

*Annual Departmental Reports relating to
African Countries prior to Independence*

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relating to
Kenya and the
East Africa High Commission,
1903/4-1963

Introduction to the
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Henry F. Morris

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Annual Departmental Reports relating to Kenya and the East Africa High Commission, 1903/4-1963

Introduction

As has been explained in the introduction to *Government Publications relating to Kenya, 1897-1963*,¹ British administration in part of the territory which later came to be known as Kenya was first established by the Imperial British East Africa Company in the 1880s, and it was not until 1895 that a British protectorate under the Crown, known as the East Africa Protectorate and including both the ten mile deep coastal strip on lease from the Sultan of Zanzibar and the interior, came into existence. Then, in 1920, the Protectorate, apart from the coastal strip, was annexed as the Colony of Kenya, while the coastal strip was re-named the Protectorate of Kenya. This constitutional change, however, did not affect the general administration of the territory, both parts of which continued to be governed as one unit, with little or no perceptible change in policies following directly from the new status.² On 12 December, 1963, the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya attained independence.

Despite the fact that the presence of white settlement in the territory inevitably resulted in differences, at least in emphasis, in policies pursued from those in other British African territories, the organisation of the administration, and the manner in which it operated, was broadly the same as in, for example, the neighbouring territory of Uganda, and it may be useful to repeat here (with suitable modifications) what has already been said in respect of that protectorate.³

The apex of the governmental organisation in the territory was the Governor,⁴ who was responsible to the Secretary of State⁵ (and through him to the Imperial Parliament) for all aspects of the government of the territory. From 1906 there was a Legislative Council, but, until 1948, the Government had a majority on it, and during this period the Governor remained (subject to the control exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies) an absolute ruler, responsible for all the functions of government. These functions were, and continued to be, operated by civil servants and were organised on a departmental basis. In the first place, and standing in a special position, was the Provincial Administration, consisting of the provincial commissioners and the district commissioners (with their assistants),⁶ who were responsible for the peace, order and good government of, and for the efficient conduct of all public business in, their respective provinces and districts. These officers were, in particular, responsible for law and order, for the collection of tax and for a host of statutory duties imposed upon them by local legislation. Above all, the district commissioner was responsible for "native administration" in his district and, in particular, for the development of the Local Native Councils which, under the influence of the prevailing doctrine of "indirect rule", were established in 1924⁷ and for the close supervision (including the powers of revision and appeal) over the activities of the native courts (or tribunals).⁸ He was during the greater part of the colonial period also the district magistrate, who, presiding (though without formal legal qualifications) over the district court, was responsible for the trial of all cases (except the most serious, which were reserved for the High Court), which were not within the competence of the native courts.

Then there were the various departments (e.g. the Medical, Agricultural, and Public Works Departments) staffed by professional and technical civil servants, which grew steadily in number during the period of British rule. The head of a department would normally have, in addition to a headquarters organisation, a representative in each province or district, who was responsible for the local implementation of departmental policy. Yet even if a department were represented in a district by one of its own officers responsible to the head of his department for the purely professional aspects of his work, such work, in so far as it formed part of, or affected, the overall policy for the development of the district, was the district commissioner's concern, and he was, accordingly, responsible for co-ordinating, where necessary, the work of the various departments in his district. At the centre was the Governor, on whose behalf the departments carried out their functions; he controlled their activities through his Chief Secretary,⁹ who was responsible for the co-ordination of all aspects of public business. Then, with the introduction of the ministerial system of government after the Second World War, ministers were responsible to the Governor for the running of the departments within their portfolios.

¹ EP Microform, 1976.

² See H.F. Morris and James S. Read, *Indirect Rule and the Search for Justice*, 1972, pp.68-70.

³ H.F. Morris, *Introduction to Annual Departmental Reports relating to Uganda, 1903-1961*, EP Microform, 1978.

⁴ Until 1906, his title was that of Commissioner.

⁵ Until 1905, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was responsible for the East African territories and thereafter the Secretary of State for the colonies.

⁶ Until 1906, they were known as sub-commissioners, collectors and assistant collectors respectively.

⁷ By the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, No. 14 of 1924.

⁸ See Morris and Read, *op. cit.*, Chapters 1 and 5.

⁹ Known after annexation as the Colonial Secretary.

The head of each department was required to submit annually a report on the activities and progress of his department during the course of the preceding year. These reports provide valuable and detailed information as to the development of the territory's administrative, professional and technical services, which is obtainable from no other source. The Colonial Annual Reports for the territory¹⁰ give an overall picture and, indeed, draw to a large extent on these departmental reports for the information provided, but, unless supplemented by the latter, they cannot give an adequate understanding of the details of government policy and its implementation in the country as a whole.

One of the problems which the scholar interested in the development – in its social, economic and other aspects – of an African territory during the colonial period has had to face has been the difficulty of locating copies of these departmental reports, particularly those published prior to the Second World War. Few libraries in the United Kingdom have fully representative collections and none would appear to have comprehensive sets. The purpose of this microfilm publication is to make available to scholars and others interested in colonial administration in East Africa sets of each series of departmental reports for Kenya and the East Africa High Commission from various libraries in the United Kingdom which are as comprehensive as it has been practicable to make them from the sources listed below. The principal source of this compilation has, as in the case of earlier collections of official publications relating to East Africa, been the fine library of the Royal Commonwealth Society. The compilation of this series has only been possible through the generous co-operation of the holders of the volumes used, which, in addition to The Royal Commonwealth Society, are: Rhodes House (University of Oxford), Institute of Commonwealth Studies (University of London), School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London), Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library and the British Library.

Departmental Reports of the East Africa Protectorate and Kenya

It took some time after the establishment of the Protectorate in 1895 for effective administration to be operated in the interior and considerably longer for full scale development of specialist departments, the district officers in the early years being responsible for many functions later performed by specialist officers. In 1897 the Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate produced his first report, covering the period from the establishment of the Protectorate to July, 1897.¹¹ In it he gives us an outline of the administrative organisation which, though it includes, for example, medical and public works departments, does not yet include those for agriculture or education.

"The Civil Administration of the provinces and districts... is carried on under the direction of the Commissioner and a Council of three members, by four Sub-Commissioners, one for each Province, and eleven District officers, each of whom is provided with an Assistant; [there are] twenty-two European administrative officers in the territory. In addition... there exists in the coast provinces a series of native administrative officers known by the Arabic titles of *Walis*... [The] total cost of European Civil Administration [is] £8,650. [The] total cost of Native Civil Administration [is] £30,192.

The Central Civil Administration at Mombasa includes further the following Departments and English officers:-

1. The Judicial Department, consisting of the Judicial Officer.
2. The Treasury, consisting of the Treasurer and two English assistants.
3. The Audit Department, consisting of an English Auditor and Assistant Auditor.
4. The Customs and Shipping Department, consisting of the Director of Customs and of the Port Officer. (The Civil Gaol is under the control of this department.)
5. The Transport Department, under an English Superintendent.
6. The Medical Department, under the Principal Medical Officer of the Protectorate.
7. The Posts and Telegraphs, under the Postmaster-General of the Protectorate.
8. The Public Works Department, under the Supervision of a Parsee Engineer.

The annual cost of these Departments, including the native staff attached to them is... £14,232.

The military force of the East Africa Protectorate consists of 289 Punjabi Mohammedans, 256 Sudanese and 575 natives of the Protectorate, constituting 1,120 men. For military purposes the territory is divided into three districts, each commanded by an English officer...

The civil police at Mombasa consists of an English officer having the title of Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a Chief Constable, also English, of four sergeants, four corporals, and four lance-corporals, sixty-five constables, one-third of whom are Swahilis, and the remainder Somalis, a race supplying better material than the negro for police purposes... These constables are liable to be employed on special duty in any part of the territory but in practice the force is employed only in Mombasa Island and on the shores of the

¹⁰ See Government Publications relating to Kenya, 1897-1963, EP Microform, 1976.

¹¹ C.8683 (1898).

immediately adjacent mainland. In the rest of the territory the police work is performed by the "station Askaris"... of whom there are on an average about twenty-six in each district, and who, besides acting as constables, are employed as messengers and escort...

Education is given by the Christian Missions, of course on sectarian lines, and by the Arab schools attached to the mosques in the coast towns, which, however, teach only reading and writing and the mechanical committal to memory of the Koran. Both secondary and higher education may be said to be non-existent."

Four years later, though the number of departments remained the same, several had expanded considerably in size; for example, the Judicial Department now consisted of a Judge, an assistant Judge, the Town Magistrate of Mombasa, the Registrar of the High Court and a Legal Adviser, and the Principal Medical Officer now had under him seven doctors, three nurses and seven hospital assistants ("mostly Indian"), the Treasurer now had seven assistants, and all the departments possessed "a subordinate staff of clerks etc., who are mostly Goanese and other natives of India". But, as the report for the year¹² added:

"the organisation of the East African Protectorate is still in its infancy. We have only occupied it six years; in that time we have built a railway and established an Administration, but the personnel of the latter and the police forces at its disposal are so small that we are obliged to depend largely on the military element, and continually call in the assistance of troops. Also, we have not yet had leisure to investigate the products and develop the industries of the country. There is no Department of Trade, Agriculture, Mines, or Forests, and little has been done to stimulate immigration. The Regulations under which land can be held are not yet settled, but are under consideration."

The first Blue Book,¹³ published for the following year, shows the total number of officers (including 19 military officers) as 96 and, though it shows little change in the establishment, the appearance may be mentioned of a Geologist somewhat unexpectedly in the Public Works Department, now appropriately re-named the Public Works and Scientific Department. The next couple of years, however, saw the establishment of a number of new departments concerned with the development of the natural resources of the country. In his report for 1902/3¹⁴ the Commissioner states that:

"The value of the East African forests and the obvious danger to which they are subjected from fires started by natives and reckless destruction for obtaining fuel, induced [the] Government to appoint a Conservator of Forests about a year ago. An experienced officer from India was selected for this purpose, and he has just presented his first annual reports... He has three European assistants and a small establishment of forest guards employed chiefly near Nairobi."

The Commissioner's report also refers to the existence of agricultural and veterinary departments. The year had also seen the reorganisation of the police as a separate department under an Inspector-General. This was done, it appears, partly in the hope that the efficiency of the police would be improved, for, the Commissioner wrote:

"I regret that I cannot give a satisfactory account of the police force. In saying this, I do not wish to throw any blame on the officers now or formerly connected with it, but various circumstances have combined to render this branch of the Protectorate Administration less efficient than the others."

The need to develop the natural resources of the territory was clearly recognised from the establishment of the Protectorate and, as has been seen, the appointment of officers to run, for example, agricultural, veterinary and forestry departments was an early priority. On the other hand, government's participation in the provision of wide scale social services for the African population came more slowly, and in the early days of the Protectorate medical care and education were not considered to be the responsibility of the government, but rather to be the proper concern of the Christian missions. A Medical Department was, indeed, one of the first to be set up, but its original purpose was the provision of medical care for government officials. During the first decade of the present century attitudes changed, and the Governor was able to report for 1909/10¹⁵ that:

"at each of the headquarter stations of the provinces there is a native civil hospital in [the] charge of a medical officer, or in two instances of an assistant surgeon. In addition there are 20 civil dispensaries to most of which is attached a small hospital."

Government involvement in the provision of medical services was to grow steadily; by 1932 27,647 African in-patients and 254,718 African out-patients were being treated in government hospitals during the year and there

¹² 1900/1, Cd.769 (1901). Until 1921 the official year began in March.

¹³ 1901/2. See *Government Publications relating to Kenya*, cited above.

¹⁴ Cd. 1626 (1903).

¹⁵ Cd.5467-5 (1911).

were 646,033 attendances at out-dispensaries.¹⁶ By 1939, the annual budget for the Medical Department, the largest for any single department, amounted to £218,958 out of a total annual expenditure for the Colony of £3,808,079.¹⁷

Government was also to turn its attention in the early years of the century to education, the Governor reporting in 1909 that:

"during the year an educational expert visited the Protectorate to investigate and report on the possibilities of instituting some central, general scheme of education",¹⁸

and in the next year that, following the expert's report,

"a general scheme of education has been formulated, increasing the number of schools in order to meet the needs of the growing population, necessarily involving greater expenditure. It is hoped that early in the coming year there will be fully established schools to meet the most pressing requirements of all sections of the population. With the aid of the missions, it is intended to take up the education of the sons of native chiefs and the general industrial training of the various native tribes."¹⁹

In 1910, a Director of Education was appointed and an Education Department came into existence. Although education continued to be primarily the responsibility of the missions, government, by means of grants in aid to the missions, together with the establishment of government schools, gained more and more control over educational policy. For many years, however, emphasis was on technical and practical, rather than purely academic, education. In 1923, it was reported that:

"there are in all 939 schools, in which 43,311 pupils receive teaching... The schools which are managed or aided by Government number 314, and at these 14,226 pupils are taught the elements of education and 724 are undergoing occupational training. The expenditure on Arab and African education in 1923 was £12,637 and an additional sum of £9,865 was distributed as grants to missions."²⁰

By 1930 the total annual expenditure on education of £175,068 was split between £17,539 for administration, £49,140 for European education, £25,401 for Indian education and £82,985 for Arab and African education.²¹ By 1939 the education budget was the next highest after medical for any department and by 1948 this budget, now at £606,226, had overtaken that for the Medical Department.²² In 1946 the position regarding education was summarised as follows:

"Provision for African education within the Colony comprises three stages – elementary, primary and secondary. Prior to 1940 elementary education was undertaken almost entirely by the missions, who received grants from Government. Since that year elementary education in the reserves has been financed by Local Native Councils which have paid grants to the missions and have also opened their own schools. Most districts have their own government primary schools or at least share with an adjacent district... In 1945 ... there were 642 Government aided and 1,578 unaided elementary and primary schools with a total of 206,908 pupils. Until the beginning of 1946 missions were entirely responsible for the secondary education of Africans... The Government Primary School at Kakamega, Nyanza Province and the Government Kikuyu School, Central Province have now started Secondary sections... For students capable and desirous of post-School Certificate training, Makerere College at Uganda provides facilities. The Kenya Government pays £80 for each student from the Colony who gains admission. The courses at Makerere include teacher training, agricultural, medical and veterinary training, and training for employment in the Public Works Department."²³

By the First World War the staff employed by Government in all departments had increased considerably. The Blue Book for 1915/16 shows that the number of civil officers whose appointments were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies had risen from 231 in 1905/6 and 464 in 1910/11 to 713. Government departments by then included the Provincial Administration, the Printing Press, the Treasury, Customs, Audit, the High Court, the Attorney-General's Department, the Administrator-General's Department, the Registrar-General's Department, the Recorder of Titles' Department, Police, Prisons, Medical, Education, Transport, Posts and Telegraphs, Railway, Marine, Agricultural, Veterinary, Forests, Game, Immigration, Survey, Lands, Slavery, Public Works.

¹⁶ Annual Report on... the Kenya Colony and Protectorate, 1932, p.14

¹⁷ Annual Report, 1946, Appendix 3.

¹⁸ Annual Report, 1908/9, Cd.4964-9 (1910).

¹⁹ Annual Report, 1909/10, Cd.6567-5.

²⁰ Annual Report, 1923, p.23.

²¹ Annual Report, 1930, p.47.

²² Annual Report, 1949, p.116.

²³ Annual Report, 1946, p.52.

The inter-war period was, in general, one of recession and stringent government economy and few new departments were created (though the appearance in 1933 of a Mining and Geological Department should perhaps be mentioned) and the number of departments appearing in the Blue Book for 1938 shows little change on that for 1915/16. There had, however, been a considerable increase during the period in the number of staff employed, the civil establishment in 1938 – at just under 1,900 – showing an increase of 73% over that in 1915/16.

The period following the Second World War, on the other hand, was one of prosperity for East Africa, with soaring commodity prices on the world markets and a booming economy, and this, together with the general policy of the Imperial Government (as exemplified by the United Kingdom Development and Welfare Act of 1940) to foster rapid social and economic development in the African colonies, was reflected in the provision of new services by the Kenya Government, particularly in the field of the social services, despite the strain imposed on the government's financial and other resources by the Emergency of the 1950s. New departments, such as those concerned with Community Development, Housing, Probation, Co-operative Societies and Information, sprang up and multiplied. Belatedly, as Independence became imminent, efforts were devoted to the "localisation" of the civil service and, in particular, to the employment of Africans in senior posts in the various departments, and the last Annual Report for the Colonial era was able to state that there were:

"altogether 1,234 African officers in Government occupying positions which, in the past, had been filled by expatriate officers."²⁴

The East Africa High Commission and the East African Common Services Organisation

The microfilm collection also includes the annual reports in respect of the services operated by the East Africa High Commission (and its successor the East African Common Services Organisation). The historical background to the setting up of the Commission has already been explained in an earlier publication in this series²⁵ and the following introductory remarks will here suffice. Advocates of federation, or some looser form of association, between the British territories of East Africa had existed since the early years of the century. Among these was Sir Harry Johnston, Special Commissioner of Uganda, who recommended to the Foreign Office in 1901 that Uganda and the East Africa Protectorate should be placed under one administration to be established on the Mau Plateau. It was not, however, until after the First World War, and the acquisition by Britain of German East Africa (Tanganyika), that the question of closer association between the territories became a serious political issue. For a decade various commissions and other authorities examined, and made various recommendations on, the vexed question of "closer union", amid growing hostility in articulate African circles, particularly in Uganda, to any form of association between the territories which African critics were convinced would put Kenya, and, in particular, the interests of her white settlers, in a dominant position. As a result of local opposition and political change in Britain, little came immediately out of this protracted debate. However, a result of the recommendations of the East Africa Commission²⁶ was the institution of Governors' Conferences (the first of which met in 1926) to discuss and propose projects for closer co-operation between the territories in fields where such was desirable, and the *Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee* in 1931²⁷ recommended that there should be a measure of co-operation and control in economic and scientific services, achieved through the Governors' Conference and its secretariat. In 1940 an East African Economic and Supply Council was set up, and common use of various inter-territorial services was organized through new bodies, such as the Manpower Conference, the Industrial Council, the Refugee Administration and the Anti-Locust Directorate, which operated under the Governors' Conference.

Dependence upon certain services operated from Nairobi was, in fact, no new experience for Uganda. Landlocked and, in some respects, regarded as the junior partner to the East Africa Protectorate, she had from the early days of British rule been dependent for the operation of certain services, such as those respecting posts and customs, upon departments of the East Africa Protectorate (and then of Kenya). Indeed, from 1903 to 1908, even the Medical Departments of Uganda and the East Africa Protectorate were amalgamated.

After the Second World War, the question of closer union was again taken up and, after a number of official pronouncements,²⁸ it was decided, despite continued political opposition, to replace the machinery provided by the Governors' Conference with something more formal and effective to provide (without pursuing the thorny question of political federation) legislative and executive co-operation between the territories on certain matters of common interest. In 1947 the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council was enacted. This set up an East Africa High Commission consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, with a Central Legislative Assembly and an executive organisation supported by inter-territorial advisory and consultative bodies. The High Commission had the power to legislate, with the advice and consent of the Central Legislative Assembly, on matters concerning

²⁴ Annual Report, 1962, p.7.

²⁵ Government Publications relating to Kenya, cited above.

²⁶ 1924-25, Cmd.2387.

²⁷ Cmd.4141.

²⁸ See "Inter-territorial Organisation in East Africa", 1945, Col. Paper 191, revised 1947, Col. Paper 210.

the common services to be administered, such legislation having effect throughout the three territories. The common services were railways and harbours,²⁹ posts and telecommunications, air transport and civil aviation, income tax and customs and excise collection (though not rate or tariff-fixing), statistics, research and meteorology. The Legislative Assembly consisted of 10 officials and 13 non-officials.³⁰ The individual territories retained concurrent powers of legislating in respect of the common services, but normally they would not exercise them and High Commission legislation prevailed over inconsistent local legislation in any territory. The Railways and Harbours Administration and the Posts and Telecommunications Administration were self-financing; the others were financed by contributions from the three territories and from the United Kingdom, Zanzibar paying a share of the cost of those services which she enjoyed.³¹

Once it had become clear that the independence of the three African territories was imminent and that consequently the fear of a settler-dominated Kenya was no longer a realistic one, political attitudes towards inter-territorial co-operation changed. Before independence, the Tanganyika Government indicated its desire to continue participating in the common services provided by the High Commission, and in 1961 it was agreed that, whatever constitutional changes took place, the common services should continue on an East African basis through an "East African Common Services Organisation". The setting up in this year of the Organisation was effected in the following way. An Agreement was entered into between the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda for its establishment, and legal force to this Agreement (an annexure to which contained the Constitution of the new Organisation) was given by an enactment in each of the three territories. At the same time, the United Kingdom Government, by the East Africa (High Commission) (Revocation) Order in Council, 1961, revoked the earlier provisions setting up the High Commission, and transferred all its rights and liabilities to the new Authority. The Agreement came into force on 11 December, 1961 and was to be of indefinite duration, although any one of the governments might terminate it on giving one year's notice to the other two. The three governments undertook to make the necessary financial contributions to the Organisation to enable it to discharge its functions and to meet its financial obligations. The functions of the Organisation, performed on behalf of the governments, were to be the administration of the services provided for in the Agreement, the provision of machinery to co-ordinate government activities on matters of common interest to the three countries and to pass laws with respect to matters listed in the Agreement. The executive authority of the Organisation was vested in the East African Services Authority and four Ministerial Committees (the Communications, the Finance, the Commercial and Industrial Co-ordination and the Social and Research Services Committees). The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of a Speaker, two ex-officio members, members of the Ministerial Committees and 27 elected members, 9 from each country elected by the three respective legislative chambers after a general election in the country concerned.

²⁹ Since 1926, the Kenya and Uganda Railways had been operated jointly by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Organisation, with its headquarters in Nairobi.

³⁰ One European, African and Indian from each territory, one Arab, and one member by each of the territorial legislatures.

³¹ This system was replaced in 1961 by the institution of a Distributable Pool of revenue, administered by the High Commission, and accruing from part of certain income collections and a proportion of customs and excise revenue.

Annual Departmental Reports relating to Kenya and the East Africa High Commission, 1903/4-1963

Contents of the microfilms

Some of the material on this microfilm has been filmed by an outside source and it has been supplied to us in a format (format IIA) which is not uniform with the rest of the microfilm (which is shot in format IIB). For the reports indicated below it will be necessary to rotate the lens of the microfilm reader through 90°; we apologise for the inconvenience to users.

Group I: Administration

Reel 1	Kenya	Council of State 1958-1962 Speeches of the Governor 1925-1928
Reel 2		Native Affairs 1924-1931 <i>(Note: report for 1928 shot in format IIA)</i>
Reel 3		Native Affairs 1932-1936 <i>(Note: report for 1935 shot in format IIA)</i>
Reel 4		Native Affairs 1937-1947
Reel 5		Native Affairs 1948-1955
Reel 6		Native Affairs 1956-1957, 1960
Reel 7		Registrar-General 1927-1938 1945-1963 <i>(Note: reports for 1928, 1930 and 1931 shot in format IIA)</i>

Group II: Finance

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Reel 9		African District Council Estimates 1955-1963
Reel 10		African District Council: Summary of Accounts 1952-1954 1956 Budget Statement 1920-1922 1949/50 1952/3 1954/5-1960/1 Reported Employment and Wages (Earnings) in Kenya 1954-1962

Reel 11	Audit 1927-1940 1943-1949 1954
Reel 12	Audit (Railways & Harbours) 1928-1938 1943 1949 <i>(Note 1: continued under EAHC on reel 29)</i> <i>(Note 2: see supplementary reel 119 for reports for 1939-42 & 1944-48)</i>
Reel 13	Estimates 1926-1929
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Reel 15	Estimates 1937-1940
Reel 16	Estimates 1941-1943 1945
Reel 17	Estimates 1948-1950
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Reel 20	Local Native Council Estimates 1935 1945-1946 1948-1949 1963
Reel 21	Financial Report 1910/11-1919/20
Reel 22	Financial Report 1920/21 1921-1932
Reel 23	Financial Report 1933-1948
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Reel 25	Appropriation Accounts and other public accounts (formerly Financial Report) 1954/5-1957/8
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- Reel 27 Inland Revenue
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- Local Government Loans Authority
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- Native Fund Accounts
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- Reel 28 Public Accounts Committee of the Colony's Accounts
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(Note: see also supplementary reel 119)
- Reel 29 EAHC Audit (Railways & Harbours)
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- Director of Audit and Public Accounts Committee on Accounts of East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration
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- Reel 30 Economic Co-ordinator
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- Reel 33 Income Tax
1950-1962/3
(Note: reports for 1950-1952 shot in format IIA)
- Report of Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of the non-self-contained services
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- Report of Public Accounts Committee on East African Railways and Harbours
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Reel 52	<p>Forests 1909/10 1923-1963 <i>(Note: report for 1924 shot in format IIA)</i></p>
Reel 53	<p>Game 1910/11-1913/14 1925-1937 1950-1963</p>
Reel 54	<p>Lands 1924 1926 1950-1963</p> <p>African Land Utilisation and Settlement 1952</p> <p>African Land Development in Kenya 1953-1954/5 1956/7-1959/60 1953/4 (Kenya Central Control Board)</p>
Reel 55	<p>Land and Agricultural Bank 1931-1938 1941 1943-1963</p>
Reel 56	<p>Mining & Geological 1933-1940 1945-1946 1948-1963</p>

- Reel 57 Geological Survey
1933 nos. 1-3
1936 no. 5
1937 no. 6
1938 no. 7
1939 (8)
1946 nos. 9-12
[1951] no. 18
1954 no. 1
- Reel 58 Settlement
1919
1939
1962/3-1963/4
- Survey
1907/8-1913/14
1928-1929
1950-1963
(Note: see supplementary reel 120 for report for 1949)
- Reel 59 Veterinary Department
1937-1944
1947-1955
(Note: reports for 1939 and 1951/2 shot in format IIA)
- Reel 60 Veterinary Department
1956-1963
- Reel 61 EAHC Agriculture and Fisheries Research Council
1961
- East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation
1928-1930
1935-1935
1937-1952
(Note: see also supplementary reel 120)
- Reel 62 East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation
1953-1963
- Reel 63 Desert Locust Survey
1948-1962
- Hides and Leather Bureau
1950
1952-1956/7
(Note: reports for 1950, 1952-1955 shot in format IIA)
- Natural Resources Research Council
1962/3
- Veterinary Research
1950-1956/7
(Note: reports for 1950-1955 shot in format IIA)
- Reel 64 (Freshwater) Fisheries Research
1960-1962/3
- Lake Victoria Fisheries Service
1950-1959/60
(Note: report for 1959/60 shot in format IIA)

Reel 64 cont. Marine Fishery Research
1961-1962
(Note: see supplementary reel 120 for reports for 1952-1955/6 & 1960)

Group V: Social Services

Reel 65 Kenya Community Development Organisation
1949-1959
Cultural Centre
1962-1963
Development and Reconstruction Authority
1945/6-1952

Reel 66 Education
1924-1934
(Note: see supplementary reel 121 for report for 1922)

Reel 67 Education
1935-1947
1949-1950
(Note: reports for 1940 and 1943 shot in format IIA)

Reel 68 Education
1951-1956
1958-1959
1961-1962
Triennial Survey
1955-1963
Higher Education Loans Fund
1953
1961
(Note: report for 1953 shot in format IIA)

Reel 69 Medical Officer of Health, Nairobi Municipality
1949-1954

Reel 70 Medical Officer of Health, Nairobi Municipality
1955-1959

Reel 71 Central Housing Board
1958-1963
Ministry of Housing
1958-1962
Information
1941-1944
1947-1948
1954-1963
(Note: 1941-1944 and 1954 shot in format IIA)

Reel 72 Labour
1940
1943-1963

Reel 73 *Not now available – reports unobtainable*

Reel 74 Medical Department
1920-1926

- Reel 75 Medical Department
1927-1933
- Reel 76 Medical Department
1934
1938
1940
1942
(Note: see supplementary reel 121 for reports for 1941 and 1943-44)
- Reel 77 Medical
1945-1963
- Reel 78 Museum Trustees
1941-1963/4

Social Development (Social Services)
1956/7
- Reel 79 EAHC Filariasis Research
1950-1953
(Note: see supplementary reel 121 for report for 1949)

Leprosy Research
1961/2-1962/3
(Note: see supplementary reel 121 for reports for 1950/1, 1953, 1959/60-60/61)

Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases
1951-1962/3
- Reel 80 E.A. Medical Survey and Research Institute
1950
1952-1963/4

E.A. Council for Medical Research
1961/2-1962/3
- Reel 81 Trypanosomiasis Research & Reclamation Organisation
1951-1963/4
(Note: see supplementary reel 121 for reports for 1948-50)

Virus Research
1961/2-1962/3
(Note: see supplementary reel 121 for reports for 1950-1960/1)

Group VI: Transport & Public Works

- Reel 82 Kenya Nairobi Airport
1958-1963

Road Authority
1949
1951-1961/2
- Reel 83 Public Works Department
1913/14
1923
1926-1931
1932 (includes Committee of Enquiry Report)
1933-1938
(Note: report for 1931 shot in format IIA)

Reel 84		Public Works Department 1945 1947/8-1955/6 Transport Licensing Board 1951-1952 1961 <i>(Note: reports for 1951 and 1962 shot in format IIA)</i>
Reel 85	East Africa	<i>Not now available – reports unobtainable for filming.</i>
Reel 86		Railways 1910/11-1915/16
Reel 87		Railways 1916/17-1919/20 1921-1922
Reel 88		Railways 1923-1930
Reel 89		Railways 1931-1935
Reel 90		Railways 1936-1943
Reel 91		Railways 1944-1945 1947-1953
Reel 92		Railways 1954-1963
Reel 93	EAHC	Civil Aviation 1949-1950 1952-1963/4 <i>(Note 1: reports for 1949, 1952-1960/1 shot in format IIA)</i> <i>(Note 2: see supplementary reel 121 for report for 1948)</i>

Group VII: Communications and Post Office Savings

Reel 94	Kenya	Broadcasting 1962/3 Posts & Telegraphs 1910/11 1924-1938 1945-1947 <i>(Note 1: reports for 1933-1937 shot in format IIA)</i> <i>(Note 2: continued under EAHC on reel 95)</i>
Reel 95	EAHC	Posts & Telegraphs 1948-1963 Savings Bank 1955-1963

Group VIII: Commerce

Reel 96	Kenya	Commerce & Industries 1948 1952-1961
Reel 97		Registrar of Co-operative Societies 1947-1948 1952-1962 Survey of Industrial Production 1954 1956-1957 Weights & Measures 1951-1963
Reel 98		Trade Reports 1916/17-1917/18 1920/21-1921 <i>(Note: reports for 1917/18-1921 1920/21-1921 shot in format IIA)</i>
Reel 99		Trade Reports 1922-1927
Reel 100		Trade Reports 1928-1934
Reel 101		Trade Reports 1935-1939
Reel 102		Trade Reports 1940-1945
Reel 103		Trade Reports 1946-1948
Reel 104	EAHC	Trade Reports 1949-1952
Reel 105		Trade Reports 1953-1955
Reel 106		Trade Reports 1956-1958
Reel 107		Trade Reports 1959-1961
Reel 108		Trade Reports 1962-1963

Group IV: Corporations & Boards

Reel 109	Kenya	Kenya Meat Commission 1950-1963
	EAHC	Industrial Research Board 1943-1963/4

Group X: Miscellaneous

- Reel 110 Kenya Civil Service Commission
1955-1962
Immigration
1948-1963
Kenya Regiment
1955-1958
- Reel 111 Local Government (originally Lands & Settlement)
1928-1938
1942-1943
- Reel 112 Local Government
1945-1962/3
- Reel 113 East Africa Meteorological Records
1907-1908
1911-1912
1914-1919
1925-1927
1929-1931
Summary of Meteorological Observations
1946-1955
- Reel 114 Kenya Migration
1946-1952
Government Printing Press
1928
1934-1936
1938
1945-1962/3
Public Service Commission
1955-1963
- Reel 115 Statistical Abstracts
1955-1963
- Reel 116 East African Literature Bureau
1950-1952
1954-1963/4
- Reel 117 EAHC Meteorological Records 1939-1953/4
1955/6-1962/3
Meteorological Department Special Reports Pamphlets Series
1938
1948
1956
1962
undated
- Reel 118 Royal East African Navy
1954/5-1961
East African Statistical Department
1949-1961/2
(Note 1: reports for 1949-1951 shot in format IIA)
(Note 2: see supplementary reel 121 for report for 1948)

Reel 118 cont. Statistical Department: Balance of Payments
1956-1961

East African Insurance Statistics
1950-1963

Supplementary Reels

The following reels consist of reports which were unobtainable at the time of filming of the main publication.

Reel 119 Audit of Accounts (Railways & Harbours)
1939-1942
1944-1948
(Note: see also reel 12)

Public Accounts Epitome of Reports
1955-1962
(Note: see also reel 28)

Audit (Railways & Habours)
1951-1953
(Note: see also reel 29)

Financial Report & Statement
1948
1950
1955/56
1959/60-1963/4
(Note: see also reel 32)

Court of Appeal
1953-1962
(Note: see also reel 37)

Reel 120 Agriculture
1939
(Note: see also reel 44)

Survey
1949
(Note: see also reel 58)

Agriculture and Fisheries Research
1954/5-1956/7
1958-60
(Note: see also reel 61)

EA Fisheries Research Organisation
1950
1952-1953
1954/5-1955/6
1958-1959

Marine Fishery Research
1952-1955/6
1960
(Note: see also reel 64)

Reel 121 Education
1922
(Note: see also reel 66)

Medical
1941
1943-1944
(Note: see also reel 76)

Reel 121 cont.

Filariasis Research

1949

(Note: see also reel 79)

Leprosy Research

1950/1

1953

1959/60-1960/1

(Note: see also reel 79)

Trypanosomiasis Research

1948-1950

(Note: see also reel 81)

Virus Research

1950-1960/1

(Note: see also reel 81)

Civil Aviation

1948

(Note: see also reel 93)

EA Statistical Department

1948

(Note: see also reel 118)