29th COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE
NAIROBI, KENYA, 1983

CABLES: COMPARLAS, NAIROBI
TELEX:
TELEPHONE: 21291

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
P.O. BOX 41842
NAIROBI, KENYA

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

ON THE

C.P.A

CONFERENCE

D

MESSAGE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA, THE HON. DANIEL T. ARAP MOI, C.G.H., M.P., (PATRON OF THE KENYA BRANCH OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION)

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and the people of the Republic of Kenya, it is my great pleasure to welcome most cordially all the participants in the 29th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Nairobi.

It is most gratifying for me to see Kenya hosting this Conference when we are just about to celebrate the 20th anniversary of our Independence. Since Kenya became a substantive nation, she has indeed enjoyed unimpeded Parliamentary democracy. It is for this reason I consider the venue and timing of the Conference to be well chosen. I hope the Conference deliberations and exchange of views will go a long way to reaffirm and promote the various processes of Parliamentary democracy, which is founded on our common heritage.

While in Kenya, I hope, you will find time away from your busy Conference schedule to commune with Kenyan people in their traditional way of life and experience their hospitality and friendliness.

In the spirit of Nyayo - Peace, Love and Unity - I wish the Conference all the success and the participants a pleasant stay in Kenya.

NYAYO!

REPORT BY THE PARLIAMENTARY VICE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS-
-CONCERNED OF THE SPECIAL MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE HON. PERCIVAL J. MAAT MPS, TANZANIA MP, CONCERNING THE
PROPOSED ... THE INDEPENDENT ... BEING DAMAGED BY ALLEGATIONS

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and the people of the Republic of Kenya, I, in my great pleasure to welcome those constituents of the parliament of the 6th Parliament representing the Eastern Province in Parliament.

It is a great privilege for us to see Kenya leaving this conference upon our side that about to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Independence. Since Kenya became a sub-Saharan nation, she has played various important parliamentary democracy. It is for this reason I would like to wish and bring of the Conference to be well chosen. I hope the long range deliberations and exchange of views will go a long way to consolidate and promote the various processes of Parliamentary democracy, which is rooted on our Elected Members.

While in Kenya, I hope, you will find time away from your busy programme to mix in some with Kenyan people in their traditional way of life and experience their hospitality and friendliness.

In the spirit of Harambee - Pamoja, Love and Unity - I wish the conference all the success and the participants a pleasant stay in Kenya.

THANK YOU.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION - THE SPEAKER OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KENYA, HON. F.M.G. MATI, M.P.

On behalf of the Kenya Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, I extend a warm hand of welcome to fellow Parliamentarians, officials and spouses attending the 29th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Nairobi.

The Kenya Branch feels greatly honoured and is indeed proud to host the Conference for the first time since the resumation of Independence in 1963. In a space of two decades, Kenyans have demonstrated their democratic maturity as attested by twenty years of uninterrupted Parliamentary government. It is fitting, therefore, that we share this experience and knowledge with other Parliamentary institutions within the Commonwealth.

Welcome to Kenya!

THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Geography

The Republic of Kenya is approximately 225,000 square miles (582,647 square kilometres) in size and lies across the Equator on the eastern seaboard of Africa. There are seven provinces viz. Coast, Central, Rift Valley, Nyanza, Western, North-Eastern and Nairobi area.

Nairobi is the capital city and international centre of Kenya. It is the largest and most modern city in East Africa and hosts the United Nations Environmental Programmes (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlement and a number of regional headquarters of international and business organisations.

Mombasa is the second largest town and is also the chief port of East Africa and a major tourist resort for both local and foreign visitors.

Topography

From the hot, humid coastal belt, the land rises gradually inland through dry bush country (the Nyika) to the Savannah grasslands and the high land, where rainfall is plentiful. Kenya is cut by the Great Rift Valley which runs from north to south between 2,000 feet (610 metres) and 3,000 feet (914 metres) below the country on both sides and varies in depth. A considerable area of the country is ideal for high-potential mixed farming in which temperate crops can be grown and mixed farming is advocated; in the drier area some four-fifths of the area is ideal rangeland.

.../2

THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Introduction

The Republic of Kenya is approximately 225,000 square miles (582,646 square kilometres) in extent and lies astride the Equator on the eastern seaboard of Africa. There are several provinces with Coastal Lowlands, Rift Valley, Highlands, Central Plateau and Lake Region.

Nairobi is the capital city and international airport city. It is the largest and most modern city in East Africa and hosts the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlements Centre and a number of regional headquarters of international and national organisations.

Kenyans are the dominant people and is also the ethnic group of East Africa and a major tourist magnet for both local and foreign visitors.

Topography

From the sea, through rainforest belts, the land rises gradually inland through savanna belts, (the lowlands) to the highlands, mountains and the plateaus, where rainfall is plentiful. Land is run by Kenyans Rift Valley which runs from north to south between 2,000 metres (6,561 feet) and 3,000 feet (914 metres) below the surrounding mountains and varies in depth. A subsidiary branch runs from the country to Ethiopia. The Rift Valley is a major tourist attraction. Tourists arrive can be seen and hiked through in new safaris in the Rift Valley and Kenya's wildlife is a major tourist attraction.

On the western rim of the Rift Valley, the land slopes down towards Lake Victoria and the Uganda border. The central part of Kenya is extremely mountainous, but the vast expanse of the North-Eastern Province varies from featureless desert in the east to the more rugged Turkana country west of Lake Turkana.

Climate

The altitude largely governs the climate and the land above 5,000 feet enjoys a temperate climate, with fairly good rainfall. The coastal strip and Mombasa have a hot, humid climate. Hottest months are January, February and March with maximum temperature being 90 degrees Fahrenheit. July and August are the coolest months, the mean minimum temperature being 68.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperatures in Nairobi vary from 82 degrees Fahrenheit in February to mean minimum temperature of about 52 degrees Fahrenheit in July and June.

History

Although Kenya is one of the world's most modern developing countries. Its history dates back many thousand years to the Stone and Iron Age when most parts of the country were inhabited by man as evidenced by archaeological research.

Between 1895 and 1901 the British Government built a railway line from Mombasa to Kisumu on the shores of Lake Victoria with the aim of establishing permanent communications with Uganda.

.../3

Further beautiful sites of the Cote d'Azur, Florence, Rome, Naples, Lake Vistonis and the Italian Riviera. The Adriatic port of Trieste is worth a visit, but the very expensive of the Lucrino-Averno regulate vessels from Pozzuoli passes in the quaint Italian fishing port Tarbone country north of Lake Lucrino.

Climate

The climate largely resembles that of France and Switzerland, and resembles a temperate climate, with fairly good rainfall. The average atmospheric temperature is fairly uniform. Winter months are January, February and March with average temperature below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. July and August are the coldest months, the mean minimum temperature being 65.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperatures in Adriatic very fine 82 degrees Fahrenheit in February to mean minimum temperature of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit in July and June.

History

Although Italy is one of the Mediterranean countries advantageously situated for trading, darkness still threatens to the Adriatic and Iran due where most parts of the country are inhabited by and be attacked by aggressive imperialist countries.

Between 1870 and 1940 the British Government built a railway line from Cairo to Alexandria on the shores of Lake Vistonis with the aim of reconciling peaceful communications with Tripoli.

The British used a great deal of force to assert their presence and many tribesmen were killed and their property destroyed as they resisted the white man's intrusion. Earlier, Asian traders who had established themselves along the coast began to move inland to set up trading posts and many Asians helped to build the railway line.

The Protectorate of British East Africa which followed the British East Africa Company in 1895 finally gave way to Kenya Colony and Protectorate when it was proclaimed in 1920.

Under this, until 1963, the 10-mile (16 kilometres strip of coast line from the Tanzania main border north as far as the mouth of the Tana River, and the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar was administered by Kenya under the terms of the Treaty of 1895. At the Independence conference held in London during September and October, 1964, the Sultan of Zanzibar formally signed an agreement with the Kenya Government renouncing all claims on the coastal strip, and the area now forms part of Kenya.

When Kenya was declared a British Protectorate, it sparked off a long series of ruthless land-grabbing by the white settlers which rendered the indigenous population landless. This phenomenon continued for more than 50 years. Land was leased to the farmers for 999 years.

When the Legislative Council was inaugurated in 1907 the indigenous people had no representation while the 600 odd settlers in the country were well represented. It was only in October, 1944 that the first African was nominated as a member of the Legislative Council.

.../4

The British used a brutal combination of force to assert their presence and many Africans were killed and their property destroyed so they resented the British intrusion. Soldiers, plantation owners had established themselves along the coast began to move inland to set up trading posts and many Africans helped to build the railway line.

The Protectorate of British East Africa which followed the British East Africa Company in 1895 finally came to have control over Protectorate when it was proclaimed in 1920.

Under this, until 1923, the Uganda (40 Kilometers strip of coast line from the Tanganyika with Kenya on far on the south of the Tana River, and the Kuwaiti) of the Sultan of Zanzibar was administered by Kenya under the terms of the Treaty of 1895. At the Zanzibar conference held in London during September and October, 1963, the Sultan of Zanzibar formally signed an agreement with the Kenya Government, renouncing all claims to the coastal strip, and the area now forms part of Kenya.

Kenya was declared a British Protectorate; it covered over 224 square miles, including land-grabbing by the white settlers which rendered the indigenous population landless. This phenomenon continued for more than 70 years. Land was leased to the farmers for 999 years.

When the legislative Council was inaugurated in 1907 the Indian Kenyan Asians had no representation while the 1% old settlers in the country were well represented. It was only in January, 1944 when the First African was nominated as a member of the legislative Council.

African masses then organised to found a country-wide party, the Kenya African Union, of which the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta became President in 1947. Since then Kenya Africans endeavours to attain political freedom never relaxed. During the Mau Mau War of Independence (1952-59) thousands of indigenous people were massacred while others suffered in prisons and detention camps.

The first African elections were held in March, 1957 after which time changes in the composition of Kenya Government came steadily. By 1960 the Legislative Council had an African majority: 33 of the 53 constituency seats for the first time in Kenya's history.

It was in the same year that the Kenya African National Union (KANU) was formed. When the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta was released from detention in 1961, he was unanimously accepted as the leader of the party.

Three years later KANU among several other parties contested the May 1963 first full franchise General Elections and won. Under the leadership of the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, KANU led the country into full independence in December 1963 and into a Republican status a year later.

On November 10, 1964, the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) was voluntarily dissolved in the interest of national unity. In 1966, however, a small group left KANU to form the Kenya People's Union (KPU) which ceased to exist in 1969.

.../5

African masses then prepared to found a country-wide party, the Kenya African Union, of which the late Jomo Kenyatta became President in 1947. Since then Kenya Africans endeavours to attain political freedom never relaxed. During the Mau-Mau war of independence (1952-55) thousands of indigenous people were massacred while others were put in prisons and detention camps.

The first African elections were held in March, 1957 after which slow changes in the composition of Kenya Government came steadily. By 1960 the legislative Council had an African majority: 33 of the 65 constituency seats for the first time in Kenya's history.

It was in the same year that the Kenya African National Union (KANU) was formed. When the late Jomo Kenyatta was released from detention in 1961, he was unanimously accepted as the leader of the party.

Three years later KANU won several other parties contested the May 1963 first full franchise general Elections and won. Under the leadership of the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, KANU led the country into full independence in December 1963 and into a republican status a year later.

On November 20, 1964, the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) was voluntarily dissolved in the interest of national unity. In 1966, however, a small group left KANU to form the Kenya People's Union (KPU) which ceased to exist in 1969.

.../9

When the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta died in August 22, 1978, the Hon. Daniel Toroitich arap Moi succeeded him according to the Constitution. He was subsequently elected substantive President of the country and the ruling party (KANU).

Since taking office, President Moi's achievements have remained colourful, convincing and flawless. Guided by the "Nyayo" philosophy of peace, love and unity and armed with the socio-economic prescience and political wisdom alongside administrative alacrity, President Moi has made Kenya the envy of many nations.

Constitution

On 1st June, 1963 Kenya achieved internal self-government and became independent on 12th December, 1963. On the first anniversary of Independence the country became a Republic.

The constitution makes provision regarding citizenship, protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the President, the Cabinet and the Parliament, the Judiciary and the Public Service Commission.

Parliament lasts for five years but may be dissolved sooner by the President.

In 1982 the Constitution was amended to make Kenya a de jure one-party State. The ruling party is the Kenya African National Union (KANU).

The Head of State

The President is the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

.../6

- 2 -

Jomo [illegible] Kenyatta died in August 1978. [illegible] Daniel Toroitich arap Moi succeeded to the Presidency, in the constitutionally prescribed fashion, as the country's second President.

When taking office, President Moi's administration have [illegible] economic, commercial and financial, linked by the "[illegible]" philosophy of peace, love and unity and urged [illegible] the maintenance of [illegible] and political stability [illegible] [illegible] effectively President Moi has made clear the [illegible] of unity [illegible].

[illegible]

On [illegible] June, 1982 Kenya [illegible] multi-party [illegible] [illegible] on 12th December, 1963. On the first anniversary of Independence the country became a Republic.

The constitution makes provision regarding [illegible] protection of fundamental rights of the individual, the Presidency, the Cabinet and the Parliament, the Judiciary and the Public Service Commission.

Presidential terms are five years but no [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] by the President.

In 1982 the Constitution was amended to make Kenya a [illegible] one-party state. The ruling party is the Kenya African National Union (KANU).

The head of state

The President is the head of state and the [illegible] chief of the armed forces. He is the elder

He is aided and advised by a Cabinet of Ministers who are appointed by him from among the Members of the National Assembly. He must be a Member of the National Assembly and he is normally elected at the General Elections.

Legislature

There is a single-chamber National Assembly which has 156 elected members, 12 nominated members, and 2 ex-officio members (who are the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Attorney-General).

Judiciary

The highest tribunal in the country is the Court of Appeal presided over by the Chief Justice. There are eight other judges. The High Court has 24 judges and also presided over by the Chief Justice.

The Economy

The mainstay of Kenya's economy is agriculture, which directly contributes one third of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) It accounts for the larger part of the country's population and supplies most of the exports. However, in the Eastern and Central Africa region, Kenya's economy is the most advanced and diversified.

Agriculture

Kenya is almost self-sufficient in essential foodstuff. There are many cash crops of great economic value to the country, and among the most important crops is coffee which accounts for over 200,000 of Kenya's labour force.

In 1979/80 coffee earned Kenya Shs. 2,380 million. Other cash crops of note are tea, rice, cotton, pyrethrum, sugar cane sisal and horticultural products. Kenya has also large and expanding livestock industry because most parts of the country are suitable for ranching. In his rainfall areas dairy industr thrives well.

Industry

Kenya's manufacturing sector has had a steady growth since Independence. This performance has mainly been the result of import-substitution-oriented strategy in the early post-independence years.

The Government encourages and protects foreign investments in industry by allowing repatriation of profits and foreign payments.

There are a number of industrial finance institutions which provide loans to industrial enterprises and, in some cases, participate in equity. These include the International Development Bank, Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation and the Development Finance Corporation of Kenya. In addition there are industrial estates in major towns which promote small scale and informal sector industries.

Among the important industries in the country are: oil refinery, cement factory, brewing, soft drinks, flour milling, soap making, cigarette manufacturing, clothing and foodstuff manufacturing, light engineering, textile and knitwear factories, coffee processing, paper mills and vehicle assembly facatories.

.../7

Commerce

The commercial sector has also registered remarkable progress since 1963. Both urban and rural commerce have been open to the citizen's participation aimed at achieving total economic independence.

Energy

The global energy crisis caused by spiralling costs of fuel oil has forced Kenya to adopt a comprehensive energy policy with a bias towards an increased use of hydropower, geothermal energy, and other new and renewable sources of energy.

Communications

a) Roads: There is an effective network of main and secondary roads which are passable all the year round except in abnormally heavy rains period. In all, there are over 52,000 kilometres of classified roads of which 66000 kilometres are bitumen surfaced and over 46,000 kilometres are of earth/gravel surface.

b) Railways: There are 1,600 route miles of railways operated by the Kenya Railways Corporation. The Corporation also own Kisumu Port which has a marine on Lake Victoria. A total of 240 diesel Locomotives are in use and in addition there are 7,390 wagons and 167 passenger coaches.

c) Shipping: There are 16 deep water berths at the Mombasa Port where an extra average of 1,500 ships call annually.

.../8

d) Civil Aviation: The country's flag carrier is Kenya Airways which operates scheduled passenger and cargo services. The airline flies regular international services from Nairobi or Mombasa to: - London, Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich, Rome, Copanhagen, Athens, Vienna, Bombay, Karachi, Jeddah and Bahrain. Within Africa the airline operates to Lusaka, Addis Ababa, Mogadishu, Cairo, Entebbe, Harare, Mauritius and the Seychelles.

e) Postal and Telecommunications: Telecommunications and postal services are under the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and provide all telephone telegraph, external telecommunications through the satellite services. Kenya is a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation.

Money and Banking

The unit of currency is the Kenya Shilling which has 100 cents. The Central Bank of Kenya circulates notes in 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 shillings denominations and 5, 10, 50 cents and one shilling denominations in coins.

There are 15 commercial banks operating over 300 branches throughout the country. Some of the banks have international links and the big ones are: the Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank of Kenya, Standard Bank and the National Bank of Kenya. The other banks are, Grindlays Bank International, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, First National Bank of Chicago, Habib Bank, Commercial Bank of Africa and Citi Bank. There are also several non-bank financial institutions.

.../9

c) Civil Aviation: The country's flag carrier is Kenya Airways which provides scheduled passenger and cargo services. The airline flies regular international services from Nairobi to London, Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich, Rome, Copenhagen, Athens, Vienna, Lagos, Kuwait, Jeddah and Bahrain. Within Africa the airline operates to Lusaka, Addis Ababa, Mogadishu, Lusaka, Entebbe, Harare, Maputo and the Seychelles.

d) Postal and Telecommunications: Telecommunications and postal services are under the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and provide all telephone, telegraph, external telecommunications through the satellite services. Kenya is a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation.

Money and Banking

The unit of currency is the Kenya Shilling which has 100 cents. The Central Bank of Kenya circulates notes in 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 shillings denominations and 1, 10, 50 cents and one shilling denominations in coins.

There are 19 commercial banks operating over 300 branches throughout the country. Some of the banks have international links and the six more so are the Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank of Kenya, Standard Bank and the National Bank of Kenya. The other banks are, Grindlays Bank International, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, First National Bank of Chicago, Habib Bank, Commercial Bank of Africa and City Bank. There are also several non-bank financial institutions.

...23

Education

The Government has assigned the highest priority to education in its development programmes, and this has resulted to rapid growth of both the formal and non-formal sub-factors of education. About 30 per cent of the national budget is allocated to the existing Ministries of Education; i.e. Ministries of Basic and Higher Education.

The estimated enrolment in primary schools is 4.2 million and that of secondary schools is only 470,000. The under-graduates and diploma enrolment at the University of Nairobi is about 6,000 while that of Kenyatta University College is about 2,400.

There are other institutions of higher learning offering diploma courses in technological studies such as the Kenya Polytechnic, Mombasa Polytechnic, Siriba and Kaguma Teachers' Training Colleges, Egerton College of Agriculture, the Kenya Science Teachers' College and the Kenya Technical Teachers' College.

It is interesting to note that not less than 70 per cent of those who get secondary school education are educated through community financing in the spirit of "Harambee" (Self-help). There are also 10 Harambee institutions of technology all over the country involved in the production of technicians.

Health

The Government has endeavoured to provide the best possible health services. Kenyatta National Hospital is the largest and best equipped Government hospital and functions as referal hospital for complicated cases.

Education

The Government has analysed the relevance of education to development in its development programmes, and also has recognized the urgent need for both the formal and non-formal education or awareness. About 30 per cent of the national budget is allocated to the existing institutions of education in the administration of health and other services.

The estimated adult or primary population is 4.2 million and that of secondary schools is only 100,000. The undergraduate and diploma programmes at the University of Botswana is about 4,000, while that of Botswana Polytechnic College is about 2,000.

There are other programmes of adult learning utilizing diverse centres in various ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Botswana Polytechnic, Brigade and Young Farmers' Training Centres, Extension Centres of Agriculture, the Brigade Extension Programme, Police and the Agricultural Technicians' Colleges.

It is interesting to note that the Lady Khama and Tlokweng Colleges are not compulsory school education but are educational institutions specializing in the training of "housewives" (Tlokweng). There are also 70 Farmers Institutions of Learning all over the country involved in the production of technicians.

Health

The Government has emphasized as priority the need to provide adequate health services. The rural national hospital is the largest and best equipped Government hospital, and functions as the national referral hospital for specialized cases.

.../10

It also serves as a training centre for medical undergraduates and post graduates from many countries in Africa.

Each province has a general hospital and so have the forty districts in the country. Over and above these hospitals, there are clinics and health centres usually at locational levels. To complement these services there are several private hospitals, clinics and health centres scattered all over the country. For accelerated economic development and improved quality of life Kenya has accepted Family Planning Programmes.

Population

The latest population census conducted in 1979 enumerated a total population of 15,327,061 giving and intercensal annual rate of growth of 3.4 per cent during the decade 1969/79.

Broadcasting and the Press

Kenya ranks high among the developing countries where freedom of the Press, enshrined in the Constitution, is exercised. The Government-owned radio station is the Voice of Kenya and broadcasts in three services: the general service in English, the national service in Kiswahili and the vernacular services which cater for 16 languages. There are over 1,500,000 radio sets in the country.

Television service was launched in 1962 and reaches some half-a-million viewers with over 60,000 television sets in the country.

The following newspapers are published:-

.../11

It also serves as a training center for national announcers, and just graduates from many countries in Africa.

Even services are expanded regional and so have the (ut) stations in the country. Our and above these hospitals, there are clinics and health centers usually at institutional levels. In correlation these services there are several private clinics, clinics and health centers scattered all over the country. For structured economic development and Nigerian capability of late there has accepted "policy" training programmes.

Population

The latest population census conducted in 1973 recorded a total population of 79,379,141 citizens and is presented annual rate of growth of 2.9 per cent during the census 1963/73.

Broadcasting and the Press

Many ranks high among the overlapping mandates where creation of the Press, employed in the dissemination, the experiment. The Government-owned radio station is the voice of truth and unchanged in those employed (in national service in Nigeria) the national service in Hausa) and the vernacular services which survive in Hausa. There are 1,500,000 radio sets in the country.

Television service was launched in 1962 and reaches more multi-million viewers with over 20,000 television sets in the country.

The Nigerian newspapers are published.

.../17

Dailies:		Language:
The Kenya Times	.....	English
The Daily Nation	.....	English
The Standard	.....	English
Kenya Leo	.....	Kiswahili
Taifa Leo	.....	Kiswahili

Weeklies:		
Sunday Times	.....	English
Sunday Nation	.....	English
Sunday Standard	.....	English
Weekly Review	.....	English
Coast Week	.....	English/German

Monthly:		
Viva	.....	English
Drum	.....	English

In addition to these there are a number of trade, technical and sports journals published mostly on monthly basis.

International Relations

Kenya maintains diplomatic, consular and trade representation with foreign countries. The Republic has 24 diplomatic missions and a number of consulates located in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the United Soviet Socialist Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ethiopia, Somalia, Egypt, Zaire, India,

..../12

Zambia, Swede, Nigeria, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Japan, the People's Republic of China, Uganda, Zimbabwe. There are also missions to the United Nations and Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Since Independence, Kenya has been a member of the United Nations, Organisation of African Unity as well as the Commonwealth and the Non-Alligned Movement.

Commonwealth Diplomats Resident in Kenya as at 31st July, 1983

1.	Australia	H.E. Mr. A.C.D. White	Phone 334666/72
2.	Bangladesh	H.E. Mr. A.B.M.G. Kibria	Phone 723160
3.	Botswana	H.E. Mr. Mogolori Modisi	Phone 250804
4.	Britain	H.E. Sir Leonard Allinson	Phone 335844/60
5.	Canada	H.E. Mr. David M. Miller	Phone 334033/6
6.	Cyprus	H.E. Mr. F.A. Grammenopoulas	Phone 20881
7.	Ghana	Mr. Sammy Afrifa Kyei	Phone 27281/2, 336883
8.	India	H.E. Mr. Vinod K. Grover	Phone
9.	Lesotho	H.E. Mr. R. Francis Seabata Matholoane	Phone 24877
10.	Malawi	H.E. Mr. M.W. Machinjili	Phone 21174/20435
11.	Malaysia	Mr. K. Chandran	Phone 29724/5
12.	New Zealand	H.E. Mr. Paul Cotton	Phone 6410 - 311 Athens, Greece.
13.	Nigeria	H.E. Mr. Nuhu Mohamed	Phone 28321/2, 24681
14.	Swaziland	H.E. Mr. A.V. Mamba	Phone 20468
15.	Uganda	Mr. Jork Bugingo	Phone 27954
16.	Zambia	H.E. Mr. J.M. Chimba	Phone 335972
17.	Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Edmund R.M. Garwe	Phone 330049
18.	U.S.A.	H.E. Mr. William C. Harrop	Phone 334.4./50

..../13

Places of Worship

The following are places of worship. Church services are normally held on Sundays from 10.30 a.m.

Anglican: All Saints Cathedral - at the City Centre on Jomo Kenyatta Avenue.

Catholic: Holy Family Basilica at the City Centre - City Hall Way, and St. Pauls Church - off University Way.

Presbyterian: St. Andrews Church - off University Way.

Pentecostal Assemblies of God: Nairobi Pentecostal Church - Valley Road.

Baptist Church: Nairobi Baptist Church on Ngong Road.

Methodist: Kariakor Church on Racecourse Road.

Salvation Army: Salvation Army Church on Racecourse Road.

Lutheran: Lutheran Church - Uhuru Highway.

Temples

Sikh Temple - on Temple Road

Hindu Council of Kenya on Desai Road

Hare Krishna Temple at Muhorini Close, West Ngara.

Mosques

Jamia Sunni Mosque - City Centre on Banda Street.

Ismailia Mosque - City Centre on Moi Avenue

Jewish Jewish Synagogue - Vermont Hall - University Way.

Entertainment

Cinemas: Kenya Cinema - City Centre on Moi Avenue Nairobi Cinema Uchumi House off Moi Avenue 20th Century Cinema on

Mama Ngina Street

Shan Cinema - Ngara Road

Fox Dire-In on Thika Road

Belle-Vue Drive-In on Mombasa Road

Theatres:

Kenya National Theatre - Harry Thuku Road

Donovan Maule Theatre - Parliament Road

Museaum:

National Museum - Museum Road

Hairdressing

The facilities are available at your hotel. Please contact your hotel reception for an appointment.

Medical facilities

A Government doctor and nursing sisters are on call for the entire Conference period. Should you require assistance, please contact your Hotel CPA desk or information desk at the Conference Centre. A doctor will be attached to each group during the pre-Conference tours.

Sports

Kenya is internationally known in the field of sports. There are various popular sporting activities taking place throughout the year such as soccer, athletics, golf, rugby, tennis, squash, horse race, swimming and cricket. The information desk at your hotel and at the Conference Centre will assist you in participating in your favourite sport.

.../15

Free Trade Area

Sino German - Hyderabad

Sino Sino-in on Trade Area

Sino-Sino Civil-in to Japan Road

Libraries

Sunny National Theatre - Delta Bound Road

Kowloon Media Theatre - Pakistan Road

Accommodation

National Museum - Passage Road

Medical Facilities

The facilities are available in this hotel. Please contact your accommodation for an appointment.

Medical Facilities

A Japanese doctor and nursing sisters are on call for the entire Conference period. Should you require assistance, please contact your hotel. If, upon the information desk at the Conference Hotel. A doctor will be attending to your needs during the Conference hours.

Sports

Hong Kong is internationally known as the world's premier shopping and entertainment centre. Many of the various sporting activities, such as golf, tennis, horse racing, sailing, swimming, etc., are available. The information desk at your hotel and at the Conference Centre will advise and inform delegates in your language.

...\13

Restaurants

At your hotel there are several restaurants to choose from. Please contact your hotel reception for further information. Other good restaurants within the City Centre are:-

Safeer - Hotel Ambassador	Phone 336803
Saktar - Vegeterian Restaurant	Moi Avenue
Hong Kong Restaurant + Chinese	Phone 28612
Steak House	Phone 26481
Marino Restaurant	Phone 27650

Night Clubs

The Starlight Club - Opposite Pan Africa Hotel

The Studio 54 - Top Floor of Kenyatta Conference Centre

The Bacchus Club - Kimathi Street - Phone 333233

Casino

International Casino - off Museum Road - Phone 744477

Service Clubs

Rotary Club of Nairobi South	Phone 333855
Rotary Club of Nairobi	Phone 742269
Rotary International	Phone 24128
Lions Club Nairobi	Phone 337496
Lions Club Central	Phone 23995
Lions Club International Dist.	411 23267
Kiwanis Club of Nairobi	Phone 27541

.../16

Restaurants

At your hotel there are several restaurants which [illegible]
Please consult your hotel reception for further information, or
and reservations within the city centre are:

Gardner - Hotel Ambassador [illegible] Phone 22[illegible]
Sutter - Upholstery Restaurant [illegible] Avenue
Hong Kong Restaurant - Chinese [illegible] Phone [illegible]
Green House [illegible] Phone 2[illegible]
[illegible] Restaurant [illegible] Phone 2[illegible]

Night Clubs

The Sky-High Club - opposite Pan Pacific Hotel
The Sandik Club - top floor of Kowloon Centre
The Rooftop Club - Hilton Terrace - Phone 2[illegible]

Casino

International Casino - off Nathan Road - Phone [illegible]

Service Clubs

Rotary Club of Kowloon South Phone 22[illegible]
Rotary Club of Kowloon Phone 2[illegible]
Rotary International Phone [illegible]
Lions Club Central Phone 22[illegible]
Lions Club Kowloon Phone [illegible]
Lions Club International Club [illegible] 22[illegible]
Rotary Club of Kowloon Phone 2[illegible]

...7/6