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ULIYOTIMIZIWA NA SERIKALI YA KANU 1963 - 1973

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Mheshimiwa Rais, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, akiongoza kwa imani taifa alilolikomboa toka katika minyororo ya utumwa wa kibeberu, na kuelekea usitawi na nguvu zaidi baada ya fanaka kuu ya miaka kumi.

The President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, confidently leading the nation he emancipated from bonds of colonial serfdom to even greater heights of achievement and strength following a decade of phenomenal growth.

WHAT KANU GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR YOU 1963 - 1973

~~NOTHING~~

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Rais, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, aonekana hapa akihutubia umali mkubwa wa wananchi katika moja ya mikutano yake nchini.

UTANGULIZI WA MTUKUFU RAIS, MZEE JOMO KENYATTA, E.G.N., M.P.

Sifa kubwa ya Chama cha KANU, ambacho ni chombo kilichoshinda katika kung'ang'ania uhuru upatiakane, uwezo wake wa kutawala pamoja na kufaulu kuleta umoja, amani na utulivu, inaonekana wazi. Yale ambayo Serikali ya KANU imewatimizia watu nchini humu katika miaka kumi, yanazidi kabisa yale tuliyo-fanyiwa na Serikali ya Mkoloni katika miaka sabini ya utawala wake.

Serikali ya KANU ni chama cha watu wenyewe. Kinajua na hujishughulisha na mahitaji ya wananchi. Kimesaidia kukuza uchumi na kuimua hali za maisha ya watu wote wa Kenya kwa jumla.

KANU imekuwa aminifu katika maongozi yake. Tumeshikilia na kutimiza ahadi zetu zote katika manifesto za hapo mbeleni. Katika mwaka 1963, tuliahidi kuwapa Waafrika kazi katika Utumishi wa Serikali, kubadlisha mashamba kutoka mikononi mwa Wazungu na kuwapa wananchi, kurudisha heshima ya mwanadamu na usawa, uhuru wa kuabudu, na kuanzishwa kwa hali ambayo raia wote wawe na nafasi sawa ya elimu, kuajiriwa kazi na kuendesha kazi zao binafsi, kwa hivyo nafasi za kufaulu ziko wazi kwa wote. Katika manifesto yetu ya 1969, tulitia nguvu mara nyingine tena wajibu wetu katika kupanua mpango wa kuweka aina zote za uchumi mikononi mwa Waafrika ili kupata uhuru wa uchu-

mi. Mapanuzi ya mpango huu yamefaulu sana. Tuna matumaini kuwa hivi karibuni wananchi wataongeza zaidi sehemu yao ya uchumi ili kupunguza umilikaji mwingi wa wageni kwa sehemu kubwa.

Ni wajibu wa kila mwananchi kuunga Chama hiki mkono kwa kila njia. Wananchi wanapaswa kuhakikisha kuwa wanawachagua wajumbe walio waaminifu na wanaoweza kusaidia sehemu zao na kumaliza zao na kuwafahamisha nafasi zilizoko kwa kupitia Serikali pamoja shirika zinazohusiana na Serikali. KANU inawakumbusha wananchi wote ule ukweli kwamba: maendeleo ni jambo la mtu binafsi kupenda, na awe na nia ya kufaulu, wala sio kitu cha kupatikana bila bidii.

Katika manifesto yetu, tuliwaahidi nafasi zaidi za kujenga taifa kwa njia ile ambayo ingehakikisha kwamba wale wanaofanya kazi kwa bidii watafurahia matunda ya jasho lao.

Tutafuata utaratibu wetu kwa kuhakikisha kuwa, uhuru tuliounyakua kutoka kwa wakoloni kwa mateso mengi pamoja na vifo hautaharibiwa na ukabila, uchoyo, fitina ama kutotosheleka.

Tutakuwa macho kwa watu wo wote wenye nia ya uharibifu wanaotaka kuingilia umoja huo tulioujenga, kufufua na kutia nguvu muundo wa Chama. Tutahakikisha kwamba uko utii katika Chama. Kwa hivyo, Chama kitakuwa na nguvu ya kutenda kama kiungo cha kutimiliza mahitaji ya wananchi kwa manufaa ya maendeleo ya kila mtu. Wajibu wetu utaendelea kuhakikisha kuwa Bunge litaendelea kuwa na uwezo mkubwa wa Sheria likitegemewa na Serikali. Bunge pia kwa upande wake, litafuata matekelezo ya Chama kilichofanya wanachama wake wachaguliwe. Kwa hivyo wagombea uchaguzi wanaotaka wachaguliwe kwa tikiti za KANU, yawapasa wafuate maongozi ya Chama. Wajibu wetu mkuu utaendelea kuwa wa kuhifadhi umoja wetu kama silaha ya kulinda heshima ya taifa letu na kukuza maendeleo yetu kwa moyo halisi wa Harambee.

Harambee! Na kidole cha KANU juu!





The President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, is seen addressing a huge crowd of wananchi in one of his numerous meetings throughout the country.

**FOREWORD BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
MZEE JOMO KENYATTA, E.G.H., M.P.**

The shining record of the KANU Party as an instrument through which the struggle for independence was won, its ability to govern as well as its success in maintaining unity, peace and stability, speaks for itself. What the KANU Government has done for the people of this country in ten years is many more times that which the Colonial Government did for us in seventy years of its rule.

The KANU Government is the party of the people. It knows about and cares for the needs of the wananchi. It has sustained economic growth and the general uplifting of the welfare and living standards of all the people of Kenya.

KANU has been consistent in its policies. We have abided with and fulfilled the pledges of all our past manifestos. In 1963, we promised the Africanisation of the Civil Service, the transfer land from European hands to wananchi, the restoration of human dignity and equality, freedom of worship, and the creation of an atmosphere where all citizens have equal opportunities of education, employment and private enterprise, and thus the road to success is open to all. We re-emphasised in our 1969 manifesto our commitment to intensify the programme of Africanisation of all the sectors of the economy in order to achieve economic independence. This intensification programme has been very successful.

It is our hope that very soon the share of wananchi in the economy will have been increased tremendously so as to reduce foreign ownership to an insignificant proportion.

It is the duty of wananchi to support the party in every aspect. Wananchi must ensure that they elect representatives who are responsible and capable of assisting their constituents to solve problems and to educate them so as to know the facilities available through government institutions and parastatal organizations. KANU reminds all wananchi of the truth: that development is a matter of personal will, assertion and dedicated determination to succeed and not something that can be achieved without effort.

In the manifesto, we promised you more scope to build the nation in a manner that would ensure that those who work hard will duly receive the fruits of their labour.

We will pursue our policy of ensuring that the independence that was wrested from the colonialists with so much suffering and loss of life will not be destroyed by tribalism, selfishness, factionalism and complacency.

We will remain alert to any disruptive elements that would interfere with the unity we have built, the revitalisation and effective organisation of the Party. We will ensure discipline within the Party. The Party will thus effectively act as a focal organ for channelling the needs of wananchi for the benefit of everybody's progress. It shall remain our duty to ensure that Parliament will continue to remain as the Supreme Legislative Authority to which the Government is responsible. Parliament will in turn be responsible to the Party on whose tickets its members were elected. Candidates intending to stand on KANU tickets must therefore adhere to the policy of the Party. It will remain our avowed duty to preserve unity as an important weapon for the safeguarding of our national integrity and for fostering our development process in the true spirit of Harambee

Harambee! With KANU finger up!



HAKI

Serikali ya KANU imesimamiaje Haki?

Maongozi ya Serikali ya KANU yamekuwa ni kuhakikisha utawala wa Sheria unafuatwa, na kuona kuwa unatimizwa katika nchi hii. Tumekuwa tukishikilia kanuni hii.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelezaje haki katika siku zijazo?

Serikali ya KANU itafuata maongozi ya kuendeleza kuwa mahakama ni kazi huru na isiyo na mapendeleo katika Serikali yetu. Ni Rais pekee yake atakayekuwa na uwezo juu ya Sheria.

MPANGO WA MAENDELEO YETU

Serikali ya KANU imekwisha fanya nini katika mipango ya maendeleo?

Mipango miwili ya kwanza ya miaka mitano ya usitawi iliyopangwa na Serikali ya KANU ilifaulu.

Tumeongeza jumla ya mazao ya Taifa kutoka pauni za Kenya milioni mia tatu arobaini na saba katika 1963/64 hadi kufikia pauni za Kenya milioni mia saba themanini na tisa katika 1973/74. Tumekaribia kuzidisha mara mbili zaidi pato la kila mtu. Jumla ya Mazao ya Taifa kwa pato la mtu mmoja katika mwaka 1963/4 ilikuwa pauni za Kenya thelathini na nane; hivi leo hesabu hii ni pauni za Kenya sitini na tatu.

Tunayo sifa kwa mafanikio maku-bwa. Tangu tupate uhuru uchumi wetu umeendelea kwa wastani wa 6.8 kwa mia kila mwaka. Tumegeuza upya uchumi kwa kutumia njia bora zaidi za kufanyia kazi.

JUSTICE

How Has The KANU Government Administered Justice?

The KANU Government's policy has been to ensure that the rule of Law shall be maintained and be seen to be maintained in this country. We have adhered to this principle.

How Will The KANU Government Maintain Justice In The Future?

The KANU Government will pursue a policy of maintaining the Judiciary as an independent and impartial institution within our system of government.

There shall be nobody other than the President who shall be above the Law.

PLANNING FOR OUR DEVELOPMENT.

What Has KANU Government Achieved Through Planning and Development.

The first two five-year development plans of the KANU Government have been successful.

We have increased our Gross National Product from £K 347 million in 1963/4 to £K 789 million in 1973/4. We have nearly doubled the per capita income. Gross National Product per capita in 1963/4 was £K 38; today the figure is £K 63.

We take credit for great achievements. Since independence our economy has grown at an average rate of 6.8 per cent per annum. We have modernised the economy by



Sura ya angani ya viwanda katika mji wa Nairobi. Mipango ya viwanda na mambo mengine inaendelea kote nchini.

An aerial view of factories in Nairobi. Plans for factories and other projects are continuing all over the country.

Mapato ya vitu vilivyotengenezwa (bei ikirekebishwa) yamezidi kuongezeka kwa 8.1 kwa mia kila mwaka tangu 1963 hali kilimo kimeongezeka kwa 6.5 kwa mia.

Kabla ya uhuru, kazi nyingi kubwa pamoja na zile za wastani zilikuwa zikishikiliwa na wageni; katika mwaka 1972, 74 kwa mia ya kazi hizi zilikuwa mikononi mwa Wakenya.

Serikali ya KANU ina shabaha gani kwa usitawi siku zijazo?

Hivi sasa tumeanza mpango wetu wa tatu wa usitawi. Serikali ya KANU itachukua madaraka makubwa zaidi ya kuongoza uchumi kuliko ilivyofanya hapo mbele.

Serikali ya KANU itafikiria maongozi — kama vile kutoza kodi, kutoa

employing more efficient methods of production.

Manufacturing output (price adjusted) has grown by 8.1 per cent per annum since 1963, while agriculture has grown by 6.5 per cent.

Before independence, most high and middle level occupations were manned by expatriates; by 1972, 74 per cent of them were in the hands of Kenyans.

What Is The KANU Government's Future Development Strategy?

We have now commenced upon the third development plan. The KANU Government will assume a much greater role in directing the economy than it has in the past.

pesa, hatua za kubadilisha pesa na nchi za kigeni, kusimamia kuingizwa bidhaa kutoka nchi za nje, kutia moyo baishara, kuzisitawisha sehemu zile zisizo za kawaida — pakiwa na lengo la kuzidisha utendaji wa kazi katika kila njia iwezekanavyo, ili kupatikane nafasi zaidi za kazi. Bali watu wapaswa kutimiza maongozi haya kwa kuzidisha uwezo wao wenyewe na kujishughulisha na uvumbuzi wao wenyewe kwa bidii.

Mpango wetu wa hivi sasa utafuata vile vile msingi wa maongozi yaliyoko katika "Sessional Paper No. 10" juu ya "Ujamaa wa Mwafrika pamoja na welekevu wa mipango yake". Haya ni pamoja na uhuru wa mtu binafsi, uhuru kutokana na mahitaji, magonjwa, kutojua kusoma na unyonyaji; mapanuzi ya uchumi; kugawanya sawa mapato. Taratibu za umuhimu wa shabaha hizi zitabadilika kwa kutegemea nyakati, kwani kila moja yao itakuwa imekamilika ama inakaribia kukamilishwa wakati mpango wa mandeleo unapoanzishwa. Shabaha yetu inaelekezwa katika kupata haraka zaidi kiasi cha kukuza uchumi. Tutatimiza mambo yale ambayo yatatoa nafasi nyingi za kazi na kugawanya mapato, katika sehemu mbali mbali za nchi pamoja na kati ya watu binafsi.

Kusitawisha shemu za mashambani, kutawanya viwanda vya kazi na kuharakisha usitawi katika sehemu za mashambani ndiko kutachukua nafasi ya kwanza katika mpango wetu wa usitawi wa hivi sasa.

Kati ya yale mambo ya usitawi yatakayotimizwa kwanza katika sehemu za mashambani ni maji, kuanzishwa

The KANU Government will determine policies — such as taxation, money supply, foreign exchange measures, import restraints, business incentives, development of the informal sector—designed to promote labour—intensive production in all feasible fields in order to create more employment opportunities. But the people must validate these policies through improving their own capacities and undertaking their own productive ventures.

Our current plan will again adhere to the basic principles laid down in the Sessional Paper No. 10 on "African Socialism and its Application to Planning". These include individual freedom: freedom from want, disease, ignorance and exploitation; expansion of the economy; equitable distribution of income. The order of priorities of these objectives must change with time, as each one of them is wholly or partially completed as the development plan is implemented. Our strategy is geared to obtain the objective of attaining the fastest rate of economic growth. We shall give priority to those projects that offer the maximum opportunities of employment and income distribution, both between different areas of the country and between individuals.

Rural development, the decentralization of industry and the acceleration of development processes in the rural areas will be given priority in our current development plan.

Among the aspects of development which will receive priority in rural development will be water supply, the establishment of polytechnics, social

vyuo vya ufundi, Huduma za Starehe, Afya, kusitawisha sehemu za masha mbani, nyumba, utajiri wa kiasili, wanyama wa porini, kusimamia mashamba ya kulisha mifugo, na kukuza hali ya mifugo, mazingira na utunzaji; elimu ikiwa ni pamoja na mafunzo ya masomo ya watu wazima, kupeleka taa za stima, sayansi na elimu ya ufundi na barabara. Mipango ya Wilaya na usafirishaji umeelezwa wazi katika mpango wa usitawi wa 1974/78. Chini ya utaratibu huu mwendo wa kukuza umepangwa kuwa 7.4 kwa mia kila mwaka.

FEDHA

Tumefanya nini hapo mbele?

Katika manifesto yetu ya mwaka 1969, tulisema: Tunaamini utaratibu utakaoleta matokeo ya usitawi ambao unahitaji kuwa biashara zinazosimamia fedha, na hasa akiba za watu katika nchi hii, zitakuwa zikiamuriwa na Serikali ili kuhakikisha kuwa akiba za Wakenya zitakuwa zikitumiwa katika zile kazi ambazo zinaongeza zaidi manufaa ya idadi kubwa ya watu wetu.

Wakati huo Serikali ya KANU ilikuwa imekwisha anzisha Benki ya Biashara ambayo kwa wakati huu ina matawi yake Mombasa, Nakuru, na Kisumu, na pia inaanzisha matawi mapya katika miji mingine mikubwa nchini.

Serikali pia imekwisha kuchukua benki iliyokuwa ikijulikana hapo zamani kama National and Grindlays Bank. Sasa yafanya kazi kama Kenya Commercial Bank.

Benki nyingi, hasa zile zilizo za Serikali ama ambazo Serikali ina hisa, zimesaidia wakulima wa mashamba

services, health, urban development, housing, natural resources, wildlife, range management and livestock development, environment and conservation; education including adult literacy, rural electrification, applied science and technology and roads. District planning and transport are given in full in the 1974/78 Development Plan. Under this plan, the rate of growth is set at 7.4 per cent per annum.

FINANCE

What Have We Done In The Past?

In our 1969 Manifesto, we stated that: We believe in an effective programme of development which required that the institutions which control the finances and in particular the savings of the people of this country shall be regulated by the Government in order to ensure that the savings of Kenyans are invested in those projects which make the highest contribution to the welfare of the majority of our people.

The KANU Government had at that time already established a Commercial Bank, which has now established branches in Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu, and is in the process of establishing new branches in other major towns in the country.

The Government has also acquired the former National and Grindlays Bank. It is now run as the Kenya Commercial Bank.

Many banks, especially those which are Government owned or in which

madogo madogo pamoja na wafanyi biashara katika sehemu za masha-mbani.

Serikali imefanya wakulima wa ma-shamba madogo pamoja na wafanyi biashara waweze kupata mikopo ku-toka kwa kampuni za kiserikali ka-ma vile I.C.D.C., A.F.C. na Benki ya Ushirika ya Kenya, yaani "Co-oper-ative Bank of Kenya".

Katika sehemu nyingine, Serikali ya KANU imejiingiza ili kusimamia ma-ongozi na utumishi unaotolewa kwa wananchi ili kuepukana na unyonya-ji.

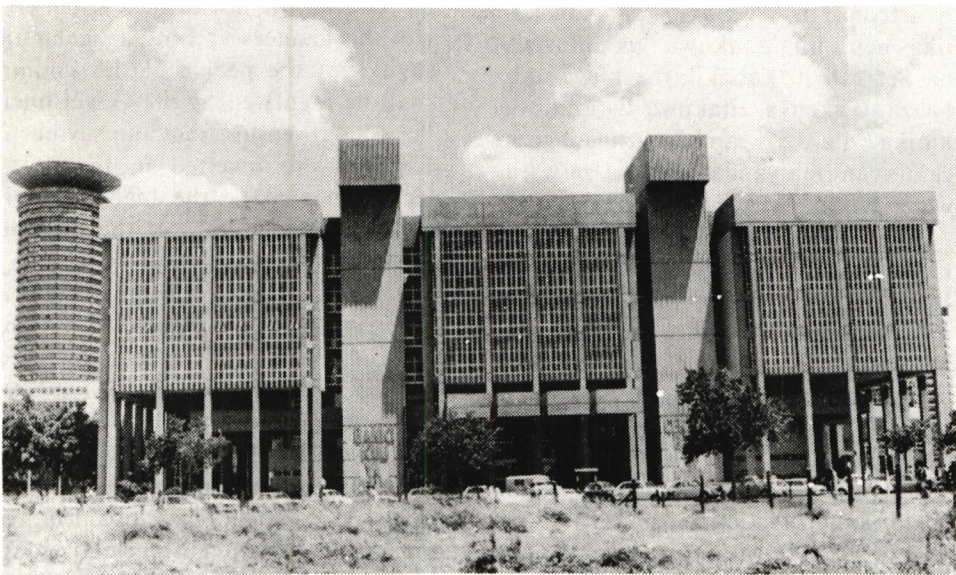
Serikali ya KANU imepunguza mzigo wa kuwatoza kodi wale walio na mapato madogo. Imeondoa kodi ya kichwa, ushuru, na imepunguza ile kodi inayotozwa vitu vilivyo vya lazima.

the Government has an interest, have aided small-scale farmers and busi-nessmen in the rural areas.

The KANU Government has made it possible for small farmers and busi-nessmen to obtain credit from para-statal agencies such as the I.C.D.C., A.F.C. and the Co-operative Bank of Kenya.

In other areas, the KANU Govern-ment has stepped in, in order to con-trol the policies and the services rendered to wananchi and thus avoid exploitation.

The KANU Government has reduced the burden of taxation of the low income groups. It has abolished Graduated Personal Tax, cesses, and reduced indirect taxation on essential items.



Jengo jipya la Banki Kuu ya Kenya mjini Nairobi.

The new building housing the Central Bank of Kenya in Nairobi.

Serikali ya KANU itafanya nini siku zijazo?

Serikali ya KANU inanuia katika mpango wa usitawi na mara ya tatu kuwaletea watu urahisi wa kuweka pesa ndani ya Benki, hasa katika sehemu za mashambani, kuwafanya wafahamu zaidi habari za mikopo na kuwaamsha wananchi juu ya nafasi za kisasa zinazoendesha uchumi kwa mikopo.

Serikali inanuia kuendelea kutoa urahisi wa mikopo kwa kampuni za kiserikali kama vile I.C.D.C., A.F.C. na Benki ya shirika ya Kenya, ili kuwasaidia wananchi katika shughuli zao za biashara.

What Will The KANU Government Do In Future?

It is the KANU Government's intention in the third development plan to bring banking facilities to the people, especially in the rural areas, to make them more credit conscious and to awaken the wananchi to the opportunities of operating within a modern, credit economy.

It is the intention of the Government to continue offering credit facilities to parastatal agencies such as the I.C.D.C., A.F.C. and the Co-operative Bank of Kenya, in order to assist wananchi in their business activities.



Juhudi za utabibu zimeongezeka kote nchini. Hapa Rais aonekana alipotembelea hospitali ya Nazareth katika Kiambu, akimtakia heri mgonjwa.

Efforts to treat patients have been stepped up throughout the country. Here the President is seen comforting a patient when he visited Nazareth Hospital in Kiambu.

AFYA

Serikali ya KANU imewafanyia nini wananchi katika utumishi wa madaraka haya?

HEALTH

What Has The KANU Government Done For Wananchi In The Provision Of This Service?

Kufaulu kwa Serikali ya KANU katika kutoa matibabu ya bure kwa wagonjwa wasiolala hospitalini ni mfano mmoja wa kufaulu katika utaratibu wetu wa Ujamaa wa Mwafrika kama inavyoelezwa katika "Sessional Paper No. 10: "Ujamaa wa Kiafrika na welekevu wa mipango yake."

Serikali ya KANU hutoa nafasi za Matibabu na afya kwa kutegemea inavyostahili. Tumezidisha mara nne zaidi kiasi cha pesa zinazotumika kutoa utumishi huu muhimu.

The success of the KANU Government in offering free medical treatment for outpatients is one of the examples of the success of our policy of African Socialism as defined in the Sessional Paper No. 10: "African Socialism and Its Application to Planning".

The KANU Government gives Medical and Health facilities the priority they deserve. We have quadrupled the amount of money spent on the provision of these essential facilities:

VITANDA HOSPITALINI HOSPITALI JUMLA YA MATIBABU

1963	9,700	148	Shs. 100,000,000/-
1973/74	18,000	200	Shs. 400,000,000/-

VITUO VYA AFYA HARAMBEE

Mkoa wa Rift Valley	Shs. 900,000/-
Mkoa wa Kati	Shs. 570,000/-
Mkoa wa Mashariki	Shs. 590,000/-
Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki	Shs. 120,000/-
Mkoa wa Pwani	Shs. 760,000/-
Mkoa wa Magharibi	Shs. 190,000/-
Mkoa wa Nyanza	Shs. 1,000,000/-
	Shs. 4,130,000/-
Karibu sawa na	Shs. 4,000,000/-

	<u>Hospital Beds</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>
1963	9,700	148	Shs. 100,000,000/-
1973/74	18,000	200	Shs. 400,000,000/-

Harambee Health Centres

Rift Valley Province	Shs. 900,000/-
Central Province	Shs. 570,000/-
Eastern Province	Shs. 590,000/-
North Eastern Province	Shs. 120,000/-
Coast Province	Shs. 760,000/-
Western Province	Shs. 190,000/-
Nyanza Province	Shs. 1,000,000/-
	Shs. 4,130,000/-
Approx.	Shs. 4,000,000/-



Hospitali zinaendelea kujengwa kote. Hii ni hospitali ya Majeshi yetu iliyoko Nairobi.

Building of hospitals is continuing. This is one view of the Armed Forces Memorial Hospital in Nairobi.

Serikali ya KANU itafanya kitu gani siku zijazo ili kuendeleza na kupanua utumishi huu?

Juhudi za Serikali katika mpango wetu wa sasa itaongozwa hasa kwa kuzuia ugonjwa, dawa za kuponyesha, uzazi na afya ya watoto, kusimamia mazingira ya hatarti za afya, kutopata chakula kinachohitajika kwa kutosha, kumaliza magonjwa ya kua mbukiza, na kufuata utaratibu ambao utahakikisha ujenzi wa kituo cha afya kwa kila jumla ya watu 50,000 katika wilaya zote; na hasa hospitali moja iliyo na vitanda kwa kila jumla ya watu 1,250 katika wilaya zote.

What Will KANU Government Do In Future To Improve And Expand This Service?

The Government's efforts in our current plan will be directed primarily to the prevention of disease, curative medicine, maternal and child health, control of environmental health hazards, malnutrition and under-nutrition; eradication of communicable and vector-borne diseases; and adherence to a programme that would ensure the construction of a health centre for every 50,000 people in all districts; and at least one hospital bed for every 1,250 people in all districts.

Utaratibu huu utakuwa kwa hospitali za Kimisheni pamoja na zile za Serikali, ili kuepukana na kurudia utumishi wa kazi moja mara mbili na kusaidia kwa pesa hospitali za Kimisheni.

Ili kuhakikisha fanaka ya utaratibu huu, Serikali ya KANU itachukua hatua kuhusu utaratibu wa kufunza utabibu, hasa katika kufunza wasaidizi wa madaktari ambao wanahitajika sana kote nchini.

Tutajenga hospitali mpya, vituo vya afya na kliniki kwa juhudi za Serikali pamoja na za Harambee, ili utakapofika mwisho wa mpango huu wa usitawi wa sasa tutakuwa tumeongeza vitanda katika hospitali kwa 1,800, na nafasi ya kwanza itapewa sehemu zile ambazo zina wastani ya hospitali zenye vitanda vichache.

ELIMU

Serikali ya KANU imefanya kitu gani hapo mbeleni?

Serikali ya KANU inaongozwa na kanuni ya kuwa kila mtoto katika Kenya atapata elimu ya bure kwa muda usiopungua miaka saba. Kama hatua ya kwanza katika kuelekea kufaulu shabaha hii, Rais alitoa amri ya masomo bila ya malipo kwa shule za msingi kwa miaka minne ya kwanza. Tunatumaini kuwa, kukamilishwa kwa jambo hili kutafikiwa haraka iwezekanavyo, kwa kutegemea hali ya pesa za Serikali.

Fananisho lifuatalo, linaonyesha kuwa Serikali ya KANU imepokea idadi ya watoto shuleni mara mbili zaidi, na pesa za matumizi ya elimu zimeongezeka mara tatu zaidi:

This programme will encompass church as well as state hospitals, in order to avoid uneconomic duplication of services and to strengthen the currently weak financial condition of the church hospitals.

In order to ensure the success of this programme, the KANU Government will step up the medical training programme, especially in the training of paramedical staff who are in demand throughout the country.

We shall build new hospitals, health centres and clinics through Government and Harambee efforts, so that by the end of our current development plan we will have increased the number of beds in hospitals by 1,800, with priority given to areas with the lowest bed population ratio.

EDUCATION

What KANU Government Has Done In The Past?

The KANU Government is guided by the principle that every child in Kenya shall have a minimum of seven years' free education. As a first step towards the achievement of this goal, the President has decreed the provision of free education for the first four years of primary school. It is our hope that the total fulfilment of this commitment will be achieved as soon as the Government's finances permit.

The following comparisons show that the KANU Government has more than doubled the enrolment and trebled the expenditure on Education.

	<u>SHULE</u>	<u>IDADI</u>	<u>WALIOPOKEWA</u>	<u>GHARAMA</u>
1963	PRIMARY	6,058	890,000	
	SECONDARY	222	30,100	
	TECHNICAL	8	752	
	TRAINING COLLEGE	35	1,119	
	UNIVERSITIES	1	570	260,000,000/-
1973	PRIMARY	6,932	1,820,000	
	SECONDARY	973	174,000	
	TECHNICAL	9	3,525	
	TRAINING COLLEGE	17	8,900	
	UNIVERSITIES NA COLLEGE	2	5,000	800,000,000/-

SHULE ZA HARAMBEEMSAADA

Mkoa wa Rift Valley	Shs. 7,200,000/-
Mkoa wa Kati	Shs. 9,690,000/-
Mkoa wa Nyanza	Shs. 5,730,000/-
Mkoa wa Mashariki	Shs. 6,550,000/-
Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki	Shs. 568,000/-
Mkoa wa Pwani	Shs. 2,310,000/-
Mkoa wa Magharibi	Shs. 3,690,000/-
	Shs. 37,138,000/-
Karibu na	Shs. 37,000,000/-

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1963	Primary	6,058	890,000	
	Secondary	222	30,100	
	Technical	8	752	
	Training Colleges	35	1,119	
	Universities	1	570	260,000,000/-
1973	Primary	6,932	1,820,000	
	Secondary	973	174,000	
	Technical	9	3,525	
	Training Colleges	17	8,900	
	University Colleges	2	5,000	800,000,000/-

Harambee Schools**Contributions**

Rift Valley Province	Shs. 7,200,000
Central Province	Shs. 9,690,000
Nyanza Province	Shs. 5,730,000
Eastern Province	Shs. 6,550,000
North Eastern	Shs. 568,000
Coast Province	Shs. 2,310,000
Western Province	Shs. 3,690,000
	<u>Shs. 37,138,000</u>
Approx.	<u>Shs. 37,000,000</u>



Shule nyingi zaidi zingali zinajengwa kuelimisha watoto wetu. Hapa Rais aonekana alipofuatana na Mama Ngina, wakitazama kazi ya watoto wa Starehe Boys Centre.

More schools are being built to educate our children. The President, accompanied by Mama Ngina, is seen looking at a boy's exercise during their visit to Starehe Boys Centre.



Elimu ya vyuo vikuu inazidi kutolewa. Hapa Rais aonekana akimpa mwanafunzi shahada katika Chuo Kikuu cha Nairobi.

University education continues. Here the President is conferring a degree to a graduate at a ceremony in the University of Nairobi.

Serikali ya KANU itafanya kitu gani siku zijazo?

Gharama ya walimu wa shule za elimu ya msingi itaongezwa sababu ya mahitaji ya kuwapata walimu wengi zaidi ili kuweza kushindana na ongezeko la idadi ya watakopokelewa kwa sababu ya kuondolewa malipo ya karo tangu darasa la kwanza hadi la nne. Ongezeko hili la watoto shuleni linatumainiwa kuzidi katika muda huu wote wa mpango wa usitawi wa sasa.

Itafahamika kwamba gharama ya kazi ni nyingi. Mgawanyo wa fedha kwa elimu utakuwa ni gharama moja kubwa kabisa kwa Serikali katika

What Will KANU Government Do In the Future?

Expenditure on primary teacher education will be increased because of the necessity to produce more teachers in order to cope with the consequential increase in the number of enrolments as a result of the abolition of tuition fees from Standard I to IV. This increase in enrolment is expected to rise substantially throughout the period of the current development plan.

The Government and indeed the whole population realises the full value of education. It is a key factor

mpango huu wake wa sasa kwa usitawi. Hata hivyo uwezo wa kufaulu shabaha hizi zote utategemea wakaaaji walioko katika sehemu hizo kutenda kwa uwezo wao ili kutoa nafasi za elimu ya msingi pamoja na shule za Harambee.

Serikali pamoja na wananchi wote wanafahamu thamani ya elimu. Elimu ndio msingi wa usitawi na maendeleo ya haraka kwa taifa letu, pamoja na usitawi wa mtu binafsi. Hii ndiyo sababu Serikali ya KANU inatilia mkazo sana elimu ya vyo vikiu. Gharama ya elimu ya vyo vya juu ni kubwa sana kuliko ya shule za msingi na za sekondari. Kwa mfano, katika mwaka huu (1974), Serikali inatumia wastani ya zaidi ya pauni za Kenya elfu moja kwa mwaka kwa mwanafunzi mmoja tu wa chuo kikuu hali kiasi cha chini ya pauni za Kenya kumi na tano kwa mwanafunzi aliye katika skuli ya primari ya mashambani. Kwa ajili ya upungufu wa pesa na haja ya kutawanya manufaa ya elimu kwa wengi iwezekanavyo, Serikali ya KANU inanua kuongeza hesabu ya wanafunzi wanaoingia Chuo Kikuu. Lakini kwa kufanya hivyo, Serikali nayo wakati huo huo itahakikisha kwamba kuwaingiza wanafunzi hao kunasimamiwa kwa uangalifu ili kusawazisha na haja za uchumi wetu.

Ilivyo kwa kawaida, wanaopokea elimu hii ya vyo vikiu wanayo nafasi ya kufaidika zaidi wao binafsi kwa elimu kuliko wale waliopata elimu ya primari au ya sekondari peke yake. Hivyo basi Serikali ya KANU ina maongozi kwamba hao wanaopewa elimu hii katika siku zijazo watalipia sehemu kubwa ya gharama ya elimu yao. Ingawa hivyo, tutahakiki-

in the acceleration of national development and progress as well as an individual's advancement. It is for this reason that the KANU Government attaches great importance to tertiary education. The cost of education at the tertiary level is significantly greater than at the primary or secondary levels. For example, in this year (1974), the Government is spending on average of over £K 1,000 per annum on a university student as opposed to less than K£ 15 per annum on a pupil in a rural primary school. Because of the scarcity of resources and the need to spread the benefits of education as widely as possible, the KANU Government intends to expand enrolment at the University. But, in so doing, the Government will at the same time ensure that such enrolments are controlled carefully in order to relate it to the needs of our economy.

As is usually the case, the recipients of education at the tertiary level stand to gain much more personally from their education than those who have received primary or secondary education only.

It is therefore the KANU Government's policy that these recipients will in future pay a greater proportion of the direct costs of their education. We will however, ensure that no individual who has been granted entry into an institution at this level will be denied access for financial reasons.

In line with this general policy for tertiary education, University students will be made responsible for financing the non-tuition portion of their education. A Loan Scheme for

sha kwamba hapana mtu aliyepewa kibali cha kuingia katika chuo kikuu cha aina hii atanyimwa nafasi kwa ajili ya kukosa pesa.

Kwa kufuatana na maongozi haya ya elimu ya vyuo vikuu, wanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu watakuwa na wajibu wa kulipia sehemu isiyo ya walimu ya masomo yao. Mpango wa Mkopo kwa Wanafunzi, ukiwa na sehemu kubwa ya punguzio, utanzishwa. Nyumba ya makao itatumiwa pasipo kudaiwa faida yo yote, kuhakikisha kwamba wanafunzi wanatozwa kiasi cha chini kwa makao na vyakula vyao.

Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha pia kuwa elimu ya shule za sekondari pamoja na elimu za kupata digrii haitatosheleza mahitaji na lengo letu peke yake, bali itatosheleza mahitaji yetu ya watu wa kufanya kazi.

Utaratibu utakaojulikana kama "Utaratibu wa utumishi wa Kitaifa" utanzishwa kwa wanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu. Katika utaratibu huu, wanafunzi watatumainiwa kufanya kazi katika sehemu za mashambani kwa muda wa mwaka mmoja wakati wa mafunzo yao katika Chuo Kikuu, ili washiriki wazi katika maendeleo ya taifa na kuonyesha kwa matendo umbo la elimu yao.

Aina nyingine za elimu ambazo ni pamoja na shughuli za kusomesha watu wazima, ustawi wa jamii pamoja na afya, zitapata msaada mkubwa zaidi wa fedha.

UTAJIRI WA KIASILI

Serikali ya KANU imekwisha fanya kitu gani kuhusu sehemu hii?

Kama tulivyoahidi miaka mitano iliyopita katika manifesto yetu, Seri-

Students, incorporating a substantial concessionary element, will be introduced. The Halls of Residence will be placed under a non-profit Trust to ensure that students are charged low but economical amounts for boarding and accommodation.

It will be appreciated that the costs of this undertaking are high. Financial allocation to Education will constitute the largest single item in the Government during the present plan. Even then, the ability to achieve all these objectives will depend on local communities continuing to provide physical facilities for primary education and Harambee schools.

The KANU Government will also ensure that secondary school education and tertiary education will not only be relevant to our conditions and aspirations, but will also be related to our manpower needs.

A programme to be known as the "National Service Scheme" for university students will be launched. Under this programme the students will be expected to serve in the rural areas for a year during their university career, in order to involve them directly in national development and to provide a practical focus to their education.

Other generalized aspects of education which include adult literacy campaigns, community development and health will receive greater financial support.

NATURAL RESOURCES

What Has The KANU Government Done In This Sector.

As we promised five years ago in our manifesto, the KANU Govern-



Utajiri wa kiasili nchini unatiliwa mkazo ili kuinua uchumi wa nchi. Hapa Rais akivalia kofia za wachimbua madini, aonekana alipofungua rasmi uchimbuzi wa madini pande za Pwani.

Natural Resources continue to be exploited to increase our economy. Here the President, wearing a miner's helmet, is seen officially opening a mine at the Coast.

kali ya KANU imewatia watu moyo na kupanua utaratibu wa kutafuta madini, utaratibu ambao umefaulu sana. Kwa wakati huu Kenya iko katika ramani kama mojawapo ya nchi ulimwenguni zinazosafirisha madini nchi za ng'ambo kama vile "flour-spar," inayotumika kupaka juu ya chuma ama mbati "ZINC" pamoja na aina mbali mbali za madini ya thamani.

Serikali ya KANU itafanya kitu gani katika siku zijazo?

Serikali ya KANU itatia moyo na kusaidia katika kutafuta na kupata utajiri wa kiasili. Shabaha yetu katika miaka mitano ijayo ni kutambua

ment has encouraged and carried out an extensive mineral exploration programme that has proved to be very successful. Kenya is now on the world map as one of the countries exporting minerals such as flourspar, lead, zinc and various gem stones.

What Will The KANU Government Do In future?

The KANU Government will encourage and assist in the prospecting and exploitation of our mineral resources. It is our objective in the coming five years to identify and evaluate all the mineral resources of the nation; and to regulate its exploi-

na kukadirisha thamani zote za utajiri wa kiasili za taifa, na kusimamia bei ili kuhakikisha kuwa wananchi na taifa wanapata bei kubwa zaidi.

Serikali ya KANU inajua kuwa kufaulu kwa utaratibu huu kunategemea kuwapo kwa watu wa kazi hii nchini. Kwa hivyo tutahakikisha kuanzishwe mipango ya kufunza wataalamu wa ufundi na ujuzi wa kufafanua ili tutimize mahitaji haya ya haraka.

tation, so as to ensure that maximum returns accrue to wananchi from this industry.

The KANU Government knows that our success in this programme will depend on the availability of local qualified manpower. We will, therefore, ensure the establishment of training programmes both for upgrading and training technical and professional staff, in order to meet this urgent requirement.



Misitu ya asili inadumishwa hali misitu ya miti mipya inaendelea kukuzwa nchini. Hii ni bustani ya miche ya miti itakayoongeza utajiri huu.

Natural forests are maintained as well as forests created. This is a tree nursery to supplement new forests.

ARDHI

KANU yajua kuwa ardhi ndiyo shina la uchumi na tegemeo la maisha yetu. Ukulima wetu nyumbani hutoa chakula kwa idadi kubwa ya Wakenya.

LAND

KANU is fully aware that land is the major resource on which our economy and survival depend. Domestic agriculture provides the livelihood of a large proportion of Kenyans.

Serikali imekwishafanya nini kuhusu swali hili la ardhi?

Hapakuwepo na mpango wa kuwapatia watu makao wakati wa utawala wa mkoloni. Serikali ya KANU imetimiza ahadi yake ya kuwapatia wananchi wasio na makao mashamba katika sehemu zile zilizokuwa zikijulikana hapo mbeleni kama nyanda za juu. Yafuatayo ndiyo yaliyokwisha kutimizwa tangu kupatikane uhuru:—

What Has The Government Done On The Land Issue?

There were no settlement schemes during the Colonial days. The KANU Government has adhered to its pledge to settle landless wananchi in the former highlands. The following is what has been achieved since independence:

MAKAO (EKARI — MILLIONI)

ENEKARI	1,900,000
JAMAA ZILIZOPATIWA MAKAO	180,000
GHARAMA YA SERIKALI	Shs. 657,020,000/-
SHIRIKA NA MIPANGO YA HARAKA.....	Shs. 62,233,065/-
	<u>Shs. 719,253,065/-</u>

Settlement (Million-acre)

Acerage	1,900,000
Families settled	180,000
Cost of Government	Shs. 657,020,000
Shirika & Haraka Schemes	Shs. 62,233,065
	<u>Shs. 719,253,065</u>

Wananchi sasa wanavuna matunda ya jasho lao, kwani wengi wanayo mashamba yao yaliyo mali yao, kama wanavyoonekana wanaopanda mpunga katika mpango wa kumwagia maji wa Mwea.

Wananchi are now reaping the fruits of their sweat, since many have their own shambas, as these here growing rice at Mwea Irrigation Rice Scheme.





Maelfu ya watu wetu wasiokuwa na makao wamepatiwa mashamba. Hapa Mzee anaonekana akimpa hati ya kumiliki ardhi mwenyeji mpya katika shamba ambalo zamani lilikuwa la Wazungu peke yao.

Thousands of our landless people have been settled. Here Mzee is seen presenting land title deed to a new owner in the former White Highlands.

Serikali ya KANU itafanya kitu gani katika siku zijazo?

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kutumia mashamba ya taifa kama mashamba ya maelezo na ya kuwapatia wakulima binafsi pamoja na mashirika mahitaji yao ya lazima, kama vile mbegu za mahindi zilizo na kizazi mchanganyiko na aina bora ya mifugo.

Tutaendelea kuwasaidia wasio na mashamba wapate makao kwa kupitia mpango wa kuwapatia watu ardhi na makao. Tunao wajibu wa kuhakikisha kugawanya sawa mashamba na kuhamisha kwa njia ya busara umilikaji wake kuuweka mikononi mwa wananchi.

Serikali ya KANU inanuia kuharakisha kukata mipaka ya mashamba katika sehemu zote nchini, ili ifikapo mwisho wa mpango huu wa miaka mitano ya usitawi, karibu mashamba yote yawe yamekwisha katwa mipaka.

Katika matendo haya yote, jambo

What Will The KANU Government Do In Future?

KANU Government will continue to utilize state owned farms as model farms and suppliers of essential requirements for individual farmers and co-operatives such as hybrid maize and improved strains of live-stock.

We will continue to assist the landless to find a homestead through our land settlement programme. We are committed to ensure an equitable distribution of farmland and a rational transfer of ownership into citizen hands.

It is the KANU Government's intention to accelerate the land adjudication programme in all areas of the country, so that by the end of the current five-year plan, most of the land will have been adjudicated.

In all these activities, consideration will be given to the need to increase

muhimu litakuwa kuongeza nafasi za kazi pamoja na ongezeko katika mazao. Tutahakikisha kuwa kufikia 1978, mashamba madogo 350,000 ya ukulima yatakuwa yamepatikana.

Kama ilivyo kila wakati maongozi ya Serikali ya KANU hatua kali itachuliwa katika kumaliza uuzaji wa ardhi kwa bei ya juu.

KILIMO

Serikali ya KANU imefaulu kitu gani katika kilimo?

Serikali ya KANU imefanikiwa katika kujipatia chakula cha kujitosheleza wenyewe. Tumeendeleza ufundi pamoja na wingi wa mazao katika Kilimo. Kwa wakati huu tunazo ghala pamoja na maarifa ya kuweka chakula akiba.

Tumewasaidia wakulima kuongeza mazao yao kwa njia za mikopo, kueleza ubora wa mbegu zao, mahindi mchanganyiko wa asili mbali mbali, maua ya pareto yanayotoa dawa nyingi, maarifa ya kupata mazao mengi katika mashamba madogo ya chai.

Jumla ya mkopo unaotolewa na A.F.C. kwa wakulima wa mashamba madogo na makubwa umeongezwa kutoka shilingi milioni ishirini na sita mia sita sitini elfu katika mwaka 1963 na kufikia jumla ya shilingi mia mbili arobaini na tatu milioni na hamsini na nane katika mwaka 1974; hali msada uliotolewa na Agricultural Development Corporation kwa upande wa fedha uliongezwa kutoka kwa sifuri katika mwaka 1963 kufikia hesabu ya shilingi milioni mia saba hamsini na nne na sitini na tisa elfu mia tano tisini katika mwaka 1974.

employment opportunities and output of production. We will ensure that by 1978, 350,000 new agricultural small holdings will have been created.

As it has always been the KANU Government's policy, drastic measures will be taken to stamp out speculation in land.

AGRICULTURE

What Has The KANU Government Achieved In Agriculture?

The KANU Government has succeeded in achieving the objective of self-sufficiency in food supply. We have improved technical as well as productive capacity in Agriculture. We now have storage facilities for holding strategic food reserves.

We have supported the farmers to improve their output through the provision of credit facilities, improved seed such as hybrid maize, high content pyrethrum plant, vegetative propagative methods in small scale tea production.

The amount of loan given to both small and large scale farmers through A.F.C. has been increased from 26,660,000 million shillings in 1963 to a cumulative record figure of 243,058,000 million shillings in 1974; while the assistance provided through Agricultural Development Corporation in financial terms was increased from zero in 1963 to a figure of 754,069,590 shillings in 1974.

Mapato ya mashamba madogo ya chai Kenya

	Ekari	Jamaa	Majani mabichi	Thamani
Mapato ya mashamba madogo ya chai 1963	8,467	18,278	486,000	1,874,320/-
Mwaka 1974 mazao yalifikia:	79,314	79,314	14,616,800	282,616,000/-
<u>Jumla ya matumizi ya Serikali tangu uhuru:</u>				
		Idadi		Thamani
Barabara ya Chai		—		180,000,000/-
Mitambo ya Chai		15		60,000,000/-

Mipango ya kununyizia maji kwa mitaro

	Ekari	Wenye viwanja	Thamani ya mazao	
1965/66 hali ilivyokuwa	3,323 Hekta	2,163 Wakulima	8,696,220/-	
1973/74 Imeongezeka kufikia	7,821 Hekta	4,094 Wakulima	22,200,180/-	
Pamba	Mbegu	Ekari	Mavuno	Thamani
Kabla ya 1963/64	Tani 6,529	47,272 Hekta	17,342 Marobota	15,000,000/-
Kufikia 1973/74	Tani 10,000	70,000 Hekta	30,000 Marobota	37,000,000/-
Jumla ya pesa zilizopatikana kutokana na mavuno tangu kupatikane uhuru			Shs. 232,000,000/-	

Small Scale Tea Production in Kenya

	Acres	Families	Green Leaf	Value
In 1963, small scale tea production	8,467	18,278	486,000	1,874,320/-
By 1974, production had increased to:	79,314	79,314	14,616,800	282,616,000/-
<u>Total Government expenditure since Independence</u>				

	No.	Value
Tea Roads	—	180,000,000/-
Tea Factories	15	60,000,000/-

Irrigation Schemes

	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Plot Holders</u>	<u>Value of Produce</u>
1965/66 position	3,323 Hectares	2,163 Farmers	8,696,220/-
1972/73 increased to	7,821 Hectares	4,094 Farmers	22,200,180/-

Cotton

	<u>Seeds</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Value</u>
Before 1963/4	6,529 tons	47,272 Hectares	17,342 bales	15,000,000/-
By 1973/4	10,000 tons	70,000 Hectares	30,000 bales	37,000,000/-
Total amount of money earned from the crop since Independence:				Shs. 232,000,000/-



Kilimo ndicho tegemeo la nchi yetu, na baadhi ya mimea inayoingiza pesa za kigeni kwa wingi ni kahawa na chai. Hapa Rais mwenyewe kama mkulima, aonekana akishughulikia kahawa yake shambani mwake Gatundu.

Agriculture is our country's backbone, and among cash crops which earn our country foreign currency is coffee and tea. Here the President, himself a farmer, is seen tending a coffee bush at his Gatundu farm.



Ufugaji haukusahauliwa na ungali unaendelea kusitawi. Hapa yaonekana sehemu tu ya mifugo bora iliyoko pande nyingi za nchi yetu.

Animal husbandry has not been forgotten and continues to prosper. Some of the best bred cattle can be seen paraded here.



Waume na wake hupewa mafunzo ya kilimo na ufugaji, kama wanavyonekana mabibi hawa wa Kisii Farmers Training Centre, wakifunzwa ufugaji bora.

Men and women are taught good farming methods, as these women attending a course at the Kisii Farmers Training Centre are briefed on better animal husbandry methods.

Maongozi ya Serikali ya KANU ni gani kwa siku zijazo sehemu hii?

Shabaha ya Serikali ya KANU ni kuhakikisha kumaliza usafirishaji haramu wa mazao, kficha mazao na matendo mengine ya namna hiyo ambayo yataingilia utaratibu wa kupeleka kwa kutosheleza bidhaa zinazotakikana kila wakati.

Tutajitahidi kuweka bei chini ya vyakula vinavyotumiwa ili kuhakikisha kuwa kila mwananchi anapata kula chakula cha kutosha.

Ili kutimiza shabaha hizi za kawaza, Serikali ya KANU itafikiria zaidi katika maarifa ya usitawi wake katika mapanuzi ya nafasi za mkopo, kuendeleza kupatikana kwa mbolea na vingine vinavyotumiwa katika ukulima, mafunzo ya utumishi wa uchunguzi pamoja na upanuzi.

KANU itazidisha usitawi, kupanua na kubadilisha kazi za mazao ya kili-mo. Mpango wetu wa kutengeneza uzuri barabara katika sehemu za mashambani utapanuliwa ili kuhakikisha kuwa wakulima wanaweza kufikia masoko katika Kenya nzima na kuuza mazao yao.

KUPELEKA MAJI

Ni kufaulu kupi ambako Serikali ya KANU imepata katika kusitawisha kupatikana maji?

Serikali ya KANU imekwisha fanya mengi katika kupata maji baridi safi kwa matumizi nyumbani, katika viwanda vya kazi na kwa matumizi ya kilimo.

What Is The KANU Government's Future Policy In This Sector?

The KANU Government's objective is to ensure the elimination of smuggling, hoarding and other related activities which interfere with regular and sufficient supply of basic and essential commodities at all times.

We will endeavour to keep the prices of basic foods low so as to ensure that every mwananchi has enough to eat.

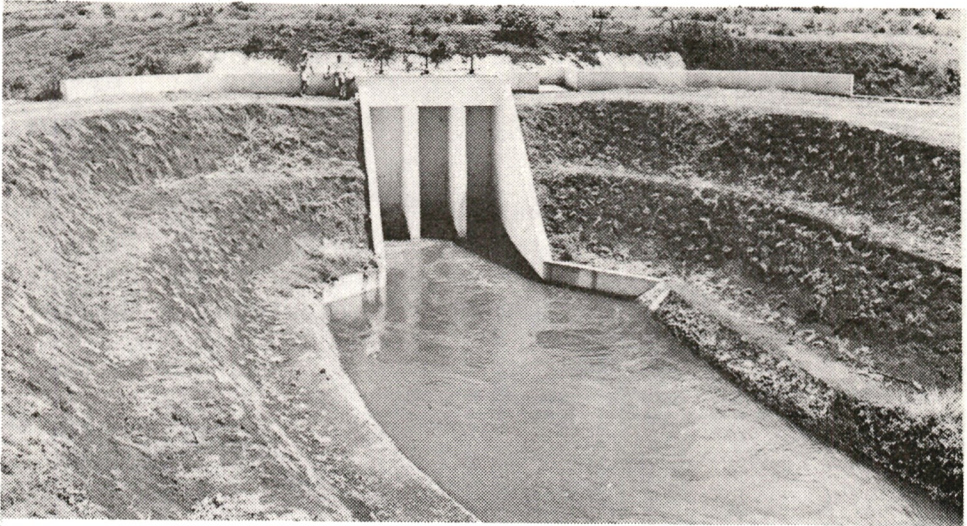
In order to achieve these fundamental objectives, the KANU Government will concentrate its development strategy on the extension of credit facilities, improved supplies of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, training research and extension services.

KANU will intensify the development, extension and diversification of processing of our agricultural products. Our programme of road improvement in the rural areas will be expanded in order to ensure access to markets to farmers in the whole of Kenya for the sale of their products.

WATER SUPPLY

What Are The Achievements Of The KANU Government In The Development Of Water Resources?

The KANU Government has already done much in providing fresh, clean water for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes.



Juhudi kubwa inafanywa na Serikali kote nchini kuimarisha hali ya maji kwa matumizi na kilimo, kama boma hili la maji pande za Mwea Tebere linavyoonekana.

Every effort is being made by the Government all over the country to improve water facilities, both for domestic consumption and farming, as the above water project at Mwea Tebere indicates.

Usitawi wa maji (Serikali) Shilingi za Kenya

	1963/4	1970/4	1974/8
Gharama ya Serikali katika kusitawisha maji mara kwa mara	4,184,000	13,000,000	21,790,416
Usitawi:	468,000	49,500,000	62,964,675
Thamani Jumla	4,652,000	62,500,000	84,755,091
Thamani kukaribia	5,000,000	63,000,000	85,000,000

Usitawi wa maji kwa njia ya Harambee:—

		Mchango
Mkoa wa Rift Valley	Shs.	900,000/-
Mkoa wa Kati	Shs.	570,000/-
Mkoa wa Mashariki	Shs.	590,000/-
Mkoa wa Kaskasini Mashariki	Shs.	120,000/-
Mkoa wa Pwani	Shs.	760,000/-
Mkoa wa Magharibi	Shs.	110,000/-
	Shs.	4,535,000/-
Inakaribia	Shs.	4,500,000/-

Water Development (Government), in Kenya Shillings

Government Expenditure on Water Development:	<u>1963/4</u>	<u>1970/4</u>	<u>1974/8</u>
Recurrent:	4,184,000	13,000,000	21,790,416
Development:	468,000	49,500,000	62,964,675
Total Value	4,652,000	62,500,000	84,755,091
Approx. Value	5,000,000	63,000,000	85,000,000

Water Development Through Harambee Schemes

	<u>Contributions</u>
Rift Valley Province	Shs. 900,000
Central Province	Shs. 570,000
Eastern Province	Shs. 590,000
North Eastern Province	Shs. 120,000
Coast Province	Shs. 760,000
Western Province	Shs. 110,000
	Shs. 4,535,000
Approx.	Shs. <u>4,500,000</u>

Serikali ya KANU inayo masharti gani kuhusu mpago huu katika siku zijazo?

Katika mpango wetu wa tatu wa usitawi, Serikali ya KANU inayo sharti kubwa na mpango wa fahari zaidi.

Shabaha kubwa ya Serikali ya KANU ni kupanua kupatikana kwa maji kwa matumizi ya nyumbani pamoja na ukulima katika sehemu za mashambani. Tutaendeleza mazao katika sehemu zilizo kavu kwa mipango ya kuzinyunyizia maji kwa njia ya mitaro na kuchimba visima.

Tutachunguza uwezekano wa kuyatumia maji kutoka ziwa Victoria katika kuendeleza kilimo.

What Are The KANU Government's Future Commitments On This Programme?

In our third development plan, the KANU Government is committed to a larger and more ambitious programme.

The basic objective of the KANU Government is to expand domestic and agricultural water supplies in the rural areas. We will improve the productivity of the marginal and arid areas by irrigation schemes and the construction of boreholes.

We shall investigate the possibility of using waters of Lake Victoria for developing agriculture.



Biashara na viwanda vinatiwa moyo kote nchini kwa mikopo kupewa wale wanaohitaji. Jengo hili ni la Jumba la Uchumi au Uchumi House, Nairobi, ambapo shughuli za mikopo kama hiyo huendeshewa.

Commerce and industries are encouraged all over the country by granting loans to those who need them. Above picture shows Uchumi House in Nairobi where I.C.D.C. offices are housed.

BIASHARA NA VIWANDA

**Serikali ya KANU imefika wapi
katika kusitawisha na kuweka
biashara mikononi mwa Waafrika?**

Serikali ya KANU imekuwa ikielelea na wajibu wake wa kuweka mikononi mwa wananchi usimamizi wa viwanda vyetu pamoja na biashara tangu kupatikana uhuru. Serikali ya KANU imewasaidia wananchi kuchukua biashara za reja reja, ugawanyaji wa bidaa pamoja na biashara za viwanda nchini. Jambo hili liliwezesha kufaulu kwa ile sheria ya kutoa leseni pamoja na mapatano ya kutoa mikopo.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY How Far Has The KANU Government Gone In The Development and Africanisation of Commerce and Industry?

The KANU Government has since independence continued with its commitment to local ownership and management of our industrial and commercial sector. The KANU Government has assisted wananchi to acquire retail, distributive and industrial businesses in the country. This has been achieved by the provision of credit and licensing laws.

Hesabu zifuatazo zinaonyesha kadiri ambayo Serikali ya KANU ilivyo-wasaidia wananchi kufaulu katika biashara na viwanda:—

The following figures illustrate the extent to which the KANU Government has helped wananchi to succeed in Commerce and Industry.

Mikopo iliopewa wananchi kuwasaidia kupata mali, kazi za viwanda na biashara:

Aina ya Mkopo	Idadi	1964/65	Idadi	1972/73
		Shs.		Shs.
Biashara	50	570,000	3,420	94,712,500/-
Viwanda	45	538,200	569	40,103,400/-
Mali	—	—	1,162	130,292,055/-
Jumla	95	1,108,200	5,151	265,107,955/-

Loans given to wananchi to assist them in acquiring properties, industries and commercial businesses:

Type of Loan	No.	1964/65	No.	1972/73
		Shs.		Shs.
Commercial	50	570,000/-	3,420	94,712,500/-
Industrial	45	538,200/-	569	40,103,400/-
Properties	—	—	1,162	130,292,055/-
Total	95	1,108,200/-	5,151	265,107,955/-

Kwa kufanya hivi tumeweza kuzidisha usaidizi kwa wananchi katika miaka hiyo kwa zaidi ya 250 kwa mia.

We have in this exercise managed to increase assistance given to wananchi over the years by more than 250 per cent.

Serikali ya KANU ina utaratibu gani kuhusu jambo hili katika siku zijazo?

Tutafuata maongozi yetu ya kuwasaidia wafanyi biashara wetu kujishu-

What Is The KANU Government's Future Policy on this Sector?

We shall pursue our policy of assisting the local businessmen to

ghulisha na biashara za kusafirisha na kupokea bidhaa nchi za nje.

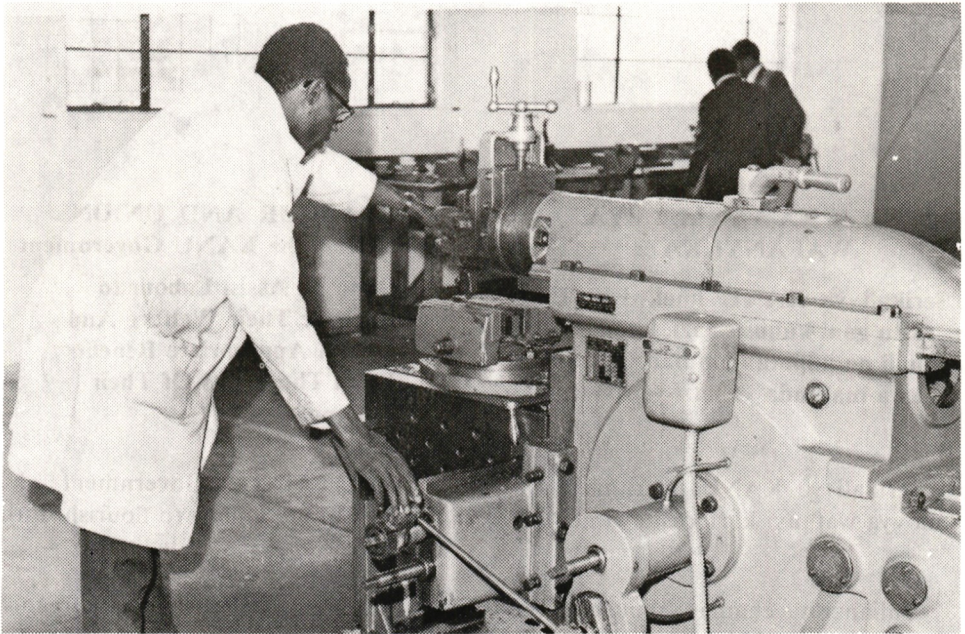
Tutapanua utaratibu wetu wa kuwasaidia wafanyi biashara ndogo wapate viwanda na kuanzishwa kwa nyumba za kujifunza ufundi na viwanda vidogo vijijini katika sehemu za mashambani.

Wafanyi biashara wa Kiafrika watapewa mikopo pia kutoka I.C.D.C. ili kuwawezesha kuanzisha viwanda vipya.

engage in import and export businesses.

We shall expand our programme of assisting small businessmen to acquire industries through industrial estates and the establishment of village polytechnics and cottage industries in the rural areas.

I.C.D.C. loans will still be made available to African businessmen in order to enable them to set up new industries.



Viwanda vidogo na vikubwa vinaongezeka nchini, na wananchi wenyewe ndio wanaoviondesha, kama picha ya juu inavyoonyesha.

Larger and small industries continue to increase in many parts of our country, and wananchi themselves are running them as the above picture shows.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kushiriki katika kazi za viwanda na biashara kwa kupitia Halmashauri zake halali ili kuharakisha maendeleo yote.

The KANU Government will continue to participate in numerous industrial and commercial projects through its Statutory Boards, in order to accelerate overall development.

Serikali ya KANU inafahamu kuwa wakati umefika wa kuanzisha uchumi, hali ya mazao ya viwanda vyake lazima iwe nzuri. Kwa upande huu tumeanzisha afisi ya kuchungua uzuri wa hali za bidhaa.

Serikali ya KANU itapanua utaratibu wa kutawanya viwanda, ili kuhakikisha kuwa sehemu zote nchini zinapata fungu lake la viwanda vipya pamoja na nafasi za kazi.

KAZI NA VYAMA VYA WAFANYI KAZI

Serikali ya KANU imekwisha fanya kitu gani kuhusu kazi, kuendeleza hali na kupata manufaa ya kutosha kwa matunda ya kazi yao?

Serikali ya KANU imeruhusu vyama vya wafanyi kazi kusitawi nchini.

Tulianzisha chama Kikuu cha Wafanyi kazi COTU katika mwaka 1965, ili kuwaunganisha wafanyi kazi wote pamoja, na kumaliza kugombana kulikokuwako baina ya vyama vya Kenya Federation of Labour and Kenya African Workers Congress.

Serikali ya KANU imeanzisha na kuhifadhi Mahakama ya Viwanda ili kuamua ubishi na kushikilia maamuzi ya mahakama.

KANU Government realises that Kenya has reached the stage of economic take-off. The quality of its industrial products must be kept up to standard. To this end, we have established a Bureau of Standards.

The KANU Government will intensify its policy of decentralisation of industry, in order to ensure that all parts of the country receive their fair share of new industries and employment opportunities.

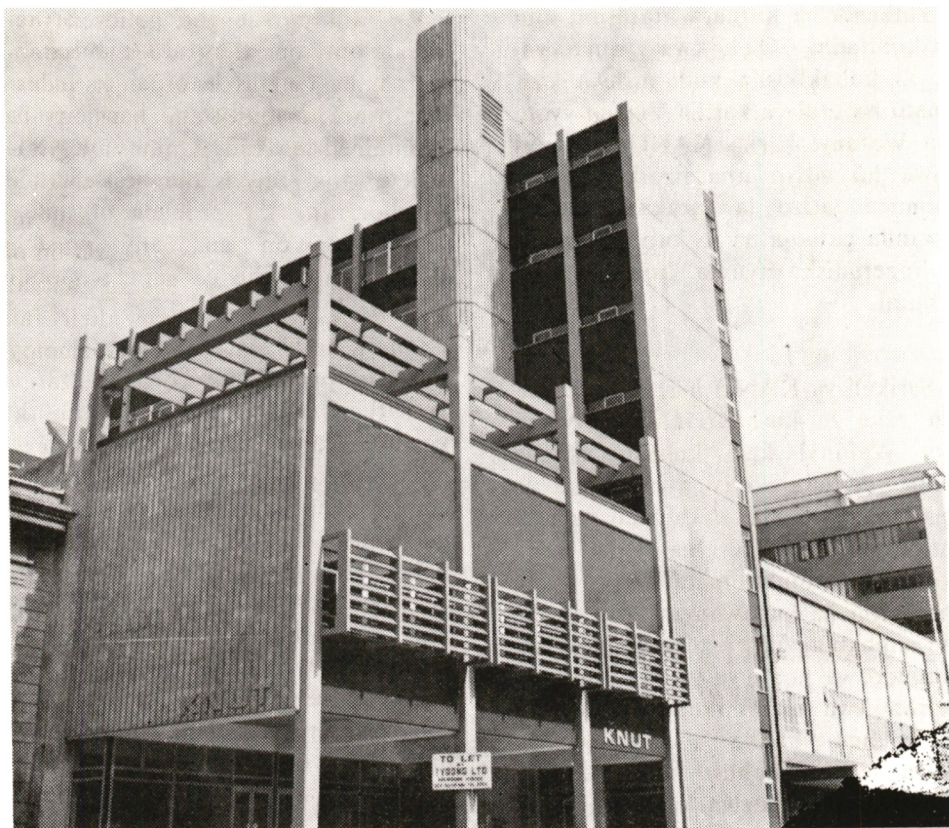
LABOUR AND UNIONS What Has The KANU Government

Done To Assist Labour to Improve Their Welfare And Obtain Appropriate Benefits From The Fruits Of Their Labour?

The KANU Government has allowed trade unions to flourish in the country.

We created the Central Organisation of Trade Unions — COTU — in 1965, in order to unify the workers, and to end petty rivalries between the Kenya Federation of Labour and the Kenya African Workers Congress.

The KANU Government has established and maintained an industrial court to arbitrate on industrial disputes; and has enforced the decisions of this court.



Wafanyi kazi wana uhuru wa kubuni vyama vya kuwatetea. Vyama vingi vimefaulu na kuwa na afisi zao, kama jengo hili jipya la Chama cha Walimu (KNUT) linavyooyesha.

Labour and trade union movements continue uninterrupted. Many movements have built their own offices as this recently opened KNUT Headquarters shows.

Serikali ya KANU inaḃo mipango gani katika siku zijazo kuhusu kazi na vyama?

Tutaendelea kuamini juu ya haki za wafanyi kazi na kuwa huru kujiunga na vyama kwani wataweza kupata nafasi nzuri ya kupatanisha mambo yote yanayohusu manufaa yao, faida na mshahara kutokana na malipo ya jasho lao.

What Is The KANU Government's Policy and Future Strategy on Labour and Unions?

We shall continue to believe in the right of workers to organise themselves freely into unions so that they may have a fair opportunity to harmonise all matters affecting their welfare, benefits and rewards derived from the fruits of their labour.

Tutaendelea kufuata utaratibu nuu na kuhifadhi COTU kwa vyama vyote, ili kuhakikisha kudumishwa kwa amani na utulivu katika Vyama vyote vya Wafanyi kazi. KANU inaamini kuwa hii ndiyo njia nzuri zaidi ya kuondoa tatizo la farakano katika kiwanda pamoja na lo lote lile ambalo lingerudisha nyuma kukuzwa kwa uchumi.

Serikali ya KANU itashikilia kawaida zake za kushauriana na Vyama vya Wafanyi kazi kuhusu usitawi ambao utaleta nafasi nyingi zaidi za kazi. Serikali inahusika zaidi na utaratibu wa mishahara na faida, huku ikifikiria kwamba matatizo ya kazi, umasikini na kugawanywa kwa faida, kutaambatana na uchumi pamoja na muundo wa jamii ya watu. Kusawazishwa kwa mambo haya kunaweza kupatikana katika mabadiliko ya muda mrefu, kuhusu aina zote za uchumi na kuendelea kuleta misaada ya mafundi kutoka nchi za ng'ambo kuja kusaidia mafundi wetu katika jitihada ya kutimiza na kusaidia kupata lile umbo linalotakikana.

Serikali ya KANU inaendelea kuamini katika kuwapa Waafrika watupu kazi katika aina zote za uchumi kama ifanywavyo na Afisi ya kuwapatia Wakenya kazi.

Tutanakikisha kuwa shabaha za usitawi wetu ule ambao ni wa kuongeza nafasi za kazi zaidi ndio utakotimizwa kwanza. Hatutategemea kukua kwa uchumi peke yake kuwa ndiyo chombo cha kuleta kazi na kutawanya faida.

We will pursue the policy of retaining only one Central Organisation for all the Unions in order to ensure that peace, stability and harmony be maintained in Trade Unions. KANU believes that this is the best method of alleviating the problem of industrial disruption and any possible retardation of the pace of economic growth.

The KANU Government will maintain its procedures of consultation with the Trade Union as regards the general strategy for the kind of development that would create greater employment opportunities. It is in particular the wages and incomes policy that the government is concerned with, bearing in mind the fact that the problems of employment, poverty and income distribution are deeply embedded in the economic and social structure. Their solutions are obtainable only through long-term structural change, involving all sectors of the economy and the continued importation of technical assistance staff to augment our technical skills in our efforts to mould and implement desired structural change.

The KANU Government continues to believe in the full Africanisation of Personnel in every sector of the economy. We will therefore continue to strengthen the policy of Kenyanisation as implemented by the Kenyanisation Bureau.

We will ensure that of our development targets, the one for increasing employment opportunities will be given the priority it deserves. We will not be entirely dependent on econo-

Katika mwaka huu wa mpango wa usitawi, Serikali ya KANU itapambana zaidi na tatizo la kuwapatia wakazi kama ilivyo katika Sessional Paper No. 10 (1973) kuhusu kazi. Itakuwa ni pamoja na mapanuzi ya kazi pamoja na kuvumbua uwezekano wa kuanzishwa malipo ya kuwajiri watu ili kuwafanya matajiri watumie wafanyi kazi.

NYUMBA

Serikali ya KANU imekwishafaulu kitu gani katika sehemu hii?

Jambo la kuwapatia watu nyumba ni la kwanza katika Serikali ya KANU. Kufaulu kwetu katika jambo hili kunaonyeshwa hapa chini:—

Idadi ya nyumba zilizojengwa 17,833

Gharama ya kazi hii Shs. 326,000,640/-

Serikali ya KANU itafanya jambo gani kuhusu upungufu wa nyumba?

Serikali ya KANU inafikiria upungufu wa nyumba kote nchini; katika sehemu za mijini na mashambani.

Kwa sababu ya haja hii, mpango wa Serikali ya KANU kuhusu nyumba utawekwa hasa katika miji, ambako wingi wa watu unahitaji zaidi mifereji ya kuchukua maji machafu pamoja na maji ya kutumia kuliko vile yanavyohitajika katika sehemu za mashambani.

Kwa wakati huu, ujenzi wa nyumba katika sehemu za mashambani utawachiwa watu binafsi pamoja na bidii ya kujisaidia wenyewe.

mic growth as an instrument for job creation and redistribution of income.

The KANU Government will in the current Development Plan tackle the problem of employment in its broader aspects as set out in Sessional Paper No. 10 (1973) on Employment. It will include among others the use of Labour's intensive technology and an exploration on the possibility of introducing employment allowances so that employers will utilize labour.

HOUSING

What Are The Kanu Government's Achievements in this Area?

Provision of housing for the people has been one of the KANU Government's priorities. Our achievements in this area are shown below:—

Numbers of houses built 17,833

The cost of the project Shs. 326,000,640

What Will The KANU Government Do With Regard To The Housing Shortage?

The KANU Government is concerned about the housing shortage throughout the country; that is in rural and urban areas alike.

Because of necessity, the KANU Government's housing programme will be concentrated on urban areas where crowding requires the provision of more sewerage and water facilities than are needed in the rural areas.

For the time being, rural housing will be left primarily to private and self-help efforts.



Picha yetu inaonyesha usitawi wa nyumba bora wanazojengewa wananchi. Huu ni mtaa mpya wa wakaaji wa Pumwani mjini Nairobi.

Our picture demonstrates new and better houses built for our people. This is the new tenant purchase scheme built for Pumwani dwellers in Nairobi.

Shabaha yetu katika mwaka huu wa mpango wa usitawi ni kuongeza mara nne zaidi idadi ya nyumba aina mbali mbali zitakazojengwa kila mwaka. Kadiri ya nyumba 60,000 pamoja na viwanja zitajengwa katika sehemu za mijini kote nchini. Zaidi ya hizo, nyumba za wastani 40,000 zitajengwa.

Serikali ya KANU itajaribu kufanya kila liwezekanalo kuwaamsha wananchi watambue kujitegemea wenyewe katika kumaliza upungufu wa nyumba.

Our objective during the current development plan period is to increase the annual rate of construction of all categories of housing fourfold. Approximately 60,000 units ranging from service plots to core housing will be provided in urban areas throughout the country. In addition approximately 40,000 units of minimum standard houses will be built.

The KANU Government will do everything possible to arouse in Wananchi the awareness to rely on themselves to overcome the housing shortage.

MAWASILIANO

Serikali ya KANU imefaulu kitu gani katika kazi hii?

Serikali ya KANU imefaulu maendeleo makubwa katika ujenzi na kuenyeleza aina zote za barabara. Tumeanzisha Idara ya kujenga barabara katika Wizara hii ili kuwapatia watu kazi na kuleta nafasi za kazi maalum kwa upande huu.

Misaada mingine ya mawasiliano ni viwanja vya kutua ndege, utumishi wa posta na simu umepanuliwa katika muda wa miaka kitano iliyopita. Maendeleo ya mapanuzi ya nafasi hizi yameharakisha mawasiliano humu nchini iwapo ni kwa barabara, angani, kwa simu na barua.

COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

What Are The KANU Government's Achievements In This Area?

The KANU Government has achieved tremendous progress in the construction and improvement of all types of roads. We have created a Roads Department in the Ministry to deal with the creation of employment and to specialise in the creation of employment opportunities in this sector.

Other communicational aids such as airfields, aerodromes, airstrips, postal and telephone services were intensified in the past five years. These improved and extended facilities have facilitated quick communication within the country whether by road, air, telephone or by mail.

Road construction programmes under the KANU Government have been very successful:—

Mpango wa Serikali ya KANU katika ujenzi wa barabara umefaulu sana:—

	<u>Kilometa</u>	<u>Shs.</u>
Barabara za lami tulizorithi wakati wa uhuru zilikuwa	1,000	
Barabara za kokoto	40,000	
Gharama iliyotumika kwa barabara 1963		60,000,000/-
Mwaka 1973 Serikali ilitumia:—		
Barabara za lami	3,800	
Barabara za kokoto	200	
Matumizi mwaka 1973/74		520,000,000/-
Jumla ya pesa zilizotumika kwa barabara tangu uhuru		2,300,000,000/-

Road Construction programmes under the Kanu Government have been very successful.

	<u>Kilometers...</u>	<u>Shs.</u>
Bitumen roads inherited at the time of independence was	1,000	
Gravel and murrum roads	40,000	
Amount spent in 1963 on roads		60,000,000
By 1973 Government had expanded		
Bitumen Roads	3,800	
Gravel and murrum roads	200	
Expenditure in 1973/74		520,000,000
Total amount of money spent on Roads since independence	<u>Shs. 2,300,000,000</u>	



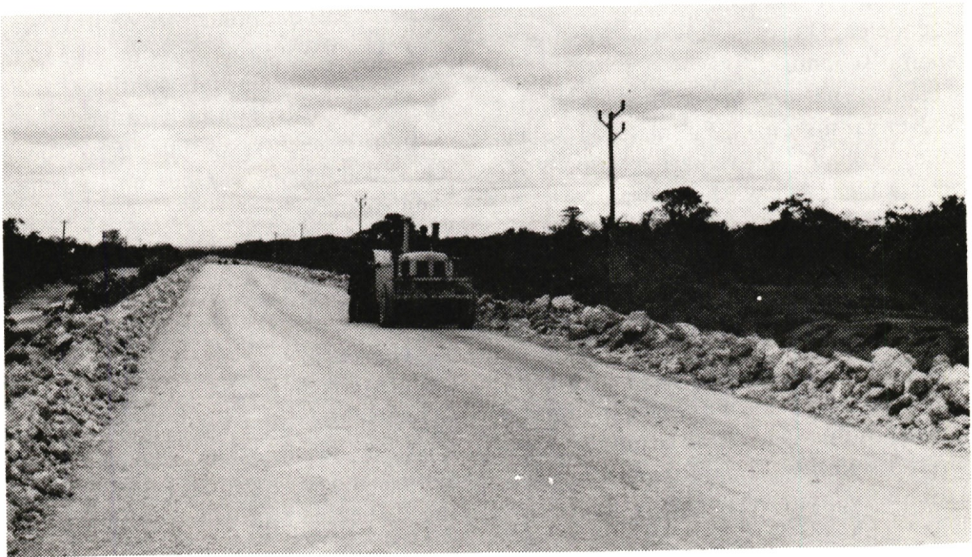
Kenya inaweza kuwasiliana na sehemu yo yote ya dunia kwa utumizi wa satalati hii iliyojengwa kule Longonot.

Kenya can now communicate with any part of the world by means of this Satellite Earth Station built at Longonot.



Ujenzi wa barabara na njia bora unaendelea bila kikomo, na tangu nchi yetu ijinyakulie uhuru wake, maili nyingi za barabara mpya za lami zimejengwa. Picha ya juu inamwonyesha Rais akifungua barabara mpya ya Mau Summit kwenda Njoro, hali picha ya chini inaonyesha kazi zinavyoendelea.

Better roads of different types are constructed unceasingly, and many miles of tarmac roads have been completed since independence. Above picture shows the President officially opening the Mau Summit 'Njoro road after completion while the bottom picture shows construction of another road under progress.



Serikali ya KANU inayo mipango gani siku zijazo kwa kazi hii?

Bado kuna haja kubwa ya kusitawisha, kujenga upya na upanuzi, kwa hivyo katika mpango wetu wa usitawi ulioko hivi sasa, tunajitahidi kuona kuwa tutafanya mengi zaidi, ili kufikia shabaha ya malipo madogo kwa kusafiri na muda mfupi iwezekanavyo kwa wasafiri, kusitawisha usalama katika njia zote za kusafiria, na utumishi mizuri uwezekanavyo kwa wasafiri wakati wote. Tutafikiria mara ya pili adhabu kwa yale makosa ya sheria za barabarani ambayo yamekuwa chanzo cha vifo barabarani. Utumishi wetu wa ndege humu nchini utapanuliwa katika kuendeleza utumishi huu katika sehemu zilizojitenga mbali humu nchini na pia shughuli za utalii.

Tutaongoza mpango wetu wa kufanya upya bandari ya Mombasa ili kupatikane wepesi wa kazi za bidhaa zetu zinazolingia na zinazosafiri bandarini. Utaratibu utakaofuatwa kwa kila moja ya kazi hizi kuhusu ujenzi utaendelea kuwa ule wa kujenga sehemu sehemu.

Hapa tunatumainia kutumia pauni za Kenya milioni sitini na saba mia nane arobaini elfu katika mpango wetu wa usitawi wa hivi sasa.

UTUMISHI WA SERIKALI KANU imetimiza kitu gani?

Shabaha yetu ya kwanza ya kuwapa Waafrika kazi katika Serikali imekwisha faulu. Hivi leo Utumishi wa Serikali Kenya unajulikana kuwa stadi na wa kujitolea katika kuendelea shabaha za Serikali. Yapasa isifi-

What Are The KANU Government's Future Plans In This Area?

The need for further development, modernisation and extension of these facilities is still great. We will therefore in our current development plan do our utmost to see that we provide more of these facilities; in order to achieve our objectives of keeping transport costs low and travel time as low as possible, to improve safety throughout the system and to improve the quality of service available to transport users at all times. We shall review penalties on those traffic offences which have continued to be responsible for road deaths. Our internal air services will be expanded in order to improve services to the remote areas of this country and our tourist industry.

We will carry out modernisation programmes in Mombasa Port in order to enhance the speed of handling and clearing our imports and exports. The policy to be followed in each of these cases with regard to road construction will continue to be that of construction by stages.

In this sector we intend to spend £K67,840,000 in our current development plan.

CIVIL SERVICE What Has The KANU Government Achieved?

Our first KANU objective of Africanising the Civil Service has been achieved. The Kenya Civil Service today is known to be efficient and dedicated to furthering the objectives of the Government. It is to be



Africanisation of our Civil Service is almost completed and training of its personnell continues. The picture shows the entrance to the Kenya Institute of Administartion at Kabete.

Utumishi wa Serikali ya nchi yetu sasa una Waafrika watupu ambao wangali wanapewa mafunzo ya kazi zao. Picha hii inaonyesha mwango wa kuingilia chuo cha kuwafunzia kule K.I.A., Kabete.

we kwa kujishirikisha katika matendo ya kujisaidia wenyewe, mipango tofauti na kutimiza kazi za maendeleo pamoja na kufanya kazi za Serikali na kutoa mafunzo.

Serikali ya KANU itafanya kitu gani katika siku zijazo?

Mpango wa KANU siku zijazo kuhusu Utumishi wa Serikali utalengwa katika kuendeleza hali ya Utumishi na kuhakikisha uimarisho

recommended for its involvement in self-help activities, detailed planning and implementation of development projects, as well as the running of Government machinery and training institutions.

What Will KANU Government Do In Future?

The future policy of KANU concerning the Civil Service will be aimed at improving the standard of the Service and ensuring that we uphold the principle of impartiality and honesty, thus keeping a loyal and dedicated Civil Service. We will con-

wa shina la haki na uaminifu ili kuweka utumishi wa utii na wa kujitolea. Tutaendelea kuutegemea Utumishi wa Serikali utakaoleta utumishi imara wa kuaminika kwa wananchi, hasa katika utawala, mapanuzi katika mahitaji, starehe, uchunguzi, mtawanyo wa habari na kushauri kila yakitakikana na watu, na zaidi ya hayo habari kuhusu kazi na mipango ya uchumi iliyotimizwa na Serikali ya KANU.

ULINZI NA USALAMA NA NCHINI

Serikali ya KANU imefanya kitu gani kuhakikisha usalama wa taifa letu?

Tumeanzisha na kudumisha majeshi yetu ya Silaha kwa kuyapa vyo-mbo vipya katika muda wa miaka kumi na moja iliyopita kwa hali ile ambayo Serikali ya KANU ina haki ya kujivunia katika kuweza kuhakikisha taifa ulinzi wa mipaka yake isishambuliwe kutoka nje.

Serikali ya KANU imeunda upya na kulifunza jeshi lake la Polisi na kulitengeneza upya ili kuhakikisha ulinzi wa raia kutokana na uhalifu pamoja na wizi wa kutimia nguvu. Kwa njia hii wananchi wanaweza kuwa na hakika kuwa Sheria na utengemano vitahifadhiwa.

Majeshi yetu yemekuwa yakishiriki katika kazi za Harambee vile vile.

Serikali ya KANU itahakikishaje kudumishwa kwa usalama huu?

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuya-

tinu to rely on the Civil Service as the only means of providing a stable, responsive and reliable service to the wananchi, particularly in administration, extension services, welfare, research, dissemination of information and advice whenever and wherever it is needed by the people and, above all, in the detailed formation and implementation of KANU Government's projects and development plans.

DEFENCE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

What Has The KANU Government Done To Ensure The Security And Safety Of Our Nation?

We have created, equipped, modernized and maintained, over the past eleven years, our Armed Forces at a level at which the KANU Government can justifiably take pride in its ability to guarantee to the nation the security of its borders from external aggression.

The KANU Government has modernized and trained its Police Force and equipped it with the most modern facilities to secure the protection of its citizens from the menace of crime, robbery and violence. In this way the wananchi may rest assured that law and order will be maintained.

Our Forces have also been active in the promotion of Harambee projects.

How Will The KANU Government Ensure The Continuation Of This Cover?

The KANU Government will continue to provide our Forces with

pa majeshi yetu msaada wo wote unaowezezana ambao utaongeza nguvu katika kutimiza wajibu wa kazi na kusaidia bidii zao katika kuendeleza kazi za Harambee pamoja na kazi nyingine za maendeleo.

every possible assistance that would enhance their effectiveness in the execution of their military and policy duties as well as in their efforts to assist the promotion of Harambee and other development projects.



Ulinzi wa nchi yetu na usalama wake umehakikishwa na Serikali kama majeshi ya ulinzii yanavyoonekana hapa yakimpigia saluti Rais.

Our country's defence and peace have been assured by the Government. Detachments of our defence forces are seen here saluting the President.

MAONGOZI YA KIGENI

Hatua yetu ni nini kwa maongozi ya kigeni na tumefaulu kitu gani kutokana na maongozi hayo yetu?

Serikali ya KANU imefuata maongozi ya kutofungamana na upande wo wote na kushikilia shabaha na kusudi la Mkatoba wa Umoja wa Mataifa.

FOREIGN POLICY

What Has Been Our Stand On Foreign Policy and What Have We Achieved As A Result Of Our Policy?

The KANU Government has abided by the policy of non-alignment; and adhered to the aims and



Maongozi ya Serikali ya KANU juu ya nchi za kigeni yametimizwa na yanashikilia shabaha na makusudi ya Mkataba wa Umoja wa Mataifa. Jumba hili ambalo lilifunguliwa na Rais linajulikana kama Kenyatta Conference Centre, Nairobi, hufanyiwa mikutano mingi ya mataifa mbali mbali.

The KANU Government's foreign policy have been adhered to and follow closely the U.N. charter. Our picture shows the President after the official opening of the Kenyatta Conference Centre in Nairobi, which houses numerous international conferences.

Tumekuwa tukitafuta kila mara suluhisho la amani kuhusu matatizo ya muingiliano kati ya nchi pamoja na ulimwengu.

Tumekaribisha na kulinda rasilimali za kigeni. Tumeshikilia utaratibu ambao utatafuta njia nyingine kuhusu masoko kwa upande wa bidhaa zinazosafirishwa na msingi wa bidhaa zinazopokelewa kutoka nje, ikiwa ni bidhaa zenyewe, fedha na mafundi. Misaada yote iliyokwishatolewa imekubaliwa pasipo masharti yo yote.

Tumetafuta na kushikilia urafiki na kila taifa ambalo limekubali urafiki huo kwa moyo sawa sawa na wetu.

Matokeo ya utaratibu huu wetu pamoja na amani na utulivu nchini, yamewavutia watalii wengi humu nchini na kuondoa shaka watu ulimwenguni hata kukubali kufunguliwa Afisi Kuu ya mambo ya Ulimwengu na Mazingira yake, "World Environment Headquarters" mjini Nairobi.

Maongozi yetu ya kigeni yatakuwaje siku zijazo?

Tunarudia kwa kusema tena kuwa tunashikilia wajibu wetu katika shabaha na kusudi la Mkataba wa Umoja wa Mataifa.

Serikali ya KANU itafuata wakati wote suluhisho la amani kuhusu matatizo yote ya mambo ya ndani.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kukaribisha na kulinda usalama wa rasilimali kutoka nchi za nje.

Tutaendelea kufuata utaratibu wa uchumi kutoka nje ambao utatafuta njia nyingine za masoko kuhusu bidhaa zetu zinazouzwa nje na chanzo cha bidhaa zinazolingizwa kutoka nje, zive ni bidhaa zenyewe, fedha ama-

objectives of the United Nations as an institution, and its Charter.

We have always sought for peaceful solutions to interterritorial and international problems.

We have welcomed and guaranteed foreign investment. We have maintained a policy which seeks to diversify both the markets for our exports and the sources of imports whether of goods, financial or technical personnel. All aids that have been offered and accepted have been without strings attached.

We have sought and maintained friendship with every nation that has returned our friendship in the same spirit.

We have as a result of these policies together with the general peace and stability in the country attracted many tourists to the country, and convinced the World Community to locate its World Environment Headquarters in Nairobi.

What Will Our Future Foreign Policy Be?

We hereby reiterate our commitment to adhere to the aims and objectives of the United Nations as an institution and its charter.

The KANU Government will under all circumstances seek a peaceful solution to all international problems.

The KANU Government will continue to welcome and guarantee foreign investment.

We shall continue to pursue an economic foreign policy which seeks to diversify both the markets for our exports and the sources of imports whether of goods, financial or technical personnel. We shall main-

mafundi. Tutaendelea na maongozi yetu ya kutafuta urafiki na kila taifa ambalo litakubali urafiki huu kwa moyo sawa sawa na wetu.

Hatutakubali masikizano yaliyo kinyume cha utaratibu huu wetu katika kupokea misaada kutoka nje ikiwa imewekewa masharti. Wala hatutavumilia watu binafsi ama shirika ambazo zitatenda kinyume cha utaratibu huu kwa kushawishiwa katika misaada ya namna hiyo.

JUMUIYA YA MADOLA

Serikali ya KANU inaonaje Jumuiya ya Madola?

Serikali ya KANU inaona kuwa umoja huu unafanya kazi ya maana kama muundo wake ulivyo wakati huu, ukiwa kama chama cha pekee cha ushirikiano wa nchi zilizo huru.

Tutaunga mkono bidii zote za kutia nguvu matendo yake na kuenyeleza kazi zake na vyama vyake.

JUMUIYA YA AFRIKA YA MASHARIKI

Serikali ya KANU ina utaratibu gani juu ya Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki?

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kufanya kazi kwa kushirikiana pamoja na wenzake katika Jumuiya, ili kuhakikisha uimarisho wa usitawi na kutia nguvu Jumuiya ili manufaa yake yalitimizwe.

Tunaunga mkono kupanuliwa kwa Jumuiya kwa kuziunganisha nchi jirani zilizopeleka maombi ya kujiunga na Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki.

Tutaendelea kushiriki kwa nguvu zetu zote ili kufaulu katika kupata ushirikiano zaidi katika siasa na uchumi katika Afrika Mashariki.

tain our policy of seeking friendship with every nation that will return our friendship in the same spirit.

We shall not allow ourselves to

compromise on these principles by accepting offers of foreign aid with strings attached. Nor shall we tolerate individuals or societies who betray these principles by succumbing to such offers.

COMMONWEALTH

What Is The KANU Government's View Regarding The Commonwealth?

The KANU Government believes that the Commonwealth has a useful role to play in its present form, as a unique informal association of independent sovereign states.

We shall support every effort to strengthen its effectiveness and to improve its functions and institutions.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
What Is The KANU Government's Policy On The East African Community?

The KANU Government will continue to work jointly with its partners in the Community to ensure that the consolidation of development and the strengthening of the Community and its services is achieved.

We support the expansion of the Community to incorporate those of our neighbouring states that have applied for membership of the East African Community.

We shall continue to co-operate with all efforts to achieve a closer political and economic co-operation in Eastern Africa.

AFRIKA

**Kenya ni mwanachama wa O.A.U.
maoni ya Serikali ya KANU ni
nini kuhusu chama hiki?**

Serikali ya KANU inaamini na kuunga mkono Mkataba wa O.A.U. ikiwa ni pamoja na kutojiingiza katika mambo ya ndani ya nchi zilizo wanachama wake, kushikilia mipaka ya nchi kama ilivyo hivi sasa. Kwa hivyo maongozi yetu, ni kufanya kazi kwa kushirikiana pamoja na nchi zilizo wanachama ili kupata uchumi zaidi na muungano wa kisiasa.

Tutajiunga na nchi nyingine za Afrika katika kuleta imara ya juhudi zetu, ili kuimarisha mapatano yetu mema ya biashara na uhusiano wa fedha ulimwenguni.

Tutashikilia ahadi zetu kutoa misaada ya vyombo pamoja na fedha kwa vyama vya ukombozi mpaka utakapatikana ukombozi kamili wa Bara zima la Afrika.

AFRICA

**Kenya Is A Member Of The O.A.U.
What Are The KANU Govern-
ment's Views And Policy Regarding
This Organisation?**

The KANU Government believes in and supports the O.A.U. Charter which includes, among other things, non-interference in the internal affairs of member states and the maintenance of existing boundaries. Our policy therefore is to work jointly with all the member states towards the achievement of greater economic and political integration.

We will join the other African states in formulating our joint effort to ensure better terms for our trade and monetary relations with the rest of the world.

We shall abide by our commitment to give both material and financial support to liberation movements until the whole of Africa has been liberated.

KURA

KWA

KANU

VOTE

FOR

KANU