels remained, there was a marked increase in the number of requests for administrative and executive trainee assessments. Notable among the services demanded of the unit were: administrative and executive trainee assessment for the Kenya Institute of Administration, the classification of gazetted Police and Prisons officers of the Tanganyika Government, and the selection of trainees in a wide range of occupations for a number of commercial and industrial concerns. The total number of persons tested during the year was 2,795. The increasing demand for the Unit's services was welcomed, in that it enabled the Unit to demonstrate the valuable contribution it can make in the difficult, but important, field of personnel selection work generally, and particularly in the context of localization.

HOURS OF WORK

Normal hours of work in industry and in the distributive trades were 40 to 48 per week, spread over five-and-a-half or six days. In most commercial offices a 42½-hour week was usual. The majority of civil servants and other public authority officials worked a 40-hour week.

Working hours continued to be regulated by statute in certain industries, through the Wages Council system, while in other industries and services, regulation in this respect was effected by collective agreements between employer and labour organizations. In most of these agreements, payment of enhanced rates for overtime worked in excess of the normal hours is provided for.

In general agriculture, as a result of an agreement negotiated between the Kenya National Farmers' Union and the General Agricultural Workers' Union, there was an appreciable lengthening of the working day. The normal working hours varied between seven and eight per day, for a six-day week.

COST OF LIVING

The Nairobi wage earners' index of consumer prices (excluding rent) is based on a survey, held in 1957/58, among households where the total income of the head of the household did not exceed Sh. 320 per month. Although applicable, fundamentally, to those persons whose income does not exceed Sh. 320 per month, the index has relevance also to those families whose living pattern corresponds in general to that revealed by the household survey. The Table below shows that there was little change in this Index during the year.*

WAGES EARNERS INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES—NAIROBI

Base: October-December, 1958=100

YEAR/MONTH	Food	Beverages and Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Fuel and Light	Household Operation	Personal Care and Health	Recreation and Entertainment	Transport	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1960— December ..	101	103	102	93	101	168	102	117	125	103
1961— February ..	102	103	103	93	102	168	102	117	162	104
April ..	101	103	103	94	99	168	102	117	162	103
June ..	102	104	103	99	101	168	102	117	162	104
August ..	102	104	103	97	101	168	102	117	162	104
October ..	104	104	103	97	100	168	102	117	162	105
December ..	104	104	103	99	99	168	102	117	162	105

WORK OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Labour Department were to administer Kenya's labour laws and to provide various facilities and advice in relation to employment.

The Department's duties included the inspection of all undertakings where labour was employed; enforcement of statutory minimum wages; improvement of standards of housing, feeding and other welfare and health services; factory inspection, with special reference to safety and health hazards; control of farm workers' allotments and stock-grazing; the issue of licences to recruit labour and the general supervision of recruiting activities; attestation of contracts; repatriation of workers; control of the employment of women, young persons and children; advice to workers' and employers' organizations; the promotion of joint consultative machinery and collective bargaining; conciliation in trade disputes between individual workers and employers; recovery of workmen's compensation; registration of provident fund and superannuation schemes; trade testing of artisans; aptitude testing; the promotion and control of apprenticeship; Training Within Industry for Supervisors (T.W.I.); the operation of employment services; the maintenance of employment records and the production of employment statistics; the registration of persons of all races, and their fingerprint classification; the registration of domestic servants; and the carrying out of an annual labour census of domestic servants. The annual census of the remainder of the labour force was carried out in co-operation with the Economics and Statistics Division of the Treasury.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The trade union movement made rapid strides in organization and in achieving recognition by employers. The Kenya Federation

of Labour remained the dominant central trade union organization, having 28 unions affiliated to it. The only union affiliated to the rival body, the Kenya Trade Union Congress, disaffiliated from this body and affiliated to the Federation towards the end of the year. Most of the employers' trade unions were linked with the Federation of Kenya Employers. The new workers' unions in agriculture were successful in bringing the plantation and agricultural labour forces within the ambit of negotiating and consultative machinery.

The Federation of Kenya Employers continued to gain in strength and to foster the growth of employers' unions. A great deal of useful work was done in the field of management/labour consultation, which culminated in the establishment of a National Joint Consultative Council; the object being to promote effective consultation and co-operation on matters of mutual interest. Under the aegis of this body, there also became available Joint Disputes Commissions of the F.K.E. and K.F.L., to which disputes not resolved by existing machinery, could be submitted with the consent of both parties. The General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, Mr. T. J. Mboya, was elected the first Chairman of the N.J.C.C.

During the year, 13 new trade unions were registered, three being employers' trade unions, while four unions ceased to exist. At the end of the year, the total number of trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1952, was 68, of which 51 were employees' unions and 17 employers' unions. Of the employees' unions, 16 catered for Europeans and Asians only; while 18 drew their membership from persons of all races. There was a growing tendency to foster unions catering for all races.

The increased trade union activity was accompanied by demands upon employers for recognition and for negotiation of terms and conditions of employment. Problems of demarcation between workers' unions were settled by joint consultation between the Kenya Federation of Labour and the Federation of Kenya Employers—each body advising its constituents to recognize the appropriate union or employers' association, and much collective bargaining ensued, usually with a satisfactory outcome. Trade unions' initial demands upon employers tended, however, to be excessive in relation to local conditions.

A total of about 120 joint consultative, negotiating and wage-fixing bodies with formal constitutions, were in existence, whereby the working conditions and terms of service of approximately a quarter of a million employees were regulated, both in commerce and industry, and in the public services. The terms and conditions of service of some 36,000 other workers were regulated through the Wages Council system; there being seven industrial Wages Regulation Orders in operation at the end of the year. The drive to include the plantation and agricultural workers within the field of collective bargaining and joint consultation led to the establishment of standing

Joint Committees for the Tea, Sugar and Sisal plantation industries. Many other Joint Industrial Councils were active during the year—that for the Dock Industry continuing to meet regularly to discuss a wide variety of subjects relating to wages and workers' welfare. A Central Whitley Council and a Joint Industrial Council for manual and industrial employees provided full coverage of the Central Government's personnel.

Although all too many cases occurred in which the agreed procedures for settling employer-labour differences were flouted, due in part to the rapidly-changing political and economic situation, the country's negotiating and consultative machinery performed a most valuable function.

As in previous years, the Labour Department provided residential courses in industrial relations for worker representatives, this time at the Limuru Conference Centre of the Christian Council of Kenya. Owing to increased costs, the number of courses was reduced to two and their duration was reduced from one month to two weeks. A total of 45 students was thus accommodated, compared to 85 in 1960. However, many trade unionists obtained training outside Kenya, either at the I.C.F.T.U.'s Labour College, in Uganda, or through study tours to America and various parts of Europe and Asia.

LABOUR DISPUTES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT

During 1961, there were 167 disputes resulting in stoppages of work, involving a total of 26,677 workers and the loss of 120,454 man-days. This represented a considerable improvement over 1960, when 232 stoppages involving 72,545 workers and the loss of 757,860 man-days occurred.

Agriculture accounted for 67 stoppages and the loss of 10,690 man-days, while in the manufacturing industries some 8,207 workers were involved in 39 strikes and the loss of 40,170 man-days.

One of the more serious strikes was at a major shoe factory, where the Kenya Shoe and Leather Workers' Union had been unable to obtain recognition by the company, and kept some 950 employees out on strike for three weeks. Settlement was reached whereby the company agreed to recognize the union on condition that a separate Joint Industrial Council was established for its employees.

A Board of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a stoppage of work in the grain milling industry found that the cause of the unsatisfactory labour relations in the industry was trade union adamancy in support of excessive demands made by union officials upon the employers.

In all, five disputes were referred to arbitration, two of which were under the Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance, 1951. The latter concerned both the senior and junior employees of the Mombasa Municipality.

The machinery of the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Cap. 118, was in constant use, for the settlement of numerous other disputes reported to Government by the parties. Conciliation proceedings were mostly successful. Those disputes which were not formally reported to the Labour Commissioner were dealt with by officers of the Department through informal conciliations and, in some cases, left to be resolved by direct negotiation between the parties concerned.

In the following table, the 1961 figures for stoppages of work are compared with those of the two previous years.

STOPPAGES OF WORK CAUSED BY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1959 ..	67	42,214	431,973
1960 ..	232	72,545	757,860
1961 ..	167	26,677	120,454

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Two of the 17 employment offices in the rural areas became redundant and were closed during 1961, leaving a total of 26 public employment offices providing a free service for employers and employees throughout most of the country. In July, a new section was added to the Nairobi Employment Office to cater for females of all races in supervisory, secretarial and clerical occupations.

The issue of Priority Workseekers' Cards to applicants at the employment offices in Nairobi and Mombasa who had records of recent employment in these areas, continued throughout the year. In Nairobi, 5,266 of 14,146 applicants qualified for such cards, while in Mombasa only 323 out of 12,622 applicants qualified; but it should be noted that most of the floating labour resident in Mombasa was registered under the Town Casual Labour Scheme and had no need for further priority cards. Some 600 Nairobi Priority Workseekers were employed during the last half of the year on road construction on the outskirts of Nairobi, under an unemployment relief scheme.

A review of the occupational classifications used in the Employment Service was commenced during the year to conform with the major groupings used in the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

The general picture for the year was that there were 71,302 registered applicants for employment—7,269 fewer than in 1960, while vacancies notified totalled 26,148 as compared to 30,048 in the previ-

ous year. The number of placings fell by 1,906, to 21,414. Since the use made of the Employment Service is entirely voluntary, the foregoing decreases in returns from the Service, do not nearly reflect the deterioration in the employment market in 1961 and call for some comment.

In comparison with 1960—which commenced with an influx of jobseekers to urban areas, at the end of the Emergency—the number of applicants in 1961 was more evenly spread and monthly figures fluctuated between 6,800 and 4,500 throughout the year. It was believed that applications to Employment Services in 1961 were of a more genuine nature than those made in early 1960, when it appeared that many applicants were seeking documents to support their presence in the urban areas rather than truly negotiating for employment. The fall in notified vacancies was not nearly as great as might have been expected, in view of the general fall in employment opportunities as indicated by the number of engagements reported by employers under the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 109). The number of such reported engagements in 1961 was approximately 159,000 as against 237,000 in 1960.

FACTORY INSPECTION

The total number of premises registered under the Factories Ordinance as at 31st December, 1961, was 5,157, representing an increase of 37 over the corresponding figure for 1960. Despite the widespread trade recession which persisted throughout the year, there was some development in industries associated with agriculture, a notable example being the completion of a second pyrethrum extractor factory at Nakuru for the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. In industry, a number of new factories opened and the managements of established factories gave considerable attention to their methods of processing. There was a considerable increase in the acreage of sisal under cultivation in the Coast Province and, in all the sisal growing areas, new processing plants were acquired with a view to achieving more efficient production.

The difference between the rates of import duty imposed on raw materials and finished products, in some cases as much as 25 per cent in favour of raw materials, acted as an incentive to local industry and a number of small factories opened in order to take advantage of the situation.

During the year a total of 1,955 factory inspections were undertaken, 287 over the corresponding number for the previous year. Inspectors made 151 visits to factories for purposes other than inspections, and 46 visits were made to other premises under the Ordinance.

A total of 1,118 factory accidents (five fatal) were reported in 1961, as compared with 1,386 (ten fatal) during 1960. Despite staff

difficulties, over 15 per cent (183) of all accidents were investigated, making a considerable improvement over 1960, when only 10 per cent (143) of the total were investigated. Although there was a 5 per cent increase in the percentage of accidents caused by power-driven machinery, the total of such accidents was, in fact, 15 less than in 1960. Woodworking machinery again accounted for over one-quarter of the accidents caused by moving machinery.

The number of prosecutions instituted under the Factories Ordinance or its subsidiary legislation declined to 14 (33 in 1960); this was not due to an improvement in the standard of compliance with the law, but rather to shortage of staff.

FACTORIES REGISTERED UNDER THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE, 1950
Distribution by Major Industrial Groups: 31st December, 1961

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Factories with Mechanical Power	Factories without Mechanical Power	TOTAL
Agriculture and Livestock Production	494	27	521
Food Manufacturing Industries, except Beverage Industries	411	45	456
Beverage Industries	40	9	49
Tobacco Industries	3	2	5
Manufacture of Textiles	13	3	16
Manufacture of Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel, and Made-up Textile Goods	155	1,461	1,616
Manufactures of Wood and Cork, except Manufacture of Furniture	388	79	467
Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures	174	59	233
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	10	—	10
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	82	2	84
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products, except Footwear	10	6	16
Manufacture of Rubber Products	19	2	21
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	74	26	100
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum	58	14	72
Manufacture of Metal Products, except Machinery and Transport Equipment	114	52	166
Manufacture of Machinery, except Electrical Machinery	193	12	205
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	59	14	73
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	455	219	674
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	80	98	178
Electricity, Gas and Steam	30	—	30
Water and Sanitary Services	71	2	73
Personal Services	42	50	92
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	2,979	2,179	5,158

NOTE.—Factories engaged in repair work are classified in the manufacturing group according to the type of product repaired.

IMMIGRATION

The total number of immigrants in 1961 was 77,515, as against 73,075 in 1960. Of these persons the number of Europeans and Asians in permanent or semi-permanent immigration categories, including dependants, were:—

				<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Asians</i>
1961	..	..	..	1,761	..	1,647
1960	..	..	..	2,167	..	1,945

A further number of persons, having previously entered the Colony as visitors, became permanent immigrants. These totalled:

1961	..	..	..	1,652
1960	..	..	..	1,684

The remainder included returning residents, visitors and persons in transit.

CHAPTER 3—FINANCE AND TAXATION

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The Colony's financial year runs from 1st July to 30th June.

Schedules of revenue and expenditure under the main heads for 1959/60 and 1960/61 are set out in Appendices 1 and 2. A statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the ten-year period (9½ years) ending 30th June, 1961, is at Appendix 3.

The following statements give a comparison of the revenue and expenditure for 1959/60 and 1960/61. Expenditure is shown in two parts: the first relates to ordinary expenditure and the second to expenditure incurred from the Development Fund.

	NET REVENUE	
	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£
Tax Revenue	28,893,481	27,775,020
Assistance from U.K. Government ..	1,600,000	4,297,500*
All Other Revenue	2,503,533	2,768,066
TOTAL ..	<u>£32,997,014</u>	<u>£34,840,586</u>

*Includes £1,547,500 in respect of grant under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme.

	NET EXPENDITURE	
	£	£
Departmental Expenditure	28,960,859	32,715,920
Contribution to Emergency Fund ..	1,600,000	—
Contribution to High Commission Services	1,109,974	1,561,803
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	1,512,723
TOTAL ..	<u>£31,670,833</u>	<u>£35,790,446</u>

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The financial year 1962/63 will be the last year of a three-year development programme which was launched in July, 1960, on similar lines to the 1954/57 and 1957/60 programmes.

The main purposes behind the formulation of a capital budget on a three-year basis are "continuity in planning, and the co-ordination and clarification of the objectives of such planning", and the end of the current financial year will show how these purposes have been achieved. Since the Sessional Paper giving details of the 1960/63 programme was published, major modifications have been made to the plan which now includes over £8.5 million for land settlement schemes and £1.3 million for localization and training programmes in the Civil Service.

As revised, the programme contemplates expenditure of £33 million over the three years 1960/63. It is estimated that £18.9 million will have been spent in the first two years and it is expected that the balance of £14.1 million will be spent in 1962/63. This is the largest annual development expenditure ever contemplated in the Colony and is £2.4 million higher than the approved estimate for 1961/62. In addition, it is expected that £1.5 million will be spent on contractor/finance road projects in 1962/63, to complete a total contractor-finance scheme of £4.5 million during the 1960/63 period.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
(Including the Swynnerton Plan)

	1959/60	1960/61
	£	£
<i>Projects under:</i>		
Chief Secretary (including African Affairs) ..	534,485	397,218
Minister for Legal Affairs (Judicial)	—	—
Minister for Finance and Development ..	312,057	570,000
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources	2,726,759	2,305,268
Minister for Internal Security and Defence ..	468,571	636,013
Minister for Local Government, Health and Town Planning	1,286,052	762,874
Minister for Education, Labour and Lands ..	1,014,871	930,722
Minister for Tourism, Games, Forests and Fisheries	199,560	478,618
Minister for Commerce and Industry ..	256,221	224,224
Minister for Works	1,961,036	2,078,585
Minister for Housing	935,493	678,534
Minister for Information and Broadcasting ..	—	88,838*
	£ 9,695,105	9,150,894

*Formerly part of the Office of the Chief Secretary.

STATEMENT OF FUNDED DEBT OF COLONY AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

PERIOD	Amount of Issue	Rate of Interest	Price of Issue	Redeemable
	£	Per cent	Per cent	
1930 ..	3,400,000*	4½	98½	1961-71
1933 ..	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67
1945 ..	600,000	3	100	1970-75
1946† ..	1,820,000	2¾	99	1971-76
1948† ..	3,710,000	2½	99	1965-70
1951 ..	6,070,000	3½	100	1973-78
1952 ..	6,115,000	4½	99½	1971-78
1953 ..	6,510,000‡	4½	100	1971-78
1955 ..	2,500,000	5	99	1970-72
1956 ..	4,225,000	5	96	1978-82
1957 ..	2,500,000	5½	98½	1976-80
1957 ..	1,250,000	6½	97	1972-74
1958 ..	1,000,000	6	100	1963-65
1958 ..	2,750,000	6¼	100	1969-71
1959 ..	600,000	5½	92¼	1976-80
1959 ..	400,000	5½	92¾	1976-80
1959 ..	500,000	6¼	100	1969-71
1960 ..	1,000,000	6	96¾	1980-83
1960 ..	300,000	6	92¼	1980-83
1960 ..	350,000	6	86	1980-83
1961 ..	3,040,000	6½	96¼	1965
1961 ..	300,000	6½	97	1965
	£ 49,245,600			

* Part to account of E.A.R. & H. Administration.

† Conversion Loan to account of E.A.R. & H. Administration.

‡ This issue was made as an extension of the 1952 Loan.

Sinking Fund Contributions are at the rate of 1 per cent per annum except the £600,000 loan of 1945, which is at 2 per cent per annum.

Allocation of Public Debt and Annual Charges

The figures showing the position will be found in Appendix 4.

STAMP DUTIES

The revenue from stamp duties collected by the Department of Lands during the financial year 1960/61 was £552,469, as compared with £662,463 for the year 1959/1960.

The principal sources of duty were:—

	1960/1961 £	1959/1960 £
Transfers of land	125,901	208,238
Cheques	128,268	131,418
Revenue stamps	102,470	91,031
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ..	78,581	84,618
Mortgages and Debentures	26,326	48,969
Company Share Capital	24,993	33,049
Share Transfers	30,259	29,841
Grants and Leases	18,098	8,944
Agreements	6,069	5,857
Insurance Policies	11,504	11,095

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Customs and excise duties are collected on an East African basis on behalf of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika by the East African Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. This department works under the authority of the East African Customs Management Act and the East African Excise Management Act, and the rates of customs and excise duty are fixed for Kenya by the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1958, and the Excise Tariff Ordinance, 1954. The other two territories impose identical tariffs in similar Ordinances.

On 17th May, 1961, certain amendments to the Customs Tariff Ordinance came into operation. In the interests of increasing revenue, the general tariff rate was increased from 22 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem*, the assisted rate from 11 per cent to 12 per cent *ad valorem*, the protective rate from 30 per cent to 33½ per cent *ad valorem* and the revenue rate from 60 per cent to 66⅔ per cent *ad valorem*. In addition, and for the same reason, the rates in respect of certain goods liable to specific duties were increased. The commodities affected included sugar, liqueurs, potable spirits such as brandy, whisky, rum and gin, tyres and tubes and matches.

Certain other amendments also came into effect with the object of maintaining or increasing the protection afforded to local industries.

The Schedules to the territorial Excise Tariff Ordinances were also amended with effect from 17th May, 1961, increasing the excise rates of duty on locally-manufactured sugar and spirits to Sh. 12/32 per cwt. and Sh. 130 per proof gallon respectively. At the same time, the basis of charge on matches was altered.

Following completion of construction in the early part of the year and subsequent approval of processes and plant, two factories were licensed for the manufacture of pure rectified spirits and production of varying grades of denatured spirits, including methylated

spirits, under Excise control in accordance with the amendments to the East African Excise Management Act, 1952, introduced with effect from 1st October, 1960. All the deliveries which have been made from these distilleries of pure and denatured spirit have so far been for purposes such as educational, scientific or medical or for use in industrial or manufacturing processes, in respect of which relief from excise duty has been allowed and thus no additional excise revenue has accrued from the manufacture of spirit.

During the year, the training and reorganization of the Preventive Service was taken a stage further by the completion of two more courses of training for Assistant Preventive Officers. Thirty-three such officers have now successfully completed training courses and been appointed to posts in Tanganyika and Kenya.

In the protection of the revenue generally, and in the maintenance of the import and export prohibitions, restrictions and control for the enforcement of which the department is responsible in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, 40 court prosecutions were undertaken during the year resulting in a total of Sh. 16,615 in fines imposed. A further 966 cases were compounded departmentally and fines amounting to Sh. 131,315 were imposed. During the same period, 495 seizures were effected involving goods of a total value of Sh. 630,290/80.

PERSONAL TAX

The Personal Tax Ordinance, 1957, came into operation on 1st January, 1958, replacing the African Poll Tax Ordinance, the Personal Tax Ordinance, 1940, the Poll Tax (Northern Frontier District) Ordinance and the African Poll Tax (Urban Areas) Ordinance.

The 1957 Ordinance required all persons over 18, other than students and married women living with their husbands, to pay an annual graduated tax based upon their incomes. As amended in 1959, the rates are:—

<i>Chargeable Income—</i>	<i>Tax</i>
	<i>Sh. cts.</i>
Below £120 a year	20 00
More than £120 a year but not over £160 ..	45 00
More than £160 a year but not over £200 ..	100 00
More than £200 a year	150 00

Legislation was introduced in 1961 to reduce the minimum rate from Sh. 20 to Sh. 15. This also made provision for persons with an annual income exceeding £400 to pay a tax of Sh. 200. Both changes come into effect from 1st January, 1962.

Personal tax realized a total of £1,759,661 during 1961, as compared with £1,889,142 in 1960.

INCOME TAX

General

Income tax is assessed and collected by the Income Tax Department of the East Africa High Commission (now the East African Common Services Organization) under the East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1958, which is applicable to the three Territories, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. This Act lays down the principles of ascertainment of income and the machinery of assessment, but the rates of tax and personal allowances are decided by the respective Territorial governments, e.g. Kenya's Finance Ordinance, 1961.

The number of taxpayers in Kenya on record at 30th June, 1961, was 70,921 (compared with 28,871 in 1951). The amount of tax paid over to the Kenya Government in the year to 30th June, 1961, was £9,936,206 (compared with £3,963,892 in 1951).

The 1961 Amendment Act, which became law in December, 1961, effected a number of alterations aimed at simplifying the principal Act of 1958. One major innovation was the introduction in Kenya and other territories in East Africa of a system of tax clearance certificates, already to be found in many parts of the world, as a means of securing the payment of tax liabilities by people departing from the Territories.

Deductions

A summary of the basis of ascertaining income, deductions and personal allowances, and the rates of tax for the year of income 1961, follows:—

SECTION A—RESIDENT (INDIVIDUALS)

(1) *Income*

Tax is charged on income accrued in or derived from East Africa during any calendar year. (Income remitted to East Africa from foreign sources is no longer assessable.)

In arriving at the total income to be charged, deductions are allowed for expenses wholly and exclusively incurred in the production of the income, e.g. interest on borrowed capital employed in producing the income is deductible.

Relief is granted for certain capital expenditure on buildings, plant and machinery, etc., used for business purposes, designed to give substantial relief in the year of outlay ("Initial Deductions") and to claim the balance of the total outlay over the life of the asset ("Annual Deductions") (*see* Note (1)).

Losses brought forward from previous years may be allowed.

Deduction may be claimed once a year for the cost of each journey to or from East Africa of the taxpayer, his wife or child for purposes of health or recreation, and, in the case of children, for education. The maximum deduction for each journey to or from Kenya and Uganda is £100, and Tanganyika £120.

The annual value of houses owned and occupied is exempt. Where an employer provides accommodation for his employee free or at a low rent, the value to the employee is included in his assessment on the basis of ten per cent of the emoluments with a limit of £250.

In certain circumstances where the income of one year is half that of the previous year, the incomes may be aggregated, and one half of the total treated as the income of each year.

The income ascertained as above is subject to personal allowances set out in (2) and the amount then remaining is the *chargeable income*. Tax is computed at the various rates set out in (3).

(2) *Personal Allowances*

The personal allowances to resident individuals are:—

Single—£225.—If the individual is also entitled to child allowance, the amount is £450. (In Kenya only, the allowance is £450 where a man is 65 years of age or over, or a woman 60 years or over.)

Married—£700.

Children.—Allowances are made for children up to a maximum of four as follows:—

- £75 for a child under six years old,
- £100 for a child of six or over but under 12,
- £150 for a child of 12 or over but under 19,
- £150 for a child of 19 or over, mentally or physically incapacitated, and
- £250 for a child of 17 or over, receiving full-time post secondary education at a university or similar establishment or serving whole-time under articles or indentures.

The age to be taken is that at 31st December in the year of income.

Life Assurance and Pension Contributions

A deduction is allowable for premiums on policies of insurance on the life of the taxpayer or his wife not exceeding £200 plus half the amount by which the premiums exceed that sum. The allowable premium on any one policy is restricted to seven per cent of the capital sum payable on death; the total amount allowable must not exceed one-sixth of the taxpayer's total income; where the total income exceeds £2,500, the allowance is such an amount to reduce the tax payable by Sh. 5 in the £ on the first £200 and Sh. 2/50 in the £ on the remainder. Employees' contributions to approved pension funds are also allowed; contributions to provident funds are not allowed but the final payment thereout is not taxable. Contributions to certain old approved pension schemes are treated as life assurance premiums.

(3) *Rates of Tax on Chargeable Income—Resident Individuals*

On the first	£400 at Sh.	2 in £.
On the next	£400 at Sh.	3 in £.
“ “ “	£400 at Sh.	4 in £.
“ “ “	£400 at Sh.	5 in £.
“ “ “	£400 at Sh.	6 in £.
“ “ “	£500 at Sh.	7 in £.
“ “ “	£500 at Sh.	8 in £.
“ “ “	£1,000 at Sh.	9 in £.
“ “ “	£1,000 at Sh.	10 in £.
“ “ “	£1,000 at Sh.	11 in £.
“ “ “	£1,000 at Sh.	12 in £.
“ “ “	£1,000 at Sh.	13 in £.
“ “ “	£1,000 at Sh.	14 in £.
On every £ over	£9,000 at Sh.	15 in £.

For specimen amounts of tax payable, *see* Schedule.

(4) *Double Taxation Relief*

Although remittances of overseas income are no longer taxable in East Africa, double taxation agreements exist which are of value to non-residents deriving income from East Africa which is taxable in the country of residence.

Agreements have been made with Canada, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Denmark, Sweden and South Africa.

SECTION B—NON-RESIDENT (INDIVIDUALS)

Income accrued in or derived from East Africa is subject to East African tax. Where the chargeable income does not exceed £800, the rate of tax is Sh. 2 in the £. To the extent that it exceeds £800, the rate is the same as for residents.

Residents of the United Kingdom are entitled to the “primary allowance” which reduces the East African tax to the amount of double tax relief granted in the United Kingdom. Residents elsewhere receive the “secondary allowance” which is the amount of any East African pension income, not exceeding £250.

SECTION C—COMPANIES

Companies, corporate bodies, trusts and persons other than individuals are charged at the rate of Sh. 5/50 in the £. Tax at these rates is normally deducted from East African company dividends at source, and individuals whose personal rate of tax is less than this may claim a refund of any excess on production of vouchers and completion of a return of total income. Application by residents in the United Kingdom may be made in the first instance to the Official Representative, Overseas Territories Income Tax Office, 26, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

There are special rates applicable to (a) the profits of the life insurance business of an insurance company—Sh. 5 in the £ and (b) the profits derived by a company from the mining of specified minerals—Sh. 4 in the £.

Certain private controlled companies which have not distributed a stated proportion of their incomes may be liable to undistributed income tax at Sh. 9/50 in the £ on the undistributed income, calculated in accordance with a prescribed formula.

Companies other than those liable to the undistributed income tax referred to in the previous paragraph, and other bodies of persons, except partnerships and trustees, are liable to corporation tax at Sh. 2 in the £ on the chargeable income as computed for income tax less any dividends received.

NOTES

(1) *Rates of Depreciation*

An initial deduction of 20 per cent is allowed on plant and machinery used for industrial purposes. Future rates of depreciation are as agreed between the taxpayer and the Commissioner of Income Tax, and normally are such as to permit the plant to be completely written down during its expectancy of life. When the plant or machinery is sold or scrapped, and the value is higher or lower than the written-down value, an adjustment is made for the difference either up or down in the form of an additional deduction or a charge, as the case may be. In the case of industrial buildings such as factories, an initial deduction of 10 per cent of the cost of new buildings is permissible, and the annual deduction is 2 per cent per annum. The same deductions are allowed in the case of accommodation for employees of all races, where the accommodation is situated in such areas that the buildings concerned are likely to be of no value if the industry should cease to exist, or where it conforms to certain prescribed standards. In the case of capital expenditure on farm works (including one-third of a farm-house) a deduction of one-fifth is allowed in the first year and one-tenth in each of the next eight years.

(2) Further information is obtainable from the Commissioner of Income Tax, P.O. Box 30165, Nairobi, or from the Official Representative in London, whose full address is given in Section "C" above.

ESTATE DUTY

Although the levying of estate duty was abolished in 1959 in respect of deaths occurring on or after 29th April, 1959, there were still several estates of persons dying prior to that date which had not been assessed for duty.

During the year 46 new estate duty affidavits were received. Out of the total of 46 no duty was assessed in 33 cases, since the net estate was less than £5,000. From the remaining 13 estates a total sum of £4,663 was assessed. In the same period 79 corrective accounts were received and a further sum of £18,164 was assessed.

Total duty assessed, but outstanding, as at 31st December, 1961, was £32,110, a portion of which is being paid by instalments, as provided for in section 14 or 23 of the Estate Duty Ordinance.

CHAPTER 4—CURRENCY AND BANKING

CURRENCY

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver and cupro-nickel) with subsidiary coinage of 50 cents (silver and cupro-nickel), 10 cents, five cents and one cent (bronze). 100 cents equal one shilling. Notes are at present issued in denominations of Sh. 10,000, Sh. 1,000, Sh. 100, Sh. 20, Sh. 10 and Sh. 5. The issue of Sh. 200 and Sh. 1 notes has been discontinued and those in circulation are destroyed as and when they are received from banks.

Paper currency and shilling coins are legal tender for any amount, 50 cent coins up to Sh. 20 and 10 cent, five cent and one cent coins up to Sh. 1.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, whose headquarters are in Nairobi.

To maintain the sterling exchange value of East African currency local coin or notes may be tendered at the currency offices in East Africa in exchange for telegraphic transfer on London. The premium charged on such transfers is $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent from 23rd May, 1962.

The premium on transfers to Aden is $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

*Coin and Notes in Circulation as at 31st December, 1961
as Compared with 31st December, 1960*

Notes:		1960	1961
Sh.		£	£
10,000	.. ..	2,017,500	1,798,000
1,000	.. ..	28,250	29,700
200	.. ..	140	140
100	.. ..	1,163,840	744,545
20	.. ..	1,941,465	1,164,501
10	.. ..	959,344	585,714
5	.. ..	849,017	459,100
1	.. ..	10,329	10,308
New Issue:			
100	.. ..	22,355,320	23,209,530
20	.. ..	15,986,380	14,909,302
10	.. ..	7,085,413	6,489,880
5	.. ..	4,355,122	4,040,050
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Coin	.. ..	56,752,120	53,440,770
		9,599,264	8,962,403
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>£66,351,384</u>	<u>£62,403,173</u>

The above figures include Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Aden.

BANKING

The following Banking institutions are established in Kenya:—

- (a) National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. (paid capital £5,703,000) with branches at Eldoret, Nandi Hills (sub-branch to Eldoret), Embu, Chuka, Kerugoya, Kianyaga, Kimbimbi (sub-branches to Embu), Fort Hall, Kangema, Saba Saba (sub-branches to Fort Hall), Kakamega, Kericho, Bomet, Sotik (sub-branches to Kericho), Kisumu, Muhoroni (sub-branch to Kisumu), Meru, Karaa Market, Nkubu (sub-branches to Meru), Mombasa—Main Office, Treasury Square, Branch Kilindini Road, Nairobi—Superintendent's Department, Trustee Department, Main Office, Government Road, Branches Delamere Avenue, Industrial Area, River Road, Coronation Avenue, Kiambu, Githunguri, Kiganjo, Marige (sub-branches to Kiambu), Nakuru, Naivasha, Eldama Ravine (sub-branches to Nakuru), Nyeri, Karatina (sub-branch to Nyeri), Thika, Kamwangi, Kangundo (sub-branches to Thika).
- (b) The Standard Bank Limited (paid capital £11,000,000) with branches at Bungoma (sub-branch to Kisumu), Changamwe (agency to Mombasa), Eldoret, Embu (sub-branch to Thika), Gilgil (agency to Nakuru), Homa Bay (agency to Kisii), Kakamega (sub-branch to Kisumu), Karatina (agency to Nyeri), Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Kiambu (sub-branch to Nairobi), Limuru (agency to Nairobi), Litein (agency to Kericho), Machakos, Makupa (agency to Mombasa), Maragoli (agency to Kisumu), Meru (sub-branch to Nanyuki), Molo (sub-branch to Nakuru), Mombasa (2), Nairobi (7), Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Ngong Road (agency to Nairobi), Nkubu Market (agency to Meru), Ruiru (agency to Hardinge Street, Nairobi), Sotik (agency to Kericho), Westlands (sub-branch to Nairobi).
- (c) Barclays Bank D.C.O. (paid capital £17,000,000) with branches at Malindi (sub-branch to Fort Jesus Road, Mombasa), Voi and Port (agencies to Fort Jesus Road, Mombasa), Nairobi (7), Airport and Limuru (agencies to Stewart Street, Nairobi), Karen and Dagoretti Corner (agencies to Queensway, Nairobi), River Road (agency to Government Road, Nairobi), Kisumu, Bondo, Kakamega, Maseno, Mbale Market, Miwani, Ndere (agencies to Kisumu), Bungoma, Broderick Falls, Chwele Market, Kimilili, Sirisia (agencies to Bungoma), Eldoret, Nandi Hills, Kapsabet (agencies to Eldoret), Embu, Manyatta, Mwea Tebere, Kerugoya, Kianyaga, Runyenjes (agencies to Embu Branch), Fort Hall, Kangema, Kigumo, Maragua (agencies to Fort Hall), Thika, Gatundu, Kandara (agencies to Thika), Gilgil, Naivasha (agencies to Nakuru)

- West), Kisii, Homa Bay, Karoka, Kebirigo (agencies to Kisii), Nanyuki, Isiolo (agency to Nanyuki), Meru, Kabeche, Kibirichia, Manua, Nkubu (agencies to Meru), Nyeri, Karatina (agency to Nyeri), Kericho, Litein, Roret, Silibwet, Sotik (agencies to Kericho), Kitale, Molo, Nakuru (2), Thomson's Falls, Ol Kalou (agency to Thomson's Falls).
- (d) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (paid capital £7,003,000) with branches at Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (e) The Bank of India Limited (paid capital £2,250,000) with branches in Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (f) The Bank of Baroda Ltd. (paid capital £1,125,000) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa (2) and Kisumu.
- (g) Habib Bank (Overseas) Limited, Mombasa (paid capital £375,000).
- (h) The Ottoman Bank (paid capital £5,000,000) with branches at Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (i) The Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, Head Office, Nairobi (permanent capital, provided by Government of Kenya £2,925,000). The Bank provides advances to farms on first mortgage of agricultural land over the Land Bank Ordinance (Cap. 181).

CHAPTER 5—COMMERCE

GENERAL

The Statistics which have been provided at Appendix 6 to this Report take the form of the Abridged Annual Trade Statistics for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika for the year 1961, published by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

There was no significant change in the import licensing policy during 1961. Except for goods from a short list of countries which includes the Sino-Soviet bloc and Japan, more than 90 per cent of Kenya's imports were covered by the Open General Licence. Within the framework of a commercial treaty between the U.K. and Japan, goods from Japan, although still subject to specific licence, were in the main licensed freely. Imports from the Sino-Soviet bloc remained subject to import control, as in previous years, on the basis of past performance. In addition to traditional imports from these areas, further licences were granted to meet special needs.

Direct imports into Kenya during 1961, amounted to £88,672,064; this figure was enhanced by £2,259,657, the value of two Comet Aircraft recorded in the figures for January, 1961. If this unusual import is excluded, comparison between 1960 and 1961 becomes 1960—£89,971,429, 1961—£86,412,407, a reduction of about 4 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom again accounted for 34 per cent of the total imports, however, compared with 1960 decreased slightly by £143,717 to £30,508,467. Imports from rest of the Sterling Area increased by 23.2 per cent to £16.1 million. Imports from India increased slightly to £3.9 million and imports from Bahrein Islands fell slightly by £0.3 million. Imports from Rhodesia and Nyasaland increased four-fold to £1.3 million. Hong Kong exports to Kenya also increased by nearly £0.4 million to £1.6 million.

Imports from Japan at £8.5 million were slightly lower than 1960, but this country still maintained its position as the second principal country of origin. Imports from Iran fell by nearly £1.3 million to £5.9 million. Imports from West Germany also fell by 30.24 per cent to £4.3 million. Imports from France, Belgium, Italy and Netherlands portrayed small decreases. Imports from the U.S.A. and South Africa showed substantial increases.

The principal imports were made up of transport equipment, industrial and commercial machinery other than electric, cotton piece-goods, gas diesel and other fuel oils, iron and steel, base metals, fabrics of synthetic fibres, paper and paperboard manufactures and electrical machinery apparatus and appliances (including domestic).

Kenya's domestic exports rose by 0.36 per cent from £35.2 million in 1960 to £35.3 million in 1961. The United Kingdom reduced her purchases from Kenya by 4 per cent, compared with 1960, to £8.5 million. Exports to W. Germany fell by 9.6 per cent to 5.8 million and the United States of America increased her imports from Kenya by 27.32 per cent to £5.0 million. Increased exports were also recorded to Canada and Newfoundland, India and Netherlands.

The main items exported in order of significance were coffee, sisal, tea, meat and meat preparations, pyrethrum extract, soda ash, hides and skins, pyrethrum, wattle bark extract, raw cotton and butter.

REGISTRATION OF NEW COMPANIES

The number of new companies, both public and private, incorporated during the year was 271, compared with 300 in the previous year. The amount of nominal capital of new companies together with increases of capital of existing companies was significantly lower at £5,931,813 compared with £8,157,196 in the previous year.

The volume of borrowing by companies under mortgages or charges which require to be registered, exclusive of borrowing on current account in respect of which no figures are available, remained

steady with £8,195,557 outstanding at 31st December, 1961, compared with £8,288,035 at the end of 1960.

The number of registrations under the Registration of Business Names Ordinance by individuals and partnerships remained steady with 1,195 new businesses registered compared with 1,222 in 1960. During the period, however, there were 194 businesses removed from the register.

KENYA AGENT IN LONDON

During 1961 the Kenya Public Relations Office in London became the Office of the Kenya Agent and in August moved from Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, to Kenya House, 172 Strand, W.C.2. The new office of the Agent was joined by that of the Kenya Students' Advisory Unit and for the first time was able to offer the facilities of a reading room and a display for the promotion of Kenya Industries, administration and other activities.

The work of the office was broadened to include the services previously rendered by the East African Office and matters such as commerce and industry, agriculture, legal and other affairs were taken over. This procedure is still going ahead.

CHAPTER 6—USE OF RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

LAND USE AND TENURE

The Government pursued its declared policy aimed at the progressive abolition of racial and tribal barriers, and introduced further legislation with the object of ensuring that the basis of tenure and management of agricultural land would be similar throughout Kenya. This legislation included the Conversion of Leases Regulations, 1961, which offered to Crown agricultural lessees the opportunity of converting their leases into freehold grants; and the Crown Lands (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960, came into effect, making provision for the alienation of agricultural land on short-term leases to be replaced by freehold grants on completion of satisfactory development within the period specified.

To facilitate the issue of titles under the smallholder settlement schemes, provision was made, by the introduction of the Land (Registration of Titles) Regulations, 1961, for land within the Scheduled Areas to be granted in freehold, but restricted to agricultural use.

The Land Control Regulations, 1961, were made to give effect to the Government's policy of transferring to the districts concerned the control of land transactions in the Scheduled Areas, and to establish a Central Authority to control the sub-division of both freehold and leasehold land in those areas.

The Land Control (Special Areas) Regulations, 1961, were made to provide for the control of land transactions and sub-divisions in land in the Special Areas which has been registered under the Land Registration (Special Areas) Ordinance, 1959.

The Development and Use of Land (Planning) Regulations, 1961, were made to provide for closer control of the development and use for non-agricultural purposes of land outside the Municipalities and Townships.

Legislation

Land legislation now in force includes:—

The Crown Lands Ordinance.

Crown grants under this Ordinance are normally made as follows:—

- (i) *Agricultural Land.*—For an initial term corresponding with the approved development period, followed by a freehold grant. Leases for 999 years or lesser period are only granted in cases where land is to be added to an adjoining farm on similar tenure.
- (ii) *Township Plots.*—For any term not exceeding 99 years for business, industrial or residential purposes.
- (iii) *Special Purposes.*—For terms not exceeding 99 years, normally for any purpose other than agricultural.

Note.—Temporary Occupation Licences are issued in respect of land which is required for a limited period, for purposes such as commercial, residential, quarrying, grazing, etc., and at the Coast for agricultural purposes to cover a trial period after which, if the licensee has proved himself and so desires, a grant can be issued.

The Land Titles Ordinance

This Ordinance has been applied only to certain prescribed areas within the coastal strip which include the islands of Mombasa, Lamu, the Lamu Archipelago outside Lamu Island, and the Sultanate of Witu, and provides for the certification and registration of titles or interest in immovable property within these prescribed areas.

All land within the areas the titles of which have not been certified in favour of a private owner or the titles to which are not awaiting adjudication, is deemed to be Crown Land.

The Trust Land Ordinance (formerly entitled the Native Lands Trust Ordinance)

This defines the areas of land units within the Special Areas (formerly known as Native Lands) for occupation by Africans. Provision is made for the grant of—

- (1) Leases up to 33 years and, with the consent of the Secretary of State, for periods up to 99 years; and
- (2) Mining leases up to 21 years.

Land Registration (Special Areas) Ordinance

This Ordinance provides for the ascertainment of rights and interest in, the consolidation of and the registration of title to land in the Special Areas and the registration of subsequent transactions.

The Registration of Titles Ordinance

The underlying principle of the system of registration provided by this Ordinance is indefeasibility of title. Since the enactment of the Ordinance all grants of land and land transactions, elsewhere than in the special areas, are made subject to its provisions.

ANALYSIS OF AREAS—UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1961

<i>Special Areas (formerly African Lands)</i>	<i>Sq. Miles</i>
Trust Lands (including Forests, Townships, Government Reserves, Leasehold Land and Water)	48,606
Private Land (Freehold Land Registered under the Land Registration (Special Areas) Ordinance, 1959)	1,261
 <i>Crown Lands</i>	
Special Reserves (including Temporary Special Reserves, Leasehold Areas, Communal Reserve and Special Settlement Areas)	2,892
Alienated Land (including Forests, Municipalities, Townships, Government Reserves, Leasehold Land and Royal National Parks)	26,564
Unalienated Land (including the Northern Province and Water)	144,594
Private Land (Freehold)	1,043
Total Area of Kenya Colony and Protectorate	<u>224,960</u>

METHOD OF CROWN RENT ASSESSMENT

(1) *Leases*

Agricultural Land.—The annual rent reserved in the initial grant is 1 per cent of the unimproved value of the land. The initial term of the grant is equal to the development period, at the end of which, subject to satisfactory completion of the development, the lessee is

entitled to a grant in freehold on payment of the unimproved value of the land, either in one sum, or by 20 equated instalments to include interest at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Where titles continue to be held on leasehold tenure, the basis of the annual rent is 1 per cent of the unimproved value of the land in the year 1960 for the period ending 1990, then 2 per cent of the 1990 value for the succeeding 30 years, and thereafter 3 per cent of the revised value for each subsequent period of 30 years.

(2) *Freehold*

Agricultural Land.—Under the Conversion of Leases Regulations, 1960, lessees of agricultural land leased for a term of 999 years or for 99 years where approval has been given to conversion to 999 years, may apply for conversion of their leases into freehold estates for agricultural purposes only. In consideration of the freehold grant a capital sum of money (equal to 18 per cent of the unimproved value of the land in 1960) is to be paid before the issue of the grant, or alternatively, payment may be made by 20 equated yearly instalments to include interest at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(3) *Leases*

Township Plots.—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 or issue of the grant, and an annual rent of 5 per cent per annum throughout the term of the lease on the balance of the value.

(4) *Temporary Occupation Licences*

On the basis of 5 per cent of the capital value of the land.

AGRICULTURE

Land Management

There was a sharp reduction in the number of farms planned in the Scheduled Areas, as compared with 1960. Only 18 farms totalling 19,925 acres were planned against 46 farms totalling 66,736 acres in 1960.

Among European farmers, political uncertainty and adverse climatic conditions affected development. In fact the cumulative results of these adverse conditions resulted in a pay-out under the Guaranteed Minimum Returns system for scheduled crops of about £300,000, compared with only £117,000 in 1960.

In the Non-Scheduled Areas considerable progress was made, particularly in the spheres of land consolidation, skeletal planning and farm layouts in Central Province. There was a growing demand for enclosure and demarcation of individual ranches in the Masai districts of Kajiado and Narok and some 266 farms were planned in the Rift Valley. In Nyanza Province, progress has been uneven and North

Nyanza is particularly worthy of mention. In the Coast Province, slow but steady progress has been made in Kwale.

The statistics of improved farming in the African areas for 1961 are given below:—

PROVINCE		Number of Farms 1961	Acreages 1961
Nyanza ..	Enclosure	11,633	111,603
	Land Consolidation	24,184	242,050
	Demarcation	4,965	55,863
	Farm Layouts	—	—
	Farm Plans	2,018	18,952
Central ..	Enclosure	—	—
	Land Consolidation	—	—
	Demarcation	173,826	863,899
	Farm Layouts	21,835	66,152
	Farm Plans	2,062	22,071
Rift Valley ..	Enclosure	341	10,093
	Land Consolidation	—	—
	Demarcation	515	30,153
	Farm Layouts	59	1,770
	Farm Plans	299	9,351
Southern ..	Enclosure	3,221	81,841
	Land Consolidation	—	—
	Demarcation	69	4,373
	Farm Layouts	152	8,700
	Farm Plans	24	2,360
Coast	Enclosure	—	—
	Land Consolidation	19	131
	Demarcation	612	15,668
	Farm Layouts	—	—
	Farm Plans	76	1,046

Mixed Farming

The area under grass leys in the Scheduled Areas increased from 220,100 acres in 1960 to 230,500 in 1961 and there are, in addition, approximately 2,000,000 acres of natural grassland in the ranching districts of the Scheduled Areas. The relative profitability of beef cattle compared with the dairy enterprise caused some dairy farmers to turn partly to beef farming on both mixed and dairy ranching holdings. Heavy slaughtering (107,400 head sold to the Kenya Meat Commission from Scheduled Areas) and deaths due to drought reduced the numbers of beef cattle in the Scheduled Areas.

The wool industry increased in importance during recent years and the figures for woolled sheep in the Scheduled Areas showed a steady increase from 353,000 in 1958 to 491,700 in 1961.

The pig industry has continued to decline and from a population of 70,200 in 1958, the figure fell to 41,400 in 1961.

Towards the end of 1961 it appeared that poultry farmers regained some of the confidence lost in 1960 and were increasing their flocks. African farmers showed an increased interest in poultry and unceasingly brought their disease problems to the Veterinary Departments diagnostic laboratories.

The market for poultry meat was good. Farmers paid more attention to the production of quality birds and some special breeding stock was imported for this purpose. The quality of small numbers of broilers produced has been encouraging and good food conversion rates have been obtained by some producers.

Crops

The production for 1960/61 coffee crop was 32,802 tons, of which European plantation coffee accounted for 25,033 tons and the African crop for 7,769 tons. These figures compare with coffee production in 1959/60 of 18,885 tons and 4,785 tons by Europeans and Africans respectively. Production from African areas has risen steeply as a result of new plantings coming into bearing. Due to falling prices the total 1960/61 crop was valued at approximately £10,625,000 as compared to the 1959/60 value of £10,195,000.

Drought during the early part of the year was followed by exceptionally heavy rains and this adversely affected quality. Excessive rain also caused a rapid spread of Coffee Berry Disease.

During the year a Working Party on sisal was set up to consider ways in which African farmers in certain parts of the country might be encouraged to become sisal producers. The Kenya Sisal Board and the Department of Agriculture were perturbed by the poor quality of hand decorticated fibre from hedgerow leaf in African areas. Some 57,510 tons, out of a total production of 62,329 tons, were exported valued at £4,191,840, giving an average export value of £73 per ton. The African areas produced less than 10,000 tons.

Drought during the first half of the year was probably responsible for the drop in production of tea in the country of some two million lb. bringing the total production to 27,869,140 lb., as compared to 30,371,154 lb. in 1960. Unfortunately, a fall in prices on the London Market gave lower returns for the reduced crop and the value of tea exported fell to £4,004,198 of which more than half went to the U.K.

Over-production on pyrethrum quotas by the African areas was again noticeable, resulting in a further increase in production. The

Pyrethrum Board is actively seeking new markets for increased production. In 1961 the Board sold the equivalent of 8,382 tons of dried flowers valued at over £2,900,000.

The 1960/61 cotton crop suffered seriously from excessive rain in the latter part of the year and while in 1959/60 19,174 bales were harvested only 15,694 bales (of 400 lb.) were harvested in the 1960/61 season; mainly in the Nyanza Province which produced a total of 12,459 bales, the rest being produced from the Coast.

Sugar production rose by 10 per cent during the year, total production amounting to over 32,606 tons as compared with 29,608 tons in 1960. The first sugar refinery was introduced in Kenya at Miwani in 1961 at a cost of £180,000.

Of the other cash crops of local importance pineapples delivered to the canneries showed a slight increase, totalling 6,594 tons valued at £42,500 from 4,000 acres, mainly in Kiambu, while wattle production declined though still an important factor in farmers' incomes in some parts of the country. Some 16,994 tons of wattle extract were exported, valued at £765,000.

Cereals

These were very badly hit by drought first and later by the heavy rains, especially at harvest time. Excellent standing crops were ruined by the untimely and persistent heavy rains and only 752,364 bags (200 lb.) was harvested from 221,642 acres of wheat planted, as compared with 1,113,840 bags from 219,815 acres in 1960 in the Scheduled Areas alone. The maize crop suffered badly from the 1961 attack of army worm and 100,000 acres were estimated as attacked in the Rift Valley Province alone though much of it was saved by spraying.

Barley was also severely damaged by the rain at harvest time and only 124,187 bags were harvested from 32,289 acres as compared with 165,062 bags from 21,368 acres in 1960.

Exports of the following agricultural commodities exceeded £500,000 in value:—

	1960	1961
Coffee	10,277,852	10,624,891
Sisal	4,566,033	4,191,840
Tea	4,410,922	4,004,198
Pyrethrum (including extract) ..	3,025,269	3,075,361
Wattle (Extract and Bark) ..	962,709	906,527
Cotton	841,827	629,317

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

This was a most difficult year for animals because of drought and floods and, therefore, the throughput of slaughter stock increased considerably so that 165,048 head of cattle, 98,704 sheep, 57,536 goats

and 2,077 calves were killed in the Athi River and Mombasa Meat Works of the Kenya Meat Commission. The throughput in Uplands Bacon Factory showed a considerable reduction and the slaughtered amounted to 55,957 pigs only. Only a very limited surplus of baconers was available for export.

Despite exceptionally severe weather conditions and a depressed overseas market for hides and skins, the year's trading resulted in a total export weight of 142,531 cwt., valued at over £1½m. The high cattle mortality rate resulted in increased quantities of lower grade hides while overseas prices for hides were generally somewhat lower. Outlets were found for much of the exporters' lower grade supplies but the majority were holding larger stocks at the end of the year.

Uniformity of preparation is being achieved by the continued expansion of the improvement schemes to the remoter areas of the country and by improved supervision by the African hides and skins staff. There are 1,151 registered drying sheds and 1,265 buyers' stores.

The African Livestock Marketing Organization (A.L.M.O.) was able to continue operating and brought considerable financial relief to tribesmen in some of the areas particularly affected by the drought. The Organization purchased 39,246 cattle, 27,284 sheep and goats and 3,719 camels and donkeys. The number of sheep and goats purchased was much reduced from previous years, because the bulk of the supply of these animals to the Kenya Meat Commission was handed over to private traders operating from Northern Province. Nevertheless, A.L.M.O. provided an essential link between the Kenya Meat Commission and the traders by organizing deliveries and inspecting and sorting animals prior to despatch from Isiolo. Efforts were made to organize a trade of slaughter cattle from Ukambani to the Kenya Meat Commission. This showed signs of success before floods, towards the end of the year, completely disrupted communications.

The departmental field abattoirs continued to function, although Marigat (Baringo District) abattoir lacked suitable stock to process. An emergency field abattoir was opened in Kajiado District to try to bring relief to the area. Attempts were also made to purchase stock in the district for the Kenya Meat Commission, but the animals offered were in too poor a condition. The following animals were processed at the field abattoirs:—

<i>Field Abattoir</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep and Goats</i>	<i>Camels</i>
Samburu	5,513	1,011	3,076
Baringo	1,840	4,647	80
Kajiado	459	—	—

DISEASE CONTROL

Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia

The drought in Masai was so severe that there was no grazing left in quarantine areas and so cattle dispersed. Whilst serious spread of the disease was faced, in fact only four new foci had been identified by the end of the year. Floods followed drought and although these climatic conditions hampered the Field Testing Unit, earlier in the year 11,552 cattle had been tested.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Incidence in the Scheduled Areas was generally lower than usual. Type "O" virus was more commonly encountered than Type "A". In the Soy area of the Uasin Gishu District an outbreak of Type SAT-2 occurred and 66,480 head of cattle were vaccinated in a very short time. In the pastoral areas of the Northern Province the disease was fairly active, but was not clinically severe.

Rinderpest

Officers of the Game Department reported a high incidence of the disease in game. The high level of immunity in cattle due to animal vaccination prevented a catastrophe and apart from minor outbreaks in cattle the disease was contained.

Tsetse Survey and Control

Although there was a great demand for the reclamation of tsetse-infected land, not much was done because of the torrential rains while luxuriant growth of vegetation caused an increase in the number of tsetse flies. As a result, there was an increase in the incidence of trypanosomiasis among the stock which had to be dealt with by the use of drugs. Studies on the resting places of tsetse flies continued and some very promising attractants were tested, together with a new type of trap. Work on trypanocidal drugs continued, but no new substances were tested during the year.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

Progress continued with artificial insemination schemes. The provision of C.D. & W. funds enabled three more Livestock Officers trained in artificial insemination to be recruited from the United Kingdom. One of these was posted to the Central Province, bringing the total of such officers there up to three. The other two were posted to the Rift Valley and Nyanza Provinces. The six officers now in the country under this scheme have made a considerable impact on the whole attitude of the African stockowner to artificial insemination. In Central Province, there are now 31,243 grade cows, made up of 12,737 Guernsey; 1,498 Jersey; 1,291 Ayrshire; 455 Sahiwals and Indian breeds; 102 Friesians; 60 Red Poll and 15,100 mixed grade.

Exports of the following animal products exceeded £500,000 in 1961:—

	1960	1961
	£	£
Meat and meat products ..	1,845,175	2,283,341
Hides and skins	1,755,745	1,582,366
Butter	650,519	509,715

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (SCHEDULED AREAS)

Adverse conditions called for special assistance. During the drought, the Board, with the co-operation of the Meteorological and Agricultural Departments, assisted by Airspray (E.A.) Ltd. and the R.A.F., carried out rain stimulation operations in the Nakuru, Eldoret, Kinangop and Machakos areas. Encouraging results were obtained, although unsatisfactory in some cases because of the light cloud formation present at the time.

When army worm followed the drought, Agricultural Committees and sub-Committees came to the assistance of farmers by finding alternative grazing in the areas which had not suffered to the same extent while grazing was rented on the Athi-Tiva Grazing Scheme through the good offices of the Kitui African District Council and the Director of Veterinary Services.

The unprecedented rains at harvest time completed a disastrous year, resulting in claims on the G.M.R. amounting to nearly £300,000, compared with £117,000 in 1960 and an average of £57,000 for the previous years.

Development loans were approved by the Board to some 170 allocated as follows:—

	£
For purchase of cattle	115,131
For purchase of machinery	59,483
For fencing, water, dips and sprays ..	42,997
For purchase of sheep and other small stock ..	21,995
For buildings	2,600
For miscellaneous items	19,364

Over £900,000 was issued to farmers in 1961 in the form of advances for the production of wheat, maize and barley which had been declared by the Minister to be essential crops.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (NON-SCHEDULED AREAS)

The Board of Agriculture (Non-Scheduled Areas) held six meetings during 1961 and made a tour of schemes in South Baringo.

In the financial year 1960/61 £180,705 grant expenditure and £244,153 loan expenditure was accounted for by the Board. The loan expenditure was almost double and the grant expenditure almost half that of the previous year, this was due to the fact that as the productivity of farms increases the farmers are better able to pay more and more for development. Grant funds were mainly expended in the semi-arid areas for water development, settlement and ranching schemes, afforestation and soil conservation work. Loans were issued mainly to high potential areas for similar schemes and to individual farmers for general development. A number of schemes were financed partly by loan and partly by grant.

Loans totalling £118,521 were given to 1,586 individual farmers, and £23,000 were issued to the Kiambu Joint Loans Board for re-allocation to individual farmers. In addition loans amounting to £68,132 were issued to African District Councils, £14,500 to co-operative societies and £20,000 to the Special Crops Development Authority.

The settlement schemes financed by the Board have generally prospered in spite of adverse weather conditions. The Shimba Hills Settlement Scheme, in particular, went ahead very well and applications for prospective "settlers" have increased. Grazing schemes were severely hit by the drought.

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The work done by mechanical dam construction units of the soil conservation organizations is shown below:—

Unit	No. of Dams and Waterholes	Earth Moved in Yards	Water Storage Million Galls.	Tractor Hours Worked
Trans Nzoia ..	4	22,000	21.00	301
Uasin Gishu ..	100	181,350	22.50	2,298
Nakuru	10	41,200	17.25	1,246
Ol Joro Orok ..	7	34,950	15.53	917
South Kinangop ..	14	229,000	137.00	4,194
TOTAL ..	135	508,500	213.28	8,956

The South Kinangop Unit includes the South Nyanza sub-unit (nine dams—119,000 c. yd.) and the Coast sub-unit (two dams—32,000 c. yd.).

Various water supply schemes were carried out by the Board of Agriculture (Non-Scheduled Areas) and the Department of Agriculture. In Nyanza 74 large dams and 249 small dams and tanks were

constructed, 24 boreholes put down and improvements made to 4,304 springs and waterholes. Two dams were installed. In the Rift Valley one large dam, 104 small dams, 27 boreholes and pump schemes were constructed and 1,169 piped streams and springs were dealt with in addition to 130 domestic water supplies which were installed. The Lolkeringet piped scheme was opened, while the Saos pipeline was completed.

With the progress of consolidation in Central Province, demands for assisted schemes and the development of water supplies continued on an increasing scale. The Zaina water scheme at Nyeri was completed at a cost of £17,888, whilst other schemes were planned, including the Tetu/Thegenge Scheme and the Ruguru Scheme.

At Ngong, work has started on the Kiboko Farmers Reticulation Scheme. In Machakos, five dams with estimated capacity of over one million gallons and 17 small dams and 52 sub-surface dams have been built during the year. A rock catchment tank at Makueni of 150,000 gallons was completed.

Arrangements were made for one of the Soil Conservation Dam Units to work in the Coast Province, but their arrival coincided with heavy rains. Two dams were built in the Kwale District, while roads and cut-offs were constructed at Shimba Hills. Thirteen dams or spill-ways were repaired or desilted and three new tank dams constructed.

The urban water supply programme was concentrated on the augmentation of Molo and Naivasha water supplies where construction commenced on the development of new sources and the necessary treatment works and pipelines. The new Mombasa South Mainland waterworks which was commenced in 1960 was completed and brought into operation. The construction of Northern Mainland Scheme project for the Mombasa Pipeline Board was completed in all essential detail and water was supplied to consumers during the latter half of the year. Other works undertaken included augmentation at Mwingi, Embu and Kajiado.

The severe floods at the end of the year placed a heavy strain on the resources of the Hydraulic Branch. Works were destroyed and operational and maintenance conditions were made extremely difficult. A vast amount of important basic data relating to the floods were, however, accumulated.

IRRIGATION AND SETTLEMENT

Of the three irrigation schemes run by the Agricultural Department the one at Mwea/Tebera is the most successful. Here there are over 5,000 acres under irrigation, with 1,246 tenants producing an average yield of 30.25 bags of paddy per acre and an average income of Sh. 2,854 per annum after paying all their dues. This settlement

represents the largest single block of prosperous African farmers in the whole of Kenya. The scheme at Galole cannot be economic on the present basis and it is, in fact, to be regarded as a pilot scheme to test the development potential of the area. Work commenced on the assembly of a new pontoon mounted with sufficiently large pumps to enable the scheme to expand to its full potential of 1,200 acres. The third irrigation scheme at Perkerra continues to labour under very serious difficulties. In the early part of the year the river dried up and in the latter part it came down in violent floods. Despite the difficulties, the tenants are working hard. Other smaller irrigation schemes are operated at Taveta, Kisii, Endo, Wei Wei and Kano Plains. These do not come under the Joint Irrigation Committee and are initially largely financed by the Board of Agriculture (N.S.A.).

Settlement and development schemes are in existence in various parts of the country. In Nyanza there are the Kimulot settlement which is administered as a part of Kericho District, Itembe which is in the Bomet Division of Kericho, Isherere in North Nyanza, Sakwa and Lusavi-Savi valley. In Central Province settlement schemes exist in Meru at Kimbo/Kibirichia, Kirua, Naari, Giaki and Gaitu, Nkuene and Nyambeni.

In the Southern Province Makueni Settlement suffered from over-grazing while the Athi/Tiva Grazing Scheme received a financial fillip from grazing rentals received from European farmers. In the Coast Province, Gede Settlement Scheme went at a rapid pace for the Coast and by the end of the year 448 applications had been received for new holdings. The total number of settlers is now 712. The Settlement Scheme at Shimba Hills has developed rapidly and is fast becoming a success. By October, 1961, it was necessary to call a halt as "settlers" were arriving faster than holdings could be laid out or demarcated. By the end of the year there were 617 "settlers" as compared with 213 in 1960. Sugar, cassava, chillies and cashew nuts are the main crops. The A.I.D. continued to advise on the control of the Vigurungani Grazing Scheme while Kishushe Grazing Scheme at Taita continued to receive support of the local people.

In the Rift Valley, the grazing scheme at West Pokot (West Suk) continued to operate smoothly—among the few in Kenya which did. In Baringo schemes fall into three categories:—

- (a) Settlement on high potential land such as in Sigoro, Torongo, Sinonin and Tinet.
- (b) Individual holdings on moderate quality land with an average holding of 67 acres such as in Saos, Kisokon, Kiptuim and Ngendelal, and
- (c) Pure Ranching schemes on poor quality land such as in Radad Kerio, Cheberon, Perkerra and Mugerin. As regards settlement, over 300 families have been settled in Olenguruone with another 500 still to be dealt with.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Farmers' training centres continued to provide adult farmer training, but a surge of enthusiasm for academic training in vocational and technical agriculture occurred in 1961. The first diploma course at Siriba was completed in December with 20 successful students in a class of 21. The first diploma course for all races began in October at Egerton College, Njoro, with 47 first year students made up of 29 Africans, 14 Asians and four Europeans. These were partly financed by the Government and partly by some leading Kenya commercial firms.

Farmers' Training Centres are in existence in the Rift Valley, Central, South and Nyanza Provinces. Financial applications are being made to various international bodies to facilitate the building of a Centre in the Coast Province. The popularity of these centres with farmers and their wives and the junior departmental staff, is shown by the following figures of attendance:—

Province	Training Centre	Attendance in 1961
Rift Valley .. 432	Kaimosi ..	303
	Chebororwa	129
Southern .. 440	Kitui ..	320
	Machakos ..	120
Central .. 1,541	Kaguru ..	363
	Embu ..	77 ($\frac{1}{2}$ year)
	Mariira ..	258
	Wambugu ..	614
	Waruhiu ..	229
Nyanza .. 4,887	Bukura ..	1,735
	Maseno ..	615
	Kisii ..	1,547
	Kabianga ..	990

THE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT BOARD

At the end of 1960 legislation was passed dissolving the then European Agricultural Settlement Board and establishing the Land Development and Settlement Board and the European Agricultural Settlement Trust.

The objects of the Land Development and Settlement Board were stated as being the stabilizing of the prices of European-owned farmland, and the offering of credit facilities to Africans with farming experience and some working capital who wished to purchase farming land in the Scheduled Areas (White Highlands) whose exclusiveness to Europeans had been ended by Order in Council in 1960.

In January 1961, after the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with Her Majesty's Government, the World Bank and the Colonial Development Corporation for the provision of the necessary finance, the Minister for Agriculture introduced a £7.5 million scheme for the settlement of some 8,000 African families in the Scheduled Areas.

The Land Development and Settlement Board, consisting of a Chairman and 16 members, appointed in accordance with Section 167 (1) and (2) of the Agricultural Ordinance, 1955, was constituted on 1st January, 1961, to administer the £7.5 million Scheme.

Throughout the year the Board operated under a part-time unofficial Chairman, Mr. J. F. Lipscomb, who was also the Chairman of the Board of Agriculture (Scheduled Areas), and initially with a part-time Executive Officer. At the beginning of March, however, the post of Chief Executive Officer became a full-time one, and in August the duties of Director of Settlement were added to it.

During the first nine months of the Board's existence a great deal of consideration was given to planning various types of settlement schemes in relation to the terms of the loan monies available to the Board, and negotiations were carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture with the U.K. Government at the request of the Board to obtain more favourable terms for the Board's land purchase money. In November, 1961, these terms were finalized and the finance at the Board's disposal was increased to £13.5 million to include provision for a new High Density Smallholder scheme to settle 12,000 peasant farmers; the Board was then able to implement the plans for land purchase and settlement which it had worked out during the year. At the same time the difficulties in the negotiations for the purchasing of the land were largely overcome by the British Government's agreement to revised terms of payment permitting a cash down payment of 50 per cent of the purchase price, with the balance payable in three annual instalments, by promissory notes bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Types of Settlement Schemes

During 1961 the Board operated the following three types of Settlement Schemes to targets laid down by the Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

- (a) *Assisted Owners*.—The Board was required to settle by September, 1963 (later extended to December, 1964), 1,800 "Yeomen" or Assisted Owner families on holdings of undeveloped land of high potential, calculated to produce an approximate nett income of £250 per annum in addition to basic food crops for the family, and after deducting loan charges. This scheme was non-racial in concept and execution.
- (b) *Peasant Smallholders*.—By the same date 6,000 peasant smallholders were to be settled, who were to enjoy a net income

of about £100, after deduction of loan charges, in addition to basic food crops for the family.

- (c) *High-Density Smallholdings*.—Also by that date 12,000 high-density smallholdings were to be settled, providing basic food crops for the family plus a net income of from £25 to £40 per annum, after deducting loan charges.

In the Assisted Owner Scheme the land was provided either:—

- (i) by the Board purchasing and subdividing a farm and then selling subdivisions to Africans who have then been provided with loans for land purchase and development;
- (ii) by the Board assisting the buyers with land purchase and development loans in a direct willing-buyer willing-seller transaction, whether the land is being bought by an individual or by a group of Africans amongst whom it is to be subdivided.

In the case of the Peasant or (Low Density) Smallholder and the High Density Smallholder Schemes, the Board acquired the land and surrendered it to the Crown for reallotment to settlers after planning and arranging for the layout of smallholdings and public services.

Organization of the Board

The Board held monthly meetings throughout the year and in February the Valuations Sub-Committee was appointed, which also met monthly thereafter.

In 1961, the Board possessed only a small executive staff and depended upon different departments of Government to carry out specific work on its behalf, in some cases paying fees for services rendered, and in others making block grant payments to the Ministries concerned for the services performed by their departments. The departments and organizations upon which the Board mainly depended for work in connexion with land purchase and settlement were as follows:—

- Department of Surveys.
- Department of Agriculture.
- Department of Lands.
- Ministry of Local Government.
- Ministry of Health.
- Town Planning Adviser.
- Hydraulics Branch of the Ministry of Works.
- Provincial Administration.
- Department of Veterinary Services.
- Department of Co-operative Development.
- Road Authority.
- Special Crops Development Authority.
- The Board of Agriculture (Non-Scheduled Areas).
- The Board of Agriculture (Non-Scheduled Areas).

At the end of the year the Board's senior staff consisted of:—

Headquarters

Chief Executive Officer/Director of Settlement.
 Executive Officer.
 Agricultural Adviser.
 Senior Accountant.
 Senior Estate Agent.
 Secretary to the Board.

Field

Senior Valuer.
 Valuer.
 2 District Agents.
 4 Settlement Officers.

Operations of the Board

The operations of the Board fall naturally into two parts, the acquisition of land and settlement of Africans on it. The acquisition of farms has involved the valuing of them by the Board's Valuers in accordance with a formula agreed with the World Bank; negotiating with the European owner over the price of the land and permanent improvements, the amount payable as compensation for standing crops, etc., and the valuation of such live and dead stock as the Board wish to take over; obtaining the Divisional Land Board's approval to the sale; and arranging for the surrender of the title to the Crown. The settlement of land so purchased has necessitated the grouping of such farms into manageable units; the subdivision of such units into economic-sized holdings, depending on the types of soil, of crops to be grown, etc., the assessment in respect of each holding of settlement charges covering part of the cost of the land and of any special crops or permanent improvements taken over with the holding; arranging for such pre-settlement development work as drainage, fencing, water supplies and access roads; the issue of development loans to settlers for building houses, purchase of small tools, etc., and the supervision of incoming settlers (selected not by the Board, but by the Provincial Administration in collaboration with the local Agricultural Officers). Priorities for schemes, the siting of them and the tribal allocations to schemes were decided by the Government.

During the year only 56,600 acres were purchased and only 310 families settled, but this was largely due to the long delay in obtaining from the British Government a relaxation of the terms on which the money for purchase of land had been provided: it was only in November, 1961, that agreement was eventually reached on these terms. However, negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year in respect of the purchase of some 183,700 acres.

FORESTRY

A project to help relieve the unemployment situation was introduced by the Forestry Department during the year as an extension of the Supplementary Forestry Development Scheme. This resulted in the engagement of 930 resident labourers, who were settled, with their families, in forest villages during 1961.

The mapping of forest boundaries from aerial photographs was largely suspended because of unsuitable weather for flying and no new photographs of forest boundaries could be obtained. It was the intention to revise from aerial photographs the plantation and district maps of some 149,000 acres of forest under development, but again because of unsuitable flying conditions only one area of 27,000 acres was flown. Ground work has been done in the remaining areas in preparation for flying in early 1962.

The survey of the boundaries of additions to the forest estate by ground methods was given top priority during the year in an effort to clear all outstanding areas, and boundary surveys for seven forest areas totalling 8,950 acres in Kiambu, Kilifi, Elgeyo and Kipsigis Districts were completed. In addition the field work was completed for boundary surveys of five areas covering 22,000 acres in Kitui and work was started in the survey of five forests totalling 1,500 acres in the Taita District.

The drought conditions of the past two years continued into the first half of 1961, causing a very high fire hazard in many areas. In spite of this, fire damage to plantations was generally low. Southern Division experienced the most severe drought conditions and a number of serious fires occurred in the Machakos District. In some cases these fires were the result of arson, and, without the co-operation of the local population, no fire protection programme, no matter how costly, is likely to be effective. Fire protection work and losses on the scale experienced in Machakos District put up the costs of dry country forestry very considerably. Experimentation and research is required in these areas to determine whether large scale afforestation is economically practicable. A network of fire towers connected by field telephones to district offices is being established in main plantation areas and a number of such towers are already in operation.

The policy of "Educational Control" of game by means of strategically placed moats and barriers, combined with control shooting and the use of thunder flashes continues. By these means it is hoped to instil into the game a distaste for venturing near plantation areas. Control shooting alone, without the use of barriers, appears to be ineffective unless carried out on a massive scale. In certain areas it is desirable to leave "corridors" between plantation areas to permit passage of game.

The fungus *actinothyrium marginatum* put in an appearance during the year and threatens to become a serious threat to young *pinus radiata* plantations and has already caused severe defoliation in a number of areas in the southern and eastern Aberdares.

A total of approximately 15,900 acres of new planting was attained, although much of the effort and planting stock that would otherwise have gone into establishing new plantations had to be expended on repairs to previous years' planting, much of which failed because of severe drought.

A number of new projects and extensions to existing schemes were started under the control of the African Lands Development Board; notably the Perkerra Catchment Scheme and a planting scheme in nine forest areas around Embu.

The internal demand in Kenya for timber showed a further decline. However, there was some expansion in timber exports including pencil slats. The most encouraging feature of the year was the increasing interest shown in the possibility of impregnated railway sleepers replacing steel sleepers in East Africa.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations completed a survey of present wood consumption and future timber requirements of Kenya in June. This has provided valuable information against which to plan future development of the Forest Estate.

The revised and expanded edition of "Trees and Shrubs of Kenya", the work of Mr. I. R. Dale and Dr. P. S. Greenway, became available towards the end of the year. Messrs. Buchanan's Kenya Estates Ltd., were responsible for publication of this excellent book, which is filling a long-felt want.

In addition to the annual rangers' training course, 20 serving Forest Rangers were given advanced training at the Londiani Forest Training School, with the prospect of promotion to Foresters. Three of the Rangers were promoted to Forester posts and two were serving as acting Foresters at the end of the year.

A Forester was selected for, and completed successfully, the full range of Training within Industry courses with the object that the basic principles of this training should be disseminated through the Department.

Experiments in water catchment area research, to determine the effects of vegetation changes on water yield continues as a joint operation between the various Departments of Government concerned and the East African Agriculture and Forest Research Organization.

FISHERIES

Since the control of the size of nets used in Lake Victoria has been abandoned as unworkable, the Fisheries Department has concentrated on education and propaganda measures, holding *barazas*

with fishermen at all the beaches and fish markets. Propaganda is also issued through the vernacular Press and over the radio. It is intended to bring to the notice of fishermen the poor state of the fishery in general and the need for the fishermen to form their own Association to enable them to press for measures of conservation.

At the Fish Culture Farm, Sagana Station, the fisheries research effort of Kenya is directed to problems mainly concerned with *Tilapia* and other fresh water species.

The new Malindi Fish Market is nearing completion and the scheme of loans to fishermen was working satisfactorily, and had increased the catch of fish in 1961 by approximately 100 tons valued to the fishermen at Sh. 89,000.

Sport fishing continued to be popular, both inland and at the Coast, but big game fishing, which had developed steadily for the last eight years, suffered a setback when heavy rains and the consequent floods had an adverse effect on both fish and anglers.

The estimated figures for Kenya fisheries for 1961 as compared with 1960 were as follows:—

<i>Fisheries</i>			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value</i> £	
Marine Fisheries	1961 ..	4,971	£194,863		
	(1960) ..	(4,250)	(£167,000)		
Lake Victoria	1961 ..	4,205	£252,300		
	(1960) ..	(22,200)	(£1,097,000)		
Other Inland Waters (including Riverine, Ponds and Dams).	1961 ..	4,100	£192,100		
	(1960) ..	(3,200)	(£262,000)		

MINING

The total value of mineral products, including cement, but excluding certain structural materials, amounted to £5,309,380, an increase of £209,867 over the figure for 1960. The East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd., at Athi River produced 59,092 tons of cement worth £670,162, while the British Standard Portland Cement Co. Ltd., at Bamburi, produced 265,625 tons worth £1,889,223, making a total of 324,717 long tons of cement (value £2,559,385) manufactured from local minerals. Copper produced by Macalder-Nyanza Mines Ltd., amounted to 2,524 long tons worth £583,043, an increase both as regards tonnage and value over the 1960 production.

Products of the Magadi Soda Company were worth £1,760,292 (an increase of £194,195 over the previous year) of which £1,584,937 was accounted for by 142,430 tons of soda ash, 2,171 tons of raw crusted soda worth £16,581 and 18,782 tons of salt worth £158,774. The Fundisha Salt Works produced 3,768 tons of salt worth £24,115.

There was an increase in both gold and silver production. The figures for the year being:—

		<i>Oz. (Troy)</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Gold (refined)	.. ..	12,299	153,964
Silver (refined)	.. ..	40,731	14,122

Limestone products (other than for cement) amounted to 19,471 tons worth £106,092.

There was a small decrease in both tonnage and value of Carbon Dioxide Gas and Diatomite produced during the year. The figures for 1961 being:—

		<i>Production</i> <i>Long Tons</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Carbon dioxide gas	.. ..	638	44,151
Diatomite	.. ..	3,158	47,584

Production in small, or relatively small, quantities was achieved of asbestos, beryl, coral, gypsum, kaolin, magnesite, meerschaum, mica, pumice, sandstone and sapphires.

Prospecting for oil continued in the eastern part of Kenya and a borehole was sunk to a depth of 6,000 ft., while, at the close of the year, a further two boreholes were being sunk.

The Geological Survey during the course of the year mapped geologically 5,375 square miles, bringing the total area so covered to approximately 124,730 square miles, or about 55 per cent of the total area of the Colony.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Due mainly to the continuing uncertainty of the political situation there was little activity in 1961 in the field of new industrial development. During the year many existing industries expanded their range of manufactures however and a few new industries came into production. The most important new developments during this period were an expansion in the production of methylated spirit and industrial alcohol from sugar spirit, and the installation of sugar refining machinery in an existing sugar factory. Other enterprises which began production in 1961 were those manufacturing boot and shoe polishes and printing and industrial inks.

The construction of the oil refinery at Mombasa by B.P. and Shell groups commenced during the year. The training of local technicians for work in the refinery was also undertaken by the oil companies concerned.

A system of industrial licensing on an interterritorial basis has been in operation since 1948. The Report of the East African Economic and Fiscal Commission published in February 1961, recommended the abolition of licensing but this has not yet been implemented by the East African Governments. Assistance to manufacturers by means of refunds of duty on imported raw materials used in local production was continued in approved cases and legislation was drafted to place such refunds on a statutory basis.

Industrial sites, both with and without rail services, are available in all the main centres of the country and any normal demand can be met.

The final figure for buildings completed for private ownership during 1960 was £5.62 million. The indications for 1961 are that the building figures will be considerably below the total for 1960.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Co-operative societies increased from 625 in 1960 to 650 in 1961, while the produce marketing societies increased from 573 to 593 and the unions rose from 22 to 29. Of the total, 621 were basically African societies, 18 Asian societies and 11 country-wide, non-racial organizations. There are no European societies as such and African membership in the country-wide organizations is increasing rapidly.

Of the African societies the more popular were:—

	1960	1961
Farmers Societies	224	228
Coffee Societies	130	139
Dairy Societies	59	63
Pyrethrum Societies ..	45	49

with the balance being made up of sugar, fruit and vegetables, eggs, etc. The dairy and pig societies began to show more activity than in previous years.

Although climatic conditions once again affected the development of these societies, the total amount of produce handled by co-operative societies was only slightly over £1m. less than in 1960, the sum being £20,150,000. Coffee was the most important crop handled by co-operatives and out of a record crop of over 32,000 tons, about 7,800 tons valued at about £2½m. was produced by African coffee societies.

The East African School for Co-operation and the Plunkett Foundation continued to co-operate in the very essential duty of teaching both co-operative department staff and the staff of co-operative societies and unions.

CHAPTER 7—SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

European Education

The enrolment of European pupils in 1961, as compared with 1960, was:—

	1960	1961
PRIMARY		
Government Schools	6,146	5,188
Private Schools	3,309	3,025
TOTAL	9,455	8,213
SECONDARY		
<i>Boys—</i>		
Government Schools	1,383	57
Private Schools	349	1,425
TOTAL	1,732	1,482
<i>Girls—</i>		
Government Schools	1,229	84
Private Schools	546	1,503
TOTAL	1,775	1,587

These figures include 336 from other territories in East Africa and 131 whose parents are in the Armed Services.

Lavington Primary School, Nairobi, was opened in January, 1961, with accommodation up to Standard IV, and it is proposed that the school will develop into a full primary course in due course.

A rural day school up to Standard IV, opened in Naivasha in January in temporary accommodation and transferred to the new school buildings in February. The County Council Hostel built to serve the school opened at the same time.

As shown in the statistics quoted above, the enrolment in European Secondary Schools has fallen during the year. For this reason while no schools have been closed, no new buildings have been provided.

The bulk transfer of pupils of secondary schools from Government schools to private schools in the above table is a result of the policy of handing over those secondary schools, which were previously Government secondary schools, to Boards of Governors and financing them under the grant-in-aid rules instead of by direct Government finance.

Asian Education

The enrolment of Asian pupils in 1961, as compared with 1960, was:—

				1960	1961
PRIMARY					
Government Schools	..	..	..	21,074	20,601
Grant-Aided Schools	..	..	..	20,949	20,114
TOTALS				42,023	40,715
SECONDARY					
<i>Boys:—</i>					
Government Schools	..	..	..	4,166	4,238
Grant-Aided Schools	..	..	..	649	774
TOTALS				4,815	5,012
<i>Girls:—</i>					
Government Schools	..	..	..	1,895	2,132
Grant-Aided Schools	..	..	..	1,137	1,371
TOTALS				3,032	3,503

During the year additional classroom accommodation was completed at several Government and grant-aided primary schools. Building was commenced on two new primary schools, planned to accommodate 1,500 pupils, in the City of Nairobi.

A new Government secondary school, with facilities for teaching up to Higher School Certificate level, was commenced. H.H. The Aga Khan Provincial Education Department of Kenya opened a new co-educational secondary school in Nairobi with facilities for Higher School Certificate work. A new hostel was completed at a Boys' secondary school at Thika.

Arab Education

The Arab enrolment for 1961, as compared with 1960, was as follows:—

				1960	1961
PRIMARY					
Boys	..	..	..	2,048	2,004
Girls	..	..	..	877	887
TOTALS				2,925	2,891
SECONDARY					
Boys	..	..	..	325	263
Girls	..	..	..	48	36
TOTALS				373	299

Extensions to increase classroom accommodation was completed at the Arab Secondary School, Mombasa.

African Education

The 1961 enrolment for African pupils, compared with those of 1960, were as follows:—

	1960	1961
PRIMARY		
Government Schools	841	998
Aided Schools	578,507	635,518
Unaided Schools	39,820	25,339
TOTALS	619,168	661,855
INTERMEDIATE		
Government Schools	1,112	688
Aided Schools	104,298	152,136
Unaided Schools	2,314	3,079
TOTALS	107,724	155,903
SECONDARY		
Government Schools	36	—
Aided Schools	4,770	6,224
Unaided Schools	603	198
TOTALS	5,409	6,422

The enrolment of girls in primary and intermediate schools rose from 224,808 in 1960 to 252,879 in 1961.

In the development of primary and intermediate education, 1,629 primary and 908 intermediate classes were opened.

The number of trained teachers working in the schools rose from 12,926 to 13,462.

The African Teachers' Pension Fund had 13,597 fully-enrolled members, an increase of 1,825.

Secondary provision increased by the opening of 18 new schools and an additional stream at one other. The total number of secondary classes rose from 200 in 1960 to 236 in 1961.

The total number taking School Certificate was 1,391, of whom 182 were girls.

The number of students in Teacher Training Colleges fell by 106 to 2,781 and the number of women in training fell by 86 to 1,116.

An important development in 1961 was the introduction of courses for Higher School Certificate. Science classes opened at two schools and one each of Science and Arts faculty at three schools. Some 143 students were accepted in these five classes.

Trade and Technical Education

The number of students in attendance at technical and trade schools during 1961, as compared with 1960, was as follows:—

	1960	1961
KABETE—		
Trade Courses	309	300
Secondary Technical Courses	149	185
Clerical Courses	28	Nil
THIKA—		
Trade Courses	271	253
NYANZA—		
Trade Courses	267	284
COAST—		
Trade Courses	107	104
MACHAKOS—		
Trade Courses	97	96
TOTALS	1,228	1,222

The clerical courses were transferred to Kenya Polytechnic in 1961.

A total of 535 trainees completed their trade training during the year.

The exceptionally high output came about through the change-over to the two year course. Trainees recruited in the years 1958, 1959 were trade tested in June, 1961. Those recruited in 1960 were trade tested in November, 1961, and allowed to leave in December, 1961. No difficulty was experienced in finding employment for the trainees of the metal trades, but the building trade trainees were difficult to place.

The five schools were engaged on building work to a total value of over £44,000 for the African Schools Development Scheme. The work was carried out partly by pupils in training and partly by building teams formed from apprentices who had already completed their trade training. Building schemes were in hand at seven secondary schools—

Shimo-la-Tewa
Alliance High School
Kabaa
Kangaru
Kakamega
Butere
Kisumu

Secondary Technical Course

This course is held at Kabete Technical and Trade School and offers a secondary education leading to the G.C.E. "O" level examination in general and technical subjects. Of the 32 students who sat for the G.C.E. "O" level examination, 31 obtained certificates.

M.I.O.M.E.

In 1961, there was a total of 328 students. These were fairly evenly distributed over the courses of General Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Commerce and Secondary Technical.

Kenya Polytechnic

The new premises in Whitehouse Road, Nairobi, were occupied in January, 1961. The enrolment rose to 800 from 257 of the previous year when the courses were conducted at the Royal Technical College.

Evening Continuation Classes

The recovery of the previous year's enrolment figures at the Nairobi Evening Continuation Classes was consolidated.

The total number 1st Term—1,189
2nd Term—1,366

Overseas Courses

A total of six Assistant Technical Instructors were on overseas courses; four in U.K. and two in Australia.

Higher Education

In 1961, the following Kenya students were studying overseas:—

	U.K., Eire and Europe	India and Pakistan	Elsewhere	Total
European	351	—	29	380
Asian	924	520	60	1,504
Arab	14	—	3	17
African	345	120	1,602	2,067
TOTAL	1,634	640	1,694	3,968

Kenya Students in East Africa:

Royal College—

European	22
Asian	84
African	124
TOTAL	230

Makerere College—

European	..	..	..	..	2
Asian	..	..	..	..	37
African	..	..	..	..	280
TOTAL					<u>319</u>

The total number of Kenya students undergoing higher education in 1961 was 4,517.

During the year 25 Commonwealth Teachers' bursaries for the United Kingdom were received.

For the first time scholarship awards have been received from Italy and Spain.

Outward Bound Training

The Outward Bound Mountain School at Loitokitok has continued to expand. During the year a new dining hall, a kitchen and additional staff houses were constructed from the funds provided by the Dulverton Trust.

Nine courses are run every year, three for schoolboys, each of 22 days, and six for seniors, each of 24 days. Courses of 64 can now be accommodated and there is an increasing demand for places.

The total attendance in the year 1st July, 1960—30th June, 1961, was 556: 339 from Kenya, 122 from Uganda and 95 from Tanganyika.

Royal College

During the past session the College became the second inter-territorial University College in East Africa and its name was formally changed from "The Royal Technical College of East Africa" to "The Royal College, Nairobi". Consequently, the academic reorganization of the College on a Departmental basis was carried out and 20 Departments were established within the faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Art and Architecture and Special Professional Studies.

Also during the year negotiations took place with the University of London with a view to the admission of the College into Special Relationship with that University. This was granted and regulations for the degree of B.A., B.Sc., and B.Sc., (Eng.), were approved.

To enable the College to handle its greater academic responsibilities increased physical expansion was essential. A new library building is accordingly being built. The Rockefeller Foundation gave grants for equipment in the new science and engineering buildings and also for books for the new library.

During the session the total number of students in the College was 336, of whom 47 were women. A total of 138 new students were enrolled for the current College session.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Administration

Following the general election, the title of the Ministry was changed from the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The Hon. Bernard Mate was appointed Minister in place of Mr. J. N. Muimi on 18th May.

The posts of Director of Medical Services and Permanent Secretary were again separated on 1st February; Mr. M. N. Evans became Permanent Secretary and Dr. E. P. Rigby became Director of Medical Services/Chief Medical Officer.

Medical administration in the provinces and districts remained unchanged.

Training

Several modifications and innovations were introduced in the courses conducted at the Medical Training Centre, Nairobi, during 1961. The number of Kenya Registered Nurses in training increased sharply, 62 being in training at the end of the year; in May, 19 students began a one-year course of training in microscopy, to qualify them for employment in the smaller district hospitals; 10 graded dressers started a one-year course in mental nursing to provide staff for the proposed mental units at provincial hospitals.

A promotion course in clinical work for Hospital Assistants was started at Nakuru in October.

Various other miscellaneous courses were held during the year.

The following table gives the number of students in Kenya who qualified during 1961:—

Hospital Assistants	..	..	..	..	21
Kenya Registered Nurses	..	..	..	..	7
Assistant Nurses	..	..	..	..	90
Assistant Midwives	..	..	..	..	54
Laboratory Assistants	..	..	..	..	10
Assistant Radiographers	..	..	..	..	1
Darkroom Assistants	..	..	..	..	2
Dispensers	..	..	..	..	3
Health Inspectors (E.A.)	..	..	..	..	4
Health Assistants	..	..	..	..	41
Assistant Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	6

The post-graduate training board continued its activities during 1961; medical officers undergoing post-graduate education overseas succeeded in obtaining the following qualifications:—

D.P.H.	..	..	4
M.R.C.P.	..	..	1
F.R.C.S.	..	..	1

Hospital Services

A new hospital of 30 beds was opened at Nandi Hills during 1961; otherwise there was no expansion in the number of hospital beds during the year. Total admissions fell in 1961 by about 5 per cent, whilst out-patient attendances rose by approximately 1 per cent. The decline was probably due to the increase in in-patient fees imposed during the year, and to the disruption of communications in many parts of the country during the extensive floods which occurred in the second part of the year. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of normal deliveries undertaken in Government Hospitals during 1961; the figure was 6,553 in 1961 compared with 10,294 in 1960.

At Kitui District Hospital an X-ray unit and housing for the unit staff were completed; the installation of cubicals in the children's wards at King George VI Hospital was completed; at Central Province General Hospital, Nyeri, the double operating theatre suite was completed early in the year; at Kerugoya Hospital in Embu District, the new theatre and out-patient department were completed in April; at Coast Province General Hospital, Mombasa, conversion of the spare kitchen to a staff canteen was completed.

Only two major hospital works were started during 1961. They were the rehabilitation centre at King George VI Hospital and a new 86-bedded ward block at Mathari Mental Hospital.

State of Health and Nutrition

Famine conditions occurred during 1961 in many parts of the country, and large-scale famine relief became necessary. This work was organized by the National Famine Relief Committee, to which the Ministry of Health gave expert advice on nutritional requirements; the success of this Committee led to the formation of a National Advisory Council on Nutrition, which will fill a long-felt need.

Smallpox

Only two suspected cases of *variola major* occurred in Kenya during 1961, both of them in the Trans Nzoia District of the Rift Valley Province. Some 287 cases of *variola minor* occurred in the year, an increase in incidence over 1960, but apart from 1960, the lowest level recorded since 1955.

Poliomyelitis

1961 was an inter-epidemic year, following the ending of the big 1959/60 epidemic in June, 1960. However, a slight and unexpected rise in the number of cases notified occurred in December, 1961.

Tuberculosis

For the third year running there was a decline in the incidence of this disease. 5,167 cases were notified in 1961, as compared with 6,604 in 1960, 6,868 in 1959 and 6,952 in 1958. Once more, the highest incidence was in Central Province, Coast Province being the next most severely affected area. With the generous assistance of U.N.I.C.E.F., a massive B.C.G. vaccination campaign is being prepared to protect the younger population.

Sleeping Sickness

If the established ten-year cycle of epidemics of sleeping sickness in East Africa continues, the 1960's should be an epidemic decade. During 1961, a slight rise in incidence was in fact noted in the Central Nyanza and South Nyanza Districts. A very close watch will be kept on this potentially dangerous situation.

Special Agencies

During 1961 the health services benefitted greatly from international aid. Help was received from the World Health Organization in the form of technical assistance and travel fellowships and from U.N.I.C.E.F. with equipment, supplies and training stipends. These two organizations work in close co-operation, U.N.I.C.E.F. only supporting projects which have the approval of the World Health Organization.

The following brief list summarizes the main projects supported by these two organizations in Kenya:—

- (1) The tuberculosis and chemotherapy trials project (Kenya 4).
- (2) Environmental sanitation (Kenya 2).
- (3) Nutritional survey (Kenya 9).
- (4) Maternal and child welfare (Kenya 7).
- (5) Free supply of triple vaccine.
- (6) Supply of drugs and ointments for the treatment of trachoma.
- (7) Supporting a B.C.G. vaccination campaign.
- (8) Supporting a campaign against leprosy.
- (9) Provision of equipment for training schools and health centres.
- (10) Provision of vehicles for mobile field health units.
- (11) Provision of fellowships and training stipends.

Staff

One expatriate Medical Officer was recruited during the year; at the end of the year there were 65 expatriate Medical Officers and 40 locally-born Medical Officers in the service.

Voluntary and Charitable Organizations

In addition to the list of Voluntary Organizations established in Kenya, which was given in the 1960 Annual Report, the following African Voluntary Societies are in existence:—

- Wanga Mukulu Welfare Society.
- Bumuyonga Clan Welfare Association.
- Sotik African Welfare Association.
- New Akamba Union.
- Luo Union.
- Meru Welfare Association.
- Abaluhya Association.
- Masai Education and Welfare Association.
- Mijikenda Association.
- Kalenya Union.
- Taita Taveta Union.
- Young Somali Association.
- Kenya African National Welfare Association.
- Kenya African Disabled People's Union.
- Kenya African Moral Welfare Association.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes established a Kenya Branch in Nairobi during 1961. The home is designed to be non-racial in character.

The Edelvale Home for Girls was established on a temporary basis during the year; this home began as a rehabilitation centre for female children who were potential prostitutes, but it has been used increasingly as an orphanage, and the population of infants housed Central Province have been withdrawn owing to shortage of funds.

There are still two Red Cross Field Officers in the Fort Hall District, but the Red Cross Field Officers in the remaining districts of Central Province have been withdrawn owing to shortage of funds.

The Child Welfare Society of Kenya continued to extend its activities throughout Kenya, and during the year a new branch was opened at Bungoma.

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1961

	EUROPEANS				ASIANS				AFRICANS									
	Admissions		Deaths		Admissions		Deaths		Admissions		Deaths							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total					
General Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	80	40	120	—	1	1	203	113	316	8	8	16	22,686	15,834	38,520	1,450	1,043	2,493
New Growths	4	11	15	—	1	1	79	58	137	2	2	4	959	842	1,801	239	125	364
Allergic, Metabolic and Blood Diseases	11	2	13	—	—	—	70	53	123	3	1	4	2,848	2,790	5,638	421	397	818
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	25	44	69	1	2	3	111	50	161	1	—	1	3,763	2,183	5,946	223	124	347
Circulatory Diseases	12	20	32	1	1	2	93	28	121	—	—	—	1,138	863	2,001	218	112	330
Respiratory Diseases	48	32	80	1	1	2	264	142	406	3	1	4	15,253	11,087	26,340	1,108	919	2,027
Alimentary Diseases	55	35	90	—	—	—	231	114	345	5	4	9	7,721	5,129	12,850	879	609	1,488
Genito Urinary Diseases	15	57	72	1	—	1	81	181	262	2	1	3	1,730	3,355	5,085	125	51	176
Diseases of Pregnancy: Puerperium	—	71	71	—	—	—	—	193	193	—	—	—	—	13,038	13,038	—	153	153
Skin and Musculo Skeletal Diseases	23	30	53	—	1	1	125	47	172	2	—	2	4,475	2,568	7,043	88	33	121
Diseases of New Born	3	—	3	2	—	2	7	6	13	—	—	—	363	315	678	98	109	207
Ill-Defined Diseases	43	16	59	—	—	—	59	26	85	1	—	1	6,036	4,223	10,259	228	159	387
Injuries	13	28	41	—	2	2	301	71	372	10	4	14	11,795	4,412	16,207	313	141	454
TOTAL	332	386	718	6	9	15	1,624	1,082	2,706	37	21	58	78,767	66,639	145,406	5,390	3,975	9,365

HOUSING

In the reshuffle of portfolios which took place in May, 1961, responsibility for housing policy was transferred from the Ministry of Housing and Common Services to the Ministry of Labour.

The Government's housing policy is directed mainly to encouraging local authorities to build low cost housing for the lower income groups of urban populations. To this end the Central Housing Board was established in 1953. The Board administers a Housing Fund from which it may make loans for housing projects to local authorities, companies, societies and individuals.

The Board, the membership of which includes a representative of the Director of Medical Services, the Government's Chief Architect and the Town Planning Adviser, as well as private individuals, employs its own engineer and architect. The latter advise the Board on the technical aspects of housing projects, and also plan and supervise the construction of housing projects for those smaller local authorities who do not employ their own professional staffs.

The Housing Fund was originally financed by a grant of £400,000 and by loans totalling £254,383 from the Government, and by a loan of £1,400,000 from the Commonwealth Development Corporation. The Board has exercised its borrowing powers annually to obtain further loans from the Government's Development Fund which amounted to a total of £1,181,000 by the end of 1961. The current rate of interest on Development Fund loans is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and they are repayable over 40 years.

The Board relends to local authorities at $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the additional $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent being charged to meet its administrative expenses. Loans for rental housing schemes are normally repayable over 40 years, and for tenant-purchase schemes over 20 years. During 1961 the Board authorized new loans totalling £417,109, all but one to local authorities. Of this total £319,552 was for rental housing, £69,785 for tenant-purchase schemes, £15,000 for owner-builder schemes and £12,772 for shops with housing. At the end of 1961 a total of £3,137,173 was on loan for housing schemes, all but £57,000 being loans to local authorities.

TOWN PLANNING

Recession in the building trade which commenced towards the end of 1960 continued throughout 1961, particularly in respect of large commercial projects in the major urban centres. Development which remained largely unaffected included housing schemes, educational projects and social centres.

The Department worked under constant pressure on the preparation of development and layout plans for local authority areas and for the alienation of Crown land. Seventy-nine development plans and 129 layout plans were drawn up during the year.

New planning problems have arisen, following the inception of extensive agricultural settlement schemes towards the end of this year. The very limited resources of the Department, coupled with the speed with which these settlement schemes must be carried out have resulted in the planning work being directed only towards the adoption of reasonable road systems and the setting aside of adequate land for village centres, schools and other public purposes and the planning of centres. The final schemes are drawn up by the Department for formal approval.

The completion of the master plan for Mombasa has been delayed, but the plan and the report will be published in 1962.

New planning regulations, directed mainly towards the control of density and change of use of land, were published in September. Provisions for the preparation for town and area plans are included in these regulations and it is anticipated that, together with existing legislation, they will be adequate for more positive planning to be undertaken pending the publication of a new Town Planning Ordinance.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The work of self-help groups previously reported continued to progress, and these groups were used increasingly as a medium for teaching improved methods of cultivation and planting, better housing, and health measures. Women played a very active part in many such self-help groups, and in certain areas provided leadership to the men-folk.

The application of self-help principles was used to great advantage in the creation of new youth centres, and the reconstruction of those built hurriedly earlier on. It was encouraging to note the increased responsibility taken by parents' committees. These committees engaged in money-raising activities for buying equipment and building materials, and at the same time influenced public opinion into a concern for youth problems. During the year under review approximately 14,470 members enjoyed the full-time activities catered for in 150 registered youth centres.

The officers of the department played a very important part in developing a new concept of training in the district training centres, where previously the emphasis had been almost entirely on homecraft subjects. Courses were held which fell within the general heading of civics. Leaders of self-help groups were given short courses of training related to the type of project in which the people were involved, and this approach generated even greater interest.

The *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* women's clubs continued to thrive, undoubtedly due to local authorities contributing to the cost of part-time leaders who were able to stimulate more varied programmes of

activities. In many areas, as an extension of their activities, women's clubs undertook the supervision of children's crèches, which provided another medium for teaching child care and nutrition subjects.

Adult literacy small-scale schemes were carried out through the women's clubs and youth centres. Many of the latter were not adults, though many had left school, and others had forgotten how to read and write.

The two adult centres at Jeanes School, Kabete, and Jeanes School, Maseno, continued to play an increasingly active part in leadership training. Community development subordinate staff undertook training at Kabete, which had the great advantage of bringing together the community development worker and many other government employees, and leaders from all walks of life. This in itself created a bridge between our staff and local leaders.

The Colony Sports Organization again played a very creative and active role in encouraging programmes of sporting events and the training of track officials and referees.

SOCIAL WELFARE

During 1961 Social Welfare Officers dealt with approximately 1,250 cases of all races. In the majority of cases the problems and anxieties arose from destitution or near destitution as a result of:—

- (1) Old age or unfitness for employment;
- (2) Unemployment;
- (3) Sickness where people concerned cannot pay for drugs and/or hospital fees;
- (4) Deserted wives and children (and also abandoned children);
- (5) Young people already dealt with by the Probation Officers and sometimes the Courts (these from the financial point of view).

In a number of cases Social Welfare Officers were able to advise and make recommendation to hospitals, clinics, voluntary societies, etc., and also have discussions with relatives.

When the Social Welfare Officers were satisfied that the poverty was genuine and the applicant did not have any other source of help they were assisted with:—

- (a) An emergency grant;
- (b) A monthly allowance from relief of distress.

The Vote for the relief of distress for the year was £55,000.

CHAPTER 8—LEGISLATION

Thirty-six Ordinances were enacted, the principal of which were:—

The Statistics Ordinance, 1961

(No. 4 of 1961)

A number of functions hitherto performed by the East African Statistical Services were taken over by a Kenya service under this Ordinance, thereby implementing the scheme to reorganize the East African Statistical Services. A Directorate of Economics and Statistics was established with powers to take census and obtain statistical information.

The Finance Ordinance, 1961

(No. 5 of 1961)

This Ordinance enacted the Budget measures, the principal of which were a radical revision of the income tax personal allowances, amendments to the customs and excise tariffs, and a variation of the rates of personal tax.

The Specific Loan (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Colonial Development Corporation) Ordinance, 1961

(No. 6 of 1961)

This Ordinance authorized the raising of a loan from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development in order to finance the development of farms in the Scheduled Areas and the settlement of farmers of all races, particularly Africans, on such farms.

The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961

(No. 10 of 1961)

An Ordinance to enable non-Europeans to be admitted to the Kenya Regiment.

The Pools Ordinance, 1961

(No. 11 of 1961)

Except for horse racing, this Ordinance applies to all pools including fixed odds betting pools. Provision is made for the taxation of pool bets at a specified rate and for licensing pool promoters and their agents. To control indiscriminate pool promotion it is now required that for any pool promoted outside Kenya there must be a licensed principal agent within Kenya.

The Overseas Service Ordinance, 1961

(No. 12 of 1961)

This Ordinance ratified and confirmed the agreement made between the United Kingdom and Kenya Governments, whereby the former undertook to provide a substantial measure of reimbursement in respect of the cost of certain designated officers, mostly expatriates, in the Kenya public service.

The Compounding of Potable Spirits Ordinance, 1961

(No. 16 of 1961)

This Ordinance provides control of the compounding of potable spirits for profit or sale, and has the effect of enabling the Government to attract to Kenya manufacturers of potable spirits of international repute by affording them such protection as is considered necessary during the initial years of production.

The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Ordinance, 1961

(No. 24 of 1961)

The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation established under this Ordinance took the place of the Kenya Broadcasting Service, and the Corporation is governed and controlled by a Board which is independent of the Government. The Ordinance established a General Advisory Council which will advise the Board on matters concerning both sound broadcasting and television programmes. Being a self-perpetuating body it is independent of both the Governor and the Government.

Certain emergency powers are provided to the Governor enabling him to exercise control over the Corporation in conditions prejudicial to public security.

The Survey Ordinance, 1961

(No. 25 of 1961)

This Ordinance repealed and replaced the Survey Ordinance, 1951, incorporating a number of necessary changes. New disciplinary provisions in this Ordinance are similar to those contained in Ordinances regulating other professions. Other new provisions refer to matters dealing with liability for missing survey marks, aerial photographs for mapping purposes and production of actual plans, suitably identified, for legal purposes.

The East African Common Services Organization Ordinance, 1961

(No. 26 of 1961)

This Ordinance gave effect to the agreement entered into between the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda for the estab-

lishment of the East African Common Services Organization, in accordance with decisions reached at discussions held in London in June, 1961, on the future of the East African High Commission Services. It confers corporate authority upon the East African Common Services Authority, and provides that acts of the Organization, passed by the Central Legislative Assembly, in accordance with Part III of the Constitution of the Organization, shall have the force of law in Kenya.

The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961
(No. 33 of 1961)

Opportunity has been taken in this Ordinance to bring existing law into line with the international trend in weights and measures legislation, in relating the standards of weight and measure used in Kenya directly to the international metre and kilogram.

The Advocates Ordinance, 1961
(No. 34 of 1961)

This Ordinance effected major changes in existing law with regard to legal education, admission and discipline. It replaced the Advocates Ordinance, 1949, and implements the recommendation of the Denning Committee in establishing a Council of Legal Education, giving effect to new proposals that change the present requirements of admission and regulating the disciplinary control of the legal profession.

The Africans' Wills Ordinance, 1961
(No. 35 of 1961)

This Ordinance conferred upon Africans the power to make wills in respect of property which they own, subject to the limitation that a testator will not be able to leave by will property which he could not have transferred while he was alive, nor to deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which that person might have been entitled by native law and custom out of the estate of the deceased. It does not affect any law of adoption or the succession to his property where the deceased has not made a will; these matters will continue to be governed by native law and custom.

CHAPTER 9—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

SYSTEM OF COURTS

The Courts of Justice comprise the Supreme Court, established by the Kenya (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, with full jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over all persons and all matters in the Colony, including Admiralty jurisdiction arising on the high seas and elsewhere and subordinate courts constituted under the provisions of the Courts Ordinance.

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 Ordinance 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 Africans 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 Ordinance or Order in Council, and decides all such cases according to substantial justice, without undue regard to technicalities or procedure.

SUPREME COURT

General

The Supreme Court now consists of the Chief Justice and 11 Puisne Judges. The Court sits in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu continuously throughout the year and Criminal Sessions are held monthly at Nairobi and every two months at Mombasa and Kisumu. Circuit Sessions are held at regular intervals at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kisii and Kericho, and such other places in the Colony as circumstances require. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Legal Practitioners

Legal practitioners are termed Advocates of the Supreme Court of Kenya, and all advocates are compulsory members of the Law Society of Kenya. The Advocates Ordinance, 1961, was enacted towards the end of 1961, the Advocates Ordinance, 1949, being repealed. The qualifications for practice as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Kenya are now, briefly speaking, those of a Barrister at Law of England or Northern Ireland, a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England or Northern Ireland, a Writer to the Signet or a Solicitor in Scotland. In addition it may be a qualification for practice to be a legal practitioner having the right of audience before any Court of unlimited original civil or criminal jurisdiction of self-governing countries in the Commonwealth. A prescribed degree in law from a prescribed university also confers a qualification to practice. Requirements as to reading in chambers and passing examinations are also now included in the Ordinance, and must be complied with before an advocate is admitted to practice.

There is no functional division of members of the Bar and all advocates have equal rights of audience before all courts in the Colony.

Commissioners for Oaths may be granted their Commissions by the Chief Justice after two years in practice as advocates.

Notaries Public may be appointed after five years in practice as advocates.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

Subordinate Courts of the Colony are created by the Courts Ordinance. These Courts may be Magistrates' Courts or Muslim Subordinate Courts. The former may be of the first, second or third class and the latter may be Liwali's, Cadi's or Mudir's Courts. Certain Resident Magistrates and other Magistrates continue to exercise enhanced powers under section 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Cap. 27.

STATISTICS

The figures shown for the years 1956 to 1961 relate to the financial year beginning on 1st July and ending on 30th June in the next year. These figures reflect the general increase in the work of the courts commensurate with the development of the Colony.

Civil and Criminal Cases filed in Kenya during 1951-1961 in Supreme Court and Resident Magistrates' Courts

YEAR	COURTS	CASES FILED			CASES PENDING			REVENUE £
		Civil	Crim.	Total	Civil	Crim.	Total	
1951	Supreme	2,858	2,668	5,526	1,979	213	2,192	91,625
	Magistrate	10,793	47,973	57,766	8,392	1,729	10,121	
1952	Supreme	3,188	1,926	5,114	1,893	52	1,945	107,497
	Magistrate	11,730	48,025	59,755	6,883	1,619	8,502	
1953	Supreme	5,983	5,817	11,800	3,251	380	3,630	112,967
	Magistrate	21,816	56,216	78,032	6,735	2,324	9,059	
1954	Supreme	2,751	3,767	6,518	2,899	112	3,011	120,753
	Magistrate	17,170	50,938	68,108	8,768	1,939	10,707	
1955	Supreme	3,014	2,097	5,111	2,460	122	2,582	294,107
	Magistrate	16,405	63,259	79,664	8,366	2,765	11,131	
1956	Supreme	3,548	1,782	5,330	2,478	208	2,686	250,794
	Magistrate	21,906	72,854	94,760	10,108	3,040	13,148	
1957	Supreme	3,756	2,514	6,270	2,663	181	2,844	282,277
	Magistrate	25,480	85,960	111,440	13,390	3,133	16,523	
1958	Supreme	4,022	2,318	6,340	2,958	196	3,154	359,150
	Magistrate	26,226	87,007	113,233	15,102	3,078	18,180	
1959	Supreme	4,025	3,025	7,050	3,256	276	3,532	386,274
	Magistrate	25,677	88,633	114,310	14,564	3,188	17,752	
1960	Supreme	4,468	3,392	7,860	284	3,148	3,432	411,692
	Magistrate	29,655	102,151	131,806	2,387	18,447	20,834	
1961	Supreme	3,960	4,335	8,295	2,502	244	2,746	414,696
	Magistrate	26,225	103,524	129,749	15,459	2,766	18,225	

PROBATION SERVICE

The ever-worsening financial situation had its effect upon the Probation Service, being reflected in reduction of staff and funds. This, in turn, meant a very serious reduction in the services which the department was able to furnish to courts throughout the country and has inevitably resulted in an increase in the number of offenders who have had to be sent to prison instead of being placed on probation. Also, in common with other departments, work was seriously hampered in many districts by the disastrous floods which made travelling and visiting impossible, sometimes for weeks on end.

Apart from these difficulties, the response by those persons placed on probation has been gratifyingly satisfactory and has proved once again that the average African offender will respond to an opportunity to reform and is ready to grasp the helping hand of rehabilitation.

APPROVED SCHOOLS

There are now five approved schools for boys. Of these, Getathuru Boys' School, Dagoretti Boys' School and Othaya Boys' School cater for junior boys. The Othaya Boys' School is for non-delinquent children and therefore only accepts children in need of care. The Getathuru Boys' School is for young boys who are beyond control. The Wamumu Training School is for boys of intermediate age and the Kabete Training School is for senior boys. The total population of these schools is for 680. This accommodation is insufficient and in 1961, 192 boys were unable to be committed by the courts through lack of places. Over 80 per cent of the boys in approved schools come from the Central Province. The After-Care records continue to show that the successes are between 65 and 70 per cent.

There are six juvenile remand homes serving Nairobi, Kiambu, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Nakuru and Mombasa. Two more for Eldoret and Machakos should go into operation shortly. The daily average population of the juvenile remand homes is 137.

The number of girls requiring approved school treatment is still fortunately almost non-existent, but when necessary, girls are catered for by Kalimoni Catholic Mission.

AFRICAN COURTS

At the end of 1961 there were 130 African courts, the majority in the African lands, but courts are also established in all municipalities and in most of the larger townships.

The African courts system is regulated by the African Courts Ordinance, 1951. The courts consist of benches of Elders appointed by the Provincial Commissioner concerned and they exercise jurisdiction over Africans only. In civil matters they administer native

customary law. In criminal matters they try offences against African District Council by-laws, breaches of chiefs' orders issued under the Native Authority Ordinance, and offences under a number of other Ordinances in accordance with powers conferred upon them by the Governor under section 14 of the African Courts Ordinance. This includes 32 sections of the Penal Code.

The lower African courts may impose fines up to Sh. 500 and terms of imprisonment up to six months, and the African Appeal Courts fines up to Sh. 1,000 and imprisonment up to one year. Certain selected courts have powers to impose sentences of corporal punishment on juveniles and also to make probation orders under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance.

The African courts are supervised by Administrative Officers who have wide powers to revise their decisions and to transfer cases when appropriate to other courts. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of Provincial African Courts Officers who have similar revisionary powers within their provinces. It also provides for an African Courts Officer who holds these revisionary powers within the Colony as a whole. He is a member of the Office of the Leader of the House and exercises overall supervision of the African courts in the Colony. One of his most important duties is to scrutinize the monthly criminal returns which are submitted by the African courts with a view to revising any cases in which the charges or sentences are irregular.

The Ordinance provides for appeals from an African lower court to an African Appeal Court and thence to a District Officer's Court and finally to the Court of Review. This is the highest court in the African courts system and its decisions are final.

The number of cases heard by African courts during the year, excluding tax cases, was 144,617, as compared with 131,297 in 1960. The number of tax cases rose from 131,927 to 172,562. The decision was taken, during the year, to amend the African Courts Ordinance so as to facilitate the gradual transfer of responsibility for the administration of African courts from the Provincial Administration to the Judicial Department. It is anticipated that the necessary legislation will be enacted during 1962.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Thirty-seven persons were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court, four persons were awaiting the hearing of Appeals or the decision of the Governor in Council at the end of December, 1961. Of the 41 persons—

20 were executed;

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

one had his appeal allowed and re-trial ordered by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa;

ten awaited the decision of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa or His Excellency the Governor in Council at the end of 1961;

one had his sentence reduced by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to a term of 12 years' imprisonment.

POLICE

Organization

Year	Gazetted Officers	Inspectors	N.C.O.'s	Constables
1960	220	1,153	2,183	9,445
1961	218	1,152	2,174	9,408

Crime

The total number of cases reported to the Police during 1961 was 44,470, which represents a decrease of 0.5 per cent on the 1960 total of 44,697.

1960	44,697
1961	44,470

Comparative crime figures for 1960 and 1961 were:—

Offence Against Property

	1960	1961
Nairobi City	8,303	8,419
Mombasa Urban	3,703	3,587
Remainder of Settled and Urban Areas	11,434	11,922
African Reserves	9,704	9,682
	<u>33,144</u>	<u>33,610</u>

Offence Against Persons

	1960	1961
Nairobi City	1,377	1,427
Mombasa Urban	565	631
Remainder of Settled and Urban Areas	1,896	1,928
African Reserve	3,191	3,042
	<u>7,029</u>	<u>7,028</u>

There was an increase of 50 offences against persons in Nairobi City and an increase of 66 offences in Mombasa Urban, when compared with 1960 figures. A Colony wide decrease of *one* case was recorded in offences against persons.

Air Wing

The Kenya Police Air Wing, consisting of eight pilots and eight Cessna 180 aircraft, carried out a total of 4,322 hours' flying during 1961, representing 584,000 route miles and 870,000 passenger miles.

Kenya Police Reserve

Class "A" of the Reserve continued to render valuable assistance to the Regular Force, particularly in urban areas. Training has been carried out regularly within financial limitations. The strength of the Reserve at the end of the year stood at 30 gazetted officers, 995 inspectors and 614 subordinate officers.

TRIBAL POLICE (1961)

Most of the districts in Kenya have their own force of Tribal Police, established under the Tribal Police Ordinance, No. 13 of 1958, and maintained by the Central Government.

The duties of Tribal Police include assisting Chiefs in the exercise of their lawful duties, acting as messengers in any matters connected with Tribal Administration and the public service, and preserving the public peace by preventing the commission of offences. The Tribal Policemen also apprehend those in respect of whom they hold valid warrants of arrest.

The establishment of Tribal Police was reduced from 4,828 to 4,800 in 1961 and it is expected that further reduction will take place in 1962.

A Colony Tribal Police Training Centre has been established at Ruringu in Nyeri and the centre organizes useful N.C.O. courses each of two months' duration at the rate of five a year. The basic training of Tribal Police Constables is, however, the responsibility of the District Commissioners concerned. The Training Centre has achieved a great deal not only in maintaining the high standards achieved during the Emergency, but also in raising, in some respects, the standards appreciably. Thus, the Tribal Police Force continues to play a great part in the social and administrative life of the people and the Tribal Policeman continues to be a recognized figure on all major State and social gatherings.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

In 1961 the modern systems of treatment and training of prisoners introduced during the latter part of the previous year, became firmly established. It was noticeable that the staff appreciated the new methods with the result that the classification and segregation of prisoners according to their age, history and character, the progressive stage system, the earnings scheme and other new innovations were correctly and enthusiastically applied.

The year saw considerable emphasis laid on the localization of the Service and to this end three promising Principal Officers were sent to the United Kingdom for an intensive course at the Imperial Training College, Wakefield, all of whom emerged with credit. Moreover, at the end of 1961 no less than 17 institutions were under the command of African officers.

The daily average number of persons of all categories held in custody in 1961 was 23,060, an increase of 259 on the figure for 1960. This daily average was made up of:—

Convicted prisoners	10,550
Remands and trials	1,200
Cap. 80 detainees	11,310
	<hr/>
	23,060
	<hr/>

At the end of the year there were 52 prisons, classified as follows:—

Young prisoners (male) prison	1
Industrial training prisons for long-term ordinary class	2
Industrial training prisons for long-term star class	2
Agricultural training prison for long-term star class	1
Agricultural open prison for long-term star class	1
Central prison for women	1
Medium security camps for star class	2
medium security camps for ordinary class	2
Agricultural open prison for short-term star class	1
Separate remand prisons	6
Vagrants prison	1
Reception and allocation prison	1
Special prison	1
District prisons	30

During the year 97,927 persons were received into prisons, of which 52,312 were committed on remand. Committals to Cap. 80 detention camps totalled 89,687.

While it is still true to say that of the 31 institutions built in permanent materials, many of the smaller or district prisons are inadequate both in facilities and design properly to implement modern methods of treatment of offenders, nevertheless, there has been much progress and many improvements at a number of stations. The Headquarters building unit and prisoner labour teams worked at full pressure throughout the year and the value of this recent organization is unquestionable.

Religious instruction continued under the supervision of a full-time Senior Chaplain, but unfortunately his staff had to be drastically curtailed as an economy measure. Provision was found later, however, to retain one African Chaplain and a Roman Catholic Catechist, and for a further Chaplain and Catechist to assist on a part-time basis. Aided also by voluntary help, the spiritual welfare of staff and prisoners was maintained at a satisfactory level.

The general health of both prisoners and staff was good throughout the year and there were no epidemics. The statutory diets remained in force and gave no cause for concern or alteration.

Due to the poor economy of the country and wide-scale unemployment, Government policy has been to encourage local industry by what amounts to virtually subsidizing a number of industries by placing a fair proportion of Government orders with them, which could be undertaken by prisoners at a small manufacturing cost returnable to Government as revenue. This has resulted in difficulty in obtaining sufficient orders to keep prison workshops at full capacity and prisoners fully employed.

Agricultural activities in prisons were co-ordinated and considerably expanded during the year. Prisons farms produced a revenue of £13,266 which was an increase on the figure for the previous year and particularly creditable in view of the widespread damage caused by floods. Exhibits at the Royal Show attracted a great deal of interest.

CHAPTER 10—PUBLIC UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY

Bulk sales of electricity by The Kenya Power Company Limited to the authorized distributors, The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited, from substations at Lessos, Lanet and Nairobi, increased from some 262.5 million units in 1960, to 280.5 million units in 1961, an increase of 6.9 per cent.

The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited have extended their transmission system during 1961, thus enabling a supply to be brought to Thomson's Falls. Further possible supplies in certain areas are being investigated. To meet increased demand in the Coast area, the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited commissioned an additional 5 MW of generating plant in October, 1961, and work on the installation of a 12.5 MW steam turbine generating set is in progress.

Sales of electricity to consumers throughout the areas in Kenya covered by the Distributing Licences granted to The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited totalled 357,001,447 units during 1961, an increase of 6.3 per cent compared with 1960.

The following tables give comparative figures of the power generated in 1960 and 1961 by the two companies:—

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED
(Authorized Distributors)

BRANCH/ AREA	1961			1960		
	M.D. kW	M.D. Increase or Decrease	Units Generated and Purchased	Units Increase or Decrease	M.D. kW	Units Generated and Purchased
		%		%		
Nairobi ..	53,060	+0.38	272,117,385	+19.97	52,860	258,372,360
Coast Area	14,646	-1.06	82,967,087	+8.80	14,803	79,674,620
Rift Valley	4,220	+24.12	19,968,010	+21.43	3,400	17,068,160
Eldoret ..	1,060	-1.85	5,380,430	+8.00	1,080	4,937,580
Nyanza ..	1,420	+9.23	13,763,160	+92.31	1,300	10,460,265
Kitale ..	526	+5.62	2,350,208	-9.45	498	2,336,526
Nanyuki ..	604	+26.89	2,363,889	+6.25	476	2,015,365
Nyeri ..	932	-2.92	4,264,278	—	960	4,438,597
TOTAL ..	76,468	—	403,174,447	—	75,377	379,303,473

THE KENYA POWER COMPANY LIMITED—BULK SUPPLIES
*Schedule of Units Purchased and Generated for the years
1960 and 1961*

STATION	M.D.	Increase %	Units	Increase or Decrease %	M.D.	Units
Tana ..	15,200	—	61,839,500	-15.19	15,200	72,916,700
Wanjii ..	7,800	5.41	50,802,980	-3.68	7,400	52,745,890
Bulk Supply	34,845	45.64	191,286,250	+19.49	23,925	160,084,950
TOTAL ..	57,845	—	303,928,730	+6.36	46,525	285,747,540

CHAPTER 11—COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Revenue

The revenue for 1961 from the operation of Railway services (which includes inland waterways, roads and catering services) for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was £19,578,000, a decrease of £95,000 on 1960. Separate figures for the operation of these services in Kenya are not available. Goods traffic moved by the inland transport services earned £16,185,000, a decrease of £53,000, and passenger traffic earned £1,889,000, £72,000 less than for 1960. The decrease in goods earnings was mainly caused by crop failures, and flood and famine conditions. Passenger traffic, particularly on the Kenya-Uganda and Tanga sections, was also affected by drought and

flood. Harbours revenue amounted to £5,216,000, an increase of £89,000 which was mainly attributable to dry cargo import tonnages, particularly famine relief maize handled at Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

Port of Mombasa

Particulars of cargo, shipping and passengers dealt with at the port of Mombasa during 1960 and 1961 are set out below:—

TONNAGE OF CARGO

	1960 Deadweight Tons	1961 Deadweight Tons
<i>Imports—</i>		
General Cargo (excluding Military) ..	551,626	632,094
Military	15,459	23,002
Coal	42,671	35,373
Bulk Oil	1,023,586	1,048,512
Total Imports	1,633,342	1,738,981
<i>Exports—</i>		
General Cargo (excluding Military) ..	871,323	864,018
Military	1,734	2,956
Bunker Oil	101,780	121,975
Bulk Oil	27,586	30,592
Total Exports	1,002,423	1,019,541
Transshipment (inward and outward) ..	15,618	12,806
Total tonnage handled ..	2,651,383	2,771,328
Number of ships entered port	1,330	1,357
Net registered tonnage of those ships ..	4,469,754	4,676,796
Passengers embarked and disembarked ..	82,219	81,345

At Kipevu the new deepwater berths Nos. 11 and 12 were opened in February by Their Excellencies the Governors of Kenya and Uganda.

Railways

The tonnage of public traffic originating on the Kenya, Uganda and Tanga lines during 1961 amounted to 3,412,000 compared with 3,496,000 in 1960. Forwardings from Kenya stations totalled 2,644,000 tons, while traffic received at Kenya stations totalled 2,501,000. Rail clearances from Mombasa Island at 1,401,000 tons were almost the same as in 1960.

The number of passengers carried on the Kenya, Uganda and Tanga lines was 3,038,000, 409,000 less than in 1960.

The locomotive and rolling stock position in 1961 was adequate. The last two of ten mainline diesel electric locomotives were delivered early in the year, and 14 new bogie coaches (4 third class, 10 second class) were put into service, whilst 82 new units of goods stock were erected in the Nairobi Workshops. Four stainless steel insulated milk tank wagons were also put into service.

The new passenger station at Kisumu was opened by the Mayor of that town on 20th December, whilst work continued on extensions to Nairobi Mechanical Workshops. During the year a new foundry and pattern shop, a wheel weighing house and extensions to the boiler and erecting shop were completed. Construction of the link line between Mnyusi and Ruvu to connect the Kenya-Uganda and Tanga system with the Central Line continued but was hampered towards the end of the year by severe flood conditions.

Kisumu Port

The net cargo tonnage dealt with at the pier during 1961 was 166,000 compared with 186,000 in 1960. The decrease was partially due to smaller shipments of coffee and cement over the lake and to the diversion of some tonnages through Port Bell. The new passenger vessel R.M.S. *Victoria* entered service in August and provides a twice weekly service around the lake. In five months' service during 1961 this vessel made 43 voyages and carried almost 50,000 passengers, almost as many as carried by the s.s. *Usoga* during the whole of 1960.

ROADS

The Road Authority, established by Ordinance No. 64 of 1950, is responsible for road policy and for the administration of the Road Fund to which is statutorily credited on recurrent account revenue from vehicle licence fees, petrol and Diesel consumption taxes and drivers' licences, also contributions for capital development by the Colony's Development Committee and from external sources. During the financial year 1960/61, revenue from the statutory sources amounted to £1,628,908 and on the capital amount £906,000 which included the first £300,000 instalment on a £1m. International Bank Loan for the development of roads in some of the African District Council areas of high agriculture potential, on which the total works expenditure will be approximately £1,300,000.

Considerable progress was made in the £4½m. Contractor Finance scheme for the bitumenization of trunk roads. New roads from Nairobi to Nyeri and from Mau Summit to Kericho were completed, whilst work also went ahead on the new road from Mau Summit to Eldoret, and from Kericho to Kisumu. The funds for this scheme are separate from those mentioned above.

Approximately 25,000 miles of road are grant earning from the Road Fund and whilst a vast amount of works remains to be done before the Colony has a satisfactory road network, and before the closure in wet weather of many feeder roads in agriculture areas is eradicated, there has undoubtedly been a very great improvement in the Colony's roads, and in local authority road organizations, during the past decade.

AVIATION

Total aircraft movements continued to show a steady increase compared with previous years, a reduction in numbers at some aerodromes being more than balanced by increases at others. Twelve airlines operated scheduled trunk services into Kenya using Boeing 707, Boeing 720, Douglas DC8, Comet, Britannia, Constellation, DC7C, DC6B, DC6, Viscount, Canadair and DC3 aircraft. The year was notable for the introduction of large jet aircraft by four more airlines operating scheduled trunk services through Kenya. A total of eight airlines used jet aircraft.

There were no changes in the fleet equipment of the East African Airways Corporation. There were further substantial increases in all the significant operating figures, with a total of 173,811 passengers carried, 5,419,600 revenue miles, 25,401 revenue hours, and freight and mail carried totalling 3,425 and 819 tons respectively.

In the Directorate of Civil Aviation much emphasis was placed on training during the year. The Air Traffic Control and Telecommunications Schools were amalgamated and work began in expanding the equipment and staff in buildings at Wilson Aerodrome, Nairobi. In the telecommunications field much work was done in improving and consolidating existing facilities, notably the radar equipment at Nairobi Airport, to which a further radiotelephone channel was added.

The terminal equipment for the VHF Area Cover Scheme, Southern Chain, was built and installed in Nairobi and some progress made towards the goal of extending this facility over more than 90 per cent of East Africa.

Twelve notifiable accidents occurred during the year, none of which resulted in fatalities.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL SERVICES

The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration continued to function during 1961 as a self-contained service of the East African High Commission, controlled by headquarters staff in Nairobi, under the direction of the Postmaster-General who was an *ex officio* Member of the Central Legislative Assembly. Regional headquarters established in Nairobi controlled services in Kenya.

Postal Service

By the end of the year there were 231 post offices in operation in Kenya. During the year, the first two stages of the Nairobi Head Post Office site reconstruction, the Head Postmaster's block and part of the sorting office were completed and occupied. Demolition work continues on the site. Elsewhere in Kenya a new post office building was brought into operation at Bungoma.

Inland surface mail services were disrupted during November and December by abnormally heavy rains. A portion of the Uganda and Kenya mail, posted in time for Christmas delivery in the United Kingdom, failed to connect with the advertised sailing from Mombasa, due to the temporary breakdown in rail communications between Nairobi and Mombasa. The mail, which was subsequently conveyed by road to Mombasa via Arusha, was routed via Marseilles by a subsequent sailing and reached the United Kingdom in time for delivery by Christmas.

Telephone Service

Increased use was made of the telephone in 1961, compared with the previous year and among exchanges converted to automatic working in East Africa during 1961 was one at Shanzu, on the Kenya Coast.

International traffic continued to grow and nearly 10,000 calls were made from East Africa during the year. The service was extended to the West Indies and Ruanda Urundi and was improved by the opening of direct links to Pakistan and Malaya.

Radiocall Service

The number of East African subscribers to this service increased from 25 to 140. It enables subscribers who live or work in remote areas not served by telephone lines to communicate by means of high frequency radio with control stations which can extend calls to telephone subscribers anywhere in East Africa and also undertake the reception and transmission of telegrams.

Telegraphic Services

A general decline in both inland and foreign telegraphic traffic continued during 1961. Although compared with 1960 the number of inland telegrams in East Africa increased by 2.7 per cent to 981,000 messages, this increase was due only to the exceptionally low volume of traffic handled the previous year. Approximately 622,300 foreign telegrams were handled during the year, representing a decrease of 2.5 per cent on the traffic for the previous year.

The International Telex service continued to expand, although it was still restricted to the Nairobi area where there are now 24 subscribers. During 1960 the service was extended externally to the Western Union System of the U.S.A., Ruanda Urundi, Brazil, India,

the Commercial Cable Company System of the U.S.A., Iran, Argentina, Canada and Finland. A total of 3,625 international and 1,862 local calls were made.

Savings Bank

As in 1960, the volume of excess withdrawals over deposits for East Africa in 1961 was again high. Deposits amounted to £4,700,000 and withdrawals to £5,700,000. However, the 1961 excess of £1,000,000 is a considerable improvement over 1960, when the excess amounted to nearly £3,000,000. During the year 65,000 new accounts were opened.

Localization

On 19th October, Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, in his capacity as Chairman of the High Commission, officially opened commodious and expensively-equipped extensions to the Central Training School at Mbagathi, near Nairobi. An accelerated training programme in 1961 resulted in over 1,000 students passing through this school. With the enlargement programme completed, the school now covers an area of 290 acres, comprising 36 classrooms and comprehensively-equipped training wings to provide theoretical and practical instruction in all branches of Post Office work.

CHAPTER 12—GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

GENERAL

Towards the end of the year Mr. R. H. K. Marett, C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Under Secretary in charge of the Foreign Office Information Services, visited Kenya to advise on the future structure and organization of the Kenya Government Information Services.

In his report Mr. Marett laid stress on the need to use the techniques of publicity to educate the people of Kenya of all communities to be citizens in a modern state, thus widening the scope of Government information work to include a substantial element of "training for citizenship".

PRESS RELATIONS

During 1961 the Information Services maintained headquarters sections in Nairobi dealing with Press, Publications and Photographic requirements; in the provinces Information Offices were operated at Mombasa, Nyeri, Machakos, Kisumu and Nakuru.

Perhaps the most notable Press development in Kenya was the increase in the number of overseas newspaper correspondents who decided to make Nairobi their permanent headquarters for reporting events in Africa South of the Sahara. By the close of 1961 there were 17 such correspondents based in Nairobi; a total of 70 visiting Press-

men made use of Press Office services during the year for long or short periods.

Tourism is a major Kenya industry; and the Information Services continued to produce the quarterly magazine *Kenya Today*, providing information and feature material of interest to holidaymakers and overseas readers generally. The illustrated booklet *Kenya Safari* was reprinted during the year in 20,000 copies with a revised text and many new photographs: reports showed that this publication continued to be enthusiastically received in many lands.

On the more prosaic news side *Kenya Calling* provided a weekly digest of news about Kenya and was circulated regularly to 850 newspaper editors and general readers throughout the world.

PUBLICATIONS

Looking inward to the needs and interests of Kenya's African readers, the Information Services continued to produce the weekly newspaper *Habari* in the Swahili language and the monthly feature magazine *Pamoja*. These were issued without charge, to more than 100,000 African readers.

Anticipating Mr. Marett's recommendations, a new series of leaflets under the general title "Teach Yourself Citizenship for Self-Government" was started half way through the year with a print order of 180,000 copies per issue in Swahili, Kikuyu and Kikamba languages, each with an English translation. These leaflets immediately proved popular both for their educational value and as a means of assisting readers to improve their command of the English language.

At the same time the Provincial Information Offices continued to produce their own local newspapers for sale, and circulation figures generally showed slight increases during the year.

From time to time requests were received from Government departments working in the field for assistance with particular campaigns, and 25 pamphlets were produced and distributed on subjects ranging from animal husbandry to protection from polio.

In all, the amount of material distributed by the Information Services within Kenya amounted during the year to more than 4½ million copies.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Pictures are naturally an important media of information work in areas where literacy remains partial. Picture sheets and posters were, therefore, produced in support of departmental projects, especially those of an agricultural and health education nature.

The Information Services Photographic Section made 27,905 prints during the year and 2,538 new negatives were added to its photographic library in Nairobi. There was an increased demand from Government departments and commercial organizations for large size prints for display purposes; and work began on the production of 334 exhibition prints on all subjects for supply to the Kenya Agent in London and to be held as stand-by stock in Nairobi.

Kenya students at colleges in Italy, America and the United Kingdom wrote to say that they were keen to show pictures of Kenya life and development to their fellow students, and photographic material was supplied for use in exhibitions which these students had organized. Nearer home, more than 150 pictures were prepared for use by exhibitors at the Kenya Royal Agricultural Show.

A survey of subjects requested pictorially throughout the year showed the 1961 general elections, political personalities, famine and flood relief, game, education, farming and the African peoples to be most in demand.

Early in the year financial restrictions threatened the continued existence of Provincial Information Offices in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces. Happily there were second thoughts and these services were restored at the last moment, although some drop in public interest had inevitably resulted from the expected closures and it took several months of steady work to regain lost ground. "New life prevailed", wrote one African Information Officer "when a 'don't close' signal was received on the final day of June, and this new life has proved vigorous and sales of our provincial newspaper have increased."

By the end of the year there was a welcome return towards full strength in Information staff and resources, while the processes of "localization" had made such strides that the provincial information services had been entirely "localized" with the exception of one expatriate officer in the Coast Province.

It would be unfair, however, to suggest that arrangements for the training of information officers were able to keep pace with the speed of "localization", and the year ended with plans for staff training very much in the foreground of the Information Services programme for 1962.

BROADCASTING

General

Overriding all the day-to-day work of the year, was the Government's decision to create an independent statutory body to control all broadcasting by both sound and television. This policy was embodied in a Bill which became law in November, 1961. Under it, the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation was created with a Board comprising an

independent Chairman, three members representing the Government, three members representing the general public, and three members representing a consortium of interests in the commercial broadcasting field.

The functions of the minority commercial interests are:—

- (a) to make capital available with which to establish a television service;
- (b) to provide an element of impartial professional advice at Board Room level; and
- (c) to provide agency and consultative services as may be required by the Board as a whole.

Fees for the commercial element are provided on a basis of a percentage of commercial revenues only.

By the end of the year preparations were in hand for the introduction of a television service and for the vesting in the Corporation of the assets and organization of the K.B.S. as provided for in the Ordinance.

News

The news service of K.B.S. was maintained and improved during the year. News bulletins were broadcast each day in 15 languages and newsroom staff, augmented on occasions by assistance from programmes staff, reported on the year's major incidents. January and February presented the enormous tasks of reporting the primary and general elections. Staff were flown to many parts of the Colony in order to bring a balanced picture of election proceedings to the public.

Almost the whole of the Kenya Broadcasting Service organization devoted its energies in some way or another to presenting the election results.

Other highlights of the year included a K.B.S. team's visit to Maralal; outside broadcasts of Mr. Kenyatta's return to Kiambu; famine reports at the beginning of the year and flood reports at the end, with on-the-spot reports from the Zanzibar riots and the Kuwait crises in between.

A new programme, "The Newsroom Reports", was introduced and featured interviews with people in the news as well as background reports of topical interest. The programme, "The Week in Legco", was maintained and another new programme was started—"From the Kenya Editorials".

Programmes

Two events dominated programming during 1961—the elections during the first quarter and the floods and famine during the last



Above.—Luo huts surrounded by flooded plains at the height of the Nyanza floods.
Other parts of Kenya were seriously damaged by floods at the end of the year

Below.—Floodwater inundated a great part of the Kano Plain, near Kisumu

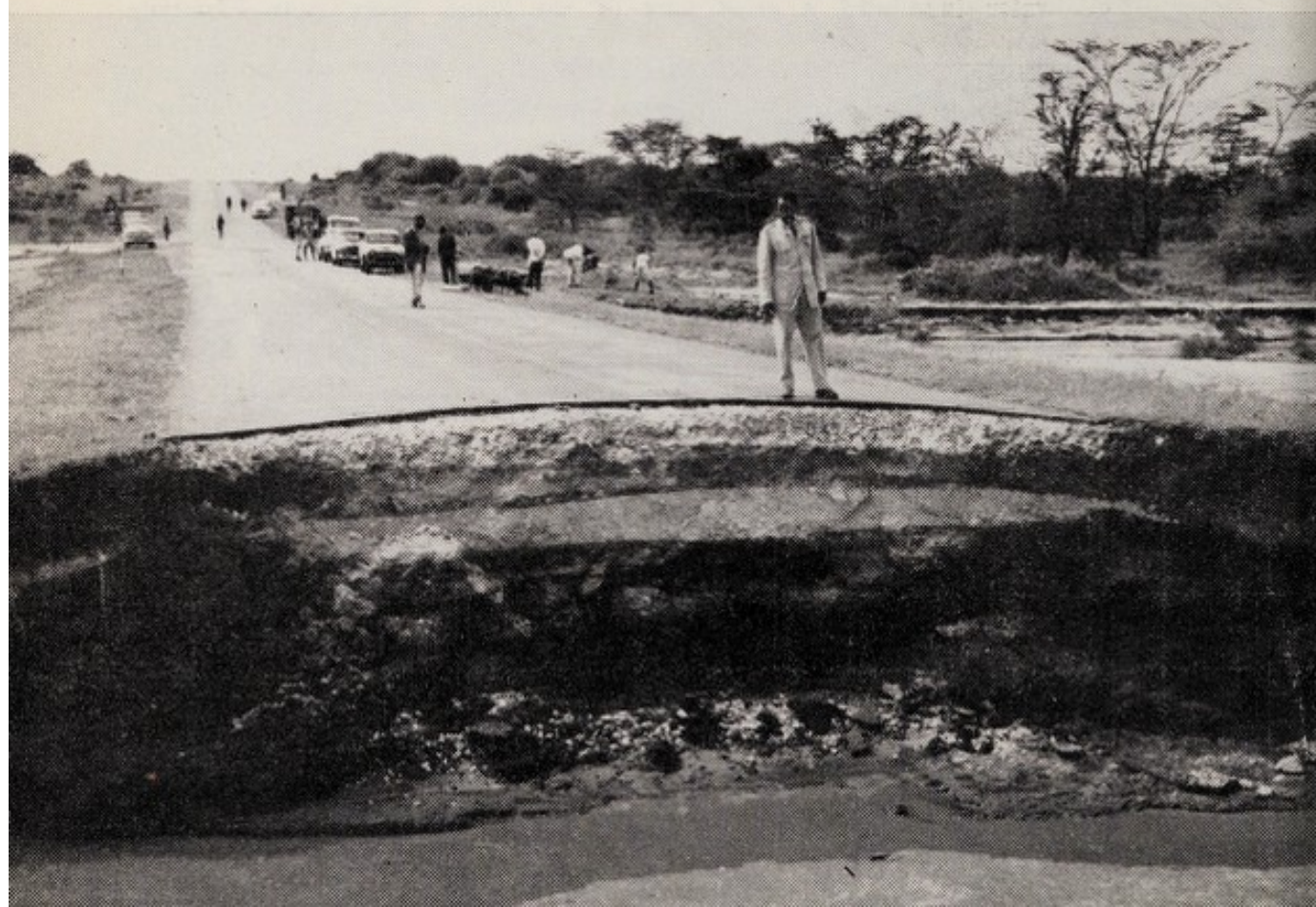




Above.—Aerial view of the Sabaki River, near Malindi, shortly after the road bridge (in water, right) had been carried away

[*Opposite.*—Wakamba women receiving maize from the famine relief scheme]

Below.—Floods cut through this tarmac section of the Mombasa Road near Athi River, only twenty miles from Nairobi







Above.—Bags of American-donated maize hit the ground from an R.A.F. Beverley



Above.—Maize about to be dropped from an R.A.F. Beverley over Turkana country

[Opposite.—The Ministry of Works H.Q. in Nairobi, with the Building Centre (left

Below.—An Administrative officer issuing maize

Below.—Wakamba children drinking the milk issue





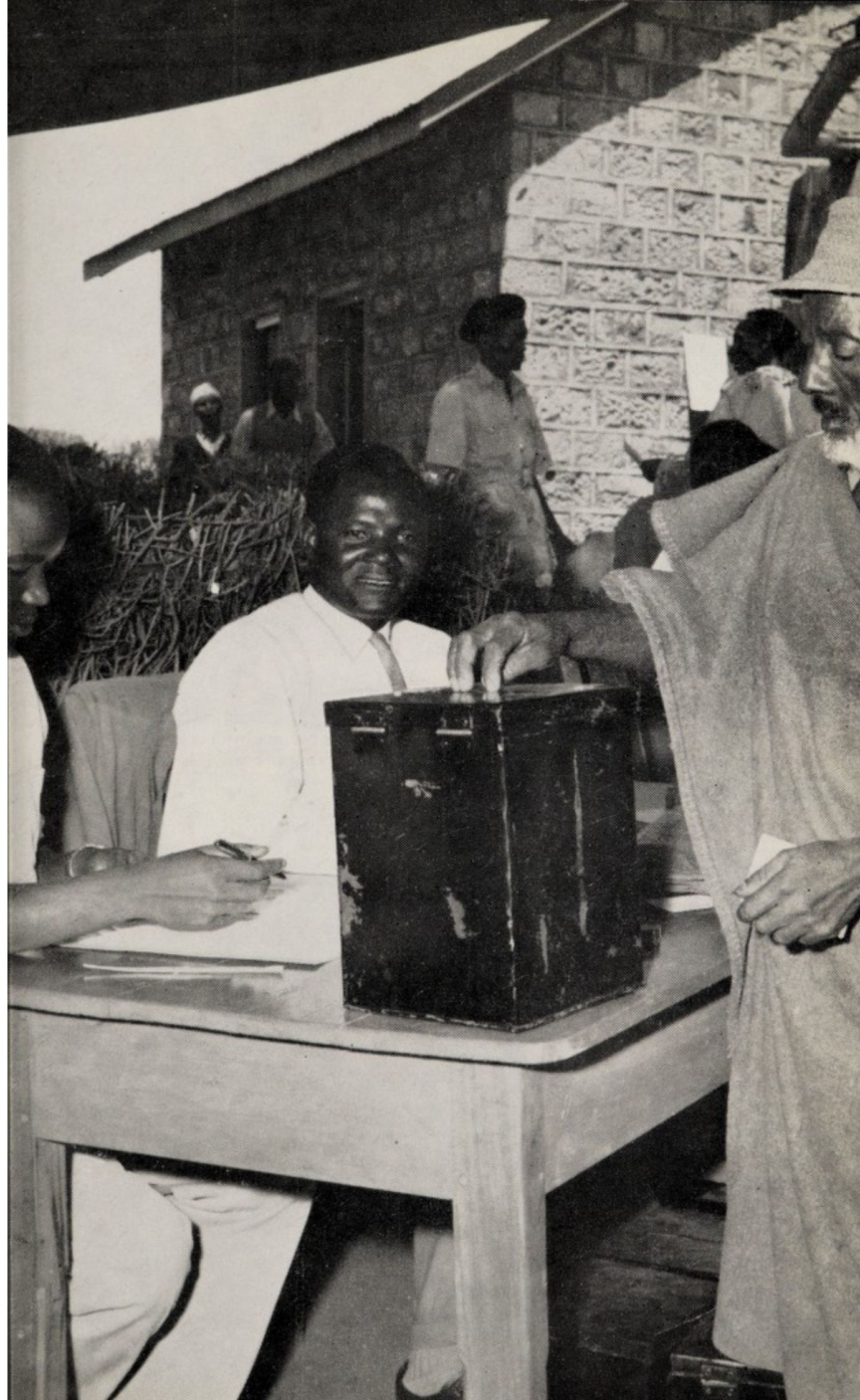


Above.—Turkana women going to the polls with their voters' cards in cleft sticks

[Opposite.—A Kikuyu puts his voting paper into the ballot]

Below.—Queues of Africans at a polling station in Nairobi during the General Election

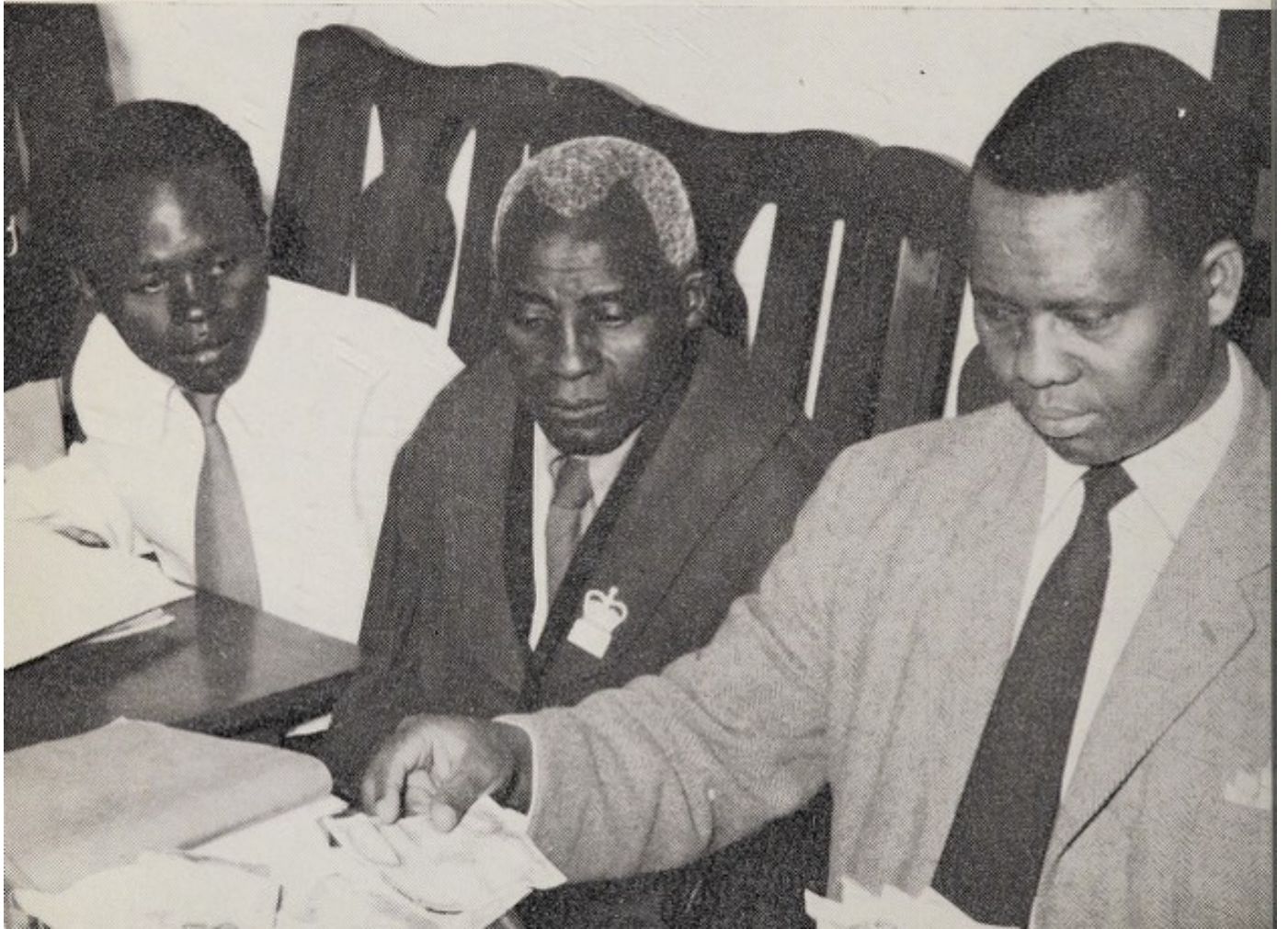






Above.—Trainee Administrative officers learn about methods for collecting taxes

Below.—A District Commissioner designate checks revenue with a local Court elder

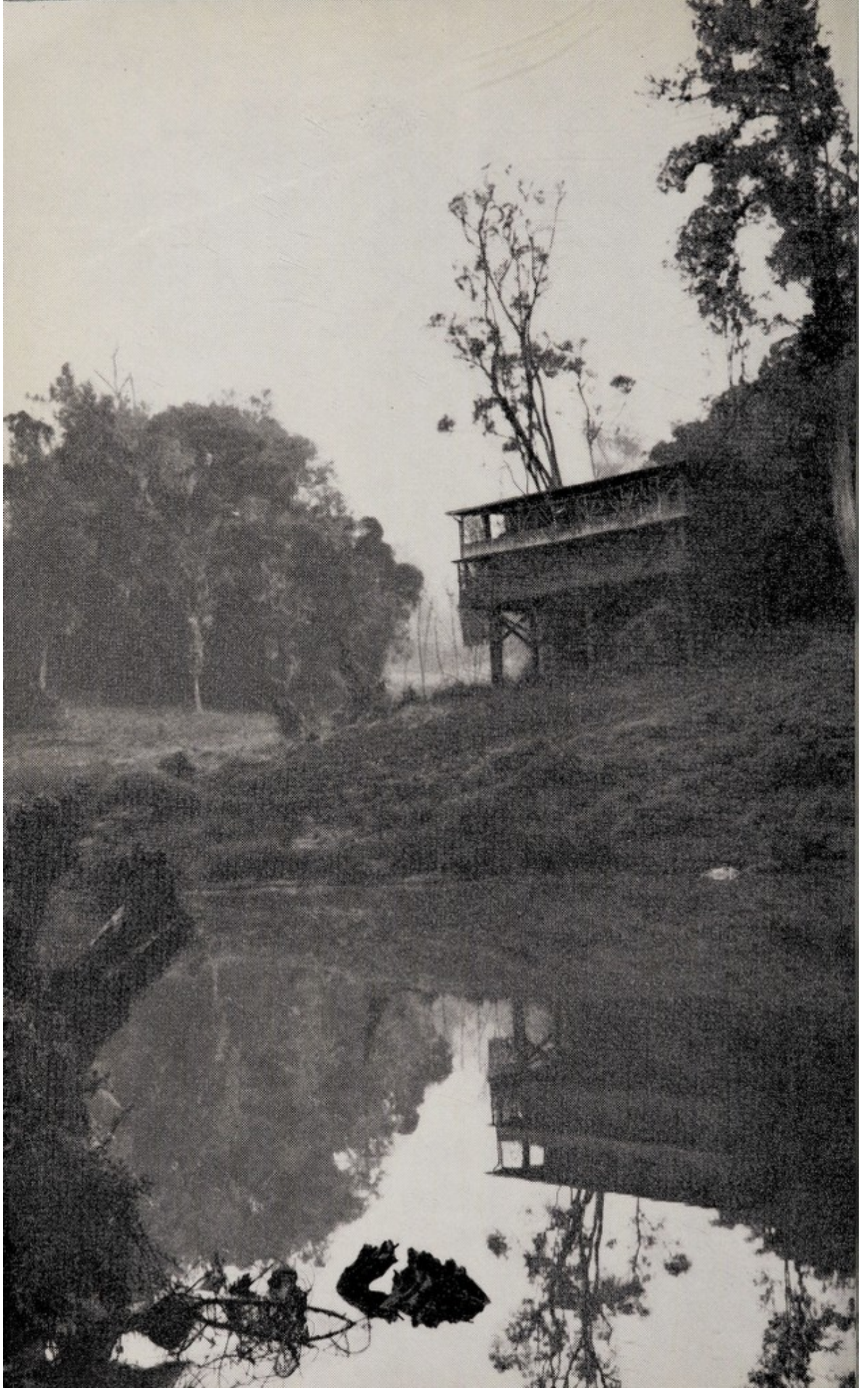




Above.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Reginald Maudling (right), greets Ministers and political leaders on arrival in Nairobi

Below.—Members of the Settlement Board inspect land being bought for African farmers





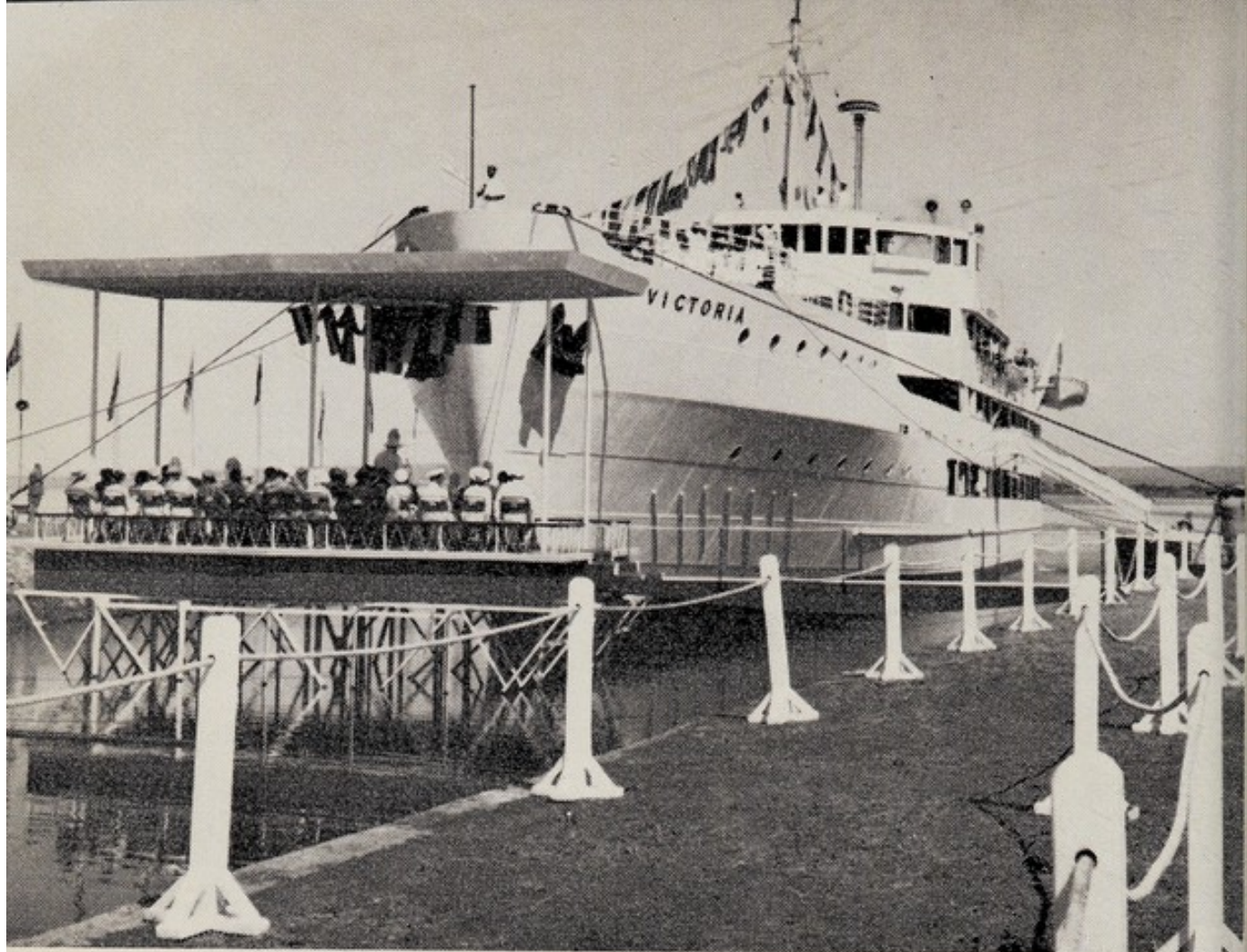


Above.—The Governor, Sir Patrick Renison (standing, right) watches apprehensively as a rhino threatens to charge the group at the opening of the Mount Kenya Game Lodge

Opposite.—The Mount Kenya Game Lodge in the forest above Nanyuki]

Below.—The new buildings for the Nyeri African District Council at Ruringu, Nyeri

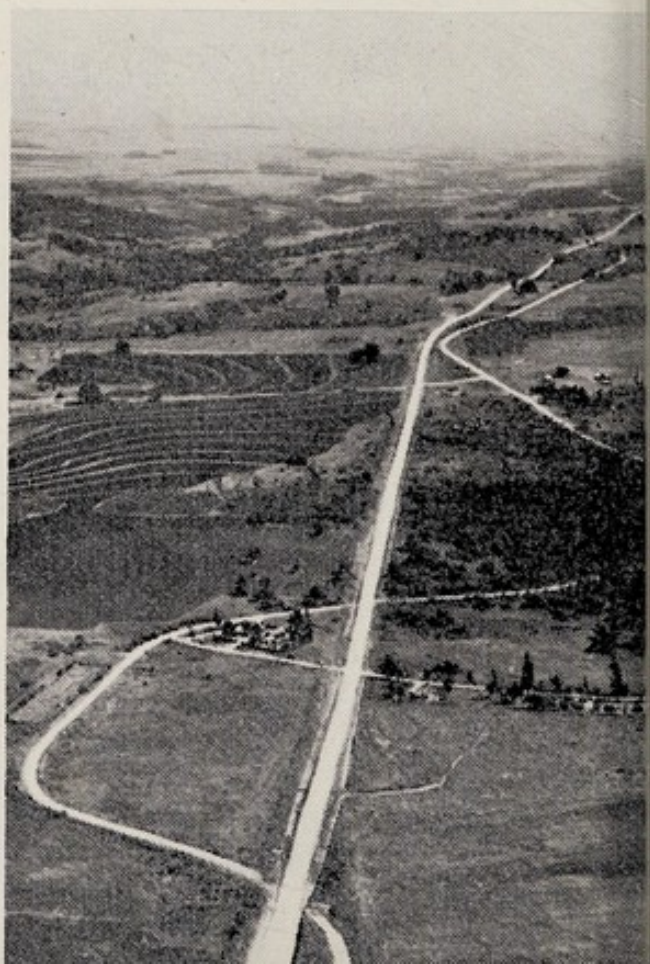
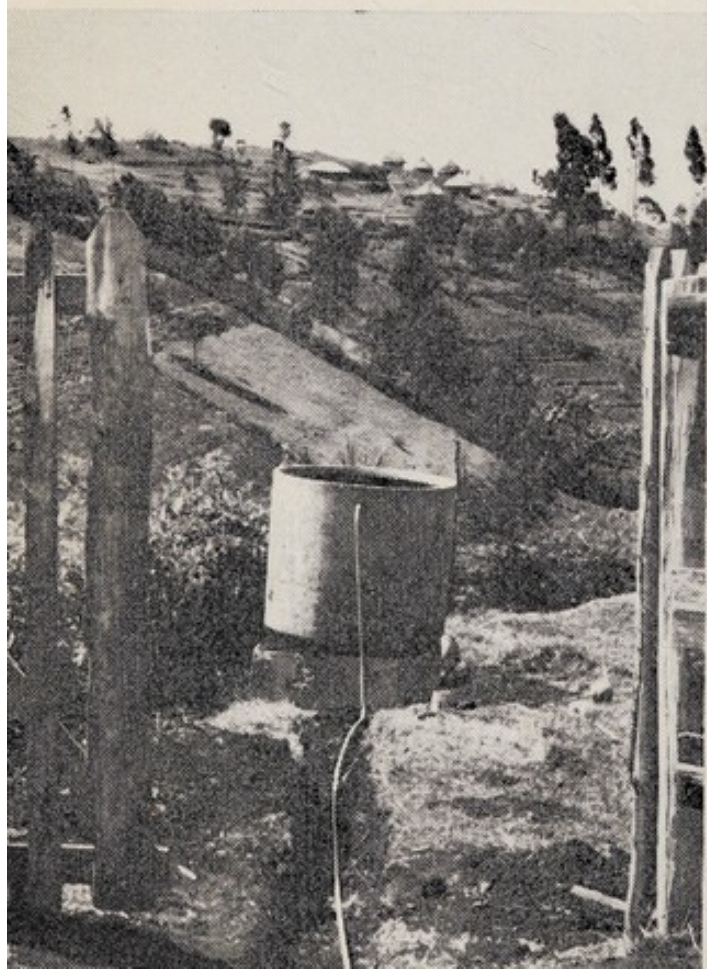




Above.—R.M.S. "Victoria", latest vessel of the E.A.R. & H., being launched at Kisumu

Below.—A Kikuyu landowners' water tank fed by the new Zaina Water Scheme

Below.—The new road to Eldoret eliminates bends of the old alignment at Mau Summit



quarter. Very extensive coverage was afforded to the elections on all National and Regional Services, not only in the matter of air time for political parties and candidates, but also in actual reportage and discussion.

As a result of the drought during the early part of the year, all K.B.S. programme services mounted extensive campaigns to raise money for "The Water for Wild Animals Fund" and the result of this exceeded all expectations. In the same way, K.B.S. lent its full support to the famine relief campaign at the end of the year and was instrumental in attracting considerable funds for this appeal. This effort was quite separate from the various special programmes which were mounted during the floods and famine period.

On 30th June, the Mount Kenya Station at Nyeri closed down and joined the Nairobi Regional Service in the Nairobi studios, which thenceforth became responsible for programming in Kikuyu, Somali, Kamba and Masai. Much recording, however, continued to be done in the Central Province to ensure topicality and interest in the Kikuyu programmes.

The release from restriction and return home of Mr. Kenyatta was widely covered and K.B.S. helped to control public emotion at this time by broadcasting special messages from Mr. Kenyatta appealing for calm.

On October 1st, a new experiment in the shape of the K.B.S. Third Programme was started. Running for three hours every Sunday night over the Nairobi Regional transmitters, this English programme utilises the cream of intellectual and cultural programmes available from world-wide sources, in addition to certain locally-produced programmes which, by virtue of their content, might not be wholly suitable for the National programmes. A feature of the Third Programme is the use of continuity announcers from the three National Services in rotation.

Both English and African National programmes concentrated, to a considerable extent, on the theme "Game is Our Heritage" in an endeavour to bring home to the peoples of Kenya the importance of the preservation of wild life.

Sporting events were covered fully on all appropriate services and maintained a consistently high standard. Once again, major coverage was afforded to the East African Safari and wide use of K.B.S. facilities was made by the increasing number of overseas broadcasters, both visiting and resident in Kenya, not only during the East African Safari period but also throughout the year.

The Programme Organizer of the Asian National Service, and two members of his staff, attended overseas courses in India, Pakistan and Great Britain. Members of the African staff were not only sent on courses to the B.B.C., but in two cases seconded for duty

to the B.B.C. in London. A B.B.C. staff training instructor visited Kenya during the early part of the year and conducted a most successful programme course in Broadcasting House, which was attended by representatives of all programme services.

A major innovation during the year was the appointment as Programme Organizer of the African National Service of a senior African member of the staff recently returned from a three-year secondment to the B.B.C. Plans for two other African members of the staff to assume responsibility for the regions at Mombasa and Kisumu were complete at the end of the year.

Throughout the year there was a steady extension of programming designed to enlighten African listeners on the workings of both central and local Government. Backed by talks on law, economics, agricultural and animal management, these subjects were included in a multiplicity of features in an adult educational context which also embraced a series for students of G.C.E. entitled "K.B.S.—College of the Air".

Commercial Division

The monthly revenue for the Commercial Division gradually increased during the year, the average of the last six months being some 22 per cent higher than that of the first six months.

The number of commercial spot announcements rose from 24,060 in 1960 to 30,781 in 1961, with a corresponding increase in sponsored programmes.

Although a comparatively small source of revenue, the number of casual post-news announcements provided an interesting reflection on events in Kenya. Whilst there were almost 300 such announcements in January and some 250 in February (election time) this figure dropped to about 125 during the succeeding months. There was another peak of 300 in September, coinciding with the release of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, resulting in a large number of political meetings, and a similar peak in November, which coincided with the floods in Kenya.

Engineering

Major events in 1962 were the completion of the joint K.B.S./B.B.C. Receiving Station early in the year and the success of the up-country reception pilot scheme, which resulted in a formal request to C.D. & W. for funds to build the main V.H.F. booster stations at Nyeri and Nakuru. This survey was also combined with tests for the siting of a future Television Service and Band 1 transmissions were reserved as those most suitable for the topographical features. There were also discussions on the technical features, costing, and operational aspects of the Kenya Television Commission Report. Considerable progress was made in the field of training, and K.B.S.

senior engineers staffed public courses arranged at the Kenya Polytechnic and conducted *ab initio* training courses in broadcasting techniques.

The Nairobi Sound Services were increased to four, as the Nyeri Regional Station was closed and commenced operations as the Nairobi Regional Service on both medium and short wave, using studios in Broadcasting House and transmitters at Langata.

A number of minor improvement schemes resulted in improved quality from the sound studios, and better matching of the vertical incidence aerial systems resulted in increased field strengths in the fringe areas and a reduction in fading. Improved operational systems allowed a significant reduction in staff numbers without loss of efficiency.

CHAPTER 13—LOCAL FORCES

General

The role of the King's African Rifles continued to be that of the local defence of the East African territories and assistance to the civil authorities to maintain internal security.

King's African Rifles

On December 9, 1961, 6 K.A.R. and 2/6 K.A.R. ceased to be under command of the G.O.C., East Africa Command, and became the responsibility of the Tanganyika Government. The units were renamed 1st Battalion Tanganyika Rifles and 2nd Battalion Tanganyika Rifles respectively. There were no changes in the composition of the remainder of the force and no change in the peace stations of the units.

During 1961 work was started on a further phase of building in Langata Camp. £150,000 was allocated for this project.

On December 28, 1960, to January 15, 1961, Headquarters of 70 Infantry Brigade and 5 K.A.R. were sent to Uganda to reinforce 4 K.A.R., and during February and March, 1961, 2/6 K.A.R. provided a detachment at Kisoro, on the Congo border.

Exercise "TIGHT SQUEEZE" was held in May, 1961, by Units of 70 Infantry Brigade, K.A.R., in the Mau Forest area.

Operation "EARLY DAWN" (May, 1961) involved Units of 70 Infantry Brigade, K.A.R., in the Meru area.

Operation "EARLY RETURN I, II and III" held from February to July, 1961, engaged detachments of 4 K.A.R. in disarming the Turkana.

In June 5 K.A.R. and elements of 6 K.A.R. were sent to aid the civil authorities during the disturbances in Zanzibar and Pemba. 6 K.A.R. were relieved by British troops on 14th September, 1961.

Under operation "LATE REUNION" during October and November, 1961, 4 K.A.R. assumed responsibility for Karamoja.

Between October and November, 1961, 2/6 K.A.R. controlled the entry of refugees from Ruanda Urundi into Tanganyika.

Units of the K.A.R., including the transport companies, were deployed as part of the military aid given to the Kenya Government's Flood Relief operations.

The Territorial Force

The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) has remained under the Government of Kenya for financial and administrative control, and under command of the General Officer Commanding, East Africa Command, for operations and training.

Compulsory military training for Europeans has continued, with recruits doing six months' full-time training at Lanet, followed by four years' part-time service. Volunteers of other races, not subject to Compulsory Military Training, were admitted to the Regiment in July, 1961. The first intake of these volunteers, which amounted to eight Africans and seven Asians, joined the six-month course which started at the Kenya Regiment Training Centre on 17th July.

The Regiment was not involved in any operations during the year under review. Training at weekend camps was carried out and the annual camps took place at Nanyuki.

CHAPTER 14—GENERAL

CORYNDON MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The Coryndon Museum study collections are now internationally known and are consulted by scientists from all over the world. During the year considerable exchanges of information and material for study and research took place between the Museum and leading institutions abroad.

Many valuable additions were made to the study collections, including a number of hitherto undescribed species. The accessions for the year are as follows:—

Mammals	..	..	..	..	..	287
Birds	..	..	..	..	..	1,552
Reptiles and Amphibia	..	..	..	..	..	1,220
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	153
Insects	..	..	..	..	..	12,256
Molluscs	..	..	..	..	..	2,280

Facilities for the identification of zoological specimens were made available to the public, Government departments and other institutions. This service is assuming considerable importance and is continually increasing. It includes the lending or donating of materials to educational institutions.

It has always been the policy of the Museum to admit children free of charge because of the educational value of such visits to them. A total of 81,578 school children were admitted free during the course of the year and the total number of visitors was 159,309.

A total of 39,424 persons visited the Snake Park in 1961.

GAME

The number of visitors hunting in Kenya on Full Licences exceeded 200. This is a greater number than has previously been recorded. It is thought that this increase in hunting activity is due to the belief, mistaken one hopes, but widely held overseas, that anyone proposing to hunt in Kenya should do so now for in five years' time it may be too late.

On the whole it was a difficult year for the Game Department, for it started with the enforced closing of the Game Department stations at Thomson's Falls, Embu and Voi, as a result of financial cuts, and this was followed by a further reduction of funds for the year 1961-62. The Game Department was consequently in no position to face up to the various emergency situations which arose from the "worst drought for 50 years", combined with a countrywide invasion of army worm, being succeeded by the "worst floods in living memory". Such freak climatic conditions, with a consequent high death rate in game in many districts and unprecedented movements in search of grazing and water, posed new problems both of conservation and control.

The Trustees of the Royal National Parks relinquished their rights over the greater part of the Marsabit National Reserve on 1st January, 1961, and over the Amboseli, West Chyulu, Ngong and Mara National Reserves on 1st July.

National Reserve status was retained for an 800 square-mile area surrounding Mount Marsabit and a 270 square-mile area on the Uaso Nyiro River. The remainder of the Marsabit National Reserve became a controlled area, as did the other National Reserves mentioned, and by the passage of African District Council By-laws the Masai Mara Game Reserve and the Masai Amboseli Game Reserve, together with the West Chyulu and Kitengela Game Conservation Areas, came into being within them.

The greater part of the Marsabit National Reserve which became Controlled Area was opened for "foot safari" hunting. The use of motor vehicles was restricted to the establishment of base camps

from which safaris must proceed on their hunt, using animal transport. Like all innovations the idea received a mixed reception but by the end of the year 38 hunters had made the experiment and some of them so enjoyed the experience that they said they will not revert to more orthodox methods.

Reports from all sources indicate that 1961 was one of the worst years on record for poaching. In some areas illegal hunting could be attributed to famine which succeeded the failure of crops and the loss of stock from drought, but unsettled political conditions led to a feeling of instability and lawlessness throughout the country.

As in the previous year, the Wakamba, with their poisoned arrows and spears, were the worst offenders and though the crop failure from which they suffered might have excused a lot of the hunting for meat, poaching for rhino horn and ivory, when the carcasses were often left quite untouched, reached unprecedented proportions.

The work of the Fauna Research Officer on determining the food preferences of herbivorous animals by identifying fragments of plant cuticle in their faeces and stomach contents has made satisfactory progress. The preliminary task of preparing a reference collection of slides of the cuticle of known species is now almost complete in respect of the common grasses and slides have been photographed and the peculiarities of each species have been described. The work of application has begun and the identification of fragments from the faeces of various animals feeding on pastures of known composition is showing interesting results.

The direct effect of shortage of forage and water resulting from the drought was apparent in game almost everywhere, but though there was loss of condition and an unusually high mortality rate, particularly amongst the young, in most cases the indirect results were more serious. Large numbers of animals such as elephants and rhinoceros had to be killed when they came into conflict with man and his domestic stock over water, and thousands of zebra and other grazing animals were destroyed when they invaded settled areas in search of grazing on which farmers were hard put to maintain their own stock. This latter position was particularly bad in the Laikipia and Nanyuki Districts, where game moved up from the more arid parts of the Northern Frontier District; also in the Machakos District. The increase in poaching too, could be attributed directly to hunger arising from the loss of crops or stock.

The drought was succeeded in September by almost country-wide rains of unusual intensity which, owing to the rapid run-off from bare soil, often caused widespread flooding. Lakes formed where lakes had never been before and rivers such as the Athi and Tana flowed at many times their normal width, the latter being reported to be over 100 miles across near Garsen.

Riverine areas suffered seriously, however, and long stretches of forest were torn away from the banks of the Galana and other rivers, leaving nothing but sand.

The effect on wild life was twofold; to provide fresh grazing for the plains animals, which did not appear to suffer casualties from bloat in the same way that cattle did, and to threaten others with drowning.

Losses amongst such species as bushbuck, red forest duiker and waterbuck which are largely confined to riverine vegetation must, however, have been very high along the Tana and Galana Rivers and the Game Warden, Garissa, in fact, reports several deaths amongst these animals in Garissa township itself. Similar toll must have been taken along the banks of the Uaso Nyiro and many of the Northern Frontier District *luggas*.

Casualties amongst larger species such as elephants, rhinoceroses and giraffe are more easily noted and it may also be that such animals are less adroit in avoiding danger. Deaths by drowning appear to have been heaviest in the Northern Frontier District, where "flash" spates in normally dry stream beds were presumably most frequent, and despite the Wardens' inability to get around their ranges properly incidents of 13 elephants, 12 rhinoceroses and six giraffe meeting their deaths in this way have been recorded. Another dozen elephants and many buffalo, zebra and wildebeeste are also reported to have been drowned in the Mara region, and though records from the Tana River amount only to sightings of carcasses or live animals being swept down in midstream, there have been four of these, one of them involving three elephants and two taxis in company!

TOURIST TRADE

Tourist statistics for 1961 showed a very welcome improvement in numbers, the figure for East Africa (which is now treated as a unit in this regard) being almost 7,000 higher than that for the previous year. This represented an increase of 12.7 per cent and came within striking distance of the record achieved in 1959.

It has been the practice hitherto to give a breakdown of visitors to East Africa according to their point of first arrival in one or other of the territories and in this report to publish the Kenya figures of first arrivals. Whilst these figures are of course still available, it has been pointed out by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association (which body collates and analyses the tourist statistics) in its last annual report (1960/61) that the former method of presentation was misleading and that consequently a new form has been decided upon.

Under the new arrangement, figures are given for the whole of East Africa, without any territorial subdivision. However, information is also provided on the average length of stay of visitors and on the

proportion of that stay which is spent in each territory, so that it is possible for Kenya (and of course Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar also) to estimate accurately the value of its tourist industry although the precise number of visitors it receives cannot be arrived at since there is a considerable interterritorial movement of visitors after their first arrival.

The total number of visitors to East Africa in 1961, subdivided first according to their method of arrival and secondly according to the nature of their visit, is shown below, the corresponding 1960 totals being given in brackets.

		METHOD OF ARRIVAL					
<i>Quarter</i>		<i>Sea</i>	<i>Air</i>	<i>Road/Rail</i>	<i>Total</i>		
1st	.. ..	1,349	9,907	2,412	13,668	(13,322)
2nd	.. ..	1,330	9,518	1,800	12,668	(11,880)
3rd	.. ..	1,883	12,185	2,200	16,268	(13,084)
4th	.. ..	1,901	11,144	1,436	14,481	(12,176)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		6,463	42,754	7,868	57,085		
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		(7,579)	(35,426)	(7,647)	(50,652)		

		NATURE OF VISIT					
<i>Quarter</i>		<i>Short-term</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1st	.. ..	4,623	2,622	5,839	584	13,668	(13,322)
2nd	.. ..	5,673	2,269	4,232	494	12,668	(11,880)
3rd	.. ..	6,885	2,144	6,493	746	16,268	(13,084)
4th	.. ..	5,854	2,447	5,528	652	14,481	(12,176)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		23,035	9,482	22,092	2,476	57,085	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		(22,553)	(6,448)	(19,369)	(2,282)	(50,652)	

The average duration of stay was 16.25 days, as compared with approximately 20 days in 1959 and 1960.

The proportion of stay spent in each territory is given below, with the corresponding figures for 1959 and 1960 given for purposes of comparison.

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>
Kenya	67	71	69
Tanganyika ..	21.4	19	19
Uganda	10	9	11
Zanzibar .. .	1.6	1	1

On the basis of the figures given above and with average daily expenditure agreed at a revised figure of £7 a head, Kenya's share of the total expenditure in East Africa of documented visitors was £4,350,590. To this figure, however, must be added the expenditure of in-transit passengers and crews on ships visiting Mombasa. This amounted to £378,277, bringing the total estimated value of Kenya's tourist trade in 1961 to £4,728,867.

The following table, which shows visitors by nationality, with the corresponding figures for 1959 and 1960, is of interest.

NATIONALITY	1959	1960	1961
A. EUROPEAN—			
British ..	24,035	22,804	24,611
American ..	6,853	6,482	6,792
Austrian ..	198	176	215
Belgian ..	1,921	2,191	1,881
Dutch	989	899	915
French ..	1,455	1,312	1,476
German ..	1,234	1,393	1,793
Greek	470	396	751
Italian ..	1,577	1,612	1,680
Israeli	88	118	361
Scandinavian ..	1,303	1,279	1,184
Swiss	812	826	870
All Other ..	1,048	932	803
Not stated ..	64	66	95
B. ASIAN .. .	16,062	7,925	9,107
C. OTHER	2,234	2,241	4,551
GRAND TOTALS ..	60,343	50,652	57,085

These figures show that, with the exception of Asian visitors, the position has not only been held but even improved since the record-breaking year 1959, and this despite the Congo crisis and all the difficulties created by a generally uncertain political situation.

The big drop in 1960 affected mainly Asian visitors, which is not very surprising when it is remembered that this is an unusual category, very different on the whole from the normal pattern. By far the greater number of these visitors come to see friends and relations and are consequently much more likely to be deterred by stories and rumours of uncertainty and unrest than are those visitors who, as sight-seeing tourists, are largely insulated from the daily life of the people.

The encouraging picture in respect of European and American visitors is evidence of the fact that unfavourable newspaper reports and interpretations of events were not so damaging as at one stage it was feared they might. This is due partly no doubt to a process of acclimatization to crisis whereby bad news frequently repeated loses something of its capacity to alarm, but mainly to the efforts of East Africa's chosen instrument for the promotion of tourism overseas—the East Africa Tourist Travel Association.

During 1961 the General Manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association paid two visits to the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Europe and the Deputy General Manager four visits to the Central African Federation. In the aggregate these two officers spent more than six months away from their headquarters. The General Manager had not previously visited the North American continent, but this area will henceforward be included within the ambit of his regular tours. As a measure of the import achieved on his second, and longer, visit to the United States it is significant to record that he took part in seven television, 13 radio and 23 Press interviews which obtained for East Africa favourable tourist publicity in no less than 65 periodicals and newspapers. Three of the Deputy General Manager's four visits to the Central African Federation were in connexion with shows at Salisbury, Bulawayo and Ndola, at each of which the Association was responsible for a tourist exhibit. The opportunity was also taken however to visit travel agents, to hold film shows and to give talks to invited audiences in the main centres of population.

The hotel industry saw some welcome advances during the year. The new multi-storey hotel in Nairobi, which was referred to in last year's report, was virtually completed and was in fact officially opened in January, 1962. Also in Nairobi a start was made on large-scale improvements in two existing hotels to render them fully capable of meeting tourist needs. In Mombasa further extensions to the hotel at Nyali Beach were started and further north, at Kilifi, the Mnarani Club was opened. At Nanyuki the new tree game lookout on the slopes of Mount Kenya was opened by the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison. This lookout, which can accommodate 28 people, is attractively situated in a forest glade at an altitude of 8,300 ft.: it is run in conjunction with the Sportsman's Arms Hotel at Nanyuki, which has been renovated and improved for the purpose, on the similar lines to the well-established "Treetops" and Outspan Hotel. Substantial progress was made on a new lodge in the Tsavo National Park which is designed to take 32 people and to be run as a fully-licensed hotel. Work was also started on a new game lodge at Egelok, in the Mara area; this will contain 10 bandas and when complete will come under the direct administration of the Narok African District Council. This lodge should provide a valuable and much-needed link in the series of hotels and lodges in the main game-viewing centres of Kenya and Tanganyika which could then, with suitable

road improvements, be brought within the compass of a single circular tour of outstanding attraction.

Considerations of finance are always a major barrier to large-scale road improvements. An important event during the year, however, was the completion of the tarmac road between Nairobi and Nyeri, thus bringing the latter town and surrounding country with its many tourist attractions within easy reach of Nairobi at all times of the year. Good progress was also made on the new bitumenized road between Mau Summit and Eldoret. This is a section of the main trunk road linking Kenya with Uganda and when finished it will represent a great step forward, as it runs through difficult but beautiful country and has hitherto been the scene of many difficulties and even interruptions during the rainy season. The end of the year saw phenomenal flooding during the so-called "short" rains, which drew attention to the weak links in the road system. One major lesson learnt was that an all-weather road from Nairobi to Mombasa, following a different route from that taken by the railway, is an urgent necessity. An important first step to this end would be the bitumenization of the road from Athi River to Namanga.

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association's new film, the initial stages of which were reported a year ago, was filmed in a period of six weeks at the beginning of the year. Thereafter films in the Pathe Pictorial series featuring the territories appeared at intervals between March and May, the first being that dealing with Kenya. These received wide publicity in the United Kingdom and Europe and were of outstandingly high quality. The final 16 mm. version of the composite East African film which is entitled "Magnificent Adventure" was produced towards the end of the year and 40 copies were purchased by E.A.T.T.A. Of these 12 have been sent to the United States, 10 are retained for circulation in the United Kingdom and Europe and the balance will do duty in Africa. This film has undoubtedly fulfilled expectations and should provide excellent publicity. Additional valuable tourist films produced during the year were "A Holiday with a Difference" by East African Railways and Harbours, and "Majestic Continent" by B.O.A.C.

Other outstanding events of the year in the field of tourism were the commissioning of the East African Railways and Harbours vessel R.M.S. *Victoria* on the 22nd of July at Kisumu by Lady Renison, followed shortly afterwards by its maiden voyage, the inauguration of jet air services between Nairobi and India and Pakistan, the intensification of jet services between Nairobi and Europe, the introduction of Central African Airways in conjunction with East African Airways of "Flame Lily" Holidays, the opening by Mr. Peter Scott of the new National Park at Lake Nakuru and last, but not least, the visit from August to December of Dr. F. Chalmers Wright for the purpose of studying the tourist industry in East Africa on behalf of the Colonial Economic Research Committee.

ROYAL NATIONAL PARKS

Approximately 170,000 visitors entered the Royal National Parks of Kenya during 1961, many of these being tourists from overseas.

The Nairobi Royal National Park is unique, being situated within four miles of the centre of the city, and is a great asset to the Colony. While watching lions in the evening, the lights of Nairobi can be seen in the distance. The lion families remain the great attraction in this park, but rhino can also be seen; also many thousands of plains game. Some 111,000 people visited this Park during 1961.

The Tsavo Royal National Park is a faunal sanctuary extending some 8,045 square miles. Constant patrolling has to be carried out by a specially-trained force of National Parks Rangers to combat the activities of poachers. Poaching within this Park has been contained, but outside the boundaries of the Park the poachers continue to be active. The lodges at Kitani and Aruba continue to be popular, as does the famous Mudanda Rock.

The Aberdare Royal National Park continues to grow in popularity, and the road constructed over the high moorland plateau is a great success. The game is now becoming less timid and travellers have enjoyed seeing elephant, buffalo and eland and, on occasion the elusive bongo. A large variety of wild flowers can also be seen.

Treetops Hotel, the famous tree-house in the salient of the Aberdare Royal National Park, maintained and in fact increased, its fascination for both wild animals and people. Elephant, rhino, buffalo and many other forest dwellers were on view regularly to the 5,800 visitors who stayed at Treetops during the year.

Fort Jesus Royal National Park attracted some 22,000 people during the year. This Fort was built by the Portuguese at the end of the 16th century.

Severe draught in the early part of the year took a toll of game in all areas of the National Parks. However, thanks to generous subscriptions received for the "Water for Wild Animals Fund" it was possible to construct boreholes, surface dams and pumping schemes to provide water for the animals in arid areas. Unfortunately, later in the year the National Parks suffered severely through damage caused by floods. Culverts, causeways and roads were in some cases washed away, but many of these have now been repaired.

On July 1st, 1961, the Amboseli National Reserve was handed over by the Trustees to the Kajiado African District Council who are now responsible for the control and administration of this area.

The year 1961 was a difficult year for the Royal National Parks, but in spite of draught, lack of finance, political and other problems, a surprisingly large number of people travelled from far and near to enjoy the excitement of seeing big game in their natural surroundings.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Several overseas missions and commissions visited Kenya during the year. These included the World Bank Mission which made two journeys investigating the economic potential of parts of the country, while another Commission went into the future organization of the East African Research Services. Sir James Robertson headed the Commission which visited Mombasa in October to inquire into the future of the Kenya Protectorate, the area known as the "coastal strip" which is the property of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

A West German finance mission spent some time touring Kenya under the chairmanship of Prof. Wilbrandt, and was followed by a private mission from the Dresdner Bank. Other German visitors included the West German Ambassador in London, Mr. Hans von Bittenfeld, and Dr. Seeberger, an adviser in broadcasting. Other economic missions in Kenya during 1961 came from Switzerland, Japan, India and another from Korea, making a goodwill tour.

Official visitors from Britain included the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Reginald Maudling, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Hugh Fraser, Sir Ralph Hone, and Sir Gilbert Lathwaite of the Commonwealth Relations Office, Sir Roger Stevens, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, and the Under-Secretary of the War Office, Mr. R. H. Melville. Visitors from the Service Branch included the Adjutant General, General Sir W. Goodbody, the Paymaster General, Major General H. M. Campbell, and the Quartermaster General, Gen. Sir Cecil Sugden. Sir Alfred Savage, the Crown Agent, also visited Kenya during 1961, while Royal Air Force visitors included the Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice Marshal A. M. Bentley and the Vice-Chief, Air Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle.

From India during 1961 came the President of the Indian National Congress, Mrs. Indira Ghandi, the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, Mr. Gurdial Singh Dillen and the Deputy Indian Minister for External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon.

American visitors included Mr. Mennen Williams, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, delegations of Senators and Congressmen, also a group from the National War College. Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Lodge passed through during the year.

In addition to the usual stream of visitors from Kenya's chief overseas contacts, some visitors came from more out-of-the-way places, such as Honduras, Tunisia and New Zealand.

Among the British Parliamentarians visiting Kenya during 1961 were Lord Lampton, Sir Anthony Hurd, Mr. Patrick Wall, Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Longbottom. Specialist advisers came from Britain, Israel, the United Nations Agencies, the United States and the Organization for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara.

PART III

CHAPTER 1—GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya has a land area of 219,789 square miles. It is over twice as large as the United Kingdom, but has only one-eighth of the population. It is bisected by the Equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean, the frontiers of Kenya run with the Republic of Somalia in the east and with Ethiopia and the Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie Uganda and Lake Victoria, and on the south side Tanganyika. The Protectorate is that part of Kenya which adjoins the Indian Ocean and consists of a strip of land extending ten miles inland from high-water mark, including the islands of the Lamu Archipelago.

Because of its location, Kenya is three hours ahead of Greenwich mean time and each day of the year has approximately 12 hours of daylight.

By air, Nairobi Airport is about 4,000 miles from London, or ten hours' journey. On the trunk route to South Africa, Kilindini, the port of Mombasa is nearly 5,000 miles by sea, via Suez.

The coastline is fringed with coral reefs and the shore is backed by a low platform of coral rock with lagoonal clays behind. This is cut in several places by deep-water inlets one of which gives access to the port of Kilindini. Towards the north the coastline is broken by the Lamu-Patta archipelago. In the south, and forming a coastal lowland about 15 miles broad, outcrops, mostly of sandstone, rise in ridges towards the interior high plains. To the north and extending over the eastern section of the Northern Province, young sedimentary rocks form an extensive plain below 1,000 feet.

Beyond the coastal region the land rises towards the great plateau of East Africa, composed of worn down ancient crystalline "basement" rocks with occasional hills but mostly consisting of vast level expanses. After traversing the monotonous arid plateau the highlands are reached in the neighbourhood of Nairobi. The highlands rise from the plateau at about 5,000 ft. and, with their greater relief, well watered valleys, deep soil and richer vegetation form a sharp and varied contrast with the plateau. They are found on either side of the Rift Valley which takes an approximate north-south course through Kenya.

The Rift Valley, which is the result of a system of fractures, can be traced from Syria through the Red Sea to East Africa and Mozambique. In the north of Kenya it takes the form of the wide shallow trough in which Lake Rudolf lies. Further south it becomes a deeper, more impressive feature where it splits the highlands. Here

it is about 40 miles across and is bounded by escarpments up to 2,000 or 3,000 ft. high, and is backed by even greater heights in the Aberdare Mountains, which rise to over 13,000 ft.

The valley is dotted with small volcanoes and lakes, often visited by flamingoes. Although the volcanoes are inactive, steam vents and hot springs are numerous. Associated with the formation of the Rift Valley, great outpourings of lava occurred which form the surrounding highlands, and the great volcanoes, now extinct, of Mt. Kenya (17,058 ft.) and Mt. Elgon (14,000 ft.).

Around Lake Victoria, other ancient rocks are exposed and a smaller Rift Valley, running approximately east-west, has been partly flooded to form the Kavirondo or Nyanza Gulf.

Because of the latitude, the noon day sun is always high in the sky and temperatures have only a small seasonal variation. There are no seasons equivalent to the "summer" and "winter" of the temperate regions. Changes in humidity and cloudiness, however, can also induce a sensation of coolness or warmth.

Kenya is a striking example of the modification of temperature by altitude and it may roughly be said that if the sea-level temperature is taken as 80° F. (Mombasa average: 80.1° F.) the average temperature will decrease by a little less than 3° F. for each 1,000 ft. on altitude. This reduction at 5,000 ft. and over, results in temperatures pleasant to Europeans, but over 9,000 ft. it is rather cool (e.g. Equator at 9,062 ft. has a mean annual temperature of 56° F.) and glaciers are found on Mt. Kenya down to 15,000 ft.

The amount and reliability of rainfall is the basic limitation to land use in Kenya. The growing of grain is generally restricted to areas in which there is a strong probability of at least 30 in. rain each year, and these conditions are largely limited to the highlands, the Nyanza Province and a narrow belt along the coast. Over two-thirds of Kenya has less than 30 in. rain in a year and is thus restricted to grazing. In the north-east, rainfall decreases to less than 10 in. per year.

The seasons in Kenya are marked by the period of rainfall rather than by changes in temperature. The coast receives most rainfall from the south-east monsoon between April and July and has a pronounced dry season in January and February (Mombasa). Inland, the plateaux and the highlands of Central Province experience two rainy periods: the "long rains" between March and May and the "short rains" between October and December (Nairobi to Garissa). To the west of the Rift Valley, March to September forms a continuous rainy season (Kitale), except in the Narok area where the rains are from December to May, while a large part of Nyanza Province receives some rain all the year round (Kericho).

The climate of Nairobi may be taken as an example. The altitude of 5,495 ft. reduces the mean annual air temperature to 67.2° F. Mid-December to mid-March is the hot, dry season before the onset of the long rains from mid-March to the end of May, which account for half the annual rainfall. A cool, cloudy, but dry, season follows before the short rains from mid-October to mid-December. These seasons, however, are highly variable, as is the total rainfall which, although averaging 33 in. in a year, has been as high as 61 in. in 1930 and as low as 19 in. in 1943.

During dry seasons, streams and wells dry up and lack of water for man and beast limits the use of large areas. Only two major rivers, the Athi/Galana and the Tana cross the dry plateau from the central highlands to reach the sea.

Along the coast there are mangroves and remnants of high forests, in one of which lie the ruins of the medieval city of Gedi, but most of the coastal zone is occupied by coconut plantations, other cultivation or grazing. For most of the country the vegetation can be described as a combination of short trees or bush and grass in varying proportions: the savanna. The more arid parts of the Northern Province are desert scrub of low bushes (*commiphora* spp.) separated by bare soil. Between the coast and the highlands lies the extensive *nyika* of tangled thorn bush, giving way near the highlands and in Masailand (Southern Province) to open grassland dotted with thorn trees (*accacia* spp.). During the dry season, this bush/grass country is dominated by leafless, tangled bush, but in the rains the aspect may completely alter and bushes become buried beneath tall grass and flowering herbs.

The highlands, with higher rainfall and cooler temperatures, support high forest but some of this has been cleared for cultivation in its lower parts. High altitude grasslands are also found and, above the forests, which in the higher altitudes include bamboo, are alpine moorlands with their distinctive "gigantic" plant forms.

The bush grassland is the home of the big game of Kenya which occupy, in great numbers, vast tracts of almost unpopulated country. Their number in any one locality varies greatly as they move over the long distances, following the seasonal grazing.

The latest estimates (for 1961) give a population for Kenya of 7,287,000, including 66,000 Europeans, 178,000 Indo-Pakistanis and Goans, and 39,000 Arabs. Almost all the Arabs live at the coast, and the Asians in the towns. The Europeans are engaged in commerce or administration in the towns, and in farming in the highlands.

Kenya is a land of contrast between vast, sparsely populated areas and small densely settled districts. The Northern Province alone occupies over one-half of the country, but accounts for only 3 per cent of the population. The Northern Province, Southern Province

and the Lamu/Tana River districts, have densities of two to four persons per square mile. Most of the population of Kenya is concentrated into a relatively small portion of the country in the southwest where the rainfall is adequate, for intensive peasant cultivation or for more extensive commercial cultivation on large farms. This area is contained in the Central, Rift Valley and Nyanza Provinces, which at the 1948 Census accounted for 4,500,000 out of a total of 5,500,000 people. In the most favoured areas, very high densities are recorded and in the Kikuyu highlands and in small areas of Nyanza densities exceed 400 per square mile: for small areas the figures are even higher, which is remarkable for purely agricultural districts farmed mainly on a subsistence basis. The principal groups of people are 1,500,000 Kikuyu and allied tribes living on the fertile, well watered slopes of the Aberdares and of the southern and eastern slopes of Mt. Kenya; over 700,000 Kamba in the country to the east of them; and over 2,000,000 in the high rainfall area towards Lake Victoria, including the Luo, Baluhya, Kisii, Kipsigis and Nandi tribes. The only other considerable population concentration is a narrow strip along the coast.

The City of Nairobi, capital of Kenya, has grown from its small beginning as a railway settlement in 1899 to a modern centre of 297,000 people, including 24,000 Europeans and 98,000 Asians (estimate for mid-1961). Beginning as a railway and Government town, it has become the financial and commercial centre and, more recently, a large industrial expansion has taken place in a specially reserved industrial district. It is also the home of the Secretariat of the East Africa Common Services Organization and is rapidly becoming the geographical and economic centre of East Africa.

The second town of Kenya is Mombasa (1961 estimated population 193,600), the port which serves all Kenya and Uganda and important areas in Northern Tanganyika. It is an old Arab town, much expanded with the building of the railway to the interior and the development of the well-equipped harbour of Kilindini. The old Arab port of Lamu remains small, but Malindi has become a popular holiday resort achieving an international reputation. Apart from Nairobi and Mombasa, the towns are generally smaller agricultural centres in the Highlands, of which the most important is Nakuru (population approximately 32,000); others include Eldoret (16,000), Kitale (10,500), and Thika. Kisumu (population approximately 20,750), is the headquarters of the populous Nyanza Province, an important port on Lake Victoria and the terminus of the original Uganda Railway, where lake steamers were used to connect with Port Bell for Kampala, Uganda.

The basis of the economy of Kenya is agriculture, largely concentrated into the area of adequate rainfall in the highlands and Nyanza Province. African peasant cultivation consists largely of subsistence crops of maize, millet, sorghum, bananas, beans, cassava

and many other minor crops, but there has been an increase in the volume of cash crops such as tea, coffee and pyrethrum. The principal exports, largely derived from European farms, include coffee, tea, sisal, wattle extract, pyrethrum and butter, the local market taking the surplus of wheat, eggs, fresh milk, fresh and canned meat and ham. African farmers are producers of cotton, wattle, pyrethrum and vegetables for the Nairobi market. Coffee is being successfully produced by the African farmer, particularly in the Meru, Embu and Kikuyu land units. Copra and cashew nuts are important export crops of coast region.

Apart from the production of soda ash and salt from Lake Magadi, mineral products have minor importance in Kenya. Lacking commercially significant deposits of coal or oil, although the search for the latter continues, hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the upper Tana River, and electricity is now available in Nairobi from the Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda. The growth of manufacturing in Nairobi has been noted but it has also been significant in Mombasa, Nakuru and Thika where, as in Nairobi, industrial districts exist. Although mostly to be described as "light industry", there are now two large cement plants working in Kenya and a large shoe factory at Limuru.

The great majority of the population and economic activity of Kenya is located in the highlands and Nyanza Province. They are separated, however, from the port of Mombasa by 300 miles of sparsely populated or completely uninhabited, seasonally waterless country. Imports and exports must bear this freight charge and the lack of intermediate traffic on this route means the full cost of maintaining the road and railway must be borne by the through traffic. The railway is single track for great stretches, and the road is surfaced with murrum for most of its length. The highlands are relatively well served by the two through railway lines from Nairobi, through Eldoret to Uganda and another to Kisumu, and by branch lines to Thomson's Falls, Kitale, Solai and Nanyuki.

Outside the towns only about 800 miles of road are bitumen surfaced, mostly consisting of the main road through the highlands from near Machakos on the Mombasa road through Nairobi, Naivasha and Nakuru to Molo, and through Kericho towards Kisumu with another fork to Eldoret. This is a portion of the proposed trans-Africa trunk road which enters Kenya at the border with Uganda at Tororo, and enters Tanganyika at Namanga. Smaller stretches of bitumen-surfaced roads are from Mombasa over the coast "escarpment" and in the vicinity of Nairobi. Nyeri is now linked to Nairobi, via Fort Hall, with a bitumen-surfaced road, as part of the "contractor financed" programme now proceeding. This will add 270 miles of bitumen surface by 1963. For reasons of economy, the

majority of the roads of Kenya must be surfaced with murrum (a natural lateritic rock) and these degenerate rapidly under the increasing weight of traffic and require constant attendance and maintenance.

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY

The interior of Kenya was, until comparatively recent times, cut off from the main stream of civilization, and little is known of this part of the territory beyond the fact of the successive migrations of the African tribes. The coast, however, was known to merchants before the birth of Our Lord, when they sailed southwards from Arabia in search of gold and other merchandise. In the seventh century the Arabs began to settle on the coast building trading centres and towns, the remains of which may still be seen today.

Near the beginning of the age of European discovery, a Papal Bull divided the countries still unknown to Europe between the Kings of Spain and Portugal, the sovereignty of undiscovered Africa falling to Portugal. In 1498 Vasco da Gama sailed round the Cape and landed at Malindi, where he was warmly welcomed by the Sultan. In succeeding years the Portuguese established posts along the coast and under the protection of these Portuguese traders gained, for a while, a monopoly of the trade along the Kenya coastline. The Arabs of the coast appealed to their kinsmen in Oman, who drove the Portuguese from the northern part of the coast, and the Arabs took Fort Jesus, in Mombasa, in 1698. By 1740 all the Portuguese possessions of any importance were lost. Once the Portuguese had gone, the independently-minded and mutually-hostile rulers of the coastal settlements were no more prepared to submit to the overlordship of Oman than they had been to that of Portugal. It was not until the rule of Seyyid Said (1806-1856) that some sort of unity between the Arab settlements on the coast was established.

Even in the middle of the 19th 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 marketing commodities of the interior—ivory and slaves. Although America and various powers, including Great Britain, had established trading connexions with Zanzibar (to which place Seyyid Said had moved the seat of his government from Muscat) and appointed consuls, it was left to individuals—mainly missionaries—to explore the interior of East Africa.

Among the earliest explorers were two missionaries, Rebman and Krapf. Rebman visited the country of the Chagga in 1848 and saw Mount Kilimanjaro; Krapf journeyed into the land where the Kamba tribe lived and saw the snows of Mount Kenya. The discoveries of Rebman and Krapf led to a revival of interest in the discovery of the source of the Nile, and the Royal Geographical

Society equipped an expedition under Speke and Burton to look for its source; at last, in 1862, Speke discovered the source of the Nile at Jinja. Names in this area, such as Victoria, Ripon (President of the Royal Geographical Society), Edward, Albert, speak eloquently of the discoveries of Speke and other explorers of his time.

The people 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 whom 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 Dr. Karl Peters negotiated a series of treaties with African 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 German rivalry in Uganda.

Late in 1890 F. D. Lugard took over Uganda's administration on behalf of the 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 to establish a protectorate over the company's territory—at that time the land beyond 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 Her Majesty's Government commenced the construction of this line. In the same year the British Government declared a Protectorate over what is now Kenya and Uganda, buying the properties of the Imperial British East Africa Company. The laying of 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 City 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 need for 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 provide 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.

Following upon the introduction of British control and the settlement of Europeans came an influx of Asians in considerable numbers, although previously there was a long history of Asian settlement in the East African coastal area. Asians had lived there 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 today 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.

So far as African administration was concerned, the pre-war period was one of the establishment of law and order. Troubles were experienced with various tribes in the nineties and with the Nandi until 1905, but on the whole few countries have been opened up with such little bloodshed and with the maintenance of such friendly relations with the inhabitants. Such social services as were possible in those days were provided by the missions, which from their establishment had combined education 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, British 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 British troops had been unable to capture General von Lettow-Vorbeck who, returning 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 settlers.

The influx of new settlers, combined with the effects of the war on the African 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 in 1920 from the rupee as the unit, first to the florin and then to the shilling, which in effect substantially increased the sterling obligations of primary producers.

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 Asian 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 Asians 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 Asians launched a campaign of non-co-operation and it was not until the 1930's that the full number 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 Governors' Conference, which met for the first time in January, 1926, in Nairobi. Full federation soon became a political issue, but the differences in the political status of the three territories—a Protectorate, a Mandate and a Colony—and the fears and suspicions of the various communities rendered federation difficult.

A brighter aspect of the 1920's was the progress in African development. In the field of education the Education Department was supplementing the facilities already provided by the missions and, in 1924, established an 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 African 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 1930's 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 1930's is one of gradual recovery from the depression, helped to a small extent by the working of alluvial deposits of gold discoveries in the then North Kavirondo District in 1931.

In 1932 a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Morris Carter—The Carter Committee—was set up to consider the needs of the African population with regard to land, and to define the area of the then White Highlands within which persons of European descent were to have a privileged position in accordance with the guarantees of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923. The commission carefully examined every class of claim advanced by the different tribes and, as a result, certain areas were added to the African tribal lands.

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 1920's had discussed political representation and federation, the inquiries of the 1930's, 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 reintroduce income tax which had been introduced in 1921 and then abandoned. The first stage was the imposition of a graduated non-African 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 started 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 African courts than had formerly been established. Agricultural schools for Africans were opened, veterinary services developed, education 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 African 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, a Kenya Women's Emergency Organization was founded as the country's central registry for women's services in wartime. 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 drought and locusts at a time when local consumption was greatly increasing caused a serious maize shortage in 1943, but in the following years more cereals were being produced than ever before.

In 1944 an important step forward in the history of the Colony was taken when the Governor nominated Mr. Eluid 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 responsibility of the peace.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 the functions of the Governors 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 Governors' 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 includes the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly consisting of a Speaker, seven *ex officio* Members who are officers in the High Commission service, six Nominated Official Members (two from each of the three territories) and 20 Unofficial Members, six from each territory and two Arab Members 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. In 1955, the life of the High Commission was again extended by the territorial legislatures for a period of four years until 1959.

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 rate 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 the Second World War considerable changes have taken place in the constitution of the country. In 1951 Mr. Griffiths, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, made certain proposals which were brought into force by Royal Instructions of the same year. The appointment of ten Nominated Members of the Legislative Council raised the numbers of the "Government" side of the Council from 16 to 26; at the same time the number of European Elected Members was raised from 11 to 14, of Asian Elected Members from five to six, of African Representative Members from four to six, with Arabs having one Representative and one Elected Member, thus securing an Unofficial majority for the first time.

In October, 1952, a State of Emergency was declared in Kenya. From that date a large part of the country's resources had to be used in the fight against Mau Mau. During 1956 the situation improved considerably, and in October of that year the police and Administration reassumed responsibility from the military for the maintenance of law and order. The improvement in the Emergency position was maintained during 1957 and the State of Emergency finally ended in January, 1960. The greater part of the country has remained unaffected by *Mau Mau*, and development and progress have continued at a rapid pace, even in the affected areas. Work continued in resettlement and land development schemes throughout the Colony. The State of Emergency was formally ended in 1960.

In 1954, a new Constitution, known after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies as the Lyttleton Constitution, introduced a Council of Ministers, exercising collective responsibility. The Constitution provided that the Council of Ministers would consist of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, six Official, six Unofficial and two Nominated Members. The Government was re-formed on this basis and, of the six Unofficial Ministers three were drawn from European Elected Members of Legislative Council, two were Asians and one was an African Representative Member of Legislative Council. Three Parliamentary Secretaries were appointed, two Africans and one Arab. Subsequently, the Liwali for the Coast, was appointed the Governor's Personal Adviser on Arab affairs and was admitted to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers.

Legislation concerning the Legislative Council was amended in 1956, providing for the replacement of the six Representative African Members by eight Elected Members. The first African Elections were held in March, 1957. The African Minister was defeated, and resigned. None of the newly Elected Members were prepared to accept office in the Government, and, in order to resolve the deadlock, the

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, came to Nairobi in November, 1957, and held talks on the constitutional position with the various groups and with Ministers. In the course of these talks, it became apparent that local agreement was not in sight. In view of this, the European and Asian Elected Ministers decided that the interests of Kenya would best be served by leaving the Secretary of State free to take the initiative in regard to Constitutional changes and tendered their resignations to the Governor. The Secretary of State then came to the conclusion that the constitutional arrangements introduced in 1954 had become unworkable, and that Her Majesty's Government were free to take action as they thought fit.

In a statement made to the Elected and Corporate Members of Legislative Council in Nairobi on 8th November, 1957, the Secretary of State outlined the constitutional changes which he was going to propose to the British Government. The first of these changes was an increase in the number of African Elected Members of Legislative Council from 8 to 14. This change was introduced shortly afterwards by means of an amendment to local legislation. Elections for the six additional African seats were held in March, 1958. The other changes included the creation of Specially Elected Seats in Legislative Council and the setting up of the Council of State. These changes were introduced in the Kenya Constitution Order in Council, 1958, which was signed by Her Majesty on 3rd April, 1958.

This Constitution was eventually replaced by a new one which came into force in February of this year, following a general election held for the first time in Kenya on a common roll. The main provisions of the new Constitution are set out in the chapter dealing with Administration.

CHAPTER 3—ADMINISTRATION

FIGHT AGAINST FAMINE

Towards the end of 1960 it became apparent to the Government that, as a result of the general failure of the short rains in November, famine conditions were building up in many areas of the Colony. Even in normal years, local food shortages are expected and have been dealt with regularly. Such was the extent of the 1961 famine, however, that even by early February a total of £25,580 had been issued to District Commissioners of the affected areas for relief measures in their districts.

It was hoped that the long rains would fall in the usual way during March and April, and alleviate the situation. In this event relief measures in most areas would almost have ceased by June or July. However, by the middle of April, 1961, it was seen that the long rains had developed very poorly and very soon thereafter it was

clear that in many parts of the country they had proved an almost total failure. The drought continued. Under these circumstances, the country had to look forward to continuing famine conditions.

In addition to the failure of the long rains Kenya was now assailed by very heavy infestations of "army worm" in many areas, on a quite unprecedented scale.

By the end of May, there was no doubt that a number of districts, notably the Kamba and Masai districts of the Southern Province, would have to continue to be fed for many months. The situation deteriorated yet further and it became necessary to supply famine relief in some measures to the hinterlands of the coastal districts of Lamu, Kilifi and Kwale. The Government was now faced with having to feed these areas until February, 1962.

Measures taken to Meet the Situation

It soon became evident that Kenya could not cope alone with the rapidly-increasing famine relief needs. Fortunately a formal request had already been made to the United States Government, through its Agency for International Development, for 100,000 bags of yellow maize. This request was promptly approved. However, because of the strong urgency for immediate distribution of relief maize, arrangements were made with the U.S. Government to make advance distribution of U.S. maize by procuring maize from privately-owned stocks available within Kenya, on the understanding that it would be replaced with American maize when received.

As the famine conditions continued, the necessity for relief items containing a high protein content and, to some extent vitamins, was clearly established. For this reason a second request was made in July, 1961, for sizeable quantities of dried milk and edible salad oils, in addition to a large quantity of maize. As a result of this and other supplementary requests, further shipments of yellow maize arrived in September and November. The arrival of American Dried Milk shipments was expedited by the Emergency shipments of 47.5 metric tons of dried milk aboard a U.S. Navy Destroyer which arrived in December, 1961, as the first of a series due to continue well into 1962.

The cost of distribution was extremely heavy. It has been calculated that the average cost of distributing one 200 lb. bag of maize from the port to the consumer, is 15 shillings. The Kenya Government, already in a period of financial stringency, was quite unable to provide the funds. Fortunately, an earlier approach had been made to the British Government which had responded by making available a grant of £60,000. There is no doubt that without the efficient organization of the Maize Marketing Board ready to hand, which was able to position supplies at railheads with comparative ease, the Kenya Government would have been hard put to it to find alternative methods.

The responsibility for collecting supplies from the railheads and the distribution thereafter to the needy was the responsibility of the Provincial Administration. The District Commissioner assessed his requirements in consultation with other offices in his district, and this was remitted to the Office of the Leader of the House. Here all demands were collated and passed to the Maize Marketing Board, which thereafter railed supplies accordingly. The District Commissioner was responsible for the fair and equitable distribution to the people and the system employed naturally varied from district to district. In general, distribution points were set up where issues of food were made to the people, according to need.

Special problems arose in deciding what persons should receive famine relief. This was obvious in most cases, of course, but there were those with cattle who might be expected to help themselves for a longer period, by use of these resources, than their poorer fellows. This had to be taken into consideration when applying a "means-test", as was regularly done. It was also decided at an early stage that, where possible, the people should be required to work (on roads, for example) in return for famine relief.

Supplementary protein foods were distributed similarly. In many areas it was found necessary to set up soup kitchens. This has proved a particularly useful method of feeding milk and meat extract to children, the sick and the aged, and other such vulnerable groups.

In many districts *ad hoc* committees, with women strongly represented upon them, were set up to advise the Administration. The advice of the women, particularly in the more unsophisticated areas, served to ensure the equitable distribution of food. It became plain under conditions of extreme stress, the women will continue to take thought and care for the children and sick, which has not always been the case with the men of the tribe.

In the task of distribution, most District Commissioners received help from all their departmental officers. Indeed at certain times, and often for long periods, all Government officers, whatever their department, were called in to tackle the task. Very valuable help was given by the Christian Missions, both the Catholic and also the Protestant Churches under the aegis of the Christian Council of Kenya. At a later stage, the Red Cross Society provided most expert advice and assistance.

In the areas occupied by the cultivator tribes, notably perhaps in the Kiambu District, the problem of distribution was largely one of numbers. In the Machakos District, for instance, there were nearly a quarter of a million people under relief at the height of the famine.

Pastoral Problems

In the pastoral districts of Kajiado and Turkana, on the other hand, the difficulty was that these pastoral people were always on

the move following water and pasture. In the Kajiado District of Masailand, the numbers were comparatively few (in the region of some 30,000 souls) but the district is 1,330 square miles in area and the problem of these vast distances was to contact the people to whom famine relief was an entirely new aspect of life and tell them where the food supplies were available. This task was eventually successfully solved by the District Commissioner and his small staff by concentrating the people in well-defined general areas and persuading them to stay there.

There were further difficulties peculiar to the Masai districts. The Masai are an extremely conservative people and quite unwonted to sustain life on anything other than milk, mixed with blood, obtained from cattle by traditional methods. Very few had ever eaten maize flour: dried milk and dried meat powder made into soup was unfamiliar to them. The social habits and dietary of the whole tribe had to be changed and this was an enormous task. A few cases were reported where children went hungry although supplies were available—starving in the midst of plenty, so to speak. This was often because a Masai mother was too conservative to realize the benefits of maize flour and dried milk.

In Turkana, a district of some 27,000 square miles, containing approximately 100,000 people, the problem was tackled in a somewhat different way. Gradually all those in need of famine relief were collected into three relief camps. By the end of the year, some 5,000 people were being provided for.

Help from Forces

Even in these earlier months, large-scale and substantial assistance was received from the Armed Services. In early February the General Officer Commanding East Africa, Major-General R. E. Goodwin, initiated his Forces Famine Appeal fund which met with a great response. This appeal, between February and August, realized some £30,000. Contributions included a grant of £12,000 by the Kenya Government: £5,000 by the Christian Council of Kenya: £1,000 by the Society of Friends: £1,000 by the Belgian Consul-General and £1,000 by the Welfare Trust of East Africa.

There were many other large contributions, each of several hundred pounds. A sale of special Appeal Stamps was organized by the Army Post Office which realized over £1,000. The Army also organized a raffle, a Fashion Show and a pageant. Many contributions were received from soldiers and from the public.

It was decided at an early stage that these moneys should be used for the purchase of protein supplementary foods, such as milk powder, dried meat and vitaminized edible oil. The Government had been advised by the Ministry of Health that people who had been

enduring long periods of famine could not be fed on maize alone. A balanced diet was essential. When this was known, and as the appeal widened, commercial firms and others not only made financial contributions but also gifts in kind, mainly high protein basic foods. A further result of the appeal was that the East African Railways and Harbours and the Landing and Shipping Company at Mombasa gave concessions in their rates for the handling of American maize.

The fund was administered by officers of the Supplies and Transport Department in Headquarters, East Africa Command, and all purchases of protein supplementary foods were made by them. There is no doubt that although supplies were rarely sufficient, and could only be made available to the more vulnerable groups, many lives were saved by the addition of protein to the maize diet.

This fund continued to supply all protein foods until the beginning of September, when the total of protein foods distributed amounted to over 300 tons. Thereafter, when the fund was exhausted, protein supplements were purchased directly by the Famine Relief Organization in the Chief Secretary's Office.

This was by no means the only assistance given by the Army. In February, the General Officer Commanding offered the services of the 91 General Transport Company, K.A.R., and 60 Company, R.A.S.C. These units were used to transport food to the affected areas up to a limit of 60,000 miles free of cost. Thereafter, their services continued to be used up to a total of nearly 100,000 miles. The balance, which was paid by the Kenya Government, was at the extremely low and generous rate of just over one shilling per mile and was in itself a major contribution.

The Royal Air Force also made a most valuable contribution. Although the long rains had failed in general, there was sufficient in the Turkana District of the Northern Province to cut many communications there during this period. The only way in which food could be supplied to the Relief Camps, and also to certain communities not yet concentrated at those camps, was by air. An appeal to the R.A.F. met with an immediate response. The Commander, Royal Air Force, East Africa, Air Commodore J. C. MacDonald, put the services of his Beverley and Twin Pioneer aircraft at the disposal of the Government, together with 25 flying hours free of cost. Even this very generous offer was not sufficient and, in the event, some 82 more flying hours were necessary in the operation to supply Turkana. These, however, were given on a low cost basis and some very considerable sums of money were thus saved. All in all, the operation comprised 107 flying hours, made up of 36 sorties by Beverley aircraft and three sorties by Twin Pioneer aircraft. Supplies of maize, dried meat, dried milk and tinned milk were airlifted or air-landed to many points in the district. The total weight carried was 1,080 tons.

By June the relief operations had been continuing for six months and the supply systems described above were working well. Supplies from port to railheads continued to be administered by the Maize Marketing Board, and most Army assistance had ceased. The District Commissioners in the famine areas were now using Government transport and considerable quantities of hired transport for internal distribution.

In July, the British Government made a further generous grant of £235,000 for the distribution of future supplies. With the assurance of these funds, the Kenya Government was then able to make a formal request, which it had already foreshadowed, to the Agency for International Development for further aid in the form of 300,000 bags of American yellow maize. This the Agency agreed to supply. Thus, success had attended the Government's efforts to bridge the food gap as outlined above and further massive supplies were in sight.

Protein Requirements

The Ministry of Health now advised that since famine had continued for many months in most districts, the best effort should be made to supply protein supplementary dried milk, dried meat powder, dried meat and vitaminized edible oil in somewhat larger proportions than hitherto. This, in view of the Ministry of Health was vital under conditions which could now be described as chronic. The fact is that the longer a community remains under famine conditions, the greater is the amount of protein food which must be supplied.

Accordingly, when a request was made to the Agency for International Development for a second series of shipments amounting to 300,000 bags of maize, a similar request was made for 3,970 tons of dried milk and 1,234 tons of edible oil which the Agency had said would be available. In spite of the fact that protein was not immediately available in sufficient quantities locally, great efforts were made to step up existing production of meat powder, dried meat and milk powder. The Kenya Co-operative Creameries were already producing to capacity, but it proved possible for the Veterinary Department to increase its supply of meat powder and dried meat from its field abattoirs. The efforts of the Veterinary Officers concerned were the most praiseworthy and the results extremely beneficial.

A National Disaster

By the beginning of July, the famine had, without a doubt, reached the proportions of a national disaster. The Legislative Council undertook to set up a National Committee with which Members of Legislative Council would be associated, and upon which all who could contribute to the country's effort to fight the famine would be represented.

Very soon thereafter the National Food Relief Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Humphrey Slade, the Speaker of the Legislative Council.

The success of the Committee in co-ordinating the efforts of the Government departments concerned and the voluntary agencies was quite remarkable. It provided a most profitable meeting ground for representatives of all those bodies who were best able and most willing to help the country. A continuous and careful check was kept by the Committee on the supply position and the very best use was made by it of all resources available. One of the most heartening of its achievements was the success of the public appeal made in Kenya, the United Kingdom, the United States and many other countries. Under Mr. Slade's guidance, the Committee was very soon able to capture the interest not only of the ordinary citizens in these countries, but also that of such agencies as the Oxford Committee on Famine Relief and the "War on Want" Committee. Visits from representatives of both these toured the famine districts. The situation was shown to them and they in due course both made great contributions.

The full and objective Press coverage given to Kenya in this crisis, both in this country and in Britain, helped the appeal enormously. By the end of the year, it had realized over £150,000. The Committee advised the Government that these monies should be used towards the purchase of protein supplementary foods which were so badly needed; this was duly done. Sums of money were allocated for the purchase of subsidized seed for areas where the people had none, notably in Ukambani and the Coast Province.

National Disaster Relief Committee

The Committee also contributed substantial sums to the National Disaster Relief Committee. The latter was set up by the Government some years ago and operates, as its name suggests, in times of national emergency. While direct intervention in these matters by the National Food Relief Committee would have been outside its terms of reference, it was a wise move for the Committee to finance the body whose proper function was the relief of distress other than that caused by the lack of food.

Not only were gifts of money received, but also gifts in kind. There were food supplies from farmers of all races; the African areas which were not hit by famine were included in this. The offer of personal services to help in the distribution of famine relief from private persons was little short of amazing. Such offers were received from 70 to 80 people and many were accepted.

While this whole effort was increased tenfold in the later quarter of the year, under the stress of the rains and floods, there is no doubt that by the end of September the country aided from many quarters was beginning to win the fight against famine.

Floods Follow Drought

Towards the end of September, the long-awaited rains began to fall, after a drought longer and more intense than any in Kenya's recorded history. These rains themselves were likewise more heavy than had ever been known before. The first effects were spectacular; a major crisis arose in the area of the Tana River basin in the Coast Province. On 26th and 27th September, very heavy rains fell in this area and one report told of 11 in. having fallen in a matter of only 24 hours. On 30th September, the Provincial Commissioner, Coast Province, reported that flooding in the area north of Malindi was assuming the proportions of a major disaster, with widespread damage and possible loss of life. He forecast the need for a considerable measure of relief. Nearly all the initial information available was derived from aerial reconnaissance. It was certain, however, that the greater part of the Tana River basin had been completely inundated and that large numbers of Pokomo tribesmen had lost all their food supplies and their stock. The tragedy was that this was the one area of the Coast Province where hitherto no famine relief had been needed. Perhaps the worst feature was that the bridge over the Sabaki River immediately to the north of Malindi, was completely swept away. Thus, all communications between Mombasa, Kilifi and Malindi and the flooded areas were broken.

It became clear that relief would have to be supplied to as many as 8,000 families and this task had to be urgently accomplished in face of the total destruction of all ground communications. An immediate request was made to the Royal Air Force for assistance. One Twin Pioneer aircraft left for Mombasa on 30th September and began its task of dropping food supplies in the flooded areas. This single aircraft was quickly followed by a second and by 3rd October, some 10,000 lb. of food had been delivered mainly to the Garsen area, the worst affected, but also to Witu and Kipini. Food was dropped to the Ngau and Weria Missions who also were isolated. There was, fortunately, no shortage of food supplies.

By 2nd October the Royal East African Navy was also giving invaluable service. *H.M.S. Mvita* left on this date for Lamu to assist in the operations. Its appointed task was to ferry supplies from Lamu to Kipini to feed the many refugees evacuated by small boats from numerous villages further up the Tana River. The Administration motor launch *Pelican* and one or two private launches were already engaged upon the task of evacuation and supply in this area. Supplies of relief food were quickly on their way to Lamu.

On 3rd October Mr. Neil, the Permanent Secretary to the Office of the Chief Secretary, flew with Air Commodore MacDonald, the Commander, Royal Air Force, East Africa to Mombasa and held a conference with the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Hall, and other officers concerned. It was decided immediately to move the Royal

Air Force operational headquarters northwards some 70 miles to Malindi in order that flying time to the stricken areas might be reduced and pay-loads increased.

The Army was deployed to Malindi for rescue and reconnaissance work. Secondly, the Commander, Royal Engineers, sent a detachment to Garissa in order to work southwards towards Garsen on road reconnaissance. At Malindi itself, a troop of Royal Engineers began work in support of the Ministry of Works in order to put a temporary bridge across the river. A few days later arrangements were made for more Royal Engineers to be put ashore at Lamu and Kipini to attempt the task of repairing roads and culverts and in general to open up communications as far as possible. Meanwhile, emergency relief measures and evacuations continued and arrangements were made to supply the Provincial Commissioner with whatever foodstuffs, funds and administrative assistance he required for the emergency phase.

At the same time heavy rains were also falling up-country and, while communications were still open, the distribution of food supplies to the famine areas, particularly in the Machakos and Kajiado Districts was being hampered though by no means dislocated. Indeed, a feeling of optimism reigned; the rains had come and with it the prospects, albeit some months ahead, of a good harvest and an end of famine.

Communications Disrupted

But the heavy rains continued and by the second week in November the Colony's communications were disrupted on a very large scale indeed. The main railway line from Mombasa to Nairobi, in particular, was subjected to the greatest stress. Bridges and culverts were swept away, repaired and swept away again. Railway engineers were engaged in an ebbing and flowing battle with the floods which lasted into December.

The serious deterioration in railway communications had two main effects. Firstly, although, during November 94,000 bags of American famine relief maize arrived in Mombasa, it was impossible to use this anywhere up-country, where it was most needed. Only at the Coast was the Government now able to cease borrowing white maize from the Maize Marketing Board and use American yellow maize exclusively. This was at a time when, as will be seen hereafter, the issues of relief maize by air drops were manifestly increased. It was during this month that the already large debt to the Maize Board was doubled.

The second serious consequence of the breakdown in rail communications was in relation to the supply of petroleum. By this time the main road from the coast to Nairobi was for the most quite impassable. In up-country areas, stocks of petroleum fuel of all types

were running extremely low, particularly in the Nairobi area. The Minister for Commerce and Industry empowered the Director of Trade and Supplies to control all issues of aviation fuels and on 18th November issues of jet aviation fuel were cut to 50 per cent of normal requirements for a week. At this time, supplies of jet aircraft at Nairobi could only have lasted for seven days at normal consumption levels. This order, in relation to jet fuel was, in fact, rescinded with effect from 24th November, the railway line having been opened for a sufficiently long period to redress the supply position.

Supplies of motor gasoline were also affected and a serious shortage developed, again particularly in the Nairobi area. A scheme was worked out at short notice with a view to rationing of motor gasoline being introduced on 24th November in the Nairobi area, but on 23rd November, it was learnt that the railway line might be reopened the following day and such, indeed, proved the case. Rationing was delayed for 24 hours and finally abandoned. The Railways had succeeded in opening up the line and after that there was no need for rationing.

The fuel shortage, however, bore hardest upon the airline companies, many of whom had to divert their jet aircraft from Nairobi to other airports.

By the middle of November, road communications in the famine areas, particularly in Kajiado and Machakos, had been all but completely destroyed. No supplies for famine relief could be delivered to these districts which comprised over half the population under relief in the Colony.

Aid on Massive Scale

On 15th November, the Hon. Humphrey Slade, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee, and Mr. T. Neil, Permanent Secretary to the Office of the Chief Secretary, saw the Governor. As a result, His Excellency appealed to the Army, the Air Force and the Navy for more assistance. The Armed Forces responded immediately and on a massive scale. Extra aircraft soon arrived from the United Kingdom and the Rhodesias. Royal Engineers were also flown from the United Kingdom and further Naval assistance was almost immediately present at the mouth of the Tana River.

The forces now about to be deployed on famine relief operations were very large indeed, and a Famine Relief Joint Staff Group was set up on 16th November to co-ordinate and control these operations.

It was arranged that the activities of all light aircraft should be co-ordinated by the Commander of the 8th Independent Reconnaissance Flight at Wilson Aerodrome. All requests for light aircraft assistance were channelled through the Colony Police Operations

Headquarters and passed to the Air Reconnaissance Flight which then allocated aircraft to tasks as necessary.

At the Coast, the main Air Force effort was carried out by three Twin Pioneer aircraft. The aircraft flew a total of 785 hours in 544 sorties. Operating from Malindi airfield and at times from Lamu and Galole they dropped 1,020,290 lb. of food; a further 66,000 lb. were landed. They thus delivered a total of 1,086,290 lb.—a remarkable achievement. At the time of their peak effort, supplies were being delivered at the rate of 10 tons per day. In addition, three Beverley aircraft flew 255 hours in 110 sorties and dropped a total of 2,033,962 lb.

They were most ably reinforced by a further four Beverley aircraft of Transport Command flown from the United Kingdom, immediately following the appeal for increased help by the Governor. These aircraft flew a total of 189 hours in 83 sorties and dropped a total weight of 1,663,440 lb.

For a short period a Beverley of 84 Squadron and a Hastings of 70 Squadron (both of the Near East Air Force) assisted locally-based aircraft, dropping 137,900 lb. of supplies. Four Sycamore Helicopters, which had been brought from the United Kingdom inside the Beverleys flew a total of 100 hours in 185 sorties. Their appointed task was liaison, reconnaissance and rescue, mainly carried out in Masailand.

Finally, but by no means last, most welcome assistance was given by the Royal Rhodesian Air Force with three Dakota aircraft which dropped a total of 342,500 lb. of famine relief supplies. They also carried out liaison duties between Nairobi and the Coast Province. Their main effort was centred in Masailand.

Men of No. 16 Air Despatch Company, Royal Army Service Corps, were responsible for the loading of the aircraft and the despatch of the supplies over the dropping zone. They were experts at this task and every pound of food dropped passed through their hands. Many of these men had had experience of this type of operation in Malaya, and they used this to good account. Even they, however, could not alone cope with the vast volume of food which had to be loaded into the aircraft and they were manfully assisted by both British and African troops in this task.

Air-dropping operation was concentrated mainly in the Southern Province. A considerable number of sorties, however, had to be made from Nairobi to the lower part of the Embu District inhabited by the Mbere tribe. It was also necessary for a period, to supply the Famine Relief Camps in the Turkana District and flights were made to Lodwar, Lokitaung and Ferguson's Gulf. These latter were long and arduous flights of about five hours' duration. A few airdrops were made over the border to the Tanganyika Masai, and considerable

quantities of food were airlifted from Nairobi to Garissa, Bura and other parts on the upper reaches of the Tana River in support of the operations at the Coast.

During this period, the Republic of Somalia was facing a similar famine and flood emergency and was aided by aircraft of the United States Air Force and the Royal Air Force from Aden. British aircraft based in Kenya also played their part in this aid and several tons of maize were flown from Nairobi to Mogadishu, as were also considerable quantities of air-drop bags. Two Royal Air Force Sycamore helicopters were diverted to assist likewise.

In all, from beginning to end, the Royal Air Force flew 1,451 hours in 982 sorties. They dropped 5,110,092 lb. of famine relief supplies and air-landed a further 67,345 lb.—a total of 5,177,437 lb. or approximately 2,300 tons. The distribution of supplies delivered was as follows:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
(a) Southern Province (principally the Machakos, Kitui and Kajiado districts)	60 per cent.
(b) The Tana River Basin, Coast Province	22 per cent.
(c) Central Province (the lower areas of Embu district)	10 per cent.
(d) Northern Province (principally the Turkana and Garissa districts) ..	5 per cent.
(e) Miscellaneous (including the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces) ..	3 per cent.
TOTAL	<u>100</u> per cent.

This proved to be the biggest tonnage dropped from the air in any single operation by the R.A.F. and the Air Despatch Companies of the Army in peace-time, not excluding the operations in Malaya. The tonnage involved in the Berlin Airlift was, of course, greater, but this was all landed, as distinct from being dropped.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Under the Kenya (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958-61, the Governor is advised by a Council of Ministers composed of 16 persons appointed by the Governor on instructions received from Her Majesty. The Governor's Personal Adviser on Arab Affairs has the right to attend and participate in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

A new Constitution, which came into force in Kenya after the general election in February, 1961, has given the territory a considerable measure of responsible government, with a majority of

Elected Members in the Legislature and a majority of Ministers drawn from the non-official Members of the legislature. At a meeting in London on 28th June, 1961, attended by Ministers of the New Government, representatives of the Opposition party and United Kingdom Ministers, it was agreed that sufficient common ground existed between the Kenya Government and Opposition parties for discussions on such important matters as the next stage of constitutional advance, the land question and security of title to be initiated by the Governor at an early date. Preparations are now being made for these discussions to take place and, provided the two parties can reach agreement, the way seems clear for further progress towards internal self-government and eventual independence.

The elections held in February this year were the first to be organized on the basis of a common roll for all races. Out of a total of 53 seats contested, 10 were reserved for Europeans, eight for Asians and two for Arabs. With a large preponderance of Africans in the electorate, all but one of the 33 "open" or unreserved seats went to Africans.

After the constituency elections a further 12 "National" Members (four Africans, four Europeans, three Asians and one Arab) were elected by the 53 constituency-elected members.

The largest number of seats in the elections—19—was won by the Kenya African National Union (KANU), followed by the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU), with 11. KANU, under the leadership of Mr. James Gichuru, with Mr. Tom Mboya as Secretary-General, claims the support of the numerically important Kikuyu and Luo tribes, while KADU, led by Mr. Ronald Ngala, is supported by a number of the smaller tribes.

Both these parties (whose political programmes differed more in degree than in substance, since each was based on a demand for Kenya's independence at an early date), at first refused to consider joining the Government, for both had included in their election manifestos a call for the immediate release of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, convicted in 1953 for his part in the management of the *Mau Mau* terrorist movement and that time living under a restriction order in a remote part of Kenya.

However, following conversations which Mr. Ngala had in April with the Governor and with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, KADU agreed to participate. A Government was accordingly formed, in which Mr. Ngala became Minister for Education and Leader of Government Business, and other Ministers were appointed from among KADU members or supporters.

The Kenya Government (KADU and supporters) has the support of 23 constituency elected Members, seven "National" Members, four *ex-officio* Members and 11 nominated Members. The Opposition

(KANU and supporters) comprises 25 constituency-elected Members and five "National" Members. There are also five cross-bench members, but on only three occasions in 21 divisions has a cross-bench member voted against the Government. The Kenya Government, therefore, has in practice parity with the Opposition among the elected Members.

The powers to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Kenya is vested in the Governor, acting with the advice and consent of Legislative Council. This Council is composed of a Speaker appointed by the Governor; *ex-officio* Members, who are Ministers or temporary Ministers but not otherwise Members of the Legislative Council; 53 constituency-elected Members, of whom 33 are Africans, 10 are Europeans, eight are Asians, and two Arabs; 12 National Members elected by the Council sitting as an electoral College, of whom four are Africans, three are Asians, four are Europeans and one an Arab.

The number of Members of Legislative Council nominated by the Governor on the Queen's instructions depends on the number of Elected Members remaining in the opposition. Since the Government must have a majority in order to function in the Ministerial and Parliamentary system in operation in Kenya, Members must be nominated to supplement those who sit on the Government Benches by virtue of being Ministers, or those who have "crossed the floor" on accepting office in the Government.

An important feature of the 1958 Constitution is the Council of State. This Council has been set up "in order to protect any one community against discriminatory legislation harmful to its interests". The Council of State can prevent any measure which it considers as unfairly differentiating from being proceeded with until the Council of State has made known its views together if the Council thinks fit, with recommendations for the revision of the measure. The definition of a differentiating measure is "any Bill or instrument, any of the provisions of which are, or are likely in their practical application to be, disadvantageous to persons of any racial or religious community and not equally disadvantageous to persons of other communities, either directly by prejudicing persons of that community, or indirectly, by giving an advantage to persons of another community".

If Legislative Council proceeds with a Bill which the Council of State considers as a differentiating measure, the Council of State may request the Governor to reserve the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. If a legislative instrument made in exercise of a power conferred by any law of the legislature of Kenya is considered by the Council of State as a differentiating measure, the Council of State may submit to the Governor a report on the measure, for transmission to the Secretary of State who may, within 12 months, annul the instrument. It will be seen that whilst the Council of State

has no power to annul legislation, it can set in train the procedure which may lead to a Bill being refused the assent or to legislative instruments being annulled. It can also propose to the Legislature such changes in measures as will, in the opinion of the Council of State, result in their ceasing to be differentiating.

Discussions in London during June, 1961, at which representatives of Governments participating in the East Africa High Commission took part, have resulted in certain changes. A new body known as the East African Common Services Organization has been set up and Kenya representation in the new Central Legislative Assembly will consist of four Ministers and nine Members elected by the Legislative Council.

A list of the Members of Legislative Council is given in Appendix 8, and a list of the Members of the Council of State is given in Appendix 9.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The strain placed on the Provincial Administration by the constitutional and other events of 1960 abated little in 1961. The General Election arrangements were successfully undertaken by the Provincial Administration, but not before a plethora of electioneering meetings had given cause for much concern, so bitter and irresponsible were some of the speeches. In an atmosphere charged with emotion and fanciful flights of the imagination regarding the meaning of *Uhuru*, the General Election gave way to a demand for the release of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and his eventual de-restriction. The release of Emergency detainees resulted in no major threat to law and order, although oath-taking and subversion continued among the Kikuyu, creating an additional burden to the Provincial Administration in its endeavours to contain and eradicate this renewed threat to peaceful progress.

The nationalist challenge to the authority of Administrative staff decreased as tribal tensions increased. Followers respectively of KADU and KANU became more widely separated in their views and political strife, which took on a concentrated form at weekend political meetings, was notable for verbal attacks by one party on the other. In the Coast Province the movement for local autonomy became a major issue while in the Northern Province the question of whether or not to secede from Kenya after independence was uppermost in the minds of the nomadic tribes of the Northern Frontier District.

It was during the time the Administration was absorbed with the problems set by this disturbed state of affairs that two major disasters, famine followed by floods, called for yet greater effort. The tasks involved in issuing famine relief to a large proportion of the African population and in keeping communications going through months of floods and excessive rain were energetically tackled by Administrative

Officers who were already seriously taxed, not only by events and by new development projects, but also by the dilution of experience due to the intake of new officers under the localization programme. Increasing unemployment with its attendant problems and widespread activity by trade unions also added to the difficulties that the Administrative staff had to face.

Despite these many distractions from its own major tasks of co-ordinating development projects and maintaining an equilibrium while rapid political and social changes took place, the Provincial Administration emerged from a strenuous year in the knowledge that many difficulties had been overcome and much progress achieved.

TRAINING FOR LOCALIZATION

During the latter part of 1960 a post was created in the Establishment Division of the Treasury at senior assistant secretary level. This had responsibility for co-ordinating the activities of Government Departments in relation to the task of training local personnel to replace expatriate officers. It was subsequently incorporated in the Service and Training Branch of the Office of the Chief Secretary, and is now part of the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Administration.

The initial task devolving on the holder of that post was that of assessing the size of the Government's problem of training for independence, and of formulating programmes for tackling it. In November, 1960, an initial interim report on the Localization and Training of the Kenya Civil Service, was published followed in March, 1961, by a statement (in Establishment Circular No. 15 of 1961) of policy relating to the future staffing of the Kenya Civil Service. These stated briefly that the policy was to move, as rapidly as consistent with the maintenance of standards of efficiency, to a position which the proportions of the population were reflected in the composition of the Civil Service. At that time the population figures were understood to comprise some 6,000,000 Africans, 160,000 Asians and 65,000 Europeans. Details of all the relevant statistics were provided in a second interim report published in September, 1961.

Towards achieving this policy, it was stated further that it was the aim of the Government—

- (a) to increase the supply of qualified local candidates for every grade of the public service by expansion of local facilities for education and training, and the award of bursaries to enable local men to obtain overseas essential technical and professional qualifications which could not be obtained in East Africa;
- (b) to ensure that satisfactorily-qualified local candidates should not be rejected for lack of immediate vacancies;

- (c) to increase the tempo of in-service training by the provision of extra training posts;
- (d) to review the position of Africans in the lower grades of the service and ensure that any whose experience and proved merit justified it should be considered for promotion;
- (e) to safeguard the conditions of service and recognized promotion prospects of local officers of whatever race who are already in the permanent service.

In the Expenditure Estimates for the financial year 1961/62, there was accordingly included provision amounting to £579,425 to meet the costs of implementing this policy during that initial year. The total actual expenditure for the year was approximately £375,000, the under-expenditure resulting from difficulties over filling many of the extra training posts created as there were insufficient candidates with the necessary basic education to profit from training. The main burden of this increased expenditure has been carried by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Six types of activities have been involved, as follows:—

- (i) There has been a very considerable increase in the number of professional and technical training scholarships awarded; in addition to increased expenditure by the Kenya Government there has been extremely valuable support from external agencies, including the Agency for International Development of the United States Government, from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board acting through its technical organizations (i.e. F.A.O., W.H.O., I.L.O., etc.), from Commonwealth Governments acting under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme, and from other Governments including those of Western Germany, Israel, India and the Netherlands.
- (ii) All of the Departments of Government have made careful reappraisals of their existing internal training arrangements, and put into operation revised and intensified training schemes related to their actual needs of trained local personnel. These take into account likely losses of expatriate staff at independence. This has involved the immediate expansion of training accommodation for the Ministry of Works, for the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and for the Ministry of Education.
- (iii) Special training arrangements have been introduced to meet the need for local personnel in the administrative, executive, secretarial and clerical cadres. Among these special steps has been the establishment on the site of the former Jeanes School at Kabete of a new Kenya Institute of Administration. This is a major residential training unit of a collegiate nature, built with the aid of a grant from the United States

Agency for International Development of £107,000 in the first phase, towards a total cost for that phase of £135,000. The Institute was functioning fully by the end of 1961, with two courses for administrative officers and two for executive officers for the Central Government. Arrangements have also been made for the admission, early in 1962, of two groups of trainees destined for executive posts in local government authorities. Courses of training for the secretarial and clerical grades were provided on an increased scale at the Kenya Polytechnic, run by the Ministry of Education, and at the Staff Training Division of the Ministry of Works, and arrangements were in hand for taking over as a training unit, in the context of localization, the Maseno Training Centre. This will serve as a provincial facility to meet the needs again both of central government departments and of local government authorities. Six specially-chosen officers were sent to the United Kingdom to be trained as instructors in Pitman's shorthand.

- (iv) To meet the training needs of Ministries and Departments, cadres of supernumerary posts were created, both for trainees and for the relief of personnel taking training courses; there was, in addition, provision during the latter half of the year, for relief posts to facilitate the immediate replacement by local personnel of expatriate officers released for premature retirement.
- (v) Special building programmes were instituted to cope with the expansion of training facilities, as noted in (ii) and (iii) above.
- (vi) A register of applicants for employment and training was established, which led to special consideration about the arrangements for support during training, recruitment, and return to Kenya of students taking courses overseas, often through private sponsorship. This has been very profitable, and has brought to light an extremely valuable reservoir of man-power in training overseas.

In July, 1961, a limited compensation scheme was introduced with the financial support of the Department of Technical Co-operation in London. This was to enable serving expatriate officers for whom local replacements were available, and who chose to do so, to accept early retirement, thereby reducing the eventual shock of large-scale retirement. By the end of the financial year 1961/62 this scheme had been applied to close on 200 officers, and arrangements were in hand for its expansion to at least a similar number, possibly twice as many, in the following year.

There is a realistic appreciation of the Government's needs in relation to its localization and the numbers in training were very

impressive by the end of the year. An analysis of the output of trainees from departmental training schemes during the period 1962-65 shows a total product of over 3,000. If, to this figure, is added the number of students known to be taking courses overseas, it becomes evident that the numerical replacement of the overseas element of the civil service is practicable, and that given secure training conditions, while there cannot be a replacement by experienced personnel, at least there should be enough trained persons in most of the fields of government activity, to avoid the risk of a breakdown of the administrative machine. In specialist fields, however, there are serious problems, and the dearth of local stenographers and accountants, whose training depends on time and on the supply of suitable candidates for training, may prove to be critical (*see* Appendix 11).

In July, 1960, the number of Africans in career civil service posts in the Kenya Government was 637; by January, 1962, the number had risen to 1,098; the implementation of departmental training schemes will make possible an increasing rate of improvement.

TOWNS AND SCHEDULED AREAS

Municipalities

At the end of 1961 there were six municipal councils established in Kenya under the provisions of the Municipalities Ordinance; no new municipalities were created during the year. The City of Nairobi and the Municipalities of Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa and Nakuru were administered by municipal councils and Kitale by a municipal board.

The constitution of the Municipal Board of Kitale was amended in 1961 to provide for the first time for the election of three persons by Africans to take their seats on the Board after 30th June, 1962.

The constitution of the Eldoret Municipal Council was amended in 1961 to provide for the first time for the election of three African members in place of the former two African nominated members, the election to take place at the next annual election of the Eldoret Municipal Council in 1962, and the number of nominated members, previously two, was reduced to one.

The constitution of the Kitale Municipal Board was amended by reducing the number of the former seven nominated members, of whom not less than two had to be Europeans, to five, of whom not less than two have to be Europeans. As a result of the splitting of the former Trans Nzoia North Rural District Council into the Trans Nzoia North Rural District Council and the Trans Nzoia South Rural District Council, the one person nominated to represent the Kenya Government on the Kitale Municipal Board was replaced by one member of the Trans Nzoia North Rural District Council and one member of the Trans Nzoia South Rural District Council nominated after consultation with the respective rural district councils.

Asian and African members were on all councils and the Kitale Municipal Board; the Mombasa Municipal Council includes Arab members. The Mombasa Municipal Council elected its first Asian Mayor. Councillors were also nominated to represent the interests of the Government and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, in view of the high "rate" contributions made by these two organizations. Liaison councillors are also sometimes appointed from adjacent county councils. Electoral franchise is based on ownership or occupation of property, on residence and receipt of income over a specified minimum.

A heavy building programme was continued in 1961 and helped to alleviate the unemployment problem. There was no noticeable deterioration in the public health in spite of the heavy rains.

Revenues are derived from rates imposed on unimproved site values and from charges raised for the provision of services, including water, housing and conservancy. Rates vary from municipality to municipality according to the local needs, the highest rate at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent being levied in Eldoret, Kisumu and Nakuru, the lowest at $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent in Nairobi. The Government makes a general grant assessed by the application of a graduated scale to the authorities' rates income and makes grants-in-aid of expenditure on main roads, public health, chief officers' salaries and emoluments and social welfare services. These grants totalled approximately £350,000 in 1961. Contributions in lieu of rates are paid in respect of Crown land and these amounted to some £268,000 in 1961. The municipal authorities raised their loans mainly from the Local Government Loans Authority, a statutory body set up in 1953 for that purpose.

County Councils

In 1961 seven county councils and 27 district councils were carrying out the function of local authorities under the Local Government (County Councils) Ordinance, No. 30/52. Of the county councils only three are not now Public Health Authorities due to limitations of finance. A great number of by-laws were passed by the councils increasing the extent of their control and direction of local affairs, an inevitable aspect in the early years of formation of councils.

One of the foremost problems of councils during the year has been the difficulty of obtaining and retaining suitably qualified staff particularly in the Public Health and Engineering Departments. Active consideration has been given to the problems of training local candidates to fill the places of expatriate officers but with the competition from Government and Commerce the available candidates with the requisite educational qualifications have been very limited in number.

The other problem encountered by councils was the damage done to roads and bridges by the floods in the latter part of the year. Most council roads stood up very well to the onslaught except in the higher

country as in Nakuru County Council where there was little chance for them to dry out before the next deluge. Conversely, it was the bridges in the lower areas which suffered most as they caught the full force of the torrent coming down the rivers and Aberdare County Council had five bridges washed away.

Considerable progress was made towards revocation of the Resident Labourers Ordinance.

SPECIAL AREAS

African District Councils

During the year the number of African District Councils was increased to 32 as a result of the establishment of six more councils in the Northern Province. The councils are all bodies corporate with powers similar to and in some respects wider than those of other local authorities in Kenya.

The revenues of the councils are derived largely from flat poll rates levied on Africans residing or owning property in the area of jurisdiction of the councils, from cesses on agricultural products, and from fees for licences taken out by persons engaged in certain trades and occupations.

Government grants for the year amounted on an average to about 50 per cent of council revenues. These included a graduated rate grant, grants for public health, education and community development, and a grant towards the cost of approved chief officers' salaries. The Road Authority paid grants towards the maintenance and improvement of roads. During 1961 it was not possible to remove the ceiling placed on some grants in 1959, due to the continued financial stringency.

The estimated total of General Fund Revenue Expenditure for all councils in 1961 was £4,957,404 which was increased on revision to £5,236,322. The councils continue to vary greatly in size and wealth with the largest council having an estimated expenditure total of £656,479. Seventeen of the councils had an annual expenditure of over £100,000, six spent between £10,000 and £100,000, one spent between £5,000 and £10,000, while the remainder spent less than £5,000. The system of approval of the estimates by the Minister for Local Government after examination by a specially appointed Standing Committee continued.

Most councils were adversely affected by the long drought followed by widespread flooding in many areas of Kenya in the latter part of the year, and revenue collection was made more difficult than ever, particularly in the pastoral areas.

During the year six more African Chairmen of Councils were installed, bringing the total to eight. The following councils were presided over by African Chairmen for the first time:—

Kiambu, Fort Hall, Embu, North Nyanza, Central Nyanza and Kilifi.

African Locational Councils

Locational Councils, which are the second tier authorities in the more advanced districts, continued to operate satisfactorily, and the process of combining the smaller of them into larger councils serving more than one Location began during the year.

LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDERTAKINGS

Loans totalling £1,363,780 were made during 1961 from the Local Government Loans Fund administered by the Local Government Loans Authority. The distribution of this total between services was as follows:—

	£
Sewerage and drainage schemes	459,408
Water supply schemes	245,660
Health Services	10,200
Road Works	44,815
Plant and Equipment	11,550
Offices and Depots	19,250
African Welfare	22,663
Other schemes	50,234
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Total issued to Local Authorities other than Nairobi City Council	863,780
Total issued to Nairobi City Council	500,000
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Total loans issued during 1961	£1,363,780

The special loan to Nairobi City Council was made to supplement the Council's own borrowing programme and was used to replace temporary loans raised for water and sewerage schemes. The major item included in the foregoing list of issues to local authorities other than the Nairobi City Council is £217,335 to Mombasa Municipal Council for the island sewerage scheme estimated to cost £535,000 in total, and £215,000 to Eldoret Municipal Council for its water and sewerage schemes estimated to cost in total £417,500.

SURVEYS

The Survey of Kenya continued to provide the Government with the surveys, maps, and plans required for the execution of various

statutory commitments, development projects, and general administration.

The statutory commitments arise from various Ordinances which require land transactions, involving new or changed boundaries, to be supported by approved plans. Government cadastral surveyors carry out the marking and survey of new grants of Crown land in rural areas and townships, of excisions from forests, and of some of the agricultural land originally held under 99-year Crown leases now being converted to 999-year leases; this branch of the Department also checks the work of licensed surveyors in private practice, and prepares various Central and Local Government boundary plans and background plans for Town and Country planning. All such work is carried out in accordance with the Survey Ordinance and Regulations, 1961.

Work for development projects comprises the preparation of large-scale maps and plans, mainly by air-survey methods, for planning land consolidation (the Swynnerton Plan for developing African agriculture) and subsequently for registration of consolidated plots. During 1961 a start was made with settlement of Africans on subdivisions of farms in the Scheduled Areas, and this will create a large volume of survey work during the next few years.

The Department acquired an air-survey camera to be mounted in a Directorate of Civil Aviation aircraft. This, allied to the existing range of modern equipment, which includes electronic distance-measuring instruments, photogrammetric plotting apparatus, photographic and printing machinery, will enable the Survey of Kenya to undertake all stages of land survey by up-to-date methods.

Good progress was made in the third main branch of the Department's work, general mapping. The Directorate of Overseas Surveys continued to supply basic maps of the settled areas at 1 : 50,000 scale, and it is thought that outstanding areas will all be covered by 1965. The Survey of Kenya completes these maps and subsequently revises them periodically; it also continued to produce 1 : 100,000 maps of the Northern Province, town maps, small-scale maps, and various special maps. The R.A.F. photographed a large part of the settled areas for revision of the 1 : 50,000 maps and War Office started production of a 1 : 250,000 scale map series compiled from the above basic mapping.

CHAPTER 4—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standards of weight and measures established for use in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya are the pound, yard and gallon, as defined by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, of the Imperial Parliament. The derived standards are also identical with those legalized under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance legalizes for trade use the kilogram, metre and litre as defined by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, and the derivatives therefrom.

For all practical purposes the Colony's weights and measures legislation may, with three exceptions, be considered identical with the United Kingdom Weights and Measures Acts. The exceptions are as follows:—

- (a) In Kenya, weighing and measuring apparatus must bear a current stamp of verification before it is sold.
- (b) Weighing and measuring apparatus may be repaired or overhauled only by licensed repairers.
- (c) All weighing instruments of a non-trade pattern must be marked "Not for trade use" at the time of manufacture.

The Weights and Measures (Sale by Weight and Measure) Rules, 1959, are similar to legislation in the United Kingdom which requires certain human foods to be sold by net weight or measure. The Kenya Rules require all human food, with limited exceptions, to be sold either by net weight or by measure. Further requirements also cause most human foods to bear a statement of net weight or measure on the wrapper or container in which such foodstuffs are pre-packed in readiness for sale. A number of foodstuffs which may only be pre-packed in certain specified net quantities are also listed in a schedule to the rules. These, too, must bear a statement of net weight on their containers. The foregoing requirements also include in their scope paint, varnish, distemper and other allied products.

During 1960 the Sale by Weight and Measure Rules were further extended in order to embrace sewing, knitting and embroidery cottons. The effect of this extension is to require balls, reels and similar packs of such cottons to bear a statement of their net weight or measure.

Under the Colony's Weights and Measures legislation the Department's main duties may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) The maintenance of the Colonial Standards and the subsidiary Secondary Reference Standards of weight and measure.
- (b) The verification and stamping of all trade patterns of weighing and measuring apparatus before they are sold, or before they are returned to a trade use after repairs have been effected.
- (c) The inspection of weighing and measuring apparatus which is in use for trade to ensure that it bears a stamp of verification; that it is just; and that it is being used in a non-fraudulent manner.
- (d) The check weighing of goods made up in pre-packed quantities which are in traders' possession for sale and also goods which are sold by reference to weight or measure and which are in the course of delivery to a purchaser.

- (e) The examination and subsequent licensing of persons who intend to engage in the repair or overhaul of weighing and measuring apparatus.
- (f) The examination of new patterns of weighing and measuring apparatus which have not been submitted to the Board of Trade, with a view to recommending to the Minister their suitability, or otherwise, for approval for trade use in the Colony.
- (g) The collection of fees which are prescribed for certain of the services mentioned above.

Thus the Weights and Measures Ordinance, together with its subsidiary legislation, charges the Department with the prime duty of ensuring that trading standards, both physical and ethical, are maintained at the highest level.

The number of Stamping Stations which the Department opened throughout the Colony during 1961 totalled 319, which is an increase of 29 over the figure for 1960, and items of assize apparatus which were submitted for verification totalled 158,998. The revenue which the Department collected, by virtue of the fees which are prescribed for specific services under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, amounted to £17,136 which is an increase of £1,128 above the previous highest figure which was obtained in 1960.

ASSIZING

The following table (with figures for 1960 in parenthesis) analyses the apparatus which was submitted for verification:—

Description	Number Assized	Number Stamped	Number Adjusted	Number Rejected
Weights	134,235 (118,840)	109,419 (101,103)	25,265 (18,285)	24,816 (17,737)
Measures of Capacity ..	3,537 (3,125)	3,509 (3,119)	38 (3)	28 (6)
Weighing Instruments ..	18,659 (16,955)	17,165 (15,924)	—	1,494 (1,031)
Liquid Measuring Instruments	1,406 (1,632)	1,234 (1,394)	—	172 (238)
Measures of Length ..	1,161 (1,171)	1,150 (1,159)	—	11 (12)
TOTALS	158,998 (141,723)	132,477 (122,699)	25,303 (18,288)	26,521 (19,024)

REVENUE

	1961 £	1960 £
(a) By way of fees, payments, etc., under the provisions of Weights and Measures Ordinance	17,136	16,580
(b) By way of fines imposed	738	572
Total	<u>£17,874</u>	<u>£17,152</u>
Free Services to Kenya Government Departments		
(c) Monetary value of services rendered	1,102	827
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>£18,976</u></u>	<u><u>£17,979</u></u>

TRAINING SCHEME

The Department's Training Wing commenced work in July with only three of the four vacancies which existed for trainee inspectors having been filled. Their tutor is an Inspector of Weights and Measures who has been detached from his normal duties in order to take charge of this important aspect of the Department's work.

The object of the Scheme is to train local recruits for the Board of Trade Examination, success in which provides the candidate with the professional qualifications necessary before appointment as an Inspector of Weights and Measures. To equip trainees with the knowledge necessary for the papers, oral examination and practical tests set at this examination, the Scheme's syllabus provides for—

- (a) attendance for three years on day release classes at the Kenya Polytechnic and Technical Institute for the Institute of City and Guilds Overseas National Certificate in engineering;
- (b) preparation through study notes and lectures for the Testamur Examination of the Institute of Weights and Measures Administration;
- (c) secondment for a period of six months to the Weights and Measures Department of a Local Authority in the United Kingdom for further training and attendance at courses arranged by large manufacturers of weighing and measuring apparatus prior to taking the Board of Trade Examination. Participation on a practical course arranged by the National and Local Government Officers' Association is also envisaged.

Co-ordinated with the above programme are periods spent by the trainees with their tutor on visits of inspection to traders' premises, verification safaris, investigations and visits to the workshops of scale repairers.

The progress made by the trainees augurs well for the future and, if it is maintained, the first locally-trained officers should emerge with their full professional qualifications in 1964.

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Kenya and Uganda, scale 1 : 2,000,000: five colours and altitude tints.

East Africa, scale 1 : 2,000,000:

Outline map, three colours;

Rainfall probability, ten years;

Rainfall probability, five years;

Mean annual rainfall (in two sheets; Kenya falls in the North sheet).

Kenya, scale 1 : 1,000,000:

A new topographical map in two sheets published in 1961;

Safari Map: the same, in one folded sheet;

Hunting Map: the same showing Game Parks, Reserves, etc.

Political and General (1957): land categories, tribal areas, etc.

East Africa, scale 1 : 250,000 (Y.503 series): six colours (several sheets published; others in production).

Kenya, 1 : 100,000 series: over 100 recent sheets, in five colours, covering the Northern Province.

Kenya, 1 : 50,000 series: about 300 sheets, in five colours, covering settled areas.

Nairobi Royal National Park, scale 1 : 30,000: five colours.

Mt. Kenya, 1 : 25,000: a relief map of the peak area.

City of Nairobi, 1 : 20,000: a new map and guide to be published in 1962.

Geological Maps of East Africa, 1954 (1 : 2,000,000).

Nairobi and District: 124 sheets on scale 1 : 2,500 or 1 : 5,000.

Town maps:—

Scale 1 : 10,000: Nairobi (three sheets), Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale;

Scale 1 : 5,000: Eldoret (four sheets), Kericho, Gilgil, Naivasha, Fort Hall, Embu;

Scale 1 : 2,500: Malindi, Voi, Nyeri, Nakuru, Njoro, Londiani, Kisumu (five or more sheets each).

Catalogue of Maps published by Survey of Kenya; gives additional information on the above and other maps, with prices, etc. Price 50 cts.

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE UNDER VOTES FOR THE YEARS
1959/60 AND 1960/61

	ACTUAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	
	1959/60	1960/61
	£	£
Customs and Excise	13,904,500	13,373,891
Income Tax	10,408,810	9,971,683
Graduated Personal Tax	1,943,558	1,823,293
Stamp Duties	662,464	536,608
Other Licences, Duties and Taxes	1,974,149	2,069,545
Departmental Revenue	794,002	844,806
Interest and Redemption	630,648	931,517
Fines and Forfeitures	318,463	340,773
Assistance by U.K. Government towards Emergency Expenditure	1,600,000	—
Grant-in-Aid by H.M. Government	—	2,750,000
Grant by H.M. Government Overseas Ser- vice Aid Scheme	—	1,547,500
All Other Sources	760,420	650,970
TOTAL	32,997,014	34,844,586

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER VOTES FOR THE YEAR 1960/61
AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR 1959/60

SERVICE	1959/60	1960/61
	£	£
The Governor	52,311	56,446
Judicial	121,603	153,440
Legislative Council	143,422	101,023
Council of State	6,957	6,881
Exchequer and Audit	60,792	73,413
Civil Service Commission	17,787	23,502
Chief Secretary	174,074	3,280,371
Information	149,821	175,812
Broadcasting	111,887	175,409
Immigration	21,064	25,634
Legal Affairs	86,741	119,496
The Treasury	139,559	172,277
Miscellaneous	287,177	321,823
Annuity to H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar ..	16,000	16,000
Public Debt	2,337,555	2,828,452
Contributions to the Cost of H.C. Services	1,109,974	1,561,803
Contribution to Emergency Fund	1,600,000	—
Pensions and Gratuities	1,335,766	1,465,550
Ministry of African Affairs	2,203,544	—
Community Development	224,092	—
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources	1,456,572	2,010,182
Ministry of Internal Security and Defence ..	76,707	97,916
Military	1,335,843	222,652
Prisons	1,127,580	1,439,026
Police	3,777,378	4,610,748
Ministry of Local Government, Health and Town Planning	236,863	180,959
Local Government Contributions	1,312,679	1,433,865
Health	1,663,702	2,161,045
Ministry of Education, Labour and Lands	118,278	—
Education	5,364,685	6,489,351
Labour	263,971	—
Lands	133,660	137,203
Surveys	154,698	194,144
Ministry of Forest Development, Game and Fisheries	506,331	659,656
Commerce and Industry	288,428	382,478
Ministry of Works	2,735,825	2,900,393
Mombasa Water Supply	—	—
Office of the Minister for Tourism and Common Services	32,948	—
Coast Agency and Passages	618,269	20,985
Printing and Stationery	109,625	181,331

APPENDIX 2—(Contd.)

SERVICE	1959/60	1960/61
	£	£
Supplies and Transport	128,076	99,398
Ministry of Housing	26,164	173,134
Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Adult Education	2,425	325,925
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	1,512,723
TOTAL £	31,670,833	35,790,446

APPENDIX 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 9½ YEARS
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1961

YEAR	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1952	20,548,149	18,858,621
1953	21,351,865	22,853,430
1954 (Half)	15,081,356	18,699,692
1954/55	35,352,969	37,768,576
1955/56	43,392,827	38,313,735
1956/57	32,792,957	34,681,600
1957/58	33,428,692	33,290,302
1958/59	33,468,050	32,759,854
1959/60	32,997,014	31,670,833
1960/61	34,840,586	35,790,446

APPENDIX 4
ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1961

	CAPITAL DEBT			ANNUAL CHARGES						Total Annual Charges
	Kenya Colony	E.A. Railways and Harbours	Total Public Debt	Kenya Colony		E.A. Railways and Harbours		Total		
				Interest	Sinking Fund	Interest	Sinking Fund			
1930 ..	£ 2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	£ 100,525	22,340	£ 52,475	11,660	£ 64,135	£ 187,000	
1933 ..	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	—	—	—	13,752	
1945 ..	600,000	—	600,000	18,000	12,000	—	—	—	30,000	
1946 (Conversion Loan) ..	—	1,820,000	1,820,000	—	—	50,050	18,200	68,250	68,250	
1948 (Conversion Loan) ..	—	3,710,000	3,710,000	—	—	92,750	37,100	129,850	129,850	
1951 (Development Loan) ..	6,070,000	—	6,070,000	212,450	60,700	—	—	—	273,150	
1952 (Development Loan) ..	6,115,000	—	6,115,000	275,175	61,150	—	—	—	336,325	
1953 (Development Loan) ..	6,510,000	—	6,510,000	292,950	65,100*	—	—	—	358,050	
1955 ..	2,500,000	—	2,500,000	125,000	25,000	—	—	—	150,000	
1956 ..	4,225,000	—	4,225,000	211,250	42,250	—	—	—	253,500	
1957 ..	2,500,000	—	2,500,000	137,500	25,000	—	—	—	162,500	
1957 ..	1,250,000	—	1,250,000	81,250	12,500	—	—	—	93,750	
1958 ..	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	60,000	10,000	—	—	—	70,000	
1958 ..	2,750,000	—	2,750,000	171,875	27,500	—	—	—	199,375	
1959 ..	600,000	—	600,000	33,000	6,000	—	—	—	39,000	
1959 ..	400,000	—	400,000	22,000	4,000	—	—	—	26,000	
1959 ..	500,000	—	500,000	31,250	5,000	—	—	—	36,250	
1960 ..	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	60,000	10,000	—	—	—	70,000	
1960 ..	300,000	—	300,000	18,000	3,000	—	—	—	21,000	
1960 ..	350,000	—	350,000	21,000	3,500	—	—	—	24,500	
1961 ..	3,040,000	—	3,040,000	197,600	30,400	—	—	—	228,000	
1961 ..	300,000	—	300,000	19,500	3,000	—	—	—	22,500	
TOTAL ..	£ 42,549,509	6,696,091	49,245,600	2,099,021	431,496	195,275	66,960	262,235	2,792,752	

*This loan which was raised in December, 1953, was made as an extension of £6,115,000, Kenya 4½ per cent Stock, 1971/78 issued in 1952. Contributions to the Sinking Fund have been made retrospectively as from 15th May, 1953.

APPENDIX 5

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

	Single	Married	Married 1 child aged 5	Married 2 children aged 8 & 13	Married 3 children aged 10, 15 & 20 (at university)
	£	£	£	£	£
Personal allowances	225	700	700	700	700
Child allowances ..	—	—	75	100 + 150	100 + 150 + 250
Total allowances ..	£225	£700	£775	£950	£1,200
Total Income ..	Income Tax Payable				
£	£	£	£	£	£
300 ..	7	—	—	—	—
400 ..	17	—	—	—	—
500 ..	27	—	—	—	—
600 ..	37	—	—	—	—
700 ..	51	—	—	—	—
800 ..	66	10	2	—	—
900 ..	81	20	12	—	—
1,000 ..	96	30	22	5	—
1,100 ..	115	40	32	15	—
1,200 ..	135	55	44	25	—
1,300 ..	155	70	59	35	10
1,400 ..	175	85	73	47	20
1,500 ..	199	100	89	62	30
1,600 ..	224	120	105	77	40
1,700 ..	249	140	125	92	55
1,800 ..	274	160	145	110	70
1,900 ..	302	180	165	130	85
2,000 ..	332	205	186	150	100
2,100 ..	362	230	211	170	120
2,200 ..	392	255	236	192	140
2,300 ..	426	280	261	217	160
2,400 ..	461	310	287	242	180
2,500 ..	496	340	317	267	205
2,600 ..	531	370	347	295	230
2,700 ..	566	400	377	325	255
2,800 ..	605	435	409	355	280
2,900 ..	645	470	444	385	310
3,000 ..	685	505	479	417	340
4,000 ..	1,124	910	876	797	695
5,000 ..	1,612	1,375	1,337	1,250	1,135
6,000 ..	2,151	1,890	1,849	1,753	1,625
7,000 ..	2,740	2,455	2,410	2,305	2,165
8,000 ..	3,379	3,070	3,021	2,907	2,755
9,000 ..	4,067	3,735	3,683	3,560	3,395
10,000 ..	4,806	4,450	4,394	4,263	4,085



Abridged Annual Trade Statistics
of
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika
for the
Year 1961

EXPLANATORY NOTES

DEFINITIONS

- (a) *Direct Imports* means goods entered at the time of importation for consumption or for warehousing in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, including in both cases, goods which are subsequently re-exported.
- (b) *Net Imports* means goods entered at the time of importation for consumption or for warehousing in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, including in both cases, goods which are subsequently re-exported; to which have been added or from which have been deducted goods transferred inter-territorially.
- (c) *Domestic Exports* means goods the growth, produce or manufacture of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika exported to places outside East Africa or as aircraft or ships' stores. Materials which are imported into and are processed or manufactured in an East African territory and subsequently exported are classified as an export of the territory in which the processing or manufacture took place. The produce of one East African territory which is blended or processed with that of another East African territory is classified as a domestic export of the territory in which the blending or processing took place. The produce of one East African territory which is re-packed in another East African territory and does not lose its identity is classified as a domestic export of the territory in which it originated.
- (d) *Re-Exports* means all imported goods, other than scrap metals in any form, which, are subsequently re-exported in the form in which they were imported to places outside East Africa, or as aircraft or ships' stores.

2. VALUES

Imports—C.I.F. port of place of importation.

Exports and Re-exports—F.O.B. port or place of exportation.

3. CONTENTS

- Table 1. Direct Imports, showing quantities and values of principal articles with corresponding figures for 1960.
2. Direct Imports, showing values from principal countries of origin with corresponding figures for 1960.
 3. Net Imports, showing quantities and values of principal articles with corresponding figures for 1960.
 4. Domestic Exports, showing quantities and values of principal articles with corresponding figures for 1960.
 5. Domestic Exports, showing values to principal countries of destination with corresponding figures for 1960.
 6. Re-exports, showing quantities and values of principal articles with corresponding figures for 1960.
 7. Re-exports, showing values to principal countries of destination with corresponding figures for 1960.
 8. Inter-territorial transfers of local produce and manufactures.
 9. Volume of trade with the corresponding figures for 1960.
 10. Revenue collected by the East African Customs and Excise Department.

Custom House,
Mombasa, Kenya,
10th March, 1962.

F. BISHOP,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Table 1

DIRECT IMPORTS (SEE EXPLANATORY NOTES)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Milk and cream, tinned	Centals of 100 lb.	48,459	£ 281,567	65,365	£ 382,561
2. Rice	Ton	6,845	372,855	4,973	319,382
3. Sugar, beet and cane	"	28,616	1,137,924	26,497	966,895
4. Wines	Imp. gal.	170,437	187,839	174,364	186,654
5. Ale, beer, cider and stout	"	115,794	65,741	160,915	91,469
6. Brandy, gin, geneva, whisky and rum	Proof gal.	200,745	474,928	205,791	471,241
7. Liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages	Imp. gal.	5,304	17,316	5,844	18,188
8. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	498,325	151,685	977,908	290,399
9. Tobacco, manufactured (including cigarettes and cigars)	"	285,557	198,987	320,635	218,895
10. Salt	Ton	18,349	99,732	17,190	107,513
11. Coal and coke	"	41,647	217,758	37,196	198,318
12. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	9,256,997	657,304	10,530,473	732,147
13. Motor spirit	"	63,027,985	2,658,103	60,313,631	2,377,665
14. Kerosene	"	28,835,754	1,271,060	32,787,544	1,430,264
15. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	171,462,448	4,883,221	160,767,631	4,456,767
16. Lubricating greases	Centals of 100 lb.	27,425	111,511	31,472	125,909
17. Lubricating oils (all types)	Imp. gal.	4,910,713	979,898	6,537,836	1,007,257
18. Chemicals, inorganic and organic	—	—	586,074	—	684,660

Table 1—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
19. Paints, varnishes, dyestuffs and related materials	—	—	835,591	—	649,763
20. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	—	—	1,536,034	—	1,569,551
21. Soaps and cleansing preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	33,379	306,279	32,781	312,639
22. Fertilizers, manufactured	Ton	42,944	1,087,743	38,272	950,243
23. Disinfectants, insecticides, cattle dips and similar preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	54,434	725,429	54,615	666,851
24. Rubber tyres and tubes	"	77,537	1,647,198	71,465	1,546,152
25. Wood and cork manufactures	—	—	441,944	—	339,650
26. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	—	—	2,902,238	—	2,890,420
27. Cotton fabrics (piece goods):—					
(a) Grey (unbleached)	Sq. yd.	23,239,287	1,306,194	26,268,475	1,481,882
(b) Bleached, other than grey	"	3,773,452	296,683	3,116,614	257,203
(c) Coloured	"	4,624,460	288,903	5,808,658	349,517
(d) Khaki drill	"	2,695,641	434,730	3,073,305	454,418
(e) Dyed in the piece, other	"	12,980,022	1,468,882	16,653,047	1,776,686
(f) Khangas	"	2,021,552	143,312	1,545,898	109,890
(g) Printed, other	"	8,307,292	726,697	8,846,104	750,879
(h) Other	"	306,994	53,961	252,288	49,015
28. Jute bagging and sacking in the piece	"	3,131,555	117,173	3,557,135	153,116

Table 1—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
29. Fabrics of synthetic fibres including artificial silk		41,570,524	3,197,773	42,184,194	3,211,163
30. Jute bags and sacks	Number	4,002,368	384,421	6,509,174	808,676
31. Blankets and travelling rugs	"	4,759,293	1,374,021	3,461,528	973,411
32. Cement, building	Ton	1,510	35,018	789	15,687
33. Non-metallic mineral manufactures, Other	"	—	1,264,284	—	857,589
34. Iron and steel:—					
(a) Ingots, slabs, joists, girders and other primary forms	"	30,890	1,522,446	19,899	959,303
(b) Corrugated galvanized iron sheets	"	19,541	1,542,655	9,652	722,068
(c) Other sheets, plates, hoops and strips	"	17,178	1,208,209	28,982	1,921,646
(d) Railway track material	"	6,548	309,253	3,016	147,090
(e) Tubes, pipes, fittings, castings and forgings	"	12,811	1,070,341	7,675	662,457
35. Other base metals and manufactures of base metals	—	—	4,610,468	—	3,721,233
36. Agricultural machinery and implements	—	—	659,928	—	348,926
37. Tractors including agricultural	Number	999	1,299,691	394	559,354
38. Sewing machines	"	13,376	362,052	11,645	305,978
39. Industrial and commercial machinery other than electric	—	—	7,276,461	—	6,776,535
40. Wireless sets and radiograms	Number	50,217	513,802	61,715	551,464

Table 1—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
41. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (including domestic)	—	—	2,601,005	—	2,596,574
42. Railway rolling stock	—	—	1,271,554	—	1,186,410
43. Passenger road vehicles and chassis, excluding buses	Number	8,801	4,506,779	4,619	2,465,651
44. Buses, trucks, lorries, vans and chassis	"	3,902	3,300,750	2,477	2,148,040
45. Bicycles	"	37,285	400,768	20,416	213,043
46. Other transport equipment	—	—	3,460,070	—	5,700,665*
47. Clothing	—	—	2,207,891	—	2,416,905
48. Footwear	—	—	296,739	—	247,527
49. Matches	Gross boxes	510,017	169,684	568,497	178,627
50. All other articles	—	—	16,452,872	—	20,601,983
TOTAL	—	—	£89,971,429	—	£88,672,064
*Includes Government goods to the value of	—	—	£5,052,761	—	£6,967,236

*These figures are inflated to the extent of £2,259,657 due to the inclusion of the value of two "Comet" aircraft which were imported from United Kingdom during 1960, but were entered on Customs documents during 1961.

Table 2

DIRECT IMPORTS (SEE EXPLANATORY NOTES)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom ..	30,652,184	30,508,467	4,877,033	5,557,423	10,259,147	11,891,115
Aden ..	187,478	629,653	21,932	43,416	109,708	71,745
Australia ..	862,106	823,725	50,565	52,189	194,073	194,455
Bahrein Islands ..	1,600,289	1,277,249	—	—	455,389	377,451
Canada and Newfoundland ..	377,804	199,139	78,240	66,773	67,201	48,225
Hong Kong ..	1,222,318	1,617,750	164,553	287,948	306,597	379,023
India ..	3,448,019	3,993,324	574,158	676,256	1,896,796	2,142,191
Malaya ..	145,622	114,523	8,041	10,484	10,447	11,434
Pakistan ..	416,986	885,806	87,029	273,890	175,270	209,164
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	328,003	1,345,813	78,028	97,161	71,352	778,854
Singapore ..	189,095	261,940	11,091	14,016	63,352	68,324
Zanzibar ..	247,524	214,542	16	39	24,839	28,221
Other Parts ..	329,354	522,704	22,656	23,639	18,297	33,921
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH £	40,006,782	42,394,635	5,973,342	7,103,234	13,652,468	16,234,123

Table 2—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Austria ..	340,154	286,239	101,869	100,038	122,451	118,148
Belgium ..	1,616,107	1,375,480	201,248	187,285	533,190	432,478
Congo (formerly Belgian) and Ruanda Urundi*	107,362	352,598	475,763	257,956	20,179	18,927
Czechoslovakia ..	220,012	218,625	34,292	35,665	192,815	155,366
Denmark ..	412,045	430,133	47,277	64,169	120,671	134,385
Finland ..	199,901	143,894	9,398	14,501	33,888	39,925
Formosa ..	2,144	171,410	—	3,170	598,362	567,094
France ..	3,089,951	2,422,840	781,902	493,792	909,663	690,803
Germany, West ..	6,152,925	4,292,051	1,508,962	1,420,764	2,326,273	1,491,570
Iran (Persia) ..	7,293,692	5,989,502	955	1,562	1,966,864	1,455,718
Israel ..	122,714	122,383	9,125	4,745	196,544	95,844
Italy ..	2,459,520	2,190,734	203,019	276,219	498,477	374,535
Japan ..	8,878,293	8,469,124	2,275,382	2,143,513	3,422,058	2,161,469
Luxemburg ..	318,561	161,850	15,875	3,522	61,145	44,937
Madagascar ..	214,789	194,366	19	771	—	39,544
Netherlands ..	2,274,689	1,975,580	344,824	415,934	1,180,145	2,217,755
Norway..	539,406	574,494	44,256	41,697	67,546	80,210
Portugal ..	163,627	101,278	22,075	13,383	25,200	19,240

Table 2—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Saudi Arabia	402,389	477,422	—	—	139,600	223,818
Siam	231,897	105,759	99,869	17,126	15,454	789
South Africa	4,087,480	4,413,545	552,936	660,168	889,629	643,869
Spain	114,922	144,527	8,020	7,754	22,884	12,489
Sweden	1,052,266	976,894	227,825	155,451	183,559	235,275
Switzerland	264,531	319,879	81,874	108,223	130,997	156,870
United States of America	4,982,877	5,040,586	276,273	282,599	1,021,656	1,725,074
Yugoslavia	75,881	53,343	6,944	5,350	49,224	57,949
Other parts	442,218	1,043,026	10,027	17,943	281,382	262,506
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES £	46,060,353	42,047,562	7,340,009	6,733,300	15,009,856	14,456,587
Parcel Post and Special Transactions (not analysed by Country of Origin)	3,904,294	4,229,867	1,108,453	1,013,104	860,922	957,279
GRAND TOTAL	89,971,429	88,672,064	14,421,804	14,849,638	29,523,246	31,647,989

*Imports from Ruanda Urundi for 1961 are Kenya £3,199, Uganda £31,751 and Tanganyika £6,690.

Table 3

NET IMPORTS

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Milk and cream, tinned	Centals of 100 lb.	39,029	221,869	57,031	327,276
2. Rice	Ton	4,673	251,554	3,974	258,756
3. Sugar, beet and cane	"	28,559	1,134,005	26,071	948,513
4. Wines	Imp. gal.	131,941	121,235	130,274	114,219
5. Ale, beer, cider and stout	"	98,692	55,293	143,146	81,078
6. Brandy, gin, geneva, whisky and rum	Proof gal.	161,581	372,878	161,296	361,313
7. Liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages	Imp. gal.	4,197	13,639	4,235	13,036
8. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	498,325	151,685	977,908	290,399
9. Tobacco, manufactured (including cigarettes and cigars)	"	214,313	146,528	236,563	160,375
10. Salt	Ton	3,672	35,508	3,510	37,642
11. Coal and coke	"	41,317	214,685	36,973	196,037
12. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	6,688,178	469,822	5,969,155	379,761
13. Motor spirit	"	35,364,471	1,449,812	34,286,602	1,303,456
14. Kerosene	"	18,671,965	809,880	21,524,964	935,111
15. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	151,799,946	4,083,718	141,241,164	3,707,444
16. Lubricating greases	Centals of 100 lb.	15,434	59,813	20,997	81,025
17. Lubricating oils (all types)	Imp. gal.	2,841,029	599,913	4,288,158	607,761
18. Chemicals, inorganic and organic	—	—	518,155	—	609,646

Table 3—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
19. Paints, varnishes, dyestuffs and related materials	—	—	733,354	—	568,386
20. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	—	—	1,063,729	—	1,043,679
21. Soaps and cleansing preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	25,617	228,709	25,167	224,280
22. Fertilizers, manufactured	Ton	38,524	987,516	35,053	885,487
23. Disinfectants, insecticides, cattle dips and similar preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	42,536	568,794	46,058	545,656
24. Rubber tyres and tubes	"	51,858	1,025,274	43,249	847,735
25. Wood and cork manufactures	—	—	406,875	—	305,742
26. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	—	—	2,626,114	—	2,609,062
27. Cotton fabrics (piece goods):—	Sq. yd.	12,919,594	752,784	15,538,819	901,337
(a) Grey (unbleached)	"	2,732,670	221,188	2,032,045	173,270
(b) Bleached, other than grey	"	—272,079	—13,983	1,002,299	36,485
(c) Coloured	"	1,563,448	255,574	1,835,084	251,671
(d) Khaki drill	"	9,218,936	978,419	10,641,223	1,045,216
(e) Dyed in the piece, other	"	1,823,513	129,137	1,298,155	91,758
(f) Khangas	"	7,079,651	630,460	7,230,125	596,055
(g) Printed, other	"	274,594	47,588	215,619	40,897
(h) Other	"	1,875,494	70,616	2,446,967	107,705
28. Jute bagging and sacking in the piece	"	—	—	—	—

Table 3—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
29. Fabrics of synthetic fibres including artificial silk		21,254,486	1,543,663	23,445,627	1,647,662
30. Jute bags and sacks	Number	3,737,862	358,831	6,478,101	811,040
31. Blankets and travelling rugs	"	3,149,680	893,616	1,920,192	547,387
32. Cement, building	Ton	1,144	27,508	687	13,770
33. Non-metallic mineral manufactures, Other	"	—	1,060,494	—	658,971
34. Iron and steel:—					
(a) Ingots, slabs, joists, girders and other primary forms	"	26,115	1,302,816	16,307	798,118
(b) Corrugated galvanized iron sheets	"	8,392	712,315	3,018	241,020
(c) Other sheets, plates, hoops and strips	"	16,012	1,156,633	27,133	1,828,547
(d) Railway track material	"	6,532	309,179	2,964	146,187
(e) Tubes, pipes, fittings, castings and forgings of base metals	"	11,055	934,401	5,878	522,300
35. Other base metals and manufactures of base metals	—	—	3,897,455	—	3,019,518
36. Agricultural machinery and implements	—	—	556,770	—	248,456
37. Tractors including agricultural	Number	820	1,050,380	253	350,808
38. Sewing machines	"	8,605	196,975	7,055	128,129
39. Industrial and commercial machinery other than electric	—	—	5,877,525	—	4,471,490
40. Wireless sets and radiograms	Number	34,701	344,728	46,134	375,939

Table 3—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
41. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (including domestic)	—	—	2,152,838	—	2,177,250
42. Railway rolling stock	—	—	1,267,531	—	1,191,942
43. Passenger road vehicles and chassis, excluding buses	Number	7,157	3,890,914	3,233	2,056,255
44. Buses, trucks, lorries, vans and chassis	"	2,988	2,858,939	1,738	1,618,280
45. Bicycles	"	21,473	225,273	6,269	56,292
46. Other transport equipment	—	—	2,807,983	—	4,881,125*
47. Clothing	—	—	1,263,294	—	1,381,040
48. Footwear	—	—	202,235	—	166,300
49. Matches	Gross boxes	394,569	123,619	424,933	128,630
50. All other articles	—	—	13,903,886	—	17,783,223
TOTAL	—	—	£70,068,941	—	£68,936,948
*Includes Government goods to the value of	—	—	£5,045,722	—	£6,948,742

*These figures are inflated to the extent of £2,259,657 due to the inclusion of the value of two "Comet" aircraft which were imported from United Kingdom during 1960, but were entered on Customs documents during 1961.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS Table 4

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	159,472	1,845,175	163,980	2,283,341
2. Butter, fresh, whether salted or not, including melted	"	55,277	734,512	48,174	616,850
3. Fish, fresh or simply preserved	"	896	8,958	948	9,586
4. Maize (corn), unmilled	Ton	9,201	178,418	180	3,553
5. Cereals, other (unmilled)	"	1,439	36,395	175	4,828
6. Meal and flour of wheat and spelt	"	498	27,954	684	39,924
7. Meal and flour of maize (corn)	"	795	17,196	1,131	23,885
8. Cashew nuts	"	4,809	323,263	5,410	325,424
9. Pineapples, tinned	Centals of 100 lb.	99,494	443,185	99,926	450,683
10. Beans, peas, lentils and other legumes (pulses, dry)	Ton	6,924	274,792	7,491	298,450
11. Cassava flour	Centals of 100 lb.	—	—	—	—
12. Sugar, beet and cane (including jaggery)	Ton	12	836	8	545
13. Coffee, not roasted	Centals of 100 lb.	622,524	10,260,956	720,195	10,608,635
14. Tea	"	239,915	4,410,922	218,942	4,004,198
15. Chillies	"	2,792	18,391	866	5,461

Table 4—(Contd.)
 QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
16. Feeding stuff for animals (not including un-milled cereals)	Ton	11,273	209,892	13,075	241,766
17. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	33,030	1,345	2,277	146
18. Cigarettes	"	376	375	7,199	5,355
19. Hides, skins and furskins, undressed	Centals of 100 lb.	148,715	1,755,745	161,499	1,582,366
20. Groundnuts	Ton	1,862	138,276	1,189	79,710
21. Copra	"	620	49,674	525	29,031
22. Cotton seed	"	1,596	38,639	—	—
23. Castor seed	"	3,310	179,500	2,722	146,075
24. Sunflower seed	"	2,000	66,046	1,576	53,232
25. Oil seeds, nuts and kernels, other	"	1,563	89,950	1,573	98,949
26. Wood and timber	"	210,036	117,031	196,412	116,822
27. Wool, sheeps' and lambs'	Cubic ft.	21,211	377,071	25,561	435,580
28. Cotton, raw	Centals of 100 lb.	77,998	841,827	55,238	629,317
29. Sisal	Ton	57,043	4,566,033	57,510	4,191,840
30. Salt	"	4	104	752	7,847
31. Mica	Centals of 100 lb.	60	200	—	—

Table 4—(Contd.)
 QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
32. Lead ore and concentrates	Ton	—	—	—	—
33. Tin ore and concentrates	"	—	—	—	—
34. Kyanite and mullite	"	1,750	49,890	—	—
35. Tungsten and wolfram	"	—	—	—	—
36. Ivory, elephant	Centals of 100 lb.	653	59,691	719	60,140
37. Mangrove bark	Ton	163	4,372	479	9,999
38. Wattle bark	"	7,262	232,760	4,916	141,283
39. Gum copal and arabic	Centals of 100 lb.	105	251	174	581
40. Pyrethrum	"	70,184	1,006,154	56,747	808,483
41. Papain	"	—	25	—	—
42. Kapok	"	46	167	118	390
43. Pyrethrum extract	"	5,824	2,019,115	6,610	2,266,878
44. Vegetable oils	"	1,212	6,735	1,361	6,956
45. Beeswax	"	975	18,650	314	5,768
46. Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	Ton	115,208	1,317,336	142,673	1,586,983
47. Wattle bark extract	"	14,252	729,949	16,994	765,244
48. Pencil slats	Cubic ft.	31,406	33,614	50,633	56,203
49. Wooden blocks and strips for parquet flooring	"	120,258	72,274	81,870	49,099

Table 4—(Contd.)
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
50. Cement, building	Ton	42,417	206,681	93,613	418,083
51. Silver	Oz. Troy	35,797	11,835	37,836	12,015
52. Diamonds	Carats	—	—	—	—
53. Copper and alloys, not refined, and refined, unwrought	Ton	3,053	451,738	3,667	510,105
54. Gold	Oz. Troy	8,645	108,143	12,100	143,192
55. All other articles	—	—	1,848,599	—	2,183,226
TOTAL		—	£35,190,640	—	£35,318,027

*1960 figures in respect of Tanganyika silver, diamonds and gold have been revised to conform with the final assessment.

Table 5

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom ..	8,843,545	8,496,578	6,727,994	6,350,293	17,354,500	17,392,831
Aden ..	443,628	589,497	27,287	58,016	180,766	326,843
Australia ..	707,926	495,417	960,418	638,174	1,459,942	1,083,803
Canada and Newfoundland ..	792,524	1,120,106	577,601	755,698	657,796	763,752
Ceylon ..	39,249	64,419	203,712	117,253	155,474	222,611
Eire ..	200,709	144,225	62,770	92,393	379,137	336,813
Hong Kong ..	249,001	239,649	538,804	1,002,324	2,905,648	3,252,670
India ..	1,245,104	1,386,719	8,362,563	6,742,263	4,650,692	2,528,978
Malaya ..	25,459	9,689	15,123	3,937	138,591	148,344
Mauritius ..	403,821	443,809	4,957	2,084	39,731	26,437
New Zealand ..	308,340	331,122	191,046	179,872	333,185	329,037
Pakistan ..	104,768	161,410	6,777	—	7,545	2,925
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	363,563	171,982	59,297	24,229	393,111	388,471
Singapore ..	66,809	83,003	20,118	13,069	110,868	115,143
Zanzibar ..	280,540	284,142	94,394	57,824	526,828	384,102
Other parts ..	375,848	355,739	164,528	80,055	92,343	124,597
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	£ 14,450,834	£ 14,377,506	£ 18,017,389	£ 16,126,484	£ 29,386,157	£ 27,427,357

Table 5—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Argentina	154,666	152,506	72,538	360,074	18,817	39,847
Belgium	466,909	468,216	2,270,425	1,591,373	2,694,151	1,577,559
China	350,921	53,564	1,822,217	3,347,856	265,126	450
Congo (formerly Belgian) and Ruanda Urundi*	356,518	418,950	333,790	382,290	126,261	221,384
Denmark	318,960	360,247	17,467	5,900	1,000,419	773,668
Egypt	11,633	63,256	345,729	104,171	53,746	5,272
Finland	118,183	130,418	297,213	338,344	75,689	72,396
France	609,265	437,756	633,704	315,270	1,062,112	843,401
Germany, West	6,478,555	5,859,727	3,387,418	3,854,996	4,832,625	3,912,880
Greece	171,116	131,342	73,232	54,522	142,164	129,646
Iraq	67,590	45,119	85,680	69,425	54,579	63,680
Israel	62,263	99,301	437,486	487,429	234,047	247,026
Italy	1,545,783	1,202,679	1,163,230	1,408,043	1,394,429	1,233,280
Japan	1,415,208	1,403,614	1,125,740	455,490	2,998,711	2,230,739
Mozambique	55,106	67,769	60,970	13,752	102,030	56,588
Netherlands	1,220,748	1,287,302	1,446,794	1,951,498	3,622,893	2,969,195
Somalia	144,695	185,433	67,156	73,545	27,582	39,606
South Africa	1,324,535	1,213,699	697,249	534,184	681,407	708,167

*Exports to Ruanda Urundi for 1961 are Kenya £266,328, Uganda £54,594 and Tanganyika £183,204.

Table 5—(Contd.)
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spain	207,427	220,620	388,067	246,715	231,925	194,016
Sudan	219,827	193,535	943,687	834,045	36,287	13,894
Sweden	492,131	625,826	163,731	137,674	196,555	222,907
Switzerland	40,916	60,718	98,783	50,659	6,612	3,376
United States of America	3,941,713	5,018,469	6,372,777	5,675,515	5,049,947	4,790,696
Other parts	765,734	1,032,147	1,265,397	775,129	526,003	869,394
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES £	20,540,402	20,732,213	23,570,480	23,067,899	25,434,117	21,219,067
Ship's Stores	199,404	208,308	534	967	3,049	2,736
GRAND TOTAL	£ 35,190,640	35,318,027	41,588,403	39,195,350	54,823,323	48,649,160

Table 6

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		TO UGANDA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	..	16,560	172,910	25,384	266,650
2. Milk and cream, fresh	..	2,142,192	363,832	49,148	10,193
3. Butter (including ghee)	..	13,589	243,172	11,143	196,326
4. Cereals, unmilled	..	231,150	370,598	518,354	742,806
5. Wheat meal and flour	..	217,283	520,306	84,680	204,733
6. Meat and flour of maize (corn)	..	16,149	28,838	19,484	31,524
7. Malt	..	3,717	11,371	11,864	38,777
8. Biscuits	..	5,580	57,097	9,745	99,138
9. Potatoes, not including sweet potatoes	..	38,700	22,818	89,126	68,398
10. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	..	6,671	13,735	58,625	91,263
11. Onions	..	6,150	12,227	1,028	2,046
12. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	..	49,507	82,142	26,865	40,916
13. Confectionery	..	139	1,350	4,796	26,956
14. Coffee roasted, including ground	..	7,895	85,533	5,137	72,264
15. Tea	..	3,968	71,409	24,051	490,563
16. Feeding stuff for animals	..	28,562	34,278	27,362	30,367
17. Margarine and shortenings	..	6,653	65,219	8,863	93,360
18. Beer	..	436,323	151,844	1,584,678	545,770
19. Tobacco, unmanufactured	..	1,260,527	167,261	31,089	2,835

Table 6—(Contd.)

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		TO UGANDA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
20. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	"	903,202	632,795	1,678,922	1,101,573
21. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff)	"	415,539	182,457	13,985	9,115
22. Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	Centals of 100 lb.	2,695	3,917	3,910	12,208
23. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	77,397	26,664	114,296	38,871
24. Salt	Centals of 100 lb.	22,504	8,585	4,635	1,670
25. Vegetable oils	"	9,845	39,471	34,471	196,540
26. Hydrogenated oils and fats	"	1,346	11,619	4,022	26,610
27. Paints, prepared	"	7,721	147,376	5,827	77,268
28. Soaps and cleansing preparations	"	85,976	474,193	78,968	440,658
29. Insecticides, disinfectants, cattle dips	"	9,525	80,820	13,050	99,022
30. Bicycle tyres	"	4,325	109,627	2,025	51,859
31. Bicycle tubes	Number	109,454	—	105,000	—
32. Articles made of pulp, of paper and paperboard	Centals of 100 lb.	550	15,703	524	15,601
33. Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	—	272,954	—	222,083
34. Fabrics of synthetic fibres and spun glass (including artificial silk piece goods)	"	153,403	24,634	949,039	152,725
35. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	Number	287,812	29,997	563	49
		1,666,731	244,148	385,168	55,341

Table 6—(Contd.)
 INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN; PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		TO UGANDA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
36. Cement, building	Centals of 100 lb.	145,623	£ 58,544	2,385,198	£ 680,574
37. Glassware	"	26,467	68,357	13,681	34,200
38. Plates and sheets, coated (iron)	"	7,201	31,827	17,164	82,241
39. Aluminium corrugated sheets	"	698	8,036	5,474	67,679
40. Steel doors and windows	"	8,184	88,371	11,912	180,154
41. Nails	"	14,807	48,176	9,872	31,979
42. Hollow-ware, enamelled	"	944	8,482	697	8,225
43. Household utensils, aluminium	"	5,072	81,130	7,780	124,553
44. Razor blades	"	2,236	2,156	1,012	1,406
45. Metal containers for transport and storage (including empty tin cans)	Thousands	9,895	84,401	13,522	112,823
46. Pressure stoves	100 lb.	9,894	10,244	10,778	11,274
47. Hurricane lanterns	Number	57,296	16,917	43,681	12,260
48. Metal furniture and fixtures	"	—	52,301	—	90,380
49. Clothing	"	—	371,081	—	503,967
50. Footwear	—	—	313,099	—	399,868
51. All other articles not included above	—	—	1,024,370	—	1,003,223
TOTAL .. .. .	.. .. .	—	£7,047,392	—	£8,900,884

Table 6—(Contd.)

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		TO KENYA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	29,561	£ 187,757	893	£ 6,384
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	—	—	10,222	4,126
		6	142	14	214
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals of 100 lb.	40,237	30,085	206,278	161,528
4. Cereals, unmilled	"	124	274	—	—
5. Wheat meal and flour	"	—	1	60	68
6. Meat and flour of maize (corn)	"	—	—	—	—
7. Malt	"	4,718	38,483	4,307	37,868
8. Biscuits	"	1	1	184	116
9. Potatoes, not including sweet potatoes	"	24,414	26,051	31,331	31,634
10. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	"	26	68	303	539
11. Onions	"	729,731	1,582,096	37	73
12. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	"	10,015	46,391	6,977	32,964
13. Confectionery	"	183	1,925	79	897
14. Coffee roasted, including ground	"	7,507	130,293	426	7,446
15. Tea	"	125,461	79,513	498	658
16. Feeding stuff for animals	"	1,433	11,879	256	2,455
17. Margarine and shortenings	"	19,894	7,110	110,228	43,713
18. Beer	Imp. gal.	1,273,226	161,723	394,543	33,805
19. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	—	—	—	—

Table 6—(Contd.)
INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		TO KENYA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
20. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	Lb.	621,906	293,584	939,651	429,881
21. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff)	"	4	2	—	—
22. Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	Centals of 100 lb.	1,261	3,194	18,216	37,205
23. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	86,997	49,333	34,885	12,798
24. Salt	Centals of 100 lb.	12	5	90	56
25. Vegetable oils	"	132,380	779,657	31,727	185,939
26. Hydrogenated oils and fats	"	28,577	189,011	1,415	9,654
27. Paints, prepared	"	15	243	3	62
28. Soaps and cleansing preparations	"	23,427	72,633	12,935	55,542
29. Insecticides, disinfectants, cattle dips	"	98	1,189	24	54
30. Bicycle tyres	"	163	—	724	—
31. Bicycle tubes	Number	19	—	—	—
32. Articles made of pulp, of paper and paperboard	Ctl. 100 lb.	—	4	—	—
33. Cotton piece goods	—	—	913	—	1,986
34. Fabrics of synthetic fibres and spun glass (including artificial silk piece goods)	Sq. yd.	5,491,786	838,358	3,083,067	456,896
35. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	Number	1,234	140	—	—
		22,923	2,700	1,700	143

Table 6—(Contd.)

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		TO KENYA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
36. Cement, building	Centals of 100 lb.	15	9	—	—
37. Glassware	"	45	111	74	360
38. Plates and sheets, coated (iron)	"	7	32	—	—
39. Aluminium corrugated sheets	"	—	—	—	4
40. Steel doors and windows	"	36	364	68	755
41. Nails	"	—	—	800	2,589
42. Hollow-ware, enamelled	"	3,524	49,635	817	10,516
43. Household utensils, aluminium	"	165	2,714	395	6,516
44. Razor blades	Thousands	140	210	4,346	5,403
45. Metal containers for transport and storage (including empty tin cans)	Centals of 100 lb.	176	1,075	78	301
46. Pressure stoves	Number	30	45	312	339
47. Hurricane lanterns	"	—	—	2,328	520
48. Metal furniture and fixtures	"	—	569	—	126
49. Clothing	—	—	2,252	—	7,983
50. Footwear	—	—	8,284	—	696
51. All other articles not included above	—	—	551,432	—	112,899
TOTAL	—	—	£5,151,553	—	£1,703,725

Table 6—(Contd.)

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		TO KENYA		TO UGANDA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	2,325	£ 30,578	1,574	£ 19,596
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	129	47	—	—
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals of 100 lb.	3,440	41,214	4,541	56,720
4. Cereals, unmalted	"	65,282	91,303	22,104	50,459
5. Wheat meal and flour	"	3,344	8,256	40	100
6. Meat and flour of maize (corn)	"	573	916	—	1
7. Malt	"	—	—	—	—
8. Biscuits	"	36	302	—	—
9. Potatoes, not including sweet potatoes	"	18,291	12,790	1,010	657
10. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	"	75,003	123,745	20,625	33,096
11. Onions	"	77,117	158,325	12,163	23,395
12. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	"	378	497	9	27
13. Confectionery	"	1,369	6,128	6	34
14. Coffee roasted, including ground	"	244	2,788	2	30
15. Tea	"	3,921	63,506	12	261
16. Feeding stuff for animals	"	17,470	11,160	751	4,170
17. Margarine and shortenings	"	115	634	—	—
18. Beer	Imp. gal.	11,746	4,052	458	201
19. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	2,796,211	419,045	175,339	14,985

Table 6—(Contd.)
 INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		TO KENYA		TO UGANDA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
20. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	"	1,695	1,093	294	367
21. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff)	"	8,378	4,303	1,478	703
22. Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	Centals of 100 lb.	89,665	134,286	583	1,788
23. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	60,233	37,213	28,951	12,878
24. Salt	Centals of 100 lb.	36,108	7,558	560	119
25. Vegetable oils	"	26,631	112,049	21,970	84,522
26. Hydrogenated oils and fats	"	223	1,439	—	—
27. Paints, prepared	"	4,543	20,350	1,644	7,347
28. Soaps and cleansing preparations	"	431	1,425	91	390
29. Insecticides, disinfectants, cattle dips	"	347	4,069	2	11
30. Bicycle tyres	Number	245	—	5	—
	Ctl. 100 lb.	4	96	—	2
31. Bicycle tubes	Number	—	—	—	—
	Ctl. 100 lb.	—	—	—	—
32. Articles made of pulp, of paper and paperboard	Sq. yd.	140,106	19,714	85,113	12,325
33. Cotton piece goods	"	—	1,930	—	635
34. Fabrics of synthetic fibres and spun glass (including artificial silk piece goods)	"	360,400	33,447	10,338	1,044
35. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	Number	1,985	180	—	—

Table 6—(Contd.)
INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1961—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		To KENYA		To UGANDA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
36. Cement, building	Centals of 100 lb.	173	£ 52	8	£ 3
37. Glassware	"	406	1,234	—	—
38. Plates and sheets, coated (iron)	"	8	50	—	—
39. Aluminium corrugated sheets	"	21	262	—	—
40. Steel doors and windows	"	29	307	—	—
41. Nails	"	1,578	4,391	1,352	3,590
42. Hollow-ware, enamelled	"	20	224	60	642
43. Household utensils, aluminium	"	21	312	—	—
44. Razor blades	"	8,814	11,011	13,763	12,977
45. Metal containers for transport and storage (including empty tin cans)	Thousands of Centals of 100 lb.	1,818	13,070	—	—
46. Pressure stoves	Number	72	72	144	165
47. Hurricane lanterns	"	339	93	156	65
48. Metal furniture and fixtures	"	—	294	—	—
49. Clothing	"	—	6,442	—	362
50. Footwear	—	—	46,667	—	493
51. All other articles not included above	—	—	404,744	—	45,389
TOTAL	—	—	£1,843,762	—	£389,549

RE EXPORTS

Table 7

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Metal scrap*	Ton	37,346	£ 833,777	30,111	£ 714,645
2. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	4,642,364	607,005	7,325,139	793,874
3. Motor spirit	"	1,597,751	68,599	1,806,533	73,816
4. Kerosene	"	1,105,497	49,939	1,102,219	47,608
5. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	26,863,829	777,881	36,092,592	954,121
6. Lubricating oils (all types)	"	549,138	98,445	743,597	120,115
7. Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	340,314	34,305	2,060,994	200,245
8. Artificial silk piece goods	"	242,670	24,674	2,889,537	211,294
9. Machinery and transport equipment	"	—	1,579,527	—	1,832,320
10. All other articles	"	—	931,965	—	1,469,498
TOTAL		—	£5,006,117	—	£6,417,536

*Originally imported into East Africa as machinery and metal manufactures.

Table 7—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		Year, 1961		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Metal scrap*	Ton	—	—	—	—
2. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	1,603,533	227,575	2,735,293	372,491
3. Motor spirit	"	2,832,659	334,851	1,967,303	229,273
4. Kerosene	"	923,516	119,442	842,772	124,130
5. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	1,780,743	167,970	1,214,421	124,761
6. Lubricating oils (all types)	"	13,732	6,098	31,108	17,234
7. Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	1,988	308	747,903	82,935
8. Artificial silk piece goods	"	—	—	1,537,401	127,329
9. Machinery and transport equipment	—	—	167,803	—	363,553
10. All other articles	—	—	314,163	—	619,920
TOTAL		—	£1,338,210	—	£2,061,626

*Originally imported into East Africa as machinery and metal manufactures.

Table 7—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		Year, 1960		Year, 1961	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Metal scrap*	Ton	11,379	222,664	10,305	201,909
2. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	1,057,987	140,518	2,074,482	281,113
3. Motor spirit	"	6,904,198	514,158	6,055,288	430,084
4. Kerosene	"	1,320,755	101,293	1,313,856	96,486
5. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	4,631,630	229,280	3,365,420	160,426
6. Lubricating oils (all types)	"	43,745	15,967	31,299	9,322
7. Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	790,654	54,197	504,139	40,408
8. Artificial silk piece goods...	"	429,860	23,552	425,988	26,779
9. Machinery and transport equipment	—	—	248,113	—	369,999
10. All other articles	—	—	196,864	—	334,431
TOTAL		—	£1,746,606	—	£1,950,957

*Originally imported into East Africa as machinery and metal manufactures.

Table 7—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom	791,348	815,756	199,686	100,515	71,864	172,346
Aden	191,159	96,861	675	40	6,052	8,024
Hong Kong	49,233	62,159	75	—	1,456	451
India	285,482	151,428	1,663	68	17,760	13,619
Mauritius	85,057	55,568	10	350	8,334	4,106
Pakistan	40,806	31,085	6,141	4,468	2,455	8,306
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	46,147	84,723	1,997	6,072	212,722	189,357
Zanzibar	314,673	267,915	3,579	857	192,557	170,866
Other parts	187,727	151,330	1,555	8,625	10,846	33,864
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	1,991,632	1,716,825	215,381	120,995	524,046	600,939

Table 7—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Congo (formerly Belgian) and Ruanda Urundi*	43,929	770,504	874,910	1,709,774	813,790	923,334
France ..	39,004	130,418	900	700	1,821	5,610
Germany, West ..	55,820	49,731	614	511	6,308	8,837
Italy ..	32,887	39,943	3,612	4,500	13,847	20,526
Japan ..	629,475	571,332	90	—	172,537	158,175
Madagascar ..	42,758	38,885	—	1,100	18	648
Mozambique ..	29,860	41,458	3,800	3,310	15,711	24,720
Netherlands ..	46,588	54,448	204	—	10,278	40,016
Somalia ..	209,656	403,223	15,863	—	53,565	21,261
South Africa ..	207,019	302,358	9,104	12,391	59,560	94,772
Sudan ..	24,732	244,293	60,118	42,459	—	4,625
United States of America ..	61,812	104,337	1,876	25	5,594	4,506
Other parts ..	81,022	130,082	2,470	5,195	25,088	16,916
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES £	1,504,562	2,881,012	973,561	1,779,965	1,178,837	1,323,946
Ships' Stores and Bunkers .. £	1,509,923	1,819,699	149,268	160,666	43,723	26,072
GRAND TOTAL .. £	5,006,117	6,417,536	1,338,210	2,061,626	1,746,606	1,950,957

* Re-exports to Ruanda Urundi for 1961 are Kenya £126,245, Uganda £689,576 and Tanganyika £665,624.

Table 8

VOLUME OF TRADE, 1961 WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1960

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
NET IMPORTS:—						
Commercial	65,023,219	61,988,206	24,782,495	24,967,587	35,227,501	33,832,804
Government	5,045,722	6,948,742	1,247,600	1,578,695	2,589,942	5,853,657
TOTAL	70,068,941	69,936,948	26,030,095	26,546,282	37,817,443	39,686,461
DOMESTIC EXPORTS	35,190,640	35,318,027	41,588,403	39,195,350	54,823,323	48,649,160
RE-EXPORTS	5,006,117	4,417,536	1,338,210	2,061,626	1,746,606	1,950,957
TOTAL	40,196,757	41,735,563	42,926,613	41,256,976	56,569,929	50,600,117
VOLUME OF TRADE	110,265,698	110,672,511	68,956,708	67,803,258	94,387,372	90,286,578

Table 9

REVENUE COLLECTED IN 1961

	GROSS COLLECTION	REFUNDS AND DRAWBACK	NET COLLECTION	KENYA	UGANDA	TANGANYIKA
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Import Duty	25,779,686	610,938	25,168,748	10,972,663	6,320,400	7,875,685
Export Duty	67,020	203	66,817	—	—	66,817
Sundries	51,346	1,920	49,426	22,264	12,740	14,422
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE .. £	25,898,052	613,061	25,284,991	10,994,927	6,333,140	7,956,924
Excise Duty	9,114,296	7,580	9,106,716	3,816,827	2,711,740	2,578,149
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE £	35,012,348	620,641	34,391,707	14,811,754	9,044,880	10,535,073
Other Territorial Revenue ..	352,076	479	351,597	98,036	51,615	201,946
GRAND TOTAL £	35,364,424	621,120	34,743,304	14,909,790	9,096,495	10,737,019

APPENDIX 7

HOSPITAL BEDS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	General	Obstetrics	T.B.	Isolation	Mental
NAIROBI					
King George VI Hospital, Nairobi	727	—	—	—	—
Mathari Hospital, Nairobi	—	—	—	—	721
Orthopaedic Centre, Nairobi	40	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nairobi ..	—	—	168	98	—
NYANZA PROVINCE					
Nyanza Province General Hospital, Kisumu ..	184	22	52	23	—
Victoria Hospital, Kisumu	12	4	—	—	—
District Hospital, Kakamega	150	40	34	4	—
District Hospital, Kisii	137	33	38	—	—
District Hospital, Kericho	97	15	6	16	—
District Hospital, Bungoma	100	23	—	—	—
Kapkatet (Kericho)	26	10	—	20	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE					
Central Province General Hospital, Nyeri ..	100	20	64	19	2
District Hospital, Kiambu	122	25	16	18	—
District Hospital, Fort Hall	151	36	24	2	6
District Hospital, Meru	102	29	25	—	—
District Hospital, Thika	106	6	—	6	—
District Hospital, Embu	68	15	—	2	—
District Hospital, Nanyuki	42	6	7	7	—
Kerugoya Hospital (Embu)	84	21	8	—	—
Karatina Hospital (Nyeri)	12	—	—	—	—
Tigoni Hospital (Kiambu)	22	—	—	—	—
Muriranjias Hospital (Fort Hall)	31	22	16	2	—
COAST PROVINCE					
Coast Province General Hospital, Mombasa ..	366	—	—	—	—
Port Reitz Chest Hospital, Mombasa	—	—	168	50	—
District Hospital, Kilifi	62	12	17	—	—
District Hospital, Msambweni (Kwale) ..	51	6	25	20	—
Kwale Hospital (Kwale)	10	—	—	—	—
Kipini Hospital (Lamu)	26	—	—	—	—
District Hospital, Lamu	21	6	—	4	—
District Hospital, Wesu (Taita)	42	6	8	16	—
Malindi Hospital (Kilifi)	36	2	—	—	—
Taveta Hospital (Taita)	37	6	—	—	—
Voi Hospital (Taita)	54	4	8	8	—
District Hospital, Galole (Tana River) ..	30	6	4	4	—
RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE					
Rift Valley Province General Hospital, Nakuru	212	20	44	15	—
District Hospital, Kapsabet (Nandi)	90	6	—	6	—
District Hospital, Eldoret (Uasin Gishu) ..	106	16	3	5	—
District Hospital, Kitale (Trans Nzoia) ..	113	10	9	—	—
District Hospital, Kapenguria (West Suk) ..	36	—	—	2	—
District Hospital, Kabarnet	52	8	8	4	—
District Hospital, Tambach (Elgeyo Marakwet)	40	10	—	7	—
District Hospital, Thomson's Falls (Laikipia)	17	—	—	—	—
District Hospital, Maralal (Samburu)	26	2	—	2	—
District Hospital, Naivasha	31	6	—	—	—
Nandi Hills	30	—	—	—	—
Londiani Hospital (Nakuru)	24	13	4	—	—
Molo Hospital (Nakuru)	45	7	—	9	—
Rumuruti Hospital (Laikipia)	15	—	—	—	—
Wamba Hospital (Samburu)	20	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 7—(Contd.)

HOSPITAL BEDS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	General	Obstetrics	T.B.	Isolation	Mental
SOUTHERN PROVINCE					
Southern Province General Hospital, Machakos	127	17	32	13	—
District Hospital, Kitui	73	12	7	—	—
District Hospital, Narok	56	6	8	10	—
District Hospital, Kajiado	62	—	7	—	—
Kangundo Hospital (Machakos)	52	10	—	—	—
Makindu Hospital (Machakos)	51	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN PROVINCE					
District Hospital, Wajir	42	—	—	10	—
District Hospital, Moyale	44	—	—	—	—
District Hospital, Marsabit	17	—	—	3	—
District Hospital, Mandera	24	—	—	2	—
District Hospital, Garissa	20	—	—	4	—
District Hospital, Lodwar (West Suk)	32	—	—	—	—
District Hospital, Isiolo	6	—	—	—	—
Lokitaung Hospital (West Suk)	12	—	—	—	—
TOTAL BEDS.. .. .	<u>4,523</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>729</u>

OVERALL TOTAL OF BEDS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—6,991.

APPENDIX 8

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT THE END OF 1961

Speaker

The Hon. Humphrey Slade.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees

The Hon. J. J. M. Nyagah.

Ministers

Leader of the House (The Hon. R. G. Ngala).

Temporary Minister for Legal Affairs (The Hon. A. M. F. Webb).

Minister for Finance and Development (The Hon. K. W. S. MacKenzie, C.M.G.).

Minister for Defence (The Hon. A. C. C. Swann, C.M.G., O.B.E.).

Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources (The Hon. M. Blundell, M.B.E.).

Minister for Commerce, Industry and Communications (The Hon. P. M. Muliro).

Minister for Education (The Hon. D. T. arap Moi).

Minister for Health and Social Affairs (The Hon. B. Mate).

Minister for Labour and Housing (The Hon. T. Towett).

Minister for Local Government and Lands (The Hon. W. B. Havelock).

Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life (Air Commodore the Hon. E. L. Howard-Williams, M.C.).

Minister for Works (The Hon. A. B. Jamidar).

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary, Office of the Chief Secretary The Hon. M. S. Amalemba, C.B.E.).

Parliamentary Secretary for Education (The Hon. R. A. Macleod).

Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (The Hon. P. J. H. Okondo).

Parliamentary Secretary for Defence (The Hon. W. C. Murgor).

Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources (The Hon. J. K. ole Tipis).

Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Communications (The Hon. Sheikh M. A. Alamoody).

Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Social Affairs (The Hon. Mrs. A. R. Shaw, O.B.E.).

Parliamentary Secretary for Local Government and Lands (The Hon. A. Kilelu).

Parliamentary Secretary for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life (The Hon. J. L. N. ole Konchellah).

Constituency Members

- (1) The Hon. S. M. Akram (temporary) (Nairobi North East).
 The Hon. R. S. Alexander (Nairobi Suburban).
 † The Hon. M. S. Amalemba, C.B.E. (North Nyanza).
 The Hon. J. H. Angaine (Meru).
 The Hon. S. K. Anjarwalla (Mombasa Tudor and Old Town).
 The Hon. P. A. Areman (Northern Province West).
 The Hon. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek (Central Province).
 The Hon. S. A. Ayodo (South Nyanza).
 The Hon. O. S. Basaddiq (Protectorate).
 † The Hon. M. Blundell, M.B.E. (Rift Valley).
 The Hon. T. M. Chokwe (Mombasa West).
 The Hon. R. P. Cleasby (Mombasa East).
 The Hon. D. L. Cole, M.B.E. (North Kenya).
 The Hon. J. S. Gichuru (Kiambu).
 † The Hon. W. B. Havelock (Nairobi South West).
 † Air Commodore the Hon. E. L. Howard-Williams (Nairobi West).
 † The Hon. A. B. Jamidar (Nairobi Central).
 The Hon. A. M. Jeneby (Tana and Lamu).
 The Hon. J. Keen (Kajiado).
 The Hon. E. E. Khasakhala (North Nyanza).
 The Hon. J. G. Kiano, Ph.D. (Fort Hall).
 The Hon. D. B. Kohli (Kisumu).
- (2) The Hon. A. Khokholle (temporary) (Northern Province East).
 The Hon. P. D. Marrian (Central Rural).
 The Hon. R. S. Matano (Kwale).
 † The Hon. B. Mate (Meru).
 The Hon. J. P. Mathenge (Nyeri).
 The Hon. F. M. G. Mati (Kitui).
 The Hon. T. J. Mboya (Nairobi East).

- † The Hon. D. T. arap Moi (Baringo).
 † The Hon. P. M. Muliro (Elgon-Nyanza).
 † The Hon. W. C. Murgor (Elgeyo-Suk).
 The Hon. D. Mwanyumba (Taita).
 The Hon. E. N. Mwendwa (Kitui).
 The Hon. H. N. Mulli (Machakos).
 The Hon. Sheikh A. Nassir (Mombasa Central).
 † The Hon. R. G. Ngala (Kilifi).
 The Hon. K. K. Njiiri (Fort Hall).
 The Hon. G. W. Nthenge (Machakos).
 * The Hon. J. J. M. Nyagah (Embu).
 The Hon. A. Oginga Odinga (Central Nyanza).
 The Hon. A. J. Pandya (Mombasa Liwatoni).
 The Hon. L. G. Sagini (Kisii).
 The Hon. M. J. Seroney (Nandi).
 The Hon. K. P. Shah (Nairobi Central).
 † The Hon. Mrs. A. R. Shaw, O.B.E. (Kericho).
 The Hon. C. W. Salter, Q.C. (Nairobi West).
 The Hon. Chanan Singh (Nairobi South).
 † The Hon. J. K. ole Tipis (Narok).
 † The Hon. T. Towett (Kipsigis).
 The Hon. W. Wabuge (Nakuru Town).
 The Hon. L. R. Maconochie Welwood (West Kenya).
 —vacant—(Kisumu).

National Members

- The Hon. F. R. S. De Souza.
 The Hon. D. Q. Erskine.
 † The Hon. A. Kilelu.
 † The Hon. J. L. N. ole Konchellah.
 † The Hon. R. A. Macleod.
 The Hon. B. R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C.
 The Hon. Jan Mohamed.
 The Hon. F. W. Odede.
 † The Hon. P. J. H. Okondo.
 The Hon. S. S. Patel.
 The Hon. J. L. Porter.
 (3) The Hon. Sheriff A. Salim (temporary).

Nominated Members

- The Hon. Mrs. P. I. Abwao.
 The Hon. J. H. Butter, M.B.E. (Permanent Secretary to the Treasury).
 The Hon. R. O. Hennings, C.M.G. (Deputy Chief Secretary).
 The Hon. M. Jasho.
 The Hon. S. I. Kathurima.
 The Hon. B. Maisori.
 The Hon. Sheikh S. M. Muhashamy (Liwali for the Coast).
 The Hon. Sir Philip Rogers, C.B.E.
 The Hon. P. Rurumban.
 The Hon. K. S. Sagoo, O.B.E.
 4) The Hon. J. P. Webber (Ag. Solicitor General) (temporary).

* Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

† Also included in the list of Ministers or the list of Parliamentary Secretaries.

- (1) *Vice* the Hon. Zafrud-Deen (absent from Colony).
- (2) *Vice* the Hon. A. A. Lord (incapaciated through illness).
- (3) *Vice* the Hon. Sheikh M. A. Alamoody (absent from Colony).
- (4) *Vice* the Hon. R. T. Guthrie (absent from Colony).

APPENDIX 9

COUNCIL OF STATE

- The Hon. Sir Donald MacGillivray, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., *Chairman*.
 The Hon. J. F. H. Hamilton, *Deputy Chairman*.
 Lt.-Col. the Hon. S. G. Ghersie, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Chief Wilson Thuvu.
 The Hon. C. H. Williams, C.M.G., O.B.E.
 The Hon. K. S. Jeneby.
 The Hon. Chief Mathew M. Mwenesi.
 The Hon. A. H. Nurmohamed.
 The Hon. S. D. Karve, O.B.E., M.B., B.S.
 The Hon. W. G. Kimemia, M.B.E.
 The Hon. J. L. Riddoch, C.B.E.

APPENDIX 10

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH OFFICES IN KENYA

- AUSTRIA.—Austrian Consulate, Sadler House, Sadler Street, P.O. Box 1737, Nairobi.
- AUSTRALIA.—Australian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, Prudential Assurance Building, Eliot Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 4719.
- DENMARK.—Royal Danish Consulate, Barclays Bank's Buildings, Stewart Street, P.O. Box 412, Nairobi.
- ETHIOPIA.—Imperial Ethiopian Consulate-General, Jetha House, City Square, Government Road, P.O. Box 5198, Nairobi.
- FINLAND.—Consulate of Finland, Express House, Kilindini Road, P.O. Box 39, Mombasa.
- FRANCE.—Consulate-General of France, Coronation Avenue, P.O. Box 1784, Nairobi.
- GERMANY.—Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, Consular House, Coronation Avenue, P.O. Box 30180, Nairobi.
- GREECE.—Royal Consulate-General of Greece, Barclays Bank Building, Stewart Street, P.O. Box 6219, Nairobi.
- INDIA.—Commission of India in British East Africa, Life Insurance Corporation Building, Coronation Avenue, P.O. Box 30074, Nairobi.
- ISRAEL.—Consulate of Israel, Mansion House, P.O. Box 30354, Nairobi.
- ITALY.—Italian Consulate-General, Prudential Assurance Building, Eliot Street, P.O. Box 30107, Nairobi.
- JAPAN.—Consulate-General of Japan, Ottoman Bank Building, Delamere Avenue, P.O. Box 20202, Nairobi.
- KUWAIT.—Kuwait Agency, P.O. Box 2353, Nairobi.
- NETHERLANDS.—Consulate-General of the Netherlands, 3rd Floor, Baring Arcade, Delamere Avenue, P.O. Box 1537, Nairobi.
- NORWAY.—Royal Norwegian Consulate, Thoresen & Co. (E.A.) Ltd., 70, Victoria Street, P.O. Box 6363, Nairobi.
- PAKISTAN.—The Commission of Pakistan, Crescent House, Gulzar Street, P.O. Box 30045, Nairobi.
- PORTUGAL.—Consulate-General of Portugal, Braidwood House, Victoria Street, P.O. Box 174, Nairobi.
- RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Commission for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mutual Building, Hardinge Street, P.O. Box 1612, Nairobi.
- SOMALIA.—Consulate-General of the Somali Republic, Baring Arcade, Delamere Avenue, P.O. Box 30278, Nairobi.
- SWEDEN.—Royal Swedish Consulate-General, Norwich Union House, Queensway, P.O. Box 432, Nairobi.

APPENDIX 11

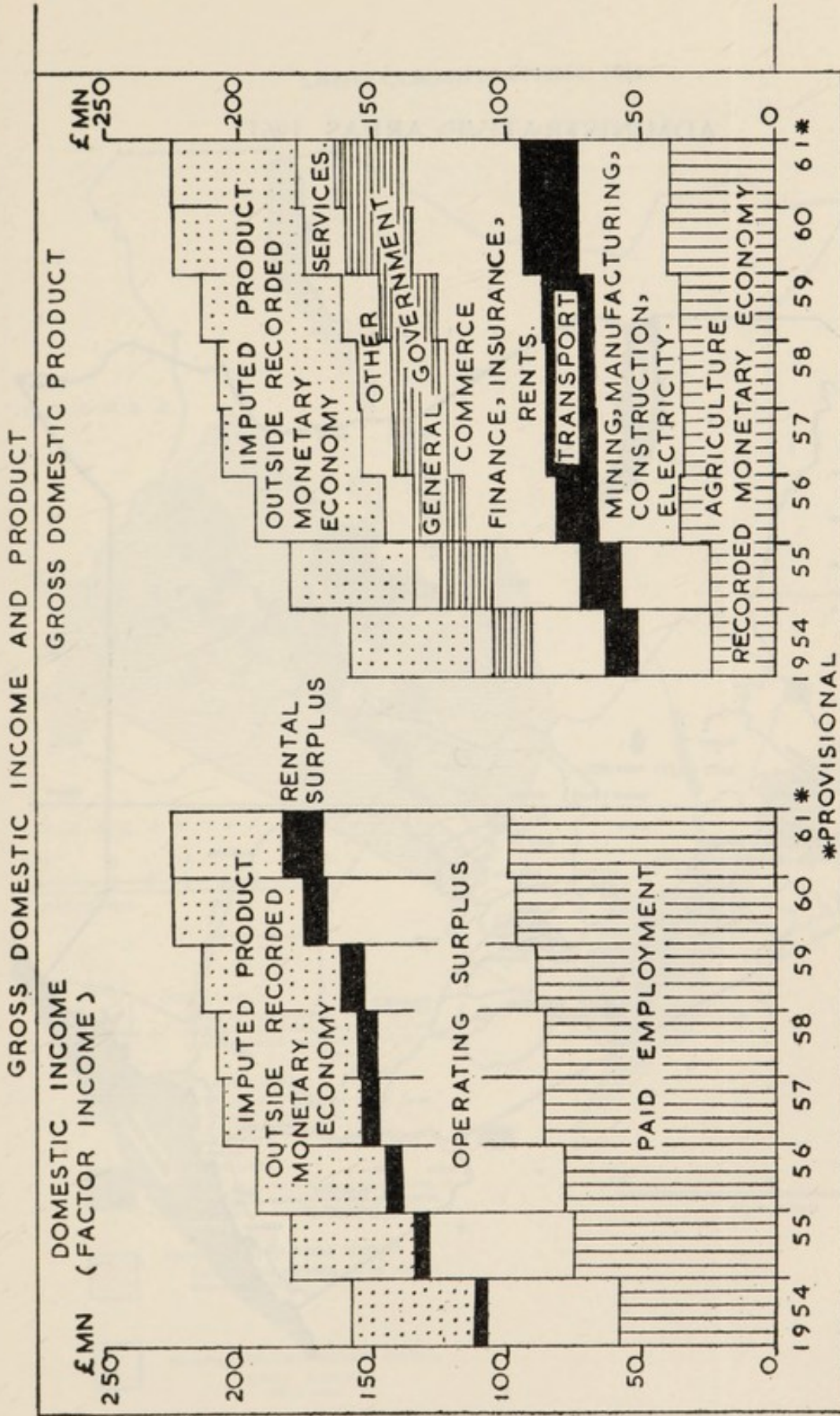
ANTICIPATED OUTPUT OF LOCALIZATION TRAINEES FROM DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING SCHEMES (1962-65)

DESIGNATION OF POST	SCALE	1962	1963	1964	1965
Assistant Fisheries Officers	C	3	—	1	1
Assistant Game Warden	C	—	—	—	3
Assistant Conservator of Forests	A	—	—	1	1
Forester	C	12	15	15	15
Junior Survey Assistant	E+	35	32	34	34
Survey Assistants	C	4	8	12	12
Assistant Surveyors	B	—	—	2	2
Staff Surveyors	A	—	1	—	—
Cartographers	E+	24	12	12	12
Cartographers	C	—	19	10	10
Map Reproduction Machiner Operator	E+	2	1	2	2
Assistant Lithographers	C	—	1	1	1
Junior Land Assistant	C	—	—	2	2
Registrar of Titles	A	3	—	—	—
Local Government Financial Officers	B	1	1	2	2
Surgical Specialists	A	1	3	1	1
Medical Specialists	A	—	1	—	—
Medical Officer of Health (Administration)	A	1	—	1	—
Medical Officer of Health	A	6	3	3	2
Health Inspectors	C	—	6	7	10
Laboratory Technicians	C	—	5	3	3
Specialist Psychiatrist	A	—	—	1	—
Physiotherapist	C	—	—	1	1
Hospital Administrator	C	—	1	—	1
Nurse Psychiatrist	C	—	2	1	4
Radiologists	A	—	2	—	1
Nursing Sisters (S.C.M.)	N	6	—	—	—
Nursing Sisters (K.R.N.)	C	10	20	20	50
Inspector of Explosives	C	—	—	1	—
Mineral Dressing Assistant	C	—	1	1	—
Executive Officers and Economic Division	C	2	3	3	3
Airport Receptionist	C	1	3	3	3
Apron Marshalls	C	—	3	5	4
Inspector of Weights and Measures	C	—	—	—	3
Education Officer (Administration)	B	24	12	—	—
Senior Assistant Technical Instructor	C	16	16	16	16
Teachers	E. T-B	55	36	16	16
Immigration Officer	B	—	1	6	6
Assistant Registrar-General	A	1	1	1	1
Executive Staff (Legal Department)	C	—	—	1	1
Crown Counsel	A	1	1	2	2
Librarian	B	—	—	2	—
Clerk Assistant	B	—	1	—	—
Serjeant-at-Arms	B	—	1	—	—
Auditors	B	—	1	2	2
Junior Examiners of Accounts	C	—	12	12	6
Embassy Counsellors and First Secretaries	A or Super	—	12	—	—
District Officers/D.A.	A or C	104	48	48	24
District Assistants	C	—	48	48	48
Senior Officers	A or C	—	12	24	24
Executive Officers (Common Cadre)	C	150	260	260	260
Senior Officers (Common Cadre)	C	—	48	48	48
Junior Officers (Common Cadre)	C	—	48	48	48
Secretaries/Stenographers	C	27	60	100	100
Indentured Learners (M.O.W.)	C	—	6	6	36
Road Foreman	C	—	20	20	20
Assistant Agricultural Officers	C	20	6	50	75
Livestock Officers	C	—	11	40	50
		509	795	895	966

GRAND TOTAL 3,165

APPENDIX 11—(Contd.)

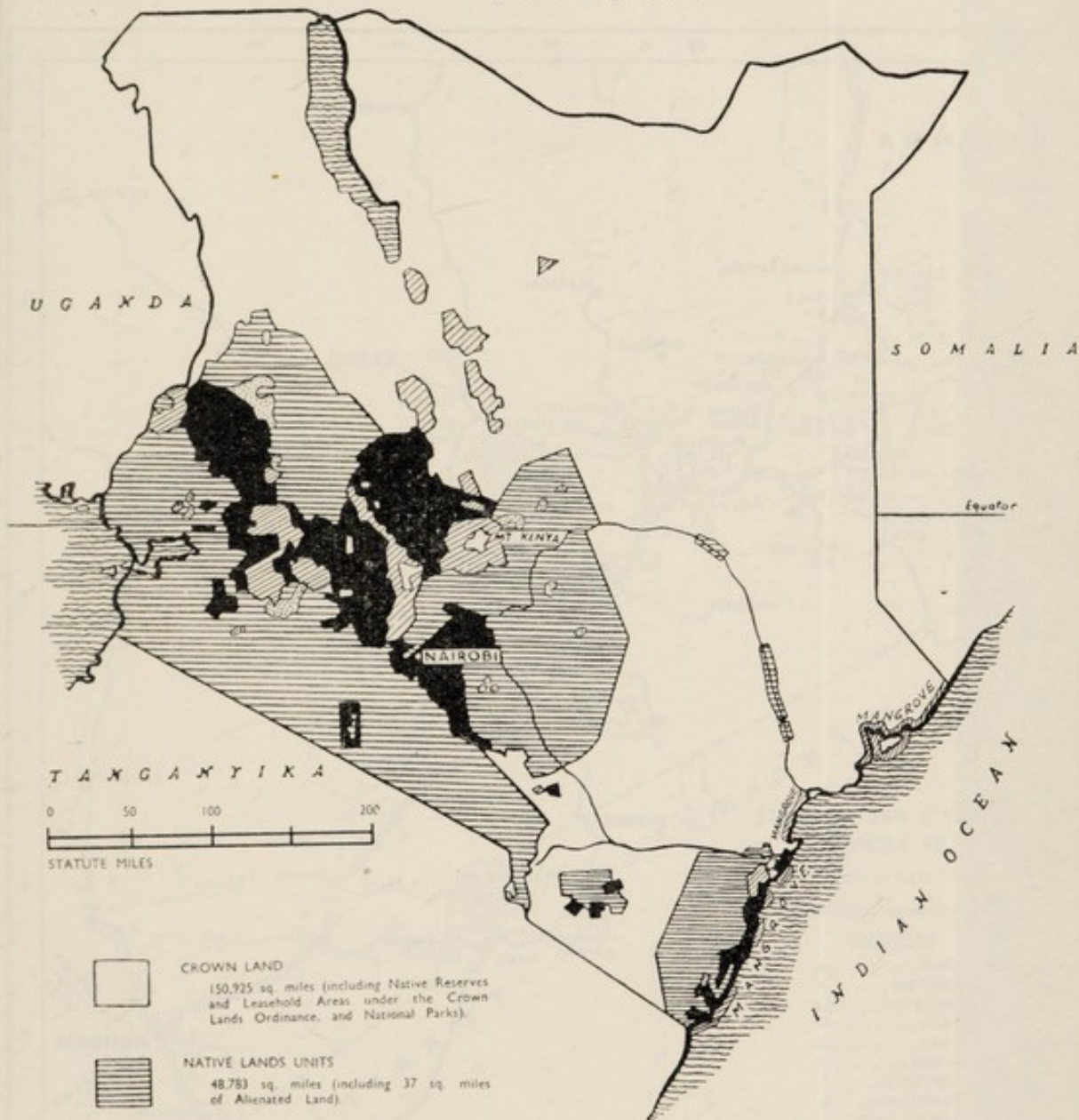
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total
ADMINISTRATIVE WING						
District Officers and Assistant Secretaries	104	48	48	24	24	248
District Assistants	—	48	48	48	24	168
"B" Type Courses for Senior Officers	—	12	24	24	24	84
EXECUTIVE COURSES						
Accounts	100	210	210	210	210	940
Establishments						
Office Management						
Senior Common Cadre	—	48	48	48	48	192
Junior Common Cadre	—	48	48	48	48	192








NAIROBI
 Cost of Living Index (Excluding Rent)
 (Base—1939 = 100)

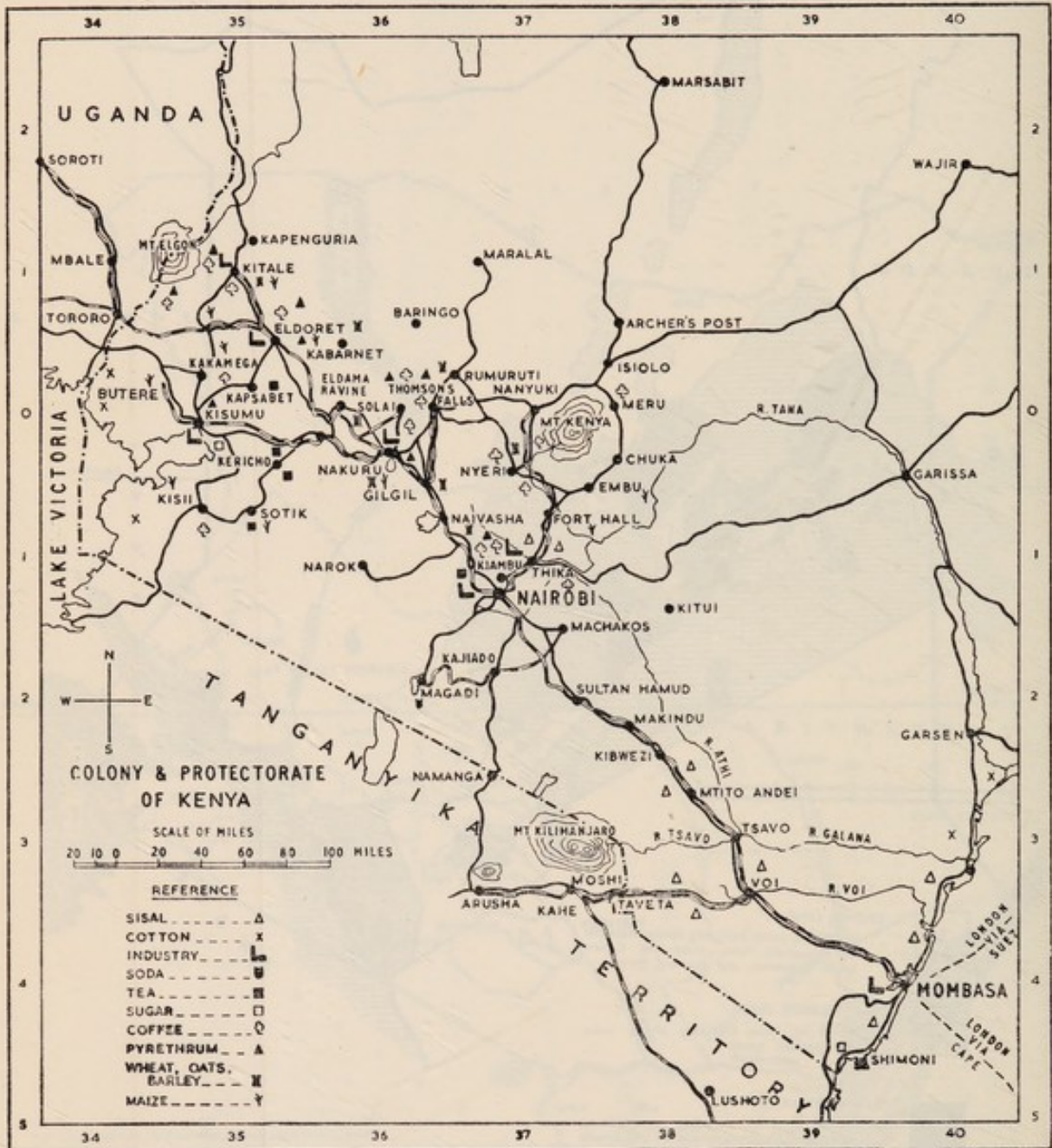
LAND CLASSIFICATION, 1961

ETHIOPIA



- 
CROWN LAND
 150,925 sq. miles (including Native Reserves and Leasehold Areas under the Crown Lands Ordinance, and National Parks).
- 
NATIVE LANDS UNITS
 48,783 sq. miles (including 37 sq. miles of Alienated Land).
- 
ALIENATED LAND
 14,006 sq. miles (including municipalities, townships, Government reserves and coastal freehold).
- 
PRINCIPAL CROWN FOREST RESERVES
 5,077 sq. miles (excluding 998 sq. miles in Native Land Units).
- 
PRINCIPAL AFRICAN DISTRICT COUNCIL FOREST RESERVES
 998 sq. miles.

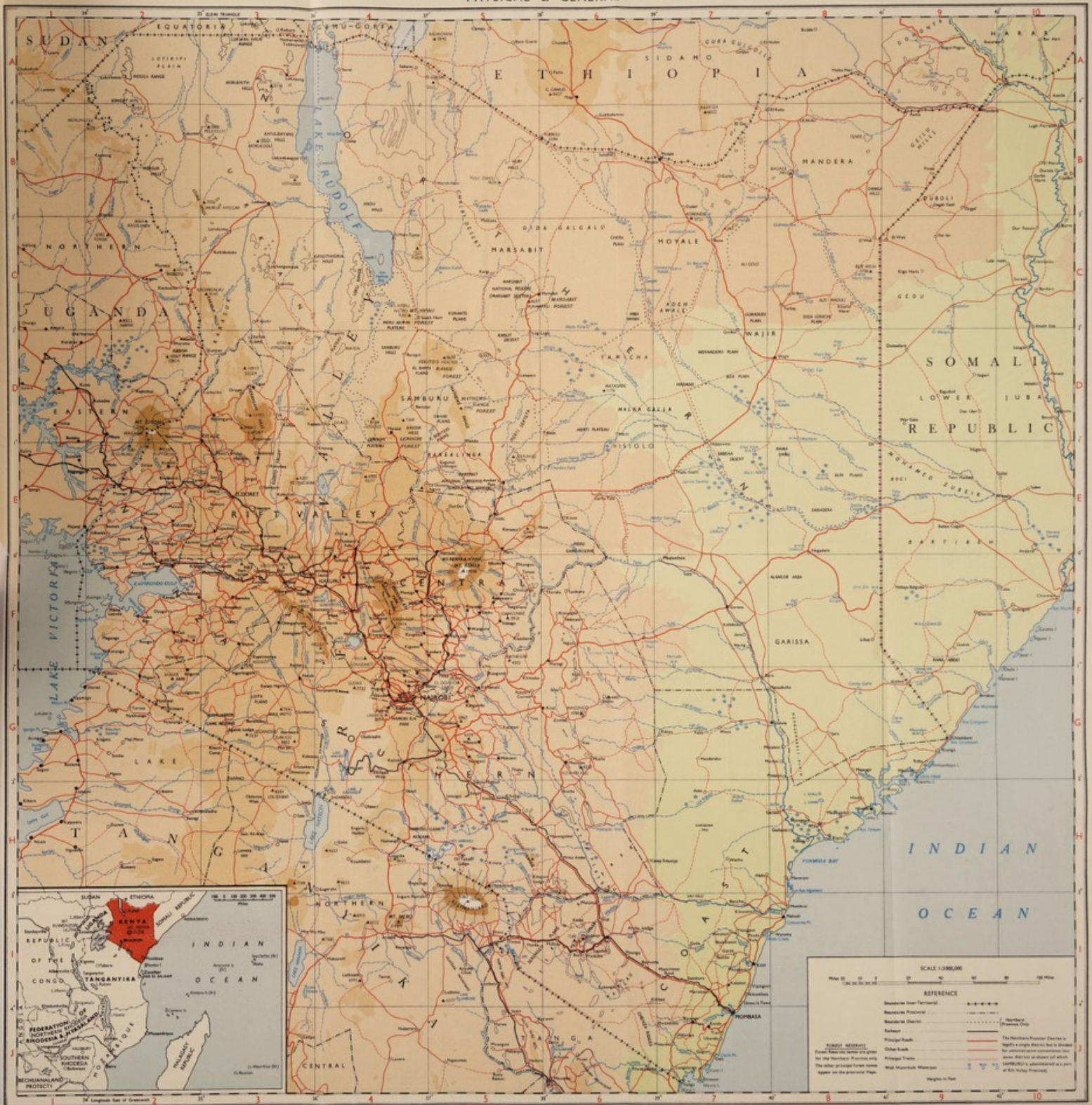
AREAS OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY



Printed in Kenya by the Government Printer, Kenya.

KENYA

PHYSICAL & GENERAL



SCALE 1:500,000

REFERENCE

Boundary from Territory	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—
Boundary Province	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—
Boundary District	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—
Railway	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—
Principal Road	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—
Other Road	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—
Principal Train	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—
Water Mainline Waterway	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—	—•—•—•—

HEIGHTS IN FEET

