



COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

Sessional Paper
No. 1 of 1958/59

**STATEMENT OF
GOVERNMENT POLICY**

Price: Sh. 1/50

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MINISTRY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Electoral Law

A General Election is due in 1960. In the course of the coming year preparations will have to be made to ensure that it is conducted smoothly and efforts must be made to bring up-to-date and keep up-to-date the Registers of Voters. Experience has shown that there are certain defects in the existing Legislative Council Ordinance and in the Legislative Council (African Representation) Ordinance. Legislative Council will be asked to consider a Bill amending these Ordinances so as to ensure that the Elections are carried out efficiently.

Broadcasting

2. On 30th April, 1958, the Legislative Council unanimously approved Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1957/58 entitled "Broadcasting Development". The Paper provided for the supersession by a new Government broadcasting service of the broadcasting as provided by Cable and Wireless Limited, towards the end of 1959, and the integration of the African Broadcasting Service into the new organization.

3. It is now possible to report that all work is up to schedule. The nucleus of the new service has already been established as part of the Office of the Chief Secretary and a Director is about to be appointed on secondment from the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Chief Broadcasting Engineer appointed in February, 1958, arrived in the Colony in April and took charge of the technical aspects of the scheme. Building work has begun on the new Nairobi transmitting station which will now for technical reasons be set up on a new site at Langata.

4. The Regional installations at Mombasa and Kisumu are well advanced and the former are due to come into operation early this month; the latter will operate on high power short-wave later this month and the new medium-wave transmitter will be put into commission shortly after it arrives early in 1959. The new aerial arrays will be completed this year. Studio and office accommodation has been obtained and is also due for installation and occupation this year.

5. It is too early to go into the precise details of the change-over from the current Cable and Wireless Limited broadcasting arrangements to the Kenya Broadcasting Service but a plan has been prepared which provides for a progressive transfer of responsibility over the period September to December, 1959, and this plan is now being discussed with the Company. Provision has been made for a network-by-network occupation of the new Nairobi Studio Centre, covering English, Asian and African language National programmes and an African Regional programme, but the exact phasing of this move will depend on the completion of the studio centre, plans for which are well advanced.

6. The Government is also paying close attention to the question of revenue for the new service and is confident that it will be able to build up the resources necessary for the organization envisaged in its plans.

Public Service

7. In order not to hamper a review of Government expenditure and in order to make easier any economies which might result, the Government announced at the end of August that it was placing an embargo on all recruitment to its service both from local and overseas sources, except in a few exceptional cases in which the public interest demanded that it should proceed.

8. It will be obvious that this measure in itself will result in economy and it will also enable staff declared redundant in the public service as a result of any decisions to curtail services to be more easily absorbed elsewhere in the employment of the Government. It will be equally obvious, however, that it is not a measure which can be maintained indefinitely, because a point will be reached sooner or later at which the efficiency of the public service will be threatened unless recruitment is reopened. It should be possible in the near future to decide the policy which will mould the future pattern of Government expenditure, thereby enabling the embargo to be lifted on recruitment within the new establishments of ministries and departments.

9. A review would not be complete unless it were to consider whether some part of the desired economies could not be achieved within the terms and conditions of the civil servant. This is being done, but it must be stressed that the Government is unlikely to contemplate economies of this nature unless it is satisfied that they will not place the civil servant in Kenya at a disadvantage compared with his colleague in the other East African Governments and Administrations, they will not affect the loyalty and morale of the Service either from local or overseas sources with suitable and qualified personnel.

10. The Government has under consideration two measures affecting retirement and hopes shortly to place proposals concerning them before Central Whitley Council.

11. There are other important matters affecting the public service which should be referred to briefly. As Council is aware, the Government has accepted the principle of a non-racial service. The Code of Regulations is now to all intents and purposes on a completely non-racial basis. There remains the question of the allocation of Government quarters. Here again the Government has agreed in principle that for the future such quarters should be allocated according to status and salary of the officer concerned, and not according to race. Proposals on this basis placed before Central Whitley Council were rejected by the Staff Side, which undertook to submit counter-proposals. These counter-proposals are still awaited. Another important matter affecting housing is the Staff Side's recent request that the Government should consider ways and means of implementing the recommendation in paragraph 513 of the Lidbury Commission Report, which suggested that the Government should review its undertaking to provide housing for its officers except in certain specified categories, particularly in the light of its accepted policy of building up a local service. As a result of this request, the Government is now engaged in working out proposals for consideration by Central Whitley Council. Finally in furtherance of its policy of encouraging officers to own their own houses, the Government has recently adjusted in favour of the owner-occupier the basis on which house allowance is calculated.

12. The expenses incurred by the Government in the overseas leave privileges enjoyed by civil servants have been the subject of considerable criticism at a time when the revenue of the Government is less buoyant than it was. Considerable economies in this direction have already been made but until it is possible to staff the Service entirely from local sources some expenditure in this connexion must continue. Included in the recommendations of the Lidbury Report, which were accepted by the East African Governments and Administrations, was the proposal that officers on local terms and conditions of service on a certain salary should enjoy sabbatical or overseas leave once every five years. The Government considers that this expenditure is unnecessary and that the object of broadening the experience of the local officer by sending him overseas could

be achieved better and at less expense by sending selected officers on Courses. It has therefore been accepted by the Staff Side of Central Whitley Council that sabbatical leave privileges should not apply to new entrants to the Civil Service. At the same time additional measures have been proposed to Central Whitley Council designed to assist the overseas officer with housing, if he decides to spend his leave in East Africa. Also before Central Whitley Council are proposals to adjust the passage entitlements of officers travelling by air not only to take advantage of the economy class air services when they are introduced, but also in an endeavour to mould them more appropriately to the changing pattern of the times when a journey to the U.K. is likely before long to take only a day.

13. Another matter concerning the public service which is of general interest is the question of arbitration. The Agreement and Rules of Procedure necessary to set up an Arbitration Tribunal have been agreed by the Official and Staff Sides of the Central Whitley Council. The Government has retained to itself the right to refuse on grounds of public policy arbitration on any particular issue, but it is hoped that the staff in embarking upon arbitration will do so in a spirit of moderation and good sense and thereby make it necessary for the Government to exercise this right only in the most exceptional cases.

TREASURY

Kenya's Economic Position

14. There are favourable and unfavourable features in Kenya's present economic position. The fall in the prices of a number of Kenya's agricultural exports must be balanced against the prospects of recovery following the end of the recession in America, the continued strength of sterling and the improvement in the London gilt-edged market, to which Kenya must continue to look for Development finance.

15. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement in Montreal that, as a last resort, Colonial Governments would be able to obtain exchequer loans for essential development expenditure, is also encouraging.

16. The steady improvement in farming methods and the increase in the production of cash crops in African areas will inevitably lead to an increased local demand for consumer goods.

17. The establishment of a British Garrison in Kenya, the £4-million road project, and the high rate of new buildings in Nairobi also give grounds for confidence. In spite of the competition which Kenya has to face in world markets, the volume and total value of our exports has so far been maintained, and the future can be faced with cautious optimism.

18. The essential requirements for continued development are the availability of capital, the opening up of new markets and increased productivity.

Estimates

19. Estimates for the public services will be laid before Council in due course. These estimates will reflect the Government's recognition that, as the revenues of the Colony are no longer expanding as rapidly as in recent years, it is essential to make economies in public expenditure, and the Government is currently engaged in an investigation of the whole field of its activities to ascertain whether economies can most properly be effected, and certain steps have already been taken. It will again be necessary to seek assistance from Her Majesty's Government towards meeting expenditure in the 1959/60 financial year.

Undistributed Income Tax

20. A Bill will be introduced to fix the rates of Undistributed Income Tax after the passing of the new East African Income Tax (Management) Act by the Central Legislative Assembly.

Insurance

21. Council will also be asked to consider a Bill designed to bring all assurance and insurance business in the Colony within the scope of one Ordinance.

MINISTRY OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Rehabilitation of Detainees

22. Progress in the rehabilitation and release to their homes of *Mau Mau* detainees has been maintained. Up to the end of August over 70,000 detainees out of 77,000 detained since the start of the Emergency have been released. Very few of them have come to unfavourable notice since their release and it has also been possible to extend the rehabilitation methods which have been so successful to the vast majority of the convicts sentenced for the less serious *Mau Mau* offences.

23. A total of 55,000 ex-detainees have been placed in employment or resettled, and the Government intends to expand, within the limits of the money available, the irrigation scheme in the Embu District to provide land for the landless and work for the workless.

24. There is still some unemployment in the Central Province as the released convicts and detainees return but many of these are being absorbed on the consolidated farms and in other schemes sponsored by the Government, which continues to do all it can to provide work for those who want it; it is hoped, for instance, to provide work for 2,000 people at the new barracks for British troops to be constructed at Kahawa.

Subversive Societies

25. Turning to the security situation, Council will be aware of the emergence of a secret society called *Kiama Kia Muingi* in some districts of the Central Province, in Nairobi, and in parts of the Rift Valley Province. The *Kiama Kia Muingi* is nothing less than a revival of the *Mau Mau* passive wing in another form, employing the usual technique of intimidation and incitement to violence by means of oaths as degrading as any employed by the *Mau Mau*.

26. Up to the end of September, 478 adherents, male and female, of this secret society have been prosecuted before the courts, and it has been necessary to detain 289 others. Good progress has been made, particularly in the Kandara Division of Fort Hall District and the Gatundu Division of Kiambu District, in uncovering the activities of *Kiama Kia Muingi*.

27. The Government has been greatly helped by chiefs, headmen and loyalists who have come forward with information. In contrast to the investigations into *Mau Mau* in the early days of the Emergency the people in areas affected by *Kiama Kia Muingi* have been much more ready to assist the authorities. This is a hopeful sign and shows that many Kikuyu want no part of *Kiama Kia Muingi*, and realize the harm this society is doing to their future progress. Government will continue to exercise the utmost vigilance and will do all in its power to uncover and destroy *Kiama Kia Muingi* wherever it is found and to prosecute all those people who support it.

28. It has been possible to relax certain of the restrictions imposed on the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru peoples by the Emergency. Loyalist members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes may now move freely within the Central Province and all members of those tribes, except certain persons specifically prohibited, holding Passbooks and living in the Kiambu and Thika Districts may make daily visits during the week to Nairobi; selected farmers have been allowed to leave their villages to live on their consolidated holdings and the curfew is being progressively relaxed in the Central Province.

29. But so long as the *Kiama Kia Muingi* presents a threat to security Government will not be able to make further relaxations to the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru. The remedy is in their own hands and in the hands of their leaders. Unless this evil society is uprooted and destroyed peace and prosperity cannot return to the Kikuyu people.

Land Consolidation

30. The progress of land consolidation in the Central Province has been continued and even accelerated in some areas, notably in the Kiambu District, where the whole process, apart from the laying out of some house plots in town and villages, was completed on 28th August, when some of the Members of Legislative Council were present for the occasion. The consolidation of 238,000 acres of intensively fragmented land in less than three years is a notable achievement and reflects great credit on all concerned from the officers in charge down to Committee members who gave their services free and upon whom so much depended.

31. In all 500,000 acres were consolidated in the Central Province by 31st August, and fees are being paid under the provisions of the Native Land Tenure Rules, 1956. The fact that £50,000 had been collected by the end of August clearly shows that those who benefit are prepared to bear a large portion of the expense of the operation.

32. Of the three pilot schemes begun in the Central Nyanza District at the end of 1956, one at Isiandumba in the North Gem Location is complete and survey for registration is now taking place, whilst a second at Odiado and Wahungu in Samia Location is nearing completion. It has been decided, however, not to start any further schemes on the Central Province pattern but to encourage instead consolidation by the local land elders on a clan and family basis. Considerable progress has been made by this method in all except four locations of Central Nyanza.

33. This system has also been employed most successfully over large areas of Elgon-Nyanza, and in the Elgeyo-Marakwet and Nandi Districts, where consolidation is not necessary, a great deal of work has been done on enclosure and survey for the purpose of registration of individual title.

34. The Working Party which was appointed last year has now submitted its Report which was published on 14th October, 1958. Two draft Bills are attached to the Report as Appendices B and D. This legislation is of such fundamental importance to African life that the Government wishes that everybody should have an opportunity of understanding it and criticizing it before it is put into effect.

Personal Tax

35. The Personal Tax Ordinance, 1957, was introduced on 1st January, 1958. This Ordinance provides for a graduated tax for all races and replaces the old Personal Tax Ordinance and the African Poll Tax Ordinance. For the first time the income of African taxpayers was required to be assessed for taxation purposes and the number involved was about one million. In the six-month period ended 30th June, 1958, the revised estimate of £2,200,000 as the estimated revenue from this tax was exceeded by £24,000. This could not have been achieved without the assistance of employers in the collection of this tax and the submission of returns of their employees for assessment purposes, and the Government is most grateful to them for their co-operation. In the light of experience certain amendments to the Ordinance have been shown to be desirable, and legislation will be introduced into Legislative Council in due course to make these amendments.

36. Another Ordinance which requires some amendment in view of changed circumstances is that governing the manufacture and sale of native liquor, and the necessary legislation will be introduced at an early date.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND WATER RESOURCES

Legislation

37. The Minister for Agriculture expects to present several new Bills.

38. On Agriculture, the most important of these will be a Bill to set up a Kenya Maize Board to be responsible for the efficient marketing of the maize crop in the best interests of producers and consumers. It is also intended to introduce a Bill to replace the Fencing Ordinance of 1929, which was never brought into operation, and to institute legislation to provide for amendments to the Agriculture Ordinance, the Marketing of African Produce Ordinance, the Coffee Industry Ordinance and the Coffee Marketing Ordinance.

39. On Veterinary matters, the Bill to amend the Kenya Meat Commission Ordinance to implement the policy outlined in Sessional Paper No. 90 of 1956/57 will be introduced together with amendments to the Pig Industry Ordinance and to the Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Ordinance.

40. In connexion with Water policy, it is expected to present a Bill to amend the Water Ordinance in the light of further experience since the passing of the Water (Amendment) Ordinance of 1957.

Development

41. The general aim of the Government continues to be the encouragement of sound and economic farming in all areas. The work of the Farm Planning and Soil Conservation Services and of the Dam Construction Units of the Department of Agriculture will be directed to this end.

42. The livestock population in European areas has continued to increase. With prevailing fluctuations in world prices, it is important that farmers should adopt well-balanced and flexible systems of farming in which livestock should play a large part.

43. In the African areas of high potential, land consolidation, which has made good progress, particularly in the Central Province, will be followed by advice on farm planning, varying in detail according to the capacity of the individual farmer from detailed plans to rough layouts. Cash crops and livestock will have an important place in this development. The artificial insemination schemes promoted by the Veterinary Department represent an economic means of achieving the necessary improvement in the quality of cattle; and the existing schemes in Central and Nyanza Provinces will continue in operation and new schemes will be established in areas where the level of stock management is sufficiently high. The Veterinary Department's Livestock and Animal Industry Centres will continue to make available improved Zebu and Zebu-cross-Sahiwal cattle to suitable smallholders, and, as ranching and grazing schemes become increasingly well established, more bulls of improved types will be issued from the Centres.

Development Finance

44. The Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £5½-million towards the Swynnerton Plan, 1954/59, and the greater part of the generous contribution given by the U.S.A. from International Co-operation Administration funds, will be exhausted during the coming year. Thus, in 1959/60 agricultural development will require to be financed from the Colony's own Development Funds, with little assistance from outside; this may well have the effect of reducing the tempo of development.

Marketing

45. The greatly intensified competition facing Kenya produce overseas is a matter of anxiety and the initiative shown by producer organizations and marketing boards in their efforts to strengthen the position at home and overseas is heartening. The rapid build-up of stocks and the increasing momentum of production over the past two to three years have coincided with the contraction of the export markets and resulting falling prices; this is a situation which is expected to persist for some while. In particular, the future of coffee gives some cause for disquiet owing to the probability that very large stocks of coffee will be built up in the next year or two in Latin America as the result of recent international agreements. The Government is fully aware of the gravity of this situation and will assist and encourage the efficient marketing of the country's produce and the better co-ordination of productive effort in relation to world and local markets.

46. The East African import tariff system already affords a fair measure of protection in East African markets. Kenya's interests in the important Central African market will be closely watched and, to this end, a Kenya Trade Representative will shortly be appointed to the Central African Federation. Government has also been concerned lest the European Common Market and Free Trade Area should militate against Kenya's interests especially in the field of agricultural exports.

Scheduled Areas

47. The Government is no less disappointed than the farmers that prevailing financial difficulties have necessitated the curtailment of the granting of Development Loans.

48. The Government desires to place on record its appreciation of the extremely large volume of work undertaken voluntarily by the Chairman and Members of the various Agricultural Committees and Sub-Committees in furthering the objects of the Agriculture Ordinance, and of the care they have always exercised in the handling and dispensation of large sums of public money.

European Agricultural Settlement

49. The European Agricultural Settlement Board will continue to pursue the policy of attracting sound agriculturists with capital to this country. Recently, the Government has again evidenced its full confidence in the future of European settlement by guaranteeing borrowings by the Board's subsidiary, Lands Limited, from insurance companies and other sources to the extent of half a million pounds.

African Areas

50. With the advance in the consolidation of holdings, it is proving possible to progress with greater assurance with the development of cash crops. A steady growth in the acreage of coffee is planned, and tea development will continue in the Central and Nyanza Provinces and in the Nandi District of the Rift Valley Province.

51. The Farm Institutes set up to train African farmers in improved practices of crop and animal husbandry, show every indication of success, and these trained farmers will provide the focus needed to achieve better farming standards in their own areas.

Land Development (Non-Scheduled Areas)

52. The Government will continue to provide capital for the agricultural development of these areas. All the African lands at present come within the scope of the Land Development Board (Non-Scheduled Areas), but the Government looks forward to the time when some areas will qualify for transfer to the jurisdiction of the Board of Agriculture (Scheduled Areas).

53. Special attention will be given to the development of cash crops, especially tea, coffee and sugar and to loans to individual African farmers, within the limits of the financial resources available.

54. Less expenditure will be devoted to the Agricultural Settlement Schemes. The lack of applicants for schemes at Lambwe Valley in South Nyanza and at Shimba Hills in the Kwale District seems to indicate that relatively few Luo and Kamba require agricultural holdings.

55. Work will continue on the protection of the River Perkerra catchment area in Baringo District, with special emphasis on protective forestry in the hills, planned individual farms on the lower slopes and correct grazing management on the drier lands.

Veterinary Department

56. It is hoped that the Wellcome Institute for Research into Foot-and-Mouth Disease will be completed during the coming year. This Institute, built with a very generous grant by the Wellcome Trust, will be an integral part of the Department of Veterinary Services, and will be under the direction of a senior Research Officer who has already been appointed after an extensive study tour in the United States. The Government wishes to place on record its appreciation of the assistance—both personal and financial—so generously given by the Government of the United States towards this tour.

57. The work on the construction and improvement of stock routes to allow freer movement of slaughter stock from African Areas to the factories without danger to European Areas, will continue.

Research

58. Soil science research will be extended, assisted by streamlined modern techniques of rapid soil analysis.

59. Work on the preparation of readily marketable products from horticultural crops will also be expanded. Particular attention will be paid to citrus products, for which there is the prospect of good long-term markets.

60. Research on soft fibre production will continue, and it is hoped that a start will be made on commercial production based on research over recent years. Research with Kenaf fibre has been promising, but difficulties over yields and processing still remains to be solved.

61. Research will be intensified in the ranching and pastoral areas on grazing management, bush control and related stocking problems with the object of attaining a higher level of productivity. Ecological surveys of the arid grassland areas will be undertaken and the results should contribute to the better use of natural grassland generally.

62. It is also proposed to start a long-term programme of investigations on mechanization problems of a local nature, and, in this connexion, the needs of peasant farmers will be borne in mind.

63. The Veterinary Research Laboratories will direct special attention to the solution of problems connected with Lumpy Skin Disease, which first appeared in Kenya at the end of 1957, and to the production of a protective vaccine.

64. The Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Division of the Veterinary Department will expand its present successful operations against the vector of sleeping sickness in the Nyanza Lake Shore area.

Irrigation Schemes and Water Development

65. The irrigation schemes at Mwea/Tebere and Perkerra will continue to be developed for the benefit of local tribes and the Hola Scheme on the River Tana will be developed for Kikuyu detainees and their families.

66. A number of public water supplies now operated by the Ministry of Works are being offered to local authorities.

67. Owing to the restriction on capital funds, no new public water supplies can at present be undertaken but substantial augmentations of some existing works are projected, of which a new gravity main at Nyeri and new storage reservoirs at Kitui and Machakos are examples.

68. A new rural pipeline to supply farms on the Kinangop will be completed during the year and should provide the water essential to mixed farming in an area where other sources of water are limited.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE

The Emergency

69. The task of bringing to book the diminishing number of *Mau Mau* terrorists still in the forest will be continued. Although they now number only a few score, their skill in bushcraft and concealment will inevitably make their final elimination by the specialist forces employed against them a lengthy process.

70. The uncovering of the proscribed secret society called *Kiama Kia Muingi* is an unhappy reminder that the evil of the *Mau Mau* doctrine, and of secret societies, lingers on amongst some Kikuyu, and that some members of that

tribe are not yet proof against the horror and debasement of these evil creeds. This society, although contained and diminished by the activities of the Administration and the Police, has necessitated measures which have delayed the restoration of normal conditions in the areas which have been affected.

Fight Against Crime

71. Despite an increasing readiness on the part of the criminal to use violence in the commission of offences and in resisting arrest, a tendency which is most marked in the city of Nairobi, the general level of crime throughout the Colony in 1958 has been kept slightly below that of last year. Police preventive and investigation methods continue to improve and there have recently been some notable successes in arresting gangs of armed criminals and in bringing them speedily to justice.

Police Training

72. A high priority will continue to be given to the training and re-training of the Police Force, upon which the task of preventing and detecting crime depends.

Prisons

73. The burden on the Prisons Department continues to ease with the remarkable success of the rehabilitation processes applied to *Mau Mau* detainees and, latterly, to *Mau Mau* convicts. There has been a spectacular reduction in the *Mau Mau* population of the prisons and detention camps from a peak of 18,110 convicts and 53,500 detainees in 1955, to some 4,250 convicts and 13,000 detainees in 1957, until, at the end of September this year, only some 900 convicts and 5,830 detainees remained in custody. This reduction has been achieved by the tried processes of rehabilitation which over the last few months have been applied with equal success to convicts. It is hoped that by about March of 1959, there will be less than 2,000 *Mau Mau* convicts and detainees left in custody. These will be men whose minds have been so corrupted by *Mau Mau* that they have not yet been successfully reformed, or those whose known crimes render them unacceptable as inhabitants of the areas from which they come. It is intended that persons who fall into either of these two categories shall be settled on an irrigation scheme at Hola in the Coast Province, under such security conditions as are necessary and where concentrated efforts at their reformation will continue to be made.

74. The reduction in the prisons population will enable increased attention to be given to the treatment of offenders, and to the training of Prisons officers in the routine duties of custodianship which is the basis of the proper administration of established prisons.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HEALTH AND TOWN PLANNING

Local Government

75. Amendments to the Municipalities Ordinance to implement the Sessional Paper No. 118 of 1956 have been under consideration for some time. Completion of the draft legislation was held up owing to the need to include provision for the proposed new constitution for the Mombasa Municipal Board. Agreement has now been reached on an acceptable constitution, the details of which will be incorporated in a Bill which will shortly be laid before Council. The Municipalities Ordinance will provide for the new constitution for Mombasa with enabling

powers to constitute parishes within the area administered by the Municipal Council. Other amendments are those foreshadowed by Sessional Paper No. 118 of 1956 on the report of the enquiry into the affairs of the Nairobi City Council, in which it was suggested that the Government proposed to take more effective measures to control local authorities; local authorities have been empowered to prepare selected lists of contractors with a view to their contracting only with persons admitted to the list; provisions designed to give elected representatives of local authorities closer control of the finances and particularly the payments made by those authorities; the extension of the power to levy a poll rate to enable such a rate to be levied for education purposes.

76. Bills to amend the Local Government (County Councils) Ordinance and also the Municipalities and Townships (Private Streets) Ordinance will be introduced during the Session. The various amendments proposed to the Local Government (County Councils) Ordinance are mainly matters of administrative detail, but a corresponding power to that referred to in the above sub-paragraph under the Municipalities Ordinance will be taken to enable counties to levy a poll rate to be applied both to schemes of social welfare and education purposes.

77. An amendment will be introduced to the Municipalities and Townships (Private Streets) Ordinance, which will have the effect of authorizing private street works expenses to be apportioned against frontages according to the acreages of their properties.

78. It is Government's policy to continue seconding qualified financial advisers to African District Councils, with the object of training local staff to assume in due course full responsibility for the management of the finances of those Councils. Eight financial advisers have already been seconded to the African District Councils of Elgon Nyanza, North Nyanza, Central Nyanza, South Nyanza, Meru, Kiambu, Fort Hall and Machakos. It is worthy of record that the revenue of one of the larger African District Councils benefited in 1957 to the tune of £46,000 as a direct result of the work and advice of the financial adviser seconded to that Council. Proposals are also being worked out for the secondment of staff for the training by other African District Councils with financial advisers and for training schemes organized by the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.

79. In an attempt to provide additional finance for allocation by the Local Government Loans Authority for local government development, encouragement will be given to local authorities to invest surplus funds in the Loans Authority whereby the Authority will be able to make short-, medium- and long-term loans.

Health

80. Government's policy for a number of years has been to maintain public health at the highest level possible within the limits of available finance, while such funds as have been allocated for development have been devoted in the main to the improvement of existing medical institutions rather than their expansion. Proposals for effecting certain economies in the health services, mainly of a curative nature, will be placed before the House in connexion with the draft estimates for 1959/60. These economies will be effected in such a way as to ensure, as far as possible, that curative and preventive standards will not be lowered; it may not, however, be possible to maintain the coverage of curative facilities at the present level.

81. The maintenance of the standard of a public health service is dependent upon a steady flow of adequately trained recruits; for this reason, although there may well have to be a limitation on the numerical through-put of medical trainees, every effort will be made to ensure that the standard of personnel trained in the various branches of the medical and health services will be of the highest quality.

82. The Government gratefully acknowledges the valuable contribution from sources outside Kenya to the development of the health services of the Colony. It is sincerely hoped that this form of assistance will be continued. The new Infectious Diseases Hospital and the rebuilding of all except the last phase of the Coast Province General Hospital, now nearing completion, have been accomplished with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The construction of a new Medical Training Centre, now in its first year of operation, was made possible by the reallocation of funds released for this purpose by a grant towards the recurrent cost of training from the International Co-operation Administration.

83. One of the major problems has been the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis amongst the African community. A Colony-wide programme for the treatment of this disease is already under way; but further planning is dependent on an accurate assessment of the extent of the disease. The World Health Organization has already begun a survey of this disease as it affects the rural population. The survey is planned to be completed by the end of July, 1959. The high standard of co-operation by those already examined has been remarked upon. Much publicity has been given recently to the start of a similar but more comprehensive survey in Nairobi. During this year and the next, it is planned to examine all Africans resident in Nairobi and to bring under treatment all those found to be infected. We hope by this means to bring under control one of the main centres of infection. A certain political significance has been given to this survey. The Government wishes to make it clear that this is quite without justification.

84. The United Nations Childrens Fund is to continue to provide equipment not only for the further development of a Colony-wide maternity and child welfare service, but also for training schools whether operated by Government or voluntary agencies.

85. The Government is negotiating with yet another overseas agency for the expansion of the training of health visitors and other aides required to foster the improvement of child health.

86. His Highness the Aga Khan Platinum Jubilee Hospital has recently been opened. This hospital will supply a comprehensive service for all races at a flat daily charge. This new venture will be watched with interest.

87. The original Nurses and Midwives Registration Ordinance has now been in operation for nine years. Experience has shown that it requires considerable amendment, and it is proposed to introduce a new Bill which will repeal the existing Ordinance. It is also proposed to introduce a Bill to make legal the surgical procedure of corneal grafting.

Social Welfare

88. The need to relieve those of all races in financial distress is a growing commitment. The responsibility for meeting this commitment rests primarily on voluntary effort. The Government is glad to pay tribute to the valuable work being performed by various welfare societies. However, much remains to be done

to stimulate the public conscience in this direction, and the Government will therefore continue to give positive encouragement by supplementing the work of the voluntary societies with contributions from central revenue as far as is practical within the limitations of the finance available. The time will come when part, at least, of this problem might best be met by the introduction of a social security scheme for old age pensions; but at the present time the cost of such a scheme would be beyond the capacity of the Colony to pay.

89. The Government will continue to encourage local authorities to accept direct responsibility for all aspects of social welfare and, to that end, will assist, again within the limits of the finance available, on a grant-aid basis those local authorities which are prepared to accept that responsibility. In particular, local authorities, both urban and rural, will be encouraged to set up the necessary organizations for the care and protection of children under the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to and Neglect of Children Ordinance, or alternatively to make use, on an agency basis, of the services of approved societies set up under the Ordinance, within the framework of grant-aid.

90. It is the Government's intention to examine the Emergency legislation as it applies to the care and protection of children and young persons with the object of incorporating as many of its provisions as possible into the statutory legislation of the Colony.

91. New legislation to be introduced as a result of recommendations of the Slade Committee Report will be the Affiliation Bill and the Guardianship of Infants Bill. The Government is considering the desirability of combining in one Ordinance the provisions of the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance and the Prevention of Cruelty to and Neglect of Children Ordinance. Encouragement will be given to the formation of Approved Adoption Societies under the provisions of the new Adoption Ordinance.

92. The success of the Red Cross Field Organization in the Central Province during the Emergency years has led to the formation, at Nyeri, of a Training School for Red Cross workers. It is hoped that trainees from that school will go out to the various rural areas to supplement at first the duties of health visitors, working in close conjunction with Medical Department and Community Development staff. Their ultimate role will be to maintain direct contact with the villages within the framework of the district health organization. The development must of necessity be gradual, and the Government considers that the Red Cross Organization will have to be maintained at full strength, or even expanded, until at least the end of 1961 when it is hoped sufficient local staff will have been adequately trained.

Town Planning

93. Negotiations are in progress between the Government and the Municipal Board of Mombasa for the Ministry of Town Planning to undertake, on behalf of the Municipal Board, the preparation of a planning survey and master plan for Mombasa and district. The Government hopes that the negotiations will permit of this very necessary work, which is long overdue, being started within the course of the next few months.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, LABOUR AND LANDS

Labour

94. In the field of Labour, the question of unemployment will continue to receive the Government's close attention. To a very large extent, particularly among African, unemployment is an aftermath of the Emergency. The possibility

of an African labour surplus has always been present in Kenya. Before the Emergency, this surplus existed in the form of a reservoir of labour in the African land units, but at that time supply tended to lag behind demand and the surplus was not as evident as it is now. To-day, a large part of the labour surplus circulates outside the African land units, while others within the land units are also desirous of obtaining wage-earning employment. The Emergency disturbed the balance of labour between the settled areas and the African land units and the return of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes is upsetting the pattern once more. This situation will inevitably take some time to adjust itself and is complicated firstly by the more economic deployment of labour to which employers had resort during the Emergency period of labour shortage, and secondly, by trade recession. There are obvious limits set not only by the Government's financial resources but also by the long-term implications to the extent to which Government can intervene directly to absorb the present labour surplus. The Government will continue to ensure, through its employment services, that the demand for labour is fully and fairly met and that no genuine work-seeker suffers unnecessarily through being denied the opportunity of obtaining such suitable employment as is available.

95. It remains the policy of the Government to encourage the development of machinery for joint consultation and collective bargaining in industry and as a corollary to this, the development of a sound trade union movement. Progress has been made during the past year in which the joint efforts of the Kenya Federation of Labour and the Association of Commercial and Industrial Employers were significant. The Government will continue to assist this development. Legislation dealing with the settlement of industrial disputes is under review in the light of experience and changing conditions and proposed amendments will be brought before this Council in due course.

96. A Bill proposing amendments to the Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance has already been published. Its main aim is to reduce the Schedule of services covered by this legislation.

97. As regards rural wages, it is Government's intention to introduce legislation to set up suitable machinery through which statutory minimum wages in agriculture may be determined. The policy envisaged for the present phase does not aim at the establishment of a Colony-wide minimum wage structure in agricultural undertakings but rather to approach the problem on a selective basis. Bodies will be set up to consider rural wages in particular localities, their composition reflecting local interests and experience. Those areas where the level of wages in agriculture seems to be unduly low will have priority in attention.

98. Short residential courses for the training of workers at the lower supervisory levels have recently been started by the Labour Department and will be developed further. Continual encouragement is to be given to the attainment of occupational skill in which the Labour Department's trade-testing arrangements will play a full part.

99. It was not possible during the last session of Council to present the promised Industrial Training Bill, a measure designed to encourage and regulate the employment and training of apprentices. Progress upon the preparation of this Bill has, however, been made and it is Government's intention to bring it before the Council during the coming session.

Education

100. In spite of the present financial situation, every effort will be made to maintain and improve the standard and scope of education for all races.

101. In African education, the policy of expanding teacher training and secondary education will continue. The new Boys' Secondary School at Kericho will open in 1959, and the African Women's Training College at Machakos, completed this year, will have 180 students in residence next year.

102. In Asian education, the first stage of the secondary school buildings at Thika is near completion and the building of new primary schools in Nairobi and Mombasa is planned this year. It is also hoped to start work on a hostel for the Duke of Gloucester School soon. Extensions to both the Women's and Men's Teacher Training Colleges are nearing completion. In addition to the increasing output of primary teachers from these Colleges, Asian teachers with United Kingdom qualifications, obtained under the Government's Teacher Scholarship Scheme, will be returning in increasing numbers to take up specialist posts in Asian Secondary Schools.

103. Earlier this year, two senior members of the United Kingdom Education Service visited Kenya to examine our policy and method in the selection of pupils for Asian Secondary Schools and to advise on the scope and content of secondary modern courses in both Asian and European schools. Their report has already been published and the Government's comments thereon will be made known after consultation with Advisory Councils.

104. The additions proposed for the Arab Girls' Primary School, Mombasa, have been partially completed, and the building of extra boarding accommodation at the boys' secondary school is starting this year.

105. An Interterritorial Conference on Muslim Education, which will have special importance for Arab education, takes place at Dar es Salaam in November, 1958.

106. The policy for European education remains substantially unaltered but, as with Asian education, efforts are being made to enable pupils to complete their primary course at an early age so that a three-year secondary modern course can be completed between the ages of 15 and 16. Additional secondary tuition accommodation will be available in January, 1959, on the completion of the Delamere High School for Boys and further boarding accommodation for girls at Eldoret. A new primary school has been completed at Karen and additional classrooms are being provided at existing primary schools at Kitale, Thika and Nakuru.

107. The development work planned for the Nyanza, Coast and Machakos Technical and Trade Schools will proceed and the full scheme will be completed in the next financial year. A site has been set aside in Whitehouse Road for the proposed Nairobi Technical Institute on which it is planned to start work next year.

108. The report of the Working Party on Higher Education in East Africa, which visited Kenya during July and August this year, is awaited. Council will be given an opportunity during the year to discuss the Working Party's recommendations and the Government's proposals on this subject, together with the White Paper on Higher Education in East Africa which was tabled in Legislative Council on 15th April, 1957.

Surveys

109. With regard to the work of the Survey Department, essential topographical information regarding the major portion of the Colony's developed areas and those areas destined for near future development will be available in map form in the near future. Surveys related to African lands are progressing favourably and, within the Central Province, it is expected that Kiambu and parts of Fort Hall and Nyeri Districts will soon be provided with such adequate air-photograph cover as to expedite the preparation of final Registration plans.

MINISTRY OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT, GAME AND FISHERIES

Forests

110. Government's forest policy is laid down in White Paper No. 85 of 1957. It aims at ensuring that sufficient land is under forests to maintain and improve the climatic conditions of the Colony, to preserve water supplies by the protection of catchment areas, to conserve the soil by the prevention of desiccation and erosion, to fulfil the community's requirements of timber and other forest products and to provide the greatest possible surpluses for export.

111. During the coming year, the Forest Department will continue to implement its programme of planting which aims at establishing, within 25 years, plantations of exotic softwoods totalling some 300,000 acres; the income from these plantations in the form of royalties is estimated to reach £2,000,000 a year within 35 years. An important part of this programme is the absorption of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru families into useful employment in the forest areas. Up to the end of August, 1958, 3,200 families had been absorbed, and it is hoped that steady progress will be made in the next 12 months towards the final target of 5,000 families. In financing this programme, considerable assistance is received from Her Majesty's Government. This help, however, cannot be expected to continue indefinitely and every endeavour will have to be made to increase the revenues derived from the Forest Estate by encouraging the development of new industries for the processing of forest products.

112. The conservation of the Colony's water-catchment areas by means of protection forestry will continue to occupy the Government's close attention. It is hoped that new areas in the African Land Units will be gazetted as forests and that, in consultation with the African District Councils concerned, plans for their long-term management will be drawn up. Current experiments aimed at determining the effect on water catchment areas of changes in the use of land will be continued, and valuable results are expected from them.

113. The Government is anxious to do everything in its power to promote the timber export trade. To this end, it is granting a refund of one-half of the royalty paid in respect of timber for which export orders are taken during the six months period ending on 31st December, 1958. Continuance of the refund beyond that date will be considered in the light of prevailing circumstances.

114. Over the coming months, the Forest Department, in co-operation with the trade, will carry out a comprehensive survey of the timber industry which is expected to yield much interesting and useful information.

115. The first course for Forest Rangers at the Forest Training School at Londiani closed at the end of February, 1958, when 17 candidates were issued with certificates. Although this number represents no more than half of those selected for training, it constitutes a useful beginning and a second course is now under way with a full complement of 30 prospective Rangers.

116. It is Government's intention to introduce, after consultation with representatives of the timber industry, a Bill to control the export of timber and to provide for the making of rules to regulate timber grading both for the East African and overseas markets. It is also hoped to bring before Legislative Council amendments to the Forest Ordinance which are designed to further the protection of the Forest Estate.

Game

117. One of the most important functions of the Game Department is the prevention of illicit hunting of game. Over the last two years the Department's two anti-poaching teams, and the team employed by the Trustees of the Royal National Parks, have had substantial successes, and poaching has been greatly reduced. Anti-poaching operations will continue over the next 12 months.

118. The prevention of damage to crops by game is an ever-present problem, and the special team which was formed in 1957 will be available for use where control measures are most needed.

119. During the past year, the 1956 Game Policy Committee's report has been published and it is now being considered by the Government. It is a most important document and a very valuable piece of work. An opportunity to debate the report will be given to Council as soon as possible.

120. During the coming year it is proposed to introduce legislative measures designed to promote the greater protection of the Colony's wild life. The Royal National Parks of Kenya Ordinance is to be amended in various respects, including increases in penalties for offences against it and the Regulations made under it; and the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance is to be amended in order to give the Government greater control over the capture and export of wild animals, including birds.

Fisheries

121. The Colony's marine fisheries have developed considerably over the past year; the total catch landed on the Kenya coast increased and several new powered fishing craft were launched. The further development of these fisheries will be pursued by means of research and experiments, and, as the result of a recent intensive survey by a Fisheries officer of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, it is hoped that the present system for marketing sea fish will be improved.

122. As regards inland fisheries, the production and distribution of *Tilapia* fingerlings at the Sagana Fish Culture Farm for the stocking of dams and streams is now well established, and fish have been despatched to many destinations throughout the Colony. This service will be maintained. On the scientific side, experiments designed to give information on the biology of *tilapia* are in progress, and the knowledge gained will assist in increasing the growth of these useful fish which provide a much-needed protein food.

123. The Colony's most important inland fishery is Lake Victoria. The Kenya waters are very heavily fished, and it is now more than ever necessary to take steps to conserve this very valuable natural resource. To this end, it is proposed to introduce legislation shortly which will control the possession of certain types of nets whose use is inimical to the growth of fish in the Lake to their full size.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Geological Survey

124. The search for economic mineral deposits continues. Approximately 45 per cent of the basic geological survey has been completed and the area to be mapped is being extended into the Turkana District, the central part of the Northern Province and the remoter parts of Kitui. The survey of the Nakuru/Thomsons Falls area will be continued and it is proposed that mapping of the Nairobi area should begin as soon as possible. The search for radio active minerals will be intensified as a car-borne scintillometer counter has been loaned by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

General Industrial Development

125. Sustained interest in potential development of our secondary industries indicates that we may look for a steady advance during the coming year. The present world-wide shortage of capital and difficult money conditions have inevitably affected the rate of our industrial development but it is hoped that there may be an improvement during the coming year. A large modern soap factory is now being brought into production and will be followed by Kenya's first paper mill during the coming year.

African Industrial and Commercial Development

126. The Government's policy of creating industrial estates in the African land units will result in the establishment of industrial estates at Karatina and Limuru. Railway siding facilities will be available at both places, if required. These industrial areas will offer distinct advantages in the shape of ready employment near the homes of the workers and ideal siting of industries based on the processing of local produce.

127. The scope and extent of the schemes to assist African industrialists, artisans and business men will be further expanded using existing financial resources.

Public Utilities

128. The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited will make electricity available in the Malindi area. The Company will also extend supplies to the Nandi Hills and Kericho areas. The Company will continue to examine the possibilities of making a supply of electricity available to the Thomson's Falls and Bungoma areas.

Legislation

(a) RENT RESTRICTION

129. Legislation will be introduced as early as possible in the new Session to amend the present law on rent restriction. The amendments will be based on the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry appointed last year by the Minister for Commerce and Industry.

(b) SHOP HOURS

130. Legislation will be introduced to amend the existing Shop Hours Ordinance. The amendments will provide for a greater flexibility in shop opening hours and make existing measures for the protection of shop assistants more readily enforceable.

(c) SCRAP METAL

131. The Government will introduce a Bill to enable control to be exercised over dealings in scrap metal. The Bill will be designed to prevent thefts of scrap metal which have become prevalent. The Bill has been prepared in consultation with the Colony's main scrap metal dealers and will be applied, in the first instance, to non-ferrous metals only.

(d) TRANSPORT LICENSING

132. A Committee is about to consider the need to amend the Transport Licensing Ordinance and it is anticipated that a Bill to re-enact the present legislation will be introduced.

MINISTRY OF WORKS

Roads

133. The Government has already announced its plans for a £4,000,000 Contractor Finance Roads programme to cover a period of four years. A start has already been made on surveys and investigations of this programme and construction is expected to begin early in 1959. The first road to be tackled will be the Makuyu/Nyeri Road.

Building and Water Supply Programme

134. Work on the new Ministry of Works Head Office in Coronation Avenue should begin by the middle of 1959. Other major works to be undertaken in 1959 in addition to this and the Roads Programme will be water supply augmentations at Kitui, Machakos and Nyeri costing some £140,000. Work on the Crown Law Office should be well ahead during 1959 and work on a new Lands Office should also start. Work continues on various schools, housing for civil servants, hospitals and standard Government buildings.

Industrial Staff

135. A scheme has been agreed for the reorganization of the Works paid Staff of the Ministry totalling approximately 10,000 men who approximate to what, in the United Kingdom, would be called industrial staff at hourly or daily rates. This staff will be divided into two groups, temporary works staff and permanent works staff. Temporary works staff will be on the existing temporary terms but will be eligible for transfer to the Permanent Works Staff. The Permanent Works Staff will have more security than at present without being pensionable. The defect in the present system has been the contrast between permanent and pensionable status and purely temporary terms.

Consultants and Contractors

136. In continuation of the policy announced in Sessional Paper No. 98 of 1957, consultants and contractors have been widely used in 1958. By the end of the year work to the value of approximately £1,800,000 should have been carried out by contractors and approximately £30,000 spent on consultants' fees. Contracts for the supply of materials previously placed with the Crown Agents will have been placed locally to the value of £986,000. The value of orders still being placed with the Crown Agents or overseas suppliers will be roughly half that now placed with local suppliers.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

177. Last year mention was made of the work of rehabilitation of juveniles undertaken successfully at Wamumu Camp, and it was then suggested that the future role of Wamumu would be as an Approved Institute for the care of boys who were not under parental control. This change in function has now been carried out, and at the same time the improvement of conditions in the Central Province has enabled a large number of the boys to be returned to their homes. The Approved School boys who have been admitted to Wamumu for lack of other accommodation have been moved into a separate camp at Mweru in the Nyeri District.

138. This, however, is a temporary expedient and it has for some time been clear that a third approved school for boys is necessary, also a similar institution for girls, a few of whom can at present be looked after by the Roman Catholic Mission at Kalimoni near Thika: but in current conditions it is clear that there is no prospect of finding the capital for new permanent schools in either case. The most that can be done at the moment is to make some small additions to the accommodation for boys at Kabete and Dagoretti. The number of children

in need of care and protection as well as the number of boys appearing before the Courts is likely to build up again unless constructive measures can be taken to deal with the conditions which give rise to both classes of case.

139. This problem, though aggravated in the Central Province in the recent past by the conditions of the Emergency, seems to be due to the fact that while in modern conditions old methods of training and discipline are breaking down, intermediate schooling can at present be provided for little more than one-fifth of the adolescents concerned. Local initiative, notably in the Nyeri District, has created in the last year a series of Youth Clubs, as a practical substitute for an intermediate school course. Nearly 50 clubs have already been built in the Central Province by the boys and girls themselves, the local communities providing land and the basic materials. Instruction is provided in agriculture, reading, writing, handicrafts and domestic subjects, and English. One group of clubs at Karatina operates a large brick works: at another, in the Othaya Division of the Nyeri District, a tannery has recently been provided. This work, which can justifiably be described as remarkable, is at present being done largely by voluntary leaders and with the assistance of small grants from local authorities; but it is clear that it cannot be expanded or even indefinitely maintained at its present level on this basis.

140. The clubs have now come to the notice both of the Colonial Office and of certain organizations overseas. If additional funds can be found from outside sources it will be proposed that the scheme should be expanded in the Central Province, and in the Nairobi area, in 1959, and in Nyanza Province, where there are indications that conditions also call for similar measures, in 1960.

141. The Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization today has a registered membership of 1,045 groups with 30,103 subscribing members throughout the Colony. The purpose of this movement is to raise the standard of living within the home through increased knowledge and to encourage a responsible, progressive attitude toward the community through self-help and services. In the beginning the Maendeleo Organization provided a common basis for instruction to equip women with the basic knowledge and skills essential to daily living. This is considered as the first phase in the development of these groups, and in many areas over the past year the second phase has been entered and they are now being guided to project their knowledge through combined effort to the benefit of the community.

142. The activities of the *Maendeleo* groups now emphasize the promotion of projects which encourage members, assisted by their families, to work together for the good of the community. Through such projects men and women will be stimulated to build and improve their communities through their own abilities and efforts, and at this stage the *Maendeleo* movement links with the Youth Club and other community organizations. This system of community self-help is seen in the renaissance of the traditional "*MWETHYA*" group work in Kitui District, and similar indigenous self-help systems are being resuscitated in other areas.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND COMMON SERVICES

Hotel (Minimum Standards) Regulations

143. The Minister for Tourism and Common Services has put to the Central Hotel Authority proposals for the amendment of the Hotels (Minimum Standards) Regulations and it is hoped that it will prove possible to reach a compromise between the regulations as published and the views of the Council of State upon them. The Central Hotel Authority which has recently been reconstituted and enlarged has also been asked to consider the making of regulations for the grading of hotels.

Promotion of Tourism

144. As regards the promotion of tourism, the Ministry has plans to increase in the current financial year the volume of publicity material. An important part of the year's programme will be a film depicting fishing in Kenya in all its aspects, ranging from big game fishing at the Coast to trout fishing in the highlands, and fishing by Africans in Lake Victoria and the rivers running into the lake. This film, though concentrating on fishing, will provide opportunities for displaying the varied charms of Kenya's climate and scenery.

East Africa Tourist Travel Association

145. The Government is considering ways and means of increasing the revenue of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, which it regards as a matter of great importance.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING

146. Construction is continuing on the Nairobi African Housing Scheme. 755 of the houses have been handed over by the Ministry of Housing to the Nairobi City Council; another 133 will be handed over by 15th November. By that time, there will be 888 completed houses, providing accommodation for 4,440 people. These houses have been taken up with such speed by the tenants despite the rents of Sh. 100 a month that the Central Housing Board has advanced a further £294,000 to the City Council for the construction of a further 512, and the City is likely to have called for tenders by the end of 1958.

147. In Kitale, construction is taking place, for the Municipal Board, under the control of the Ministry, of 259 houses costing a total of £58,030 and housing 1,295 people. Nakuru Municipal Council is now building its Phase 4, housing 900-1,000 people in 224 houses. Each phase of Nakuru's rehousing is linked to a specific programme of slum clearance and demolition. In addition, 29 Somali plots are being cleared of their insanitary dwellings, and the owners re-housed in a tenant-purchase scheme, the houses being built by the Council and the money provided by the Central Housing Board. Eldoret Municipality is about to call for tender for the erection of 200-250 more African houses, and moneys have recently been made available to, and planning is taking place on, schemes by the Nandi A.D.C., Nyanza and Nakuru County Councils, Naivasha County Council, Kericho Urban District Council, and Aberdare County Council (totalling £102,000).

148. The new "satellite villages" in the Kiambu District, Riruta and Kangemi, promise to be popular. Planning is complete, and in the first of them, Riruta, the roads have been finished to a preliminary standard, and water is being laid on.

