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East Africa High Commission:
(14) The East African
Statistical Department

Washington, D.C.
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Mr. Walter S. Rogers
Institute of Current World Affairs
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The East African Statistical Department is the overall statistical agency for East Africa. Its general task includes the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical information on the economic and social affairs of East Africa. A principal objective is the organization of a coordinated pattern of social and economic statistics relating to the territories. At the request of the various governments it also performs special statistical studies. The problems and difficulties facing the Department are those arising out of the pioneer nature of coordinated statistical work in East Africa coupled with administrative difficulties such as shortage of qualified staff, of housing, and office accommodations.

A Statistical Section was originally formed in 1927 under the Conference of East African Governors. It lapsed in 1931 but was revived in 1943. Re-established under the name of the East African Statistical Department on January 1, 1948, it immediately came under executive jurisdiction of the High Commission and was brought within the purview of the Central Legislative Assembly as soon as this body was formed. The Department was reorganized to provide "on an East African basis ... the essential statistics on which planned development must depend."¹ This was one of two main economic fields which, according to the former Chairman of the High Commission, should be of immediate concern to the High Commission and the Central Assembly. The Economic Secretary noted in Central Legislative Assembly in April 1949 that the need for East African statistical information was well established. He cited the first sentences of Sir Wilfred Woods' fiscal survey of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, "I cannot claim that such estimates and judgments as this report contains rest upon a sure foundation of co-ordinated statistical information. In fact such information does not exist."²

Until 1949 the Department operated under various territorial legislations and regulations, and only Kenya had a Statistics Ordinance. Statistical bills like that of Kenya had been planned by Uganda and Tanganyika after the reformation of the Department in 1943, but these had not been enacted when the establishment of the Central legislative Assembly with power to legislate on this subject became a probability. As a result the methods of collection and collation were not uniform among the territories, and provided no orderly comparative body of statistics for East Africa. Moreover, considerable work was done by the Department for Kenya, but, because of the lack of empowering legislation, the Department was in arrears with its work for Tanganyika and Uganda. This situation was remedied by the passage in Central legislative

Assembly on April 27, 1949 of a new East African ordinance, the Statistics Act, 1949, which provided for the uniform collection of statistics throughout the East African territories.

The Department is a scheduled service of the High Commission. The Director of Statistics, who is in charge of the Department, is responsible to the Administrator as one of the four Principal Executive Officers of the High Commission.

The Department has headquarters in Nairobi and two Sub-Offices, a Tanganyika Sub-Office in Dar es Salaam, which was opened in January, 1949, through the transfer of Tanganyika subordinate census staff, and a Uganda Sub-Office in Entebbe, which was set up during 1950. Each sub-office has been headed by a statistician directly responsible to the Director. In order to prevent any one government from obtaining extra services financed by inter-territorial contributions, the Department has consisted of a small central Basic Service, financed by equal contributions from the three territories, and other special services or units performing particular services, which are financed by the territory demanding the service. In 1951 and 1952 the Basic Service was divided into five sections: Section A, Trade, Finance, Prices, Manpower, under a Statistician; Section B, Natural Resources, Vital Statistics, and Sampling Procedure, under a Statistician; Section C, Office Services Personnel under the Secretary; Section D, Accounts Estimates under the Accountant; and Section E, Hollerith Machine Installation under the Controller. At the end of 1952 the special services were three Development Sections, one for each of the three territories. The Kenya Development Section was housed in the headquarters organization in Nairobi and the Uganda and Tanganyika Development Sections in the respective territorial sub-offices. The Kenya Development Section, financed by the Kenya Government, was divided into a Social Accounting or National Income Section and an Agricultural Statistics Section. The National Income Section was executively controlled by the High Commission Administrator and the Director although "policy control was in the hands of the Kenya Government and a Statistics Definitions Committee advised the Director of Statistics on priorities."³ The Agricultural Statistics Section was formed in January 1951 by the Kenya Government, mainly of personnel transferred from the Board of Agriculture, Kenya. The Uganda and Tanganyika Development Sections at the sub-offices were each divided into a Family Budget Surveys unit and a Social Accounting National Income Studies unit. An earlier special service in the Department, abolished at the end of 1950, was the Census Organization. It had been set up in 1948, with finance from the four territories, to plan and analyse the East African population census.

The division of the Department into a Basic Service and Special Services was commented upon in the 1951 annual report of the Department. While admitting the greater flexibility the division permitted, the Director mentioned that it raised "problems of co-ordination of activities."⁴

In 1948 the staff of the Department was insufficient to carry out the body of detailed work requested by the three governments. The authorized establishment provided for a Director and five statisticians, of whom four should have had economic qualifications, but at the end of the year there were only a Director, one economic statistician and two mathematicians. Unavailability of qualified economic statisticians with necessary experience prevented implementation of the decision to open territorial sub-offices in Dar es Salaam and Entebbe. In 1949,

with a total staff of 43, there was still a shortage of professional staff (with a net gain of one statistician by the end of the year) and also of an administrative secretary and an accountant, which meant that the limited professional staff had to spend time on administrative and executive matters. In 1950 the posts of Secretary and Accountant were filled, officers were posted to Dar es Salaam and Entebbe, and the Basic Service had a full complement of statisticians from August. During 1951 the Basic Service retained full allotment of statisticians but the Uganda Development Section was without professional staff for about three months, and the Agricultural Statistics Section, Kenya, had no statistician. During 1952 the Basic Service remained continually understaffed. Professional posts of the Uganda office were filled, but a statistician for the Tanganyika Development Service could not be recruited until late in the year.

In 1950 and 1951 the total staff was 88 - distributed differently over the various sections - and in 1952 the figure increased to 102. The 1952 total of 102 included 10 statisticians, 1 secretary, 1 accountant, 18 Grade I clerks, and 46 Grade II clerks.

Through 1948 both office accommodation and housing remained difficult. Since then the housing situation has improved, but there have been major difficulties with respect to office accommodation. Constant changes of the location of the headquarters in Nairobi had harassed the staff: at the beginning of 1952 the headquarters was moved for the fifth time in six years and a further move was planned for 1953. The 1951 annual report complained that such constant transfer, with the involved files and machinery necessary to a statistical headquarters, was detrimental to efficiency. This condition was aggravated by the fact that from 1948 until the time of the 1952 transfer the Department was not housed under one roof, the headquarters staff shifting from one office to another in Nairobi while the machine and clerical sections were housed separately in Nairobi West, several miles away. This too decreased the efficiency of the Department, with necessary delays in shuttling between the two addresses and more difficulty in coordination. In 1949 the Director insisted in his report that a single building for all statistical staff was essential for efficiency. After unified accommodations for headquarters staff were provided in 1952 there still remained a problem of storing earlier records. These were housed unsatisfactorily in an inflammable non-dustproof building at Nairobi West and were reported to be slowly disintegrating.

The Tanganyika and Uganda Governments supplied necessary office accommodation for the Department's sub-offices in the Secretariats of those governments, and these were reported satisfactory in 1951.

The staff housing position remained acute in 1949. In 1950 and 1951 the housing position of the European staff improved, being generally satisfactory in all three territories, but Asian and African housing was short, particularly in Nairobi, and also in Dar es Salaam and Entebbe where the housing shortage for subordinate staff delayed bringing these offices to full establishment. In 1952 European housing was reported satisfactory and the position for Africans improved, but there was still a shortage of Asian housing, especially in Nairobi.

Expenditures of the East African Statistical Department in the years 1948-1950 were as follows:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Basic Service</u>			
Recurrent	9,970	18,874	30,184
Extraordinary		<u>1,074</u>	<u>501</u>
Total	<u>9,970</u>	<u>19,948</u>	<u>30,685</u>
<u>Population Census 1948</u>			
Recurrent	15,331	19,482	9,395
<u>National Income Enquiry, Kenya</u>			
Recurrent		5,473	7,742
<u>Development Service, Uganda</u>			
Recurrent			1,957
Extraordinary			<u>315</u>
Total			<u>2,272</u>
<hr/>			
Total (excluding 1948 Population Census)	9,970	25,421	40,699
1948 Population Census	<u>15,331</u>	<u>19,482</u>	<u>9,395</u>
TOTAL	<u>25,301</u>	<u>44,903</u>	<u>50,094</u>

The revenue of the Department was £499 in 1949 and £653 in 1950.

The expenditures of the Basic Service of the Department are provided by equal contributions from the three East African territories. The cost of the special services - the Development Sections - are met entirely by the government for which the particular service is performed. Of the total contributions in 1948, amounting to £13,235, half came from Kenya and one-fourth each from Tanganyika and Uganda. In 1949 Kenya provided 63.5 percent of all contributions and the remainder of the £23,391 total was made up of equal contributions from Tanganyika and Uganda. In 1950, however, the percentages of the total contribution of £44,250 were 53.2 from Kenya, 17.3 from Tanganyika, and 29.5 from Uganda. These disproportions are partly explained by additional contributions made by Kenya in 1949 and 1950 for the National Income Enquiry and by Uganda in 1950 for the Development Service. The Population Census of 1948 was financed by contributions from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, with Zanzibar contributing 4 percent and each of the mainland territories contributing 32 percent.

The Statistics Act, 1949, gives legal authority to the Department to collect and compile statistics on a comparable basis throughout the three territories.

The duties of the Director of the Department (and therefore of the Department), as set out in section 4 of the Statistics Act, 1949, are:

- "(a) to take any census in the territories;
- (b) to collect, compile, analyse, abstract, and publish, statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, agricultural, mining,

social, economic, and general, activities and condition of the people of the Territories;

(c) to collaborate with the services of the High Commission and with departments of the Governments of the Territories in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication, of statistical records of administration;

(d) generally to organize a co-ordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to the Territories."⁵

The section also provides that it is the Director's obligation to undertake duties similar to these in relation to any British Possession when so directed by the Administrator. The 1952 report of the Statistical Department summarizes the duties as "the collection of quantitative information in a comparable form, the scientific analysis of such information, and the preparation of reports to guide those responsible for taking policy decisions."⁶

The Director does not decide what statistics should be collected or where, when and how they should be collected. The High Commission is empowered to order the taking of a census subject to the approval, by resolution, of the Central Legislative Assembly. The order may specify the dates of the census and the information to be obtained. The Administrator is empowered to direct the Director to collect - and the Director may, with the approval of the Director, collect - other statistics relating to the subjects set out in the First Schedule of the Act, which may be amended by the High Commission subject to the approval of the Assembly. Such statistics shall not be collected, however, until regulations have been published prescribing the particulars and the information to be furnished. The Regulations must be laid before the Central Assembly at its next meeting after their publication, and the Assembly may within seven days thereafter annul the regulations which then cease to have effect, without prejudice to the validity of the action previously taken under them. The Administrator may also, at the request of the Government of any British Possession outside East Africa, for example, Zanzibar, issue a direction to take a census or collect statistics in that Possession, on payment by that territory in respect of the work.

Many regulations, permitting the collecting of statistical information under the new Act, have been enacted. Some of these (most of the 1949 regulations) have permitted "the collecting of statistical information under the new Act which had previously been collected under a number of Ordinances throughout the territories."⁷ But many of them have permitted the collection of statistics not previously collected.

Since the Department became a High Commission agency, it has carried out many larger investigations and studies. Since the requirements of the East African governments have been somewhat parallel, these studies have been mainly cost of living surveys, retail price indices, wage censuses, agricultural studies etc.

The Department has maintained general retail price indices of consumer goods normally consumed by Europeans and Asians for Nairobi, Kampala, Entebbe and Dar es Salaam. Retail price indices of goods normally consumed by Africans in Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Kampala have also been compiled and revised. Cost of living indices (excluding rent) have been compiled for the European and Asian population of Nairobi, Kampala and Dar es Salaam.

Family budget surveys - studies of the pattern of income, expenditure and consumption - among unskilled African labor in urban areas, which provide information on which to base policy decisions concerning minimum wages within the townships, have been carried out by the Development Sections of the Department. The first survey was carried out at the request of the Uganda Government in Kampala in April 1949. In 1950 five more were carried out in Uganda (Mbale, Mbarara, Masaka, Kampala and Jinja); one was carried out at the request of the Tanganyika Government on the recommendations of the Labour Commissioner, in Dar es Salaam (by the Sub-Office Statistician); and another was carried out in Nairobi, at the request of the Kenya Government. In 1951 two surveys, in Kampala and Jinja, and a pilot survey in Entebbe were carried out by the Uganda Development Section. European family budget surveys were made in Tanganyika and Kenya in cooperation with the Tanganyika Women's Service League and the East African Womens' League.

The Department has designed schedules for, analysed the returns, and issued reports on annual censuses of African labor held in the three territories.

The organization of the 1950 World Agricultural Census in East Africa was the responsibility of the Departments of Agriculture, with the Statistical Department only assisting in planning and in the work of analysis, but special help was requested by both the Tanganyika and Kenya governments. The Department planned sample censuses of African agriculture in Tanganyika and Kenya, which were intended to give acreages and production of main crops of each province. The sample surveys were carried out during 1950, and analysed by the Department in 1951 and 1952. In 1949, a study, involving researches to obtain adequate information concerning the distribution of farm expenditure, was made to determine which items should be included in a general index of agricultural costs. A study of the yields of wheat and maize of the previous 15 years was made for the Kenya Government. In 1950 a study to discover useful methods of crop forecasting in East Africa, using Kenya as an example, was undertaken. In 1952 the Department studied the position of agricultural statistics in Uganda and future requirements. In 1949 the Department undertook the analysis of a special survey to obtain information on the density of different types and sizes of trees in a Uganda rain forest area.

In 1948, with the introduction of new Immigration Ordinances in the East African territories, the Department prepared new draft schedules for immigration particulars and these proposals were accepted in a modified form and put into use by the three territories. Since 1949 the Department has "controlled" and compiled comparable statistics of immigration into all three territories. In 1952 the statistics of migration for the years 1938 to 1950 were rearranged to make them more easily comparable with later statistics. Until 1952 Kenya was the only territory for which emigration statistics were maintained, and for which annual reports on migration were published by the Department. The Department apparently urged the other territories to keep emigration statistics. In 1951 the Department was asked to organize the collection of emigration statistics for Tanganyika, and the collection system started in February, 1952. The introduction of emigration recording in Uganda was discussed in 1952.

In 1949, following a 1948 study of the accuracy of past registration of African vital statistics in Uganda, which indicated that greater control was necessary, the Department became the agency responsible for gathering the registrations of native births and deaths in Uganda and analyzing them. The quarterly records from each area thereafter were returned and analysed quickly. Further studies on accuracy of registration revealed the registration was not

consistent or comprehensive. By 1952 the returns were being scrutinized for inaccuracies, but the staff position prevented adequate study of the records. In order to provide a better basis for approximate estimates of the rate of natural increase for the Protectorate, it was planned to select and concentrate on records of various areas where registration seemed most complete, but these plans had not been approved by the end of 1951, and were not mentioned in the 1952 report. In 1949 the Department drew up plans to introduce birth and death registration of Africans in sample areas of Kenya and Tanganyika.

The Department has analyzed the medical examinations of all African labor recruits in Tanganyika. The analysis of the 1948 examinations were completed early in 1951 and most of the 1949 analysis was completed by the end of 1951. In 1950, 1951 and 1952 the Department advised the East African Medical Survey on statistical methods and analysed the data collected - maternity histories and laboratory and general medical examination records. In 1951 the medical examination data of some 2,000 Indian schoolboys were analysed in an effort to assess possible effects of malnutrition.

In addition to these studies, the Department has collected, analysed and published basic statistical information for regular statistical series on transport, company formation, banking, finance, insurance, agricultural production, building, mining etc. which have been published since October 1948 in the quarterly East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin. Annual Trade Reports have been published since 1949, and plans were made in 1950 and 1951 for the publication in 1952 of an East African Statistical Year Book, with information on most economic and social subjects for the period since 1946. This, however, was not readied in 1952 because of staff shortages. Since 1949, at the request of the Tanganyika Government, the Department has been responsible for the preparation of statistics published in the Monthly Statistical Supplement for the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, the first issue of which appeared for January-March 1951. Beginning in 1951, the Department has prepared analyses of annual, quarterly, and monthly trade statistics of Zanzibar for the Comptroller of Customs, Zanzibar, a fee being charged for these services. Since 1950 the Department has been responsible for the co-ordination of all returns to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the East Africa High Commission territories.

The Department has complied with many varied requests for statistical material for planning and other purposes from government departments, non-government bodies in East Africa, persons visiting East Africa and firms outside East Africa. For example, in 1951 the Department prepared material for the Central African Rail Link Development Survey team. In many cases the information required was not provided in the Department's publications and special researches and studies had to be carried out.

The Department has given much advice to the territorial government departments on the schedules to be used for the collection of statistics. Among the new schedules designed by the Department were those for minerals prepared for the Lands and Mines Department, Tanganyika, in 1948; for agriculture prepared for Kenya in 1949; for medical statistics designed in 1949, and for crime statistics prepared in 1948. In 1950 the Department made proposals for and discussed the future form of presentation of statistics of external trade with the Commissioner of Customs. Plans for collection of statistics of air traffic, discussed with the Director of Civil Aviation in 1951, were to be put into operation in 1952. In 1951 the Director served as chairman of an ad hoc committee which was appointed by the East African Timber Advisory Board to consider methods of improving forest products statistics. The Committee reached agreement on proposals for improvement contained in a memorandum prepared by the Department.

In 1952 this memorandum was approved by the East African Timber Advisory Board. Various recommendations of the Department regarding statistics were agreed to by the Conservators of Forests and by the Commissioner of Customs.

A Special Service of the Department, the Census Organization (specifically the Director of Statistics and the Secretary of East African Census) planned the 1948 East African population census in the four territories and advised the administrative officer appointed by each territorial government on the methods to be adopted. The Department issued detailed instructions, schedules and basic propaganda. On the completion of the census, the Department analysed the completed schedules. In 1949 and 1950 the Department completed reports on the non-native census, geographical and tribal studies on each of the three territories, giving statistics by location and districts, and an analysis of the total Zanzibar census, and carried on research on fertility and population growth based on the census figures.

With the abolition of the census section at the end of 1950 the Basic Service reassumed responsibility for the study of population statistics. In 1951 "tabulations of literacy, religion and fertility were made and some interesting results on birth rates and possible rates of natural increase were obtained."⁸ In 1952 further studies of fertility were made and revised estimates of birth rates were prepared. Estimates of population were prepared but the lack of information on death rates prevented the production of good estimates. In 1951, the Director, at the request of the United Nations, revised the UN Report on the Population of Tanganyika. In 1951 and 1952 the Basic Service planned, organized and analysed the Tanganyika census of all non-natives and of Africans residing in towns which was taken on 13th February 1952. In conjunction with this census the Department also planned small social surveys of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, but, for causes reportedly due to lack of supervisory staff and to lack of promised help from the Tanganyika Government, only part of the Dar es Salaam survey was carried out in 1952 and the material, because of the inexperience of the enumerators, was not likely to be valuable enough for publication. A non-African census of Uganda, including all townships, trading centers and the suburban areas of Kampala and Jinja, has been proposed for early 1955.

The main aim of the Kenya National Income Enquiry section has been to compile the geographical income and net product each year beginning in 1948, a report being laid on the table of the Kenya Legislative Council during the Budget Sessions. This work has been hindered by the absence of income tax statistics. The Income Tax authorities collect information for a proportion of the employed population, but the Statistical Department by law has no access to the records. The collection of information on wages and salaries has therefore been a major activity of the section and it has duplicated work of the Income Tax Department. This information is obtained from special enumerations of African and non-African employees conducted annually by the Kenya Labor Department and the Statistical Department respectively.

The Kenya National Income Enquiry section has also carried out other surveys on behalf of the Kenya Government - an analysis of trade licences issued in 1949, studies of employment and earnings, investment, internal trade and agriculture, and an analysis on a functional basis of the financial accounts of Kenya for the period 1946 to 1951 made jointly with the Treasury. One statistician of the section served as Statistical Adviser to the Maize Price Fixing Committee during 1949 and in 1950 a statistician was appointed to the ad hoc committee investigating the cost of cereal production.

The Agricultural Statistics Section, Kenya, during its first two years, 1951 and 1952, studied available statistical material, planned improvement, collected some basic information and analysed certain of the censuses carried out by the Kenya Government - the agricultural machinery and implements survey, the livestock population census, and a study of yield of non-native maize and wheat crops by geographical area.

The Uganda Development Section in 1951 and 1952 carried out and analysed some of the African family budget surveys and made two surveys of unskilled African labor, in Kampala and Jinja. It also planned and collected material for a study of Uganda's national income, publishing estimates for 1950 and 1951 in December 1952.

The Dar es Salaam Sub-Office, besides undertaking a great deal of the administrative work in connection with the 1948 census of Tanganyika, has completed a considerable list of general statistical work. This has included the collection of statistical tables for the compilation of the Monthly Statistical Supplement; assisting the territorial Labour Department in the coding of medical cards of contract labor; carrying on the collection of routine statistical information; organizing the European family budget survey; and preparing, for publication in 1953, an abstract of statistics with series commencing in 1938.

In 1949 the Director visited the United States to study statistical methods there. He attended the First Conference of the Colonial Government Statisticians in March 1950 and the Conference of Statisticians of countries in Africa south of the Sahara held in Salisbury in July 1951.

In June 1951, on the advice of the Governor General of the Belgian Congo, the Congo Director of Statistics and the Secretary visited the Department in East Africa to study its methods, particularly the methods of native census taking. The Administrative Director of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population also visited the Department with particular interest in population and fertility studies. He gave advice on methods and systems of analysis. He spoke approvingly of the amount of research undertaken and of the development of population statistics in East Africa.

The Department claims close contact with the East African Institute of Social and Economic Research and with the economists on the staff of Makerere College.

The strong support which the Statistical Department has won from the business community in East Africa was suggested in 1953 when the East African Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry proposed strengthening the Department at the expense of statistical units within the territorial governments. A sub-committee of the Association, which was set up to suggest methods of improving statistics in the light of industrial and commercial needs, submitted its report in the spring of 1953. The sub-committee regretted the lack of coordination between the East African Governments and the High Commission Statistical Department, stating that there was reason to believe that information in the possession of the Department is not often used in planning, and that it occupies a rather academic position. The sub-committee believed there was

some wastage in government departments who collect their own statistical information and that many of these figures were "most inaccurate" and could be dangerous and misleading. Having compared the merits of a centralized and a decentralized statistical service, the committee recommended the elimination of separate statistical organizations in government departments and the expansion of the central Statistical Department. The sub-committee's report continued:

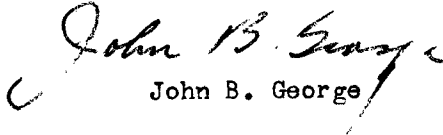
"The Governments have been advised by all experts who have visited the territories, and all committees which have sat, that better statistical services are essential but, in comparison to the development of other Departments for other types of research, the development of the Statistical Department has been very slow.

"When it is remembered that a statistical department covers all economic and social subjects, the finances and staff of the East African Statistical Department are infinitesimal in relation to those of other research bodies, and even the meteorological service."9

The committee also proposed the setting up of an advisory board, with an unofficial majority of members of agriculture, commerce and industry, to plan and review the work of the statistical service and advise governments on its development. The committee suggested that the governments should review their contributions to the Statistical Department in the light of their development plans and programs, considering the possible saving in future years from plans based on accurate information.

These recommendations were fully approved by the Association, the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce making its approval subject to the inclusion of Tanganyika figures in statistics prepared by the Department and the provision to the territory of statistical material needed for submission to the UN Trusteeship Council. The Association, at its annual session in September 1953, passed a motion noting with regret that only qualified approval had been given by the High Commission to the Association's recommendation for a strengthened statistical department and asking that a decision on future policy regarding statistics be included in the High Commission's estimates for the following year.

Sincerely,


John B. George

P.S.

Footnotes

1. High Commission Despatch 1/52, par. 15.
2. Economic Secretary, Central Legislative Assembly, Vol. II, No. 1, 27 April 1949, 60.
3. East Africa High Commission, Annual Report of the E.A. Statistical Department for the Year 1948, p. 1.
4. East Africa High Commission, East African Statistical Department Annual Report 1951, p. 1.
5. Section 4, Statistics Act, 1949, The Laws of the High Commission, Revised Edition, 1951, Chapter 5, p. 170.
6. East Africa High Commission, East African Statistical Department Annual Report 1952, p. 1.
7. East Africa High Commission, Annual Report of the E.A. Statistical Department for the Year 1949, p. 3.
8. East Africa High Commission, East African Statistical Department Annual Report 1951, p. 4.
9. East African Standard, April 25, 1953.

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