

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 6, 1956

No. 1563

30s. yearly post free

Printed at the Press, Nairobi

Contractors' Equipment



First Ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**
P. O. Box 4390, Nairobi, and Johannesburg, East Africa

Compressed Air Equipment — Excavators — Graders — Cranes —
Concrete Mixers — Batching Plants — Rollers — Conveyors — Sile
Driving Plant — P.P. Steel — Locomotives — Generating Equipment —
Water Treatment — Light Railways Equipment — Welding — Power
Packs — Engines — Marine Engines

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

NOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of
machinery and spares for steel, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Nombasa

Representatives: **FRAY, BAYES & CO. LTD.**, 17, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.

Changes Which Need To Be Made in Uganda



FAST REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN EUROPEAN PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents
EAST AFRICA
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
25, RIVER STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
SCOTLAND AFRICA
JOHN T. BERNIERI, 100, N. 100th Street
EUROPE
JOHN T. BERNIERI, 100, N. 100th Street

FARRELL LINES

26 PRAYER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

ALLEN & MERCHENT (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 186, SALISBURY
ALLEN & MERCHENT (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1297, BULAVANE

TRANS AMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland
(via Coligny at Zomba and Freetown)

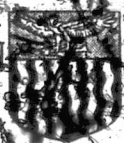
Special service between Beira and Nyasaland
operated weekly by D.N.R. Rail Cars with
passengers leaving Beira on Saturdays and returning
to Beira on Mondays. Weekly mail also
operates as overnight service with convenient
and spacious cars.

Special Mail Cars with buffet from Beira to
Blantyre to Zomba (via Lake Nyasa Hotel) to
connect at Coligny with the Railways
M.V. "Lake UP" to Lake Nyasa (via Freetown
(for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to
Nyasaland are available for three months for the
price of the single fare for passengers arriving
by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of
South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland
City Wall House,
120/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
Apply to
The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: N. 0000 (LONDON) 1000
Cable: N. 0000 (LONDON) 1000

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE OF OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY
SWEDEN DENMARK
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MOMBASA
REUNION
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT & CO.
22, BUNN BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO. LTD.

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS. THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

DALE & COY

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale

MERCHANDISE very requirements supplied from stock or direct from

wholesale all classes of air-taken and passage arranged by sea and Air

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance arranged

LIVESTOCK handling and shipment

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business

BRANCHES

KENYA
Nairobi P.O. Box 22
Mombasa P.O. Box 22
TANGANYIKA
Dar es Salaam P.O. Box 572

UGANDA
Kampala P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE
65/68 LUDENHALL STREET
LONDON

Telegrams: "Dalecoy" London
Telephone: GUYA 6650 (14 lines)
also Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

SCHLUTER CO. LTD

ESTABLISHED 1880

LONDON LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN
EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.

Incorporated in Kenya

Trading Subsidiary

Batavia Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Mombasa, Mombasa, Nakuru,
Dar es Salaam, Kisumu

A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

Kampala and Masaka

Wholesale Stockists of
Electrical and other
Engineering Supplies

With resident consulting and technical assistance
Agents for:

E. HART LTD. refrigeration and air conditioning

THE YPSA ENGINEERING CO. LTD.
Water pumps, filters and water cooling towers

H. BIDDLE LTD. ventilation



new power economy

20% more tractive effort in this new 50 h.p.
SIMPLEX DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE with
3-cylinder Diesel Engine. Range 5-7 tons.



Represented in TANGANYIKA, KENYA

WIGGLESWORTH

COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR ES SALAM, TANGA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA

London: 14, Abchurch Lane, Wigglesworth & Co. Limited, Trinity Square, EC3

4200 MILES IN 30 HOURS

express air cargo
deliveries by
AFRICARGO



Air cargo to Central
East Africa spanning over
4200 miles - is transported
in less than a day
by **AFRICARGO**
the express air service
operating between the

UNITED KINGDOM and
AFRICA. Packaging, insu-
rance and duties charges
are reduced to a minimum
and space reservation is
guaranteed for all cargo
accepted. With trouble in
the air - the first sign of
operation is proof that
manufacturers of a wide
variety of goods are rapidly
recognising the advantages
of moving their goods
swiftly and economically by "AFRICARGO". For
immediate bookings or further information contact
any Flying Wing Agent or apply to any HCA office
listed below.

AFRICARGO

Operated by
**HUNTING CLAN
AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED**
LONDON: London Airport, Southwark, London
(Cargo Reservations) Phone: 5199
MANCHESTER: 76, Bevington, Manchester, Tel: 279, 6546
NEWCASTLE: Woolston, Newcastle, Tel: 3
GLASGOW: 10, Hope Street, Glasgow G2, Tel: Central 350

LYLES LINES

REGULAR DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH
EAST AFRICAN PORTS VIA U.S. GULF
AND YANKEE VESSELS

Origin	Destination	Service	Frequency
James Joyce	London	early	late
Eslet Lyke	London	early	late
Charlotte Lyke	London	early	late
William Lyke	London	late	late
Louis Lyke	London	late	late
Barbara Lyke	London	late	late
Stephen Tipton	London	late	late

For further particulars apply to:
LYLES LINES (AGENTS) INC., DUBLIN
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
LESLIE & ANDERSON EAST AFRICA LTD.
MOMBASA, NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, ZIMBABWE
THE BURN BURNING LTD.
SMITH & KENZIE LTD.
KARIMIE, SIMONJE & CO. LTD. ZIMBABWE

The Federation with a Future RHODESIA and NYASALAND

For
**TRADE TRAVEL
FACILITIES
and INFORMATION**
Consult:

The Office of the
High Commissioner for
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Rhodesy House, 429 Strand
London W.C.2

COY. St. Garden 174



the Bank Manager struck gold

Not the Bank of a few weeks ago to be the dividends, one day, under. At the time, he was the Manager of our Bulawayo Branch, and was asked to inspect the mine. He dug out two chunks of gold, weighing between

one and a half and 4,000 of gold, and stored in the mine safe. Today, the Branch Manager, who is a close and practical manager of local industry and trade, is a surprising Manager in a few days.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN RHODESIA AND NORTHERN

Over 75 offices throughout South East and Central Africa - agents and correspondents throughout these and other countries. Address: 19 Clements Place, Lombard Street, and 75 King William Street, E.C.1.

Represented in Commonwealth Bank of the Union of South Africa

CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTHAMPTON, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAM and
via the coast to LINDI, MTWARA and NAYABAR

REGULAR SERVICE TO

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA & ADEN

SOLE AGENTS: THE AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CO. LTD. & COMPANY
MOMBASA

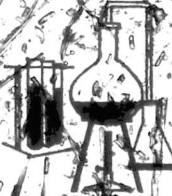
Loading Broker:
STAVLEY, TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASELHUST & CO.
LONDON, E.C.4

CHEMICALS

EXPLOSIVES

FUNGICIDES



REFRIGERATORS



OVESUITES

INSECTICIDES

WEEDKILLERS



PLASTICS



AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
(EAST AFRICA) LIMITED



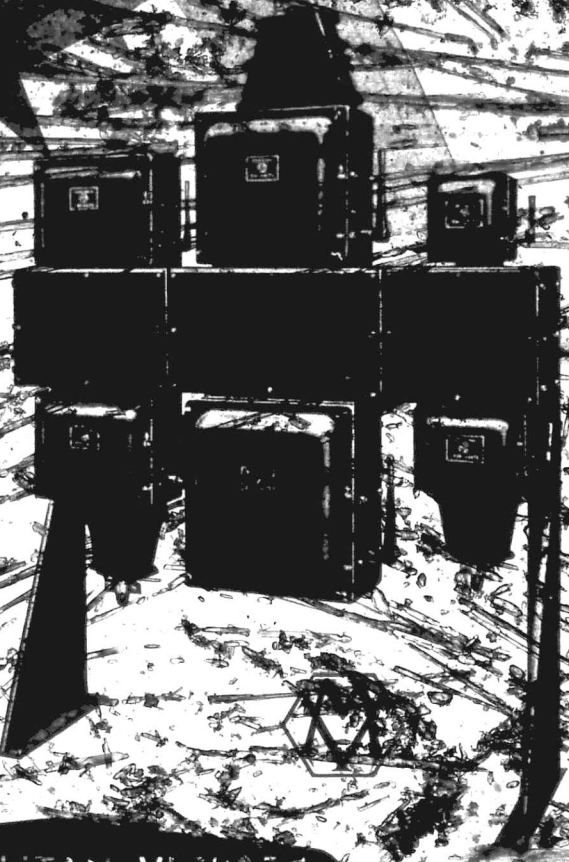
P.O. Box 100, SHOKATAK HOUSE, NAIROBI. PHONE 25700

EXTENDING
LIGHTING?

EXTENDING
POWER?

You'll need
METROVICK
Type MC
fuse switchgear

Metrovick Type MC fuse switchgear provides complete flexibility and ease of assembly. From three standard bus bar chambers, standard fuse switch units, cable fittings and floor stands, any switchboard requirement can be met. All units are supplied jig drilled ready for assembly on site. Type MC fuse switchgear will provide a long trouble-free life. Write for full technical details and price list.



METROPOLITAN-VEICKERS
ELECTRICAL LTD., WOLFORD PARK, MANCHESTER 17

The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op) Limited

THE Kenya Farmers' Association is founded on the success of experience gained by the early farmers of East Africa. At first, several farmers formed themselves into an association to market their maize as co-operative farmers. This was a success and a source of gain to all. In the course of time, the Association has grown and business efficiency and has grown in extent. The full services of the Association cover the disposal of produce and the purchase of goods. The K.F.A. is a household name.

...UNITY IS STRENGTH

Head Office: P.O. Box 25, Nakuru
 District Depots: ELDERET, MURURI, MAINDA, NAIBOI, MOMBASA, ... WALLS, HOLA
 BRANCH OFFICES: HOBTI, LUGALI, YUKI, UMERU, MASHOKU and RONGAI
 Managing Director: THE TANZANIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD. Agents and Depots:
 ... MOSHI, IRINGA, OLDEANI and UWEMBA

Share in Permanent prosperity!

Here is an excellent opportunity to share in the growing prosperity of East and Central Africa with safety, freedom from depression and low interest on your money.

Operating under United Kingdom Building Society legislation, and with local establishments, the First Permanent is foremost of its kind in East and Central Africa. Its branches are established in leading towns.

- ★ Special facilities are available for investors in East Africa and Overseas. There is no limit to the total or individual number of shares.
 - ★ Investments can be made through any branch of Barclays Bank or Midland Bank or through the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, (for transmission to your account with the Society by remittance without any deductions) or exchange of transfer scrip.
 - ★ Interest on Shares has been paid for the past four years and is paid quarterly.
 - ★ Dividends are permitted quarterly, half yearly or annually, of interest to account as required.
 - ★ Withdrawals are simple and can be made in Sterling by cheque drawn on London Bank.
- Since Shares and full particulars of the Society will be given on request.

FIRST PERMANENT

GEORGETOWN BUILDING SOCIETY

BUILDING SOCIETY

Map showing branch locations in East Africa and Rhodesia:

- Kenya: NAIROBI, MOMBASA, MALINDI, MURURI, ELDERET, HOLA, WALLS, RONGAI, MASHOKU, UMERU, LUGALI, HOBTI, IRINGA, OLDEANI, UWEMBA, MOSHI.
- Rhodesia: HARARE, SALISBURY, GEORGETOWN, KENNELMERE, GARDENBURGH, GARDEN OF EDEN, GARDEN OF EDEN (2), GARDEN OF EDEN (3), GARDEN OF EDEN (4), GARDEN OF EDEN (5), GARDEN OF EDEN (6), GARDEN OF EDEN (7), GARDEN OF EDEN (8), GARDEN OF EDEN (9), GARDEN OF EDEN (10), GARDEN OF EDEN (11), GARDEN OF EDEN (12), GARDEN OF EDEN (13), GARDEN OF EDEN (14), GARDEN OF EDEN (15), GARDEN OF EDEN (16), GARDEN OF EDEN (17), GARDEN OF EDEN (18), GARDEN OF EDEN (19), GARDEN OF EDEN (20), GARDEN OF EDEN (21), GARDEN OF EDEN (22), GARDEN OF EDEN (23), GARDEN OF EDEN (24), GARDEN OF EDEN (25), GARDEN OF EDEN (26), GARDEN OF EDEN (27), GARDEN OF EDEN (28), GARDEN OF EDEN (29), GARDEN OF EDEN (30), GARDEN OF EDEN (31), GARDEN OF EDEN (32), GARDEN OF EDEN (33), GARDEN OF EDEN (34), GARDEN OF EDEN (35), GARDEN OF EDEN (36), GARDEN OF EDEN (37), GARDEN OF EDEN (38), GARDEN OF EDEN (39), GARDEN OF EDEN (40), GARDEN OF EDEN (41), GARDEN OF EDEN (42), GARDEN OF EDEN (43), GARDEN OF EDEN (44), GARDEN OF EDEN (45), GARDEN OF EDEN (46), GARDEN OF EDEN (47), GARDEN OF EDEN (48), GARDEN OF EDEN (49), GARDEN OF EDEN (50).

Incorporated in Rhodesia under the Building Societies Act, 1959. Registered Office: 10, Market Street, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Telephone: 2104. Bankers: Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, Salisbury, Rhodesia. P.O. Box 122, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Conflict of Dominion Status and Technical Independence

Lord Malvern's Speech on the Bill by the Federal Parliament

LORD MALVERN, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the Federal Parliament of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia had passed a Bill for "technical independence" for the territories within the Federation. He said that the Bill was a step towards the attainment of the constitutional objectives set out in the 1954 White Paper on other States. The King's Speech had been read in the House of Commons.

Mr. EBBERS said that the Prime Minister had done no service to the cause of the Dominion status of the territories by the use of the word "technical independence". He said that the word "technical" was a word which would arouse the worst suspicions of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. What was the use of a word which had status in respect of external affairs, which left vital aspects of internal affairs within the jurisdiction of a Secretary of State in the United Kingdom?

Domination status was complete external and internal control was the only status which means in the sphere of internal affairs. In an entrenched constitution, the word "technical independence" would mean that the Government could surrender its guarantee. The Bill would be a "Donation" status for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It would be a "Donation" status for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It would be a "Donation" status for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It would be a "Donation" status for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

They could not necessarily speak in the Federation. It would be possible to devise a constitution of compromise between the Dominion and the Protectorate which would enable the country to act as a single geographical unit in many ways though having two different political systems.

Federation Inevitable

Mr. RAY LANGE scouted the idea of partition and insisted that the Federation was a reasonable and desirable partnership which must be really accepted. That could be achieved by one race group and the vast majority of Africans were built too ignorant to realize that they were being used as pawns in a game to serve the interests of their leaders.

Federation had already been imposed on the people of all protectorates to a degree and at a speed which nobody had expected. Africans in the Northern Rhodesia mines were already earning up to £50 a month. Without federation with the Federation, the Government would lose the confidence and support of the people of the world.

SIR JOHN MOUNT, recalling that he had been a member of the London conference on federation, said that a clear understanding had been reached when the Federal States could advance in its own sphere to complete independence irrespective of the constitution of the three member territories. Did the Prime Minister mean that the Southern Rhodesian delegation had come to a clear understanding with the constitutional adviser to the Government?

The Prime Minister was only representing Southern Rhodesia then. It was a clear understanding between the Southern Rhodesian Government and the British Government.

Sir John Mount's representatives of the Governments concerned should examine the minutes of the conference.

The Prime Minister said that he would find nothing to be satisfied with.

Sir John Mount said that the conference was a technical conference. He said that he had left it with the conviction that the decision was to be taken on the Dominion status of the Federation. He said that he had left it with the conviction that the decision was to be taken on the Dominion status of the Federation. He said that he had left it with the conviction that the decision was to be taken on the Dominion status of the Federation.

He said that the word "technical" was a word which would arouse the worst suspicions of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He said that the word "technical" was a word which would arouse the worst suspicions of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He said that the word "technical" was a word which would arouse the worst suspicions of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He said that the word "technical" was a word which would arouse the worst suspicions of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Executive Proposals

Mr. B. DOW, Nyasaland Minister, said that the proposed Dominion status was an amazingly simple proposal and a necessary step in constitutional development.

The Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order.

He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order.

Mr. EAST AFRICA, a staunch supporter of the Federation, had pleaded for patience in the past. He said that there were no important matters which were not being dealt with. He said that there were no important matters which were not being dealt with. He said that there were no important matters which were not being dealt with.

He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order.

Technical Independence

The doubt cast on a section of the preamble to the constitution of the Federation was a possibility that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order.

He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order.

Mr. Dow said that the negotiations had been a personal matter. He said that the negotiations had been a personal matter. He said that the negotiations had been a personal matter.

He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order.

Dr. ALEXANDER SCOTT said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order. He said that the Government had no guarantee that his party did not have the right to be consulted in the new order.

Uganda's Last Prison Commissioner Sharply Criticized

He is Man of Little Interest in his Activities of his Officers

THE SCANDALOUS STATE of the Central Prison in Uganda has been the subject of sharp condemnation in a recent discussion of inquiry reported in the press.

Mr. Redman was by far the most trenchant of the critics, and his speech attracted the attention of the press. He said that he had been in the very thick of the Central Prison affairs for many years, and that he had witnessed the commission of many crimes. He said that he had seen failed attempts of escape, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

While we are not prepared to make any pronouncement on the merits of the case, it is under proper suspicion. Mr. Redman informed us that he was a member of the committee which was set up to investigate the Central Prison. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

Mr. Redman also stated that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital. He said that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital, and that he had seen the prisoners being taken to the hospital.

and the proximity of these cases must inevitably add to the difficulty of the members of the prison staffs and the police force for that purpose.

The proposed development of the Prisons Department in Uganda is a long-term project. It is not possible to estimate the cost of the proposed development at this stage. It is, however, estimated that the cost of the proposed development will be about £100,000.

The Government is aware of the need for a more efficient and economical system of prisons. It is, therefore, considering the possibility of transferring the Prisons Department to the Public Service Commission and to the Governor's recommendation. It is, however, aware of the need for a more efficient and economical system of prisons. It is, therefore, considering the possibility of transferring the Prisons Department to the Public Service Commission and to the Governor's recommendation.

Mr. Redman's Comments

The Government of Uganda issued a brief paper on the above report. It says (in italics):

The Government records its anxious attention at the state of affairs disclosed by the Commissioner's report and its determination to deal with the matters therein.

The Commissioner recommends that Mr. Redman be removed from his present post as Commissioner of Prisons. On the 13th of October, 1955, Mr. Redman was appointed as Commissioner of Prisons. On the 13th of November, 1955, the Public Service Commission and the Governor's recommendation was approved. Mr. Redman was appointed as Commissioner of Prisons on the 13th of November, 1955. On the 13th of November, 1955, the Public Service Commission and the Governor's recommendation was approved. Mr. Redman was appointed as Commissioner of Prisons on the 13th of November, 1955.

Different Circumstances

The Government believes that in different circumstances Mr. Redman, who is an officer of long experience and good repute, would have been found to have the necessary qualities to lead the department. Both Mr. Redman and the Governor's recommendation, however, have to consider the position in the circumstances at the present time and the circumstances at the present time. It is, therefore, considering the possibility of transferring the Prisons Department to the Public Service Commission and to the Governor's recommendation.

Mr. J. W. Sullivan, who has meanwhile been appointed as the police force for that purpose.

The new major superintendent of prisons in Uganda is Mr. J. W. Sullivan. He has been appointed as the police force for that purpose.

The Commissioner's recommendation that the present system of prisons be abandoned or altered is a long-term project. It is not possible to estimate the cost of the proposed development at this stage. It is, however, estimated that the cost of the proposed development will be about £100,000.

Commissioner's Report

A final decision on the transfer of the Prisons Department to the Public Service Commission and to the Governor's recommendation is a long-term project. It is not possible to estimate the cost of the proposed development at this stage. It is, however, estimated that the cost of the proposed development will be about £100,000.

The Commissioner's report states that the present system of prisons is a long-term project. It is not possible to estimate the cost of the proposed development at this stage. It is, however, estimated that the cost of the proposed development will be about £100,000.

Mr. Ridley as Director of Information

Mr. Ridley, lately Director of Information Services in Nigeria, who has been appointed Director of Information in Uganda, is 40 years of age. He is a former member of the Uganda Press and Publishing Association and received a thorough grounding in production matters, layout and design.

He was then awarded a scholarship of the Uganda Press and Publishing Association and worked for a year as editorial assistant in newspapers and periodicals in London. After that he was appointed assistant editor of the Uganda Press and Publishing Association. At the time of the outbreak of the last war he was assistant production manager of a group of newspapers.

During the war he served in the Royal Air Force in the East between 1940 and 1943 and on demobilization joined the staff of the Uganda Press and Publishing Association. He was also production manager of the Uganda Press and Publishing Association.

Changes Which Socialists Would Make in the Colonies

But British Colonies Would Be Limited "Multi-Racial Democracies"

DETERMINED to establish democratic societies in the colonies, but we realize that we face the difficult task of political education of the masses. In the British colonies, the British Government will have to "adult" the masses, since the institutions of the majority in the colonies are not yet ready to assume responsibility for their own affairs. The British Government will have to guide the people in the economic, political, and social spheres. The British Government will have to guide the people in the economic, political, and social spheres. The British Government will have to guide the people in the economic, political, and social spheres.

In many of our systems, the basic element of membership is the urban population. The urban population is the main element of membership in the colonies. The urban population is the main element of membership in the colonies. The urban population is the main element of membership in the colonies. The urban population is the main element of membership in the colonies.

These representatives are elected to their delegates, can themselves then decide on the form of democratic constitution. The process will ensure that there is full discussion of the issues involved, that the individual representatives will be able to make their own decisions, and that the ultimate decision will be made by the people. It is Britain's responsibility to ensure that this process is fully carried out.

As racial considerations disappear from politics, there will be a single election for all people of all races. The British Government will have to guide the people in the economic, political, and social spheres. The British Government will have to guide the people in the economic, political, and social spheres. The British Government will have to guide the people in the economic, political, and social spheres.

The process will ensure that there is full discussion of the issues involved, that the individual representatives will be able to make their own decisions, and that the ultimate decision will be made by the people.

In a system of this kind, all racial and tribal differences will be abolished. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote.

Everyone of the voters will have the right to vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote.

The Trial

It is difficult to think that the African in his situation is not a "white" man. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote.

Since the constitution of the colonies is widely different from that of the African, naturally in each case the system will be different. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote.

Constitution of the Multi-Racial

The main aim of the multi-racial system is to ensure that all people of all races have the right to vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote.

Some of the problems which will arise are the problems of political education of the masses. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote. The system will be based on the principle of "one man, one vote" against a "white" vote.

handing, bureaucrats created the great part of their power by means of a democracy in Britain. This is the only part of the continent where the African majority in the majority party is firmly established. In the other cases of African majority, the African majority is not firmly established. In the majority party, the African majority is not firmly established. In the majority party, the African majority is not firmly established.

Safeguarding Minority Rights

It is in her advantage that the majority group should be limited in its power. This is the only part of the continent where the African majority in the majority party is firmly established. In the other cases of African majority, the African majority is not firmly established. In the majority party, the African majority is not firmly established.

Under the scheme of arrangements for constitutional elections would remain unchanged. In the same way, in each constituency, a committee would be composed of members of all races. Each elector would have three votes for a European representative, one for an African, and one for an African. These matters would be decided, one by one, by a committee of equal racial proportions to ensure that each race has an equal voice in the electoral process. This method would be applied to all constituencies. The members of the Legislative Council, including the representatives of the Government, would be elected by a body of all races. It is hoped that this would gradually lead to a racial fusion. On the other hand, even if a permanent representative of one race is elected, it is better to have a permanent representative of another race, rather than a permanent representative of a third race. The same principle should be applied to all other matters. The same principle should be applied to all other matters.

The main problem arising out of this is a matter of merit. It is the question of the common pool. It is the question of the qualifications. All qualifications are far considered to be of equal value. The qualifications of the European voters but only the European qualifications are considered to be of equal value. The qualifications of the African voters but only the African qualifications are considered to be of equal value. The qualifications of the African voters but only the African qualifications are considered to be of equal value.

Equality of the Races

It is a national duty of a community to provide a common pool. It is a national duty of a community to provide a common pool. It is a national duty of a community to provide a common pool. It is a national duty of a community to provide a common pool. It is a national duty of a community to provide a common pool.

If people are to present themselves in a common pool, it is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool.

Such a situation should be avoided. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool.

There is no reason why a start should not be made. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool. It is necessary to have a common pool.

Jury System

It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one.

Another kind of official discrimination is a protection of the weaker communities. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one.

From Tanganyika to Sierra Leone

Mr. Robert Hall and Mr. Norman

Two of the new Ministers, Mr. Robert Hall and Mr. Norman, are returning to Government. They are returning to Government. They are returning to Government. They are returning to Government. They are returning to Government.

It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one. It is a common view that the jury system is a good one.

Sir Andrew Cohen and the Uganda National Congress

What Policy Should Be Adopted by Uganda's Next Governor

THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT in Uganda and the manner in which the new administration will be conducted will be a subject which will have a profound effect on the future of the Protectorate.

Under the present administration Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor, has been prominent in an article by Sir Frederick Crawford will have to show the result of his new appointment. All the Uganda National Congress will have to do is to show that the Government of Uganda is not a mere creation of an arm of the British Government, but that it is a small minority in Uganda believes that what is needed is a firm government and that Sir Andrew Cohen's experience is therefore a very good choice for Governor. In this country they may find themselves balked by the ruling faction of the Uganda National Congress, who had come to realize that Sir Andrew Cohen was a bad thing for Uganda. He has succeeded in ensuring the growth of his sincerity in pursuing self-government in as rapid a manner as possible without loss of dignity.

It was difficult for the Congress to pick a quarrel with Sir Andrew Cohen, but so great a claim to be made with the news of the new appointment is greater detail than it is. It is not a new Governor is just what it wants. It is a small, feeble, reasonable being, if he is unknown to the Congress, but an enemy of the British Empire. If he comes from Kenya Congress will make a diabolical use of him. There is a chance to go one better than the Governor. If the present plan is broken up, Sir Andrew Cohen will be most likely to be in a firm government. Such an approach would be disastrous and would certainly not slow down the pace of economic development. Sir Andrew Cohen has a reputation of competence in economic matters, which will be a great asset for the maintenance of prosperity would do much for the maintenance of the country.

The Kampala correspondent of *Newspaper* has also suggested another aspect of writing to Sir Andrew Cohen, but again in matters diplomatic. It is a letter to the end. After the hurried journey to the Protectorate, the prestige of the United Kingdom will have come to the point where many people, including Sir Andrew, were suggesting that it might be beneficial if his term of office were extended. Then the campaign for Governor will be destroyed. The whole thing is preposterous, but the public will be much more enthusiastic about the idea than they really were. The people of Uganda, who make being bulldozed into anything as much as the people of Britain, promptly found in the opposite direction.

Delegation to London

The campaign was won in a handsome leading article in the *Uganda Times*, the only British language newspaper in the Protectorate. Then there came a report of a delegation of legislative Council Members decided upon to send a delegation to London to make certain representations to the Colonial Secretary. The delegation of Governors' own people. The most definite and widely recognized agency is politically known as the Uganda National Congress president of the Mutesa. The matter was arranged quickly and the announcement was made. By someone linked to the press, which published a story that the delegation was going to London to seek a delegation of office for Sir Andrew Cohen. Legislative Councilors promptly dissociated themselves from the decision to send a delegation.

The Uganda National Congress has been very active in its efforts to secure an extension of any term held by Sir Andrew Cohen as Governor. The British Government has been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.

It giving the knowledge of the situation has been given to the new constitution. The British Government had been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.

The Uganda National Congress has been very active in its efforts to secure an extension of any term held by Sir Andrew Cohen as Governor. The British Government has been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.

It giving the knowledge of the situation has been given to the new constitution. The British Government had been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.

Unfavourable Atmosphere

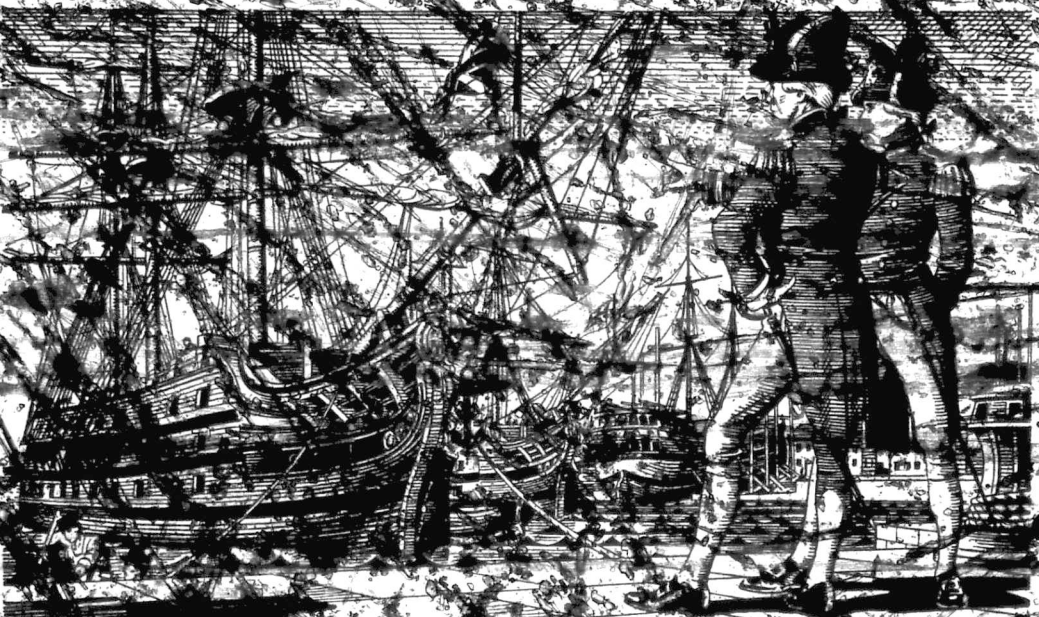
An unfavourable atmosphere in the Protectorate is being created by the appointment of Sir Andrew Cohen as Governor. The British Government has been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.

It giving the knowledge of the situation has been given to the new constitution. The British Government had been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.

The Uganda National Congress has been very active in its efforts to secure an extension of any term held by Sir Andrew Cohen as Governor. The British Government has been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.

It giving the knowledge of the situation has been given to the new constitution. The British Government had been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.

The Uganda National Congress has been very active in its efforts to secure an extension of any term held by Sir Andrew Cohen as Governor. The British Government has been asked to consider the possibility of extending his term of office.



ENGLISH HARBOR, English Harbour, Antigua, is in the south/western corner of that beautiful island. Sheltered from storms by high cliffs and a narrow entrance, which makes it almost invulnerable from the open sea, this admirable harbour gave a safe haven to the ships of the British navy for over 100 years.

It was originally conceived as a suitable centre for the defence of the warships of the West Indies fleet which would otherwise have had to make the long trip to the North American Colonies. Construction was begun in 1722 and throughout the next century the harbor witnessed the arrival and departure of many famous English admirals. It was here, for example, that English Harbour will always be remembered for it was here that he stayed from 1781 to 1782. Nelson arrived in English Harbour in command of H.M.S. Vanguard in 1734 and quickly incurred local displeasure by seizing four American ships off Nevis, thereby enraging the British government at the time, to have dealings with the United States. For this reason he was unsuccessfully tried in the colonial courts for damage amounting to £2,000.

Nelson's last battle was in 1805 when, as captain of the French admiral's flagship, he was to end the Napoleonic wars. It is said that he reflected on the peaceful English Harbour before the battle, and that the harbor was finally abandoned by the English in 1833.



The only British bank to branch out to the West Indies is the Bank of Antigua, which has branches in Antigua, Barbados, and St. Vincent. The bank is a member of the Bank of America and is a member of the Bank of England. The bank is a member of the Bank of America and is a member of the Bank of England. The bank is a member of the Bank of America and is a member of the Bank of England.

BANK OF ANTIGUA



PERSONALIA

JOHN L. PROBERT, Director of the Rhodesia Development Corporation, is on the way to London. Mr. and Mrs. S. H. KENNY are on the way to London. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. REID FRANK, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, arrived in England last week. Mr. J. R. FRANK is a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council. Mr. J. R. FRANK is a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council. Mr. J. R. FRANK is a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council.

Mrs. P. MAXWELL-STUART, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. and Mrs. G. J. BARNES, who resigned the office of Secretary of the Bank of Rhodesia, are on the way to London. Mr. W. J. MILLYN, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. E. E. HITCHINS, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London.

M. AUGUSTE MAUSSELET, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, recently visited the Colonies on the occasion of the jubilee celebration of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga. Canon Bryan Green, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. W. J. MILLYN, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London.

Mr. E. E. HITCHINS, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. W. H. CHURCH, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. D. G. TURBER, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. ROBERT REINHOLD, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London.

Mr. J. B. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. Ross will sail for the Cape next week on the "Africa Castle" for a holiday in South Africa. Mr. Ross will return to Salisbury to set up the appointments of the Secretary for External Affairs.

PROPERTIES
 H. H. HISSBY. Every agency for lease, purchase, residence, furnished houses or properties of all descriptions for all parts of country areas, consult H. H. HISSBY & Co., Codden Place, Exhibition-Sea, (T) 1000.

Mr. J. VAN DER VEEK, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. REID FRANK, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, arrived in England last week. Mr. J. R. FRANK is a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council. Mr. J. R. FRANK is a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. BARNES, who resigned the office of Secretary of the Bank of Rhodesia, are on the way to London. Mr. W. J. MILLYN, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. E. E. HITCHINS, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London.

Passengers for Bus Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last week in the DURBAN CASTLE, travelling via the Cape, included the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. REID FRANK, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London. Mr. W. J. MILLYN, a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Council, is on the way to London.

NYASALAND GOVERNMENT WORKS TENDER BOARD

THE BOARD OF BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS. THE PROPOSED programme of works to be tendered for building contracts of work in Nyasaland, with such contracts as the Nyasaland Government. The purpose of this Board is to enable the Nyasaland Government to classify tenders according to their experience, capacity and facilities available. Forms of application for registration may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Works, P.O. Box 45, Harare, Nyasaland.

HE BREAKS FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN

ON FRIDAY, September 9, 1963, the British Empire Society will hold a break for African children. The break will be held at the Home Office, 10, Whitehall, London. The break will be held at the Home Office, 10, Whitehall, London. The break will be held at the Home Office, 10, Whitehall, London.

Emperor's Visit to The Ogaden Protest of British Somalis

The Emperor of Ethiopia considered his visit to the Ogaden region last week as a triumph. He was accompanied by his wife and children, and a large entourage of officials, soldiers, and tax collectors and troops who he had sent to the area had been regarded as a triumph, but he was glad that the British people of the Ogaden, now under British rule, had not taken any action against the same Emperor and his wife and children.

The Emperor said that he had offered advice to the British people, "but when they refused to listen, they strained our patience and we had to punish them."

The Emperor said that the British would not be able to do anything for the Ogaden. He added: "We do not know what belongs to others and will not give it to them."

Protest for Chiefs

High-ranking chiefs, sheikhs and elders of the Ethiopian Ogaden were protesting against the British government's policy of showing disunity among the British Somalis. They were protesting against the British government's policy of showing disunity among the British Somalis.

The British government's policy of showing disunity among the British Somalis was protested against by the British Somalis. They were protesting against the British government's policy of showing disunity among the British Somalis.

Mr. ... view that the British Government's policy of showing disunity among the British Somalis was protested against by the British Somalis.

Suspensions in The Southern Sudan Governor Blamed for The Mutiny

Suspensions in the Southern Sudan have been increased, it is alleged, during the past few days. The mutiny broke out in Jort, about 269 North of Addis Ababa, their lives.

That is the judgement of the Southern Sudan Government, who says that the recent change of Government has brought to the Ministry of the Interior a man who determined to eradicate the support of the British towards the Southern Sudan. In order to regulate the economic and social progress of the southern provinces, a special commission for underdeveloped areas, with a Southerner as its chief commissioner, is about to start work.

The report of the board of inquiry which investigated the causes of the mutiny is likely to be published soon. It is believed to put the blame squarely on the Government in Khartoum for its neglect of the southern problem and on the suspension on the spot for incompetence and for some neglect of politics and for its desire to give more consideration to its own people than to realities when it was faced with the likelihood of military force.

For participation in the mutiny, about 1,000 are imprisoned for various terms. Of these, about 1,000 are in Equatoria Corps.

officers and sergeants were arrested. The other soldiers surrendered were either imprisoned or dismissed from the service.

Recalling that the Bath (Ghazal) region has been left partly under the British administration, it has been witnessed that the British administration and the people of the region have been suffering from the effects of the British administration and the people of the region have been suffering from the effects of the British administration.

The British administration in the north has been friendly to the north and the north has been friendly to the north. The British administration in the north has been friendly to the north and the north has been friendly to the north.

Effects of Federation

Mr. W. Stevens, British Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that the output of the railways increased in the last year and the output of the railways increased in the last year and the output of the railways increased in the last year.

Mr. Stevens said that the output of the railways increased in the last year and the output of the railways increased in the last year and the output of the railways increased in the last year.

Mr. Stevens said that the output of the railways increased in the last year and the output of the railways increased in the last year and the output of the railways increased in the last year.

Disquieting Trends

Mr. A. A. Williams, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said at the annual banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia that he had given an undertaking in the Legislature at the end of 1955, when there was a feeling of uneasiness and unrest in the country, that law and order would be maintained. He continued: "That assurance is still valid. We have our troubles, but to have the countries we have a large, well-equipped, and efficient police force which will cost us £1.5 million this year. I am sure that the Legislature will vote any more money that should be necessary for the future expansion of the force. Moreover, we have the other federal territories which enable us to call on three Governments to call for reinforcements from the outside in time of need." It is many years since this Government has had to consider asking for outside help. The situation has recently arisen calling for the deployment of the police on a scale beyond our own resources. It would be idle to deny that there are disquieting trends in Northern Rhodesia but we must keep a sense of proportion and we should have regard to the meaning of the word.

Mr. W. F. Stubbs

Mr. L. H. Ndlovu, an African Member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, said in that House that Mr. W. F. Stubbs, the Secretary for African Affairs, who was about 60 years, had been a life-long friend of the country. He had worked hard and with Africans, who knew him very well when he was labour officer on the Copperbelt. They wished him and Mrs. Stubbs a long and happy retirement.



THAMES 1-TON (1,000 Kg.) VAN

Two vans that mean business



THAMES de Luxe
(G.W.T. 1,350 Kg.) VAN

For business for you. See the all-steel styling, the low load height, the 4-Link Ride suspension of the Thames 1-Ton (1,000 Kg.) Van. See also the wonderful new de Luxe 7-cv (1,350 Kg.) Van containing all these Thames features with extra strong rear springs and shock absorbers; distinctive radiator grille and chrome plated accessories, de Luxe styled instrument panel. See which of these Thames Vans suits your business. See them best at your local dealer.

and Motor Vehicle Service

THAMES

1-TON (1,000 Kg.) and 7 CV (1,350 Kg.) VANS

ASK YOUR DEALER

about the advantages of the famous Thames Commercial Vans. The 1-Ton Van is listed and proved over national and local 14, 2, 3 and 4-cv models fitted with the outstanding 7-cv (1,350 Kg.) engine of the Con-Cum-Petrol engine 1.5 and the 5-ton model with choice of 1.5 and 2.0-cv engines. For more information contact your local dealer.

PRODUCTS



MOTOR COMPANY

For further details contact: Dull's Motors Ltd., P.O. Box 100, Nairobi; Hughes & Sons, Nairobi; Bohya & Sons, Uganda; and D.C. & Co., Kampala, Uganda; African Lakes Corporation, City, Nyasaland; and Lucock & Sons Ltd., Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Secretariats Too Powerful To Stop The Centralisation

STATE SECRETARIES OF AFRICA has written in the Daily Telegraph, says that the general inherent in the present system of Colonial government is that it is this centralisation and the subsequent pattern of self-government which is not in line with the needs of the residents of the territories. It is all African governments pay lip service to the idea of devolution of power from the centre and the importance of local government. But against this is the chief mechanism of powerful influence of Secretariats of Central Government which concentrate power that more and more detailed direction falls into the hands of the Government. The Executive Council, supported by greatly increased Secretariats, is the nucleus when the process of self-government becomes significant it is always thought in terms of a narrow government of a kind with some local official leader in control of the territory, holding a position roughly analogous to that of a Governor.

In fact all over Africa the tribes remain the only significant unit where that degree of personal homogeneity exists on which real democracy depends. With African territories are in territorial boundaries of tribes brought together within States in the last century.

Local Federal Constitution

Thus the only hope for democratic progress in Africa must lie in those local constitutions which recognize the real character of the local populations, are sufficiently flexible to allow for modifications and yet provide an adequate political stability which will allow the territories to be able to take their own course. The main reason for this is that the local constitutions are those of Africa and Nigeria, which of course have gone some way to provide for the needs of the territories. However, the main reason for this is that the local constitutions involve a major way to resist the time of emergency, sealing the possibilities of a self-governing country.

...governmental headquarters and building up a provincial headquarters instead.

With such a policy the pattern of provinces would be greatly altered and a good deal of boundary modifications could be made possible. The resultant provinces would be viable demarcated units.

Administration could run happily for a generation or so on this basis of provincial government. In the meantime, the social and economic progress of the territories would be greatly advanced. The experience of the United Kingdom in the past century has shown the efficacy of a system of such kind. The local government of States within the political boundaries of federations.

High Dividends from Insecticides

LARGE INCREASES IN YIELDS OF COTTON AS A RESULT OF THE USE OF INSECTICIDES ARE RECORDED BY THE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF TANGANYIKA IN A REPORT FOR THE 1955 SEASON PUBLISHED BY THE EMERALD COTTON GROWING COMPANY. AT LONGA THE MEAN YIELD OF 15 SEASONS OF THE MAIN PRODUCTION STRIPS AND BANKS WAS 4,600 TONS PER HECTARE. IN ONE SEASON 10 PER CENT MORE WAS USED AND PLANTING WAS 10 PER CENT MORE. THE YIELD WAS TONNED AND CASH PLANTED CROPS IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES. THE REPORT ESTIMATES THAT THE TOTAL COST OF INSECTICIDES FOR THE 1955 SEASON WAS £3 11S 6D PER ACRE. THE TOTAL COST OF INSECTICIDES FOR THE 1955 SEASON WAS £3 11S 6D PER ACRE. THE TOTAL COST OF INSECTICIDES FOR THE 1955 SEASON WAS £3 11S 6D PER ACRE.

The report also held good throughout the period. The use of insecticides encouraged the growth of the cotton crop. The use of insecticides encouraged the growth of the cotton crop. The use of insecticides encouraged the growth of the cotton crop.

plan
in new
holiday

consider the variety of attractions of

**KENYA UGANDA
TANGANYIKA
and ZANZIBAR**

Literature and information
may be obtained from:

East African Travellers Association
East African Office, Grand Buildings,
Piccadilly Square, London, W.1

Information Officer:
East African Travellers Association,
2001, Nairobi, Kenya

Economic Conference

MR. C. J. MARTIN, Chief Adviser to the East African Governments and Secretary of the Africa High Commission, left for Rome yesterday to attend conference in Italy and the United Kingdom. He will be attending with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations. The conference will be providing information on the economic and social development of East Africa and ways in which F.A.O. might further assist East African economies and statistics. He will attend the first Congress of International Economic Co-operation to be held in Rome early next month.

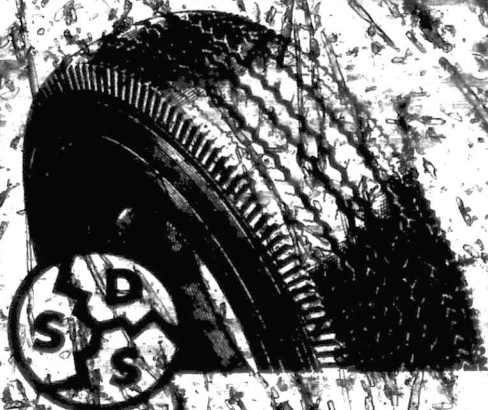
The fourth conference of British Commonwealth statisticians will be held in London from September 10 to 19, and Mrs. Martin will attend. The main theme of the conference is "Principles and Coverage of Trade Statistics and Sampling Methods for Industrial Production Censuses".

Fellowships for U.S.A. Visits

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND OF NEW YORK is offering fellowships for study and travel in the United States to British men and women who have not previously worked or studied there for more than a few months. The awards cover all expenses of travel, living, and living, and although the fund does not bear responsibility for wives or families, dependent family members of eligible married men to become candidates. The fellowships are offered to graduates who are now civil servants in Colonial territories and three to practising journalists. Information may be obtained from Harkness House, 20, Park Square, London, W.1.

MICHELIN

CAR TYRES



**strong-silent-
supple-safe**

—or, at a slightly higher price,
the amazing



**Twice the mileage
Incredible road-holding**

Michelin 'X' tyres are protected by British Patents

for greater
flexibility
and continuity
of supply

DUPLICATE BUSBAR

SWITCHGEAR



Up to 660 volts
3000 amperes 50 VVA
breaking-capacity

Manually operated
busbar-feeder
interlocked with
standard single
busbar circuit
breaker



REYNOLDS & COMPANY LIMITED, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

Reynolds



Special Alloy Steel Bars
FOR EVERY APPLICATION

Representatives in Africa
SRI AMERICAN CO., LTD., P.O. Box 2311, Nairobi, Kenya
Representatives in India
SRI (S)A LTD., Corporation, 25, Market Street, Singapore, and P.O. Box 293, Malacca, Butterworth

Awards for Gallantry in Kenya Operations against The Mau Mau

THE following AWARDS for gallantry and distinguished services were conferred by the Queen on 14 September 1976 in the presence of 20,000 guests at a banquet in the Royal Albert Hall, London, on August 28.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMERALD

To be Additional Officers of the Military Division:
Lieut Colonel Campbell Vere-Watson-Gandy, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles
Lieut Colonel (temporarily) Edward James King, Royal Scots
Lieut Colonel (temporarily) Howard James King, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles

To be Additional Members of the Military Division:
Lieut Colonel (temporarily) Paul Stankov, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles
Major Alexander Lindsay West Moore, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles
Major Geoffrey Walter Crookes M.C., The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles
Major (temporarily) David More, Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles
Captain (temporarily) Francis O'Connor, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles
Warrant Officer (temporarily) F. Herbert Frank William, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles
Warrant Officer Class II George Frederick Kipling, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles

Major Ross
Captain (temporarily) Robert John Hall, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), attached to The King's African Rifles

During the Mau Mau operations in Kenya, which began in 1952, Captain John Hall has distinguished himself by his gallantry and devotion to duty. He has been awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal for his services during the operations. He has also been awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal for his services during the operations.

During the Mau Mau operations in Kenya, which began in 1952, Captain John Hall has distinguished himself by his gallantry and devotion to duty. He has been awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal for his services during the operations. He has also been awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal for his services during the operations.

Rhodesian Skills

Peter O. HAMM, manager of the Shell Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., has written a most interesting book on the operations of the company for years, which, among other things, includes an account of the early days of the company. The book is a valuable contribution to the history of the company and the oil industry in Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Skills

Peter O. HAMM, manager of the Shell Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., has written a most interesting book on the operations of the company for years, which, among other things, includes an account of the early days of the company. The book is a valuable contribution to the history of the company and the oil industry in Rhodesia.

Gallagher Partners

Gallagher Partners is a company which is engaged in the business of providing public relations services. The company has a long and distinguished history and is well known throughout the world. It has provided services to many of the leading companies and organizations in the world.

Desert Locust Situation

The latest report of the Anglo-Lodovisi Research Company in London states that the Sudan-wide spread of locusts is expected to continue in the Sudan during the next few months. The locusts are expected to be most numerous in the Sudan during the next few months. The locusts are expected to be most numerous in the Sudan during the next few months.

Save money on SHOES
WANTING DIRECT FROM ENGLAND

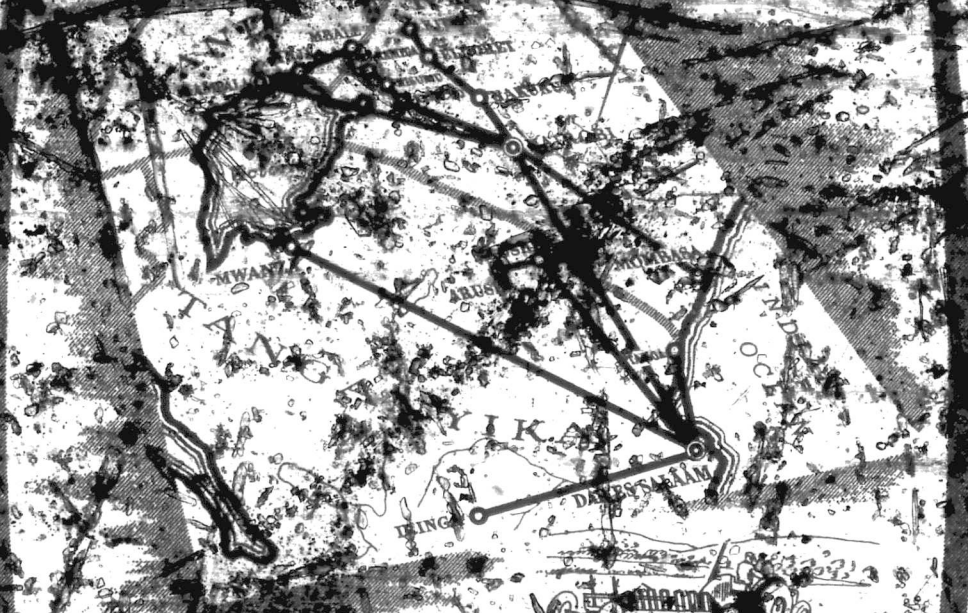
Large selection of men's shoes from the finest leather with the highest quality of craftsmanship. Includes a wide range of styles and colors. Prices from £15.00 to £30.00. Free catalogue on request.



FREE NEW CATALOGUE
Send for your copy today.

LLENARDS
LONDON, BRISTOL, ENGLAND

Service behind the sales



G. & R. Head Office in Nairobi



Headquarters of Service and Sales Organisation in Nairobi



New Bank Street building

To ensure that your machinery performs at work for the longest possible life, G. & R. has its own service department. Our service branch has its own spare parts and maintenance service. By ordering your equipment from G. & R., you increase your earning power — as more and more farmers and contractors are turning to G. & R. for their own service.

G. & R. GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD

East Africa's leading Agricultural
and General Engineers

Branches: Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kericho, Naivasha, Kakamega, Mombasa, Malindi, Lamu, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Kigoma, Tabora, Arusha, Moshi, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, TANGANYIKA, Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Morogoro, TANGANYIKA

Technical Independence

(Report continues from page 70)

MR. J. Z. SIVANHU, a member from Southern Rhodesia, said that the claim of common status should be based on the fact that the members were to a substantial degree of a similar type of people in the present situation.

Recently statements by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister in connection with the public service and on higher educational facilities for Africans had given them reasons to feel that the Federal Government's attitude towards their interests was not in line with the partnership which they were trying to work out before constitutional changes were contemplated.

He said that a Commission appointed by the Federal Government to inquire into African grievances had not done its job in a satisfactory manner. He said that the Government had not done its duty in consultation with the African people.

He said that the African people from Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and the Transvaal had been the victims of a policy of "divide and conquer" and that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

There was much "united" action in the area of the Federal Union, but the Prime Minister had not done his duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted. He said that the Government had not done its duty to bring about a Federal Union which they had accepted.

Highest Quality Products

WANDLEBEE CABLE WORKS LTD.

304 GARRAT LANE, WIMBORNE, DORSET, ENGLAND

GILLIALLY, HANKEY & Co. (Siam) Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Charoem, Port of Call, Medani, Wat, etc.

Obid, Tokor, and other, Massawa, Assab, and

Amara (Berber), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Waigi

Abey, Dewa (China), Cebu (Philippines)

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

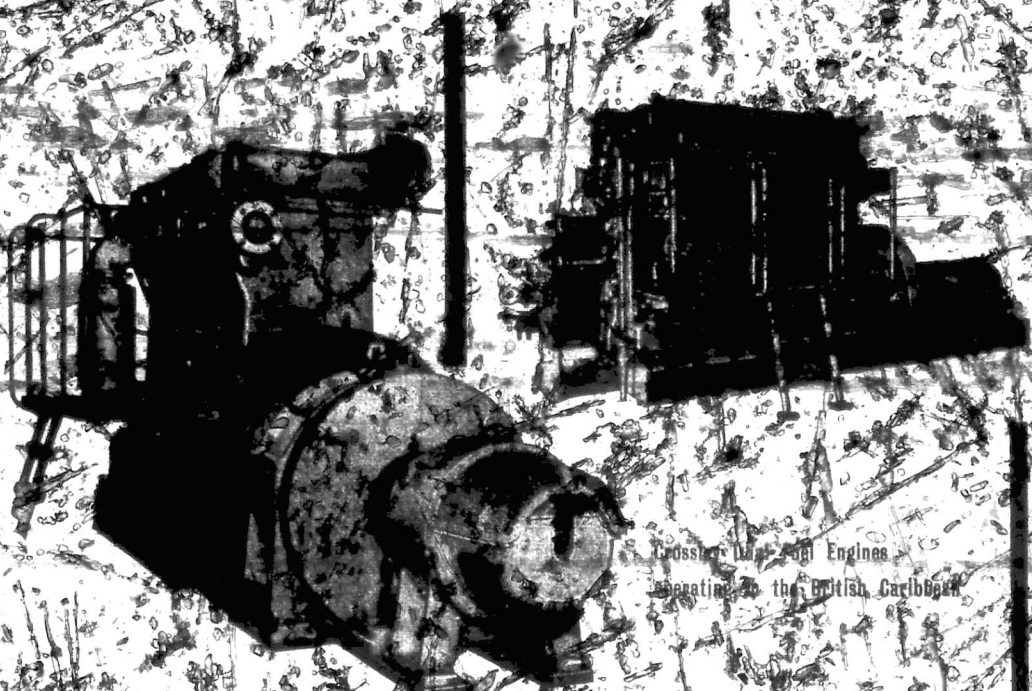
GILLIALLY, HANKEY & Co. (Aden) Ltd.

(Aden)

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GILLIALLY, HANKEY & Co. Ltd.

11, St. James Avenue, Liverpool 1, Merseyside, England



Crossley Dual-Fuel Engines
Operating in the British Caribbean

Typical Four-cylinder Dual-fuel, convertible and gas engines

Crossley Dual-Fuel, Convertible and Gas Engines are manufactured in power ranges up to 200 h.p. with Convertible Diesel Engines, to use gaseous fuel, up to 2500 h.p. of the straight-line and vee-rod Crossley Premier design.

These engines are remarkably flexible under varying conditions of load. A wide variety of fuels can be used, including natural gas, sewage gas, town gas, producer gas and oil. Simply designed and constructed, these units are economical and efficient and can be relied upon to give excellent performance under all site conditions.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LIMITED

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LIMITED, Old Trafford, MANCHESTER 14

LONDON OFFICE: Langham House, 408 Regent Street, W.1

Two of the African members, Mr. Chirwa and Mr. ... from whom the House ... expect ...

He has been patiently listened to in this debate. He said that the ... was ...

Mr. Chirwa had ... the Federal Government ... discriminating against the Africans.

Mr. W. H. Eastwood ... the ... important ... between the White ...

United Control of External Affairs ... paper made it ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

The ... of the ... of the territories ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

Mr. Whitehall ... the ... that the ...

The fact that Mr. Chirwa ... in the House ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Mr. Robert Williams ... the Prime Minister ...

Advertisement for Alexander Kynoch Shotgun Cartridges, featuring text like 'Good reasons for using', 'SHOTGUN CARTRIDGE', 'ACCURATE', 'WATER RESISTANT', 'CONSISTENT', 'ALPHA', 'BETA', 'GAMMA', 'DELTA', 'EPA', 'INDUSTRIES EAST AFRICA LIMITED', 'KINROSS HOUSE, KINROSS, PHONE 26005'.

Plans for Underdeveloped Countries ... LORD DE LA ... 'Abating Such ... the problem of loans ... 'We cannot prevent the Russians ... 'No one can ... 'Our position ... 'But whether or not ...

MAMBANDA

This 12,700-ton shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for large cargoes of iron for capacity in the two forerooms for greater manoeuvring and astern performance on the 12 knots, she is fitted with the Mambanda speeded hull at the after end of the hull, fitted with two sets of 14-inch propellers, with two sets of Mambanda valves and Molok valves, for reliable and economic performance. All these craft were recently ordered for service in Africa by



A L D O U S
SUCCESSORS LTD
 BRIGHTLINGES, ESSEX
 ENGLAND

Brightlinges
 Essex, Stray, Brightlinges

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN	
Arundel Castle	Sept. 13
Arundel Castle	Sept. 20
Arundel Castle	Sept. 27
Fedinter	Oct. 4
Winchester Castle	Oct. 11
Cape Town Castle	Oct. 18
Cape Town Castle	Oct. 25
Arundel Castle	Nov. 1
Via Durban	Via Les Palmes



INTER-MEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICE from LONDON and CONTINENT	
London	Jan
Munya Castle	Sept. 2
Rhodesia Castle	Sept. 26
Bloomfontein Castle	Oct. 9
Dunoon Castle	Oct. 17
Arundel Castle	Oct. 25
Cape Town Castle	Nov. 1
*Out West Coast, home East Coast.	
*Out East Coast, home West Coast.	
*Out and home West Coast.	

UNION CASTLE LINE

3 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
 Passenger Agency
 Offices in: Southampton, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, and other ports.
 All matters in connection with shipping notice

News Items in Brief

The new Municipal Council of Melbourne on October 30.
The Federal Party's annual conference in Melbourne on September 29 and 30.
The Federal Party's annual conference in Melbourne on September 29 and 30.

Rhodesian House, London, has announced a library, paneled in mukwa and floored with cork, which the library is to be in the new building.

As a general rule the Government of Kenya will not award grant bursaries for study overseas in institutions which are available at Makerere College, Kampala, and Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

A seaman was killed and two seriously injured when a rocket exploded while still in its rack on board H.M.S. KENYA, and six other rockets during a fire drill on the day at the British base in the Red Sea.

D. O. Amadihu, general manager of the East African and Kenya Association of Hotel and National Chambers of Commerce, has announced that the new hotel on the site of the old hotel should be visited by 10,000 tourists a year by 1960. A rack of 100 hotel accommodations was the said estimate.

An anti-water shortage drive in the form of a play which is undergoing in its preliminary stages at the National Theatre contains sodium sulphate, which kills both the plants and the soil. A conference on sulphur in Africa, organized by the World Health Organization, will be held in Nairobi in the near future.

The Indian Association in Malabar has issued a statement criticizing the presidential address of N. C. Mangat, C.C. of the Kenya Indian Congress, which was recently sponsored by the Government. The Association decries the opinion expressed that it is not the duty of the Government to resign the presidency, but cannot accept the Government's policy.

Mr. W. F. Colver, Minister for Education in Kenya, opened the day conference last week of representatives of teacher training colleges in the Colony. The gathering was held at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, and there was an attendance of more than 150 persons. Among the chairmen was Mr. E. R. Dain, education secretary, and also the Provincial Director in Kenya. The main speaker was Mr. E. M. Williams, principal of Whitelands College, Puxney, London.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

ABOUT 122M. lbs. of Rhodesian true-cured tobacco have so far been sold in the Salisbury auctions. The total realized, slightly exceeding £17.7m, giving an average price of 33.25d. for 4lb. Some 38m. lb. of the crop have still to be marketed. Better grades are selling at steady prices, and some low grades are meeting further demands. It was recently thought that buyers in the United Kingdom might not secure their objective of a minimum of 83m. lb., but it is now considered that they will buy that quantity. Last year they bought almost 65m. lb. of the Rhodesian leaf crop. Up to August 23 this year their total purchases were just under 61m. lb.

Of Commercial Concern

The first of the auctions in London of packages of African tobacco in Rhodesia, average price 2s. 8.9d. per lb. (including duty), 171 packages, was held on August 28. The previous year's sales, to the 1st of the month, amounted to 246,922 packages, valued at £1,140,000, an average price of 4s. 6d. per lb. The highest price was paid for a 100 lb. package of 100 lb. of tobacco.

The Rhodesian tobacco crop for 1956-57 is currently estimated at 18,600 tons, and the first auction sale of the season will take place in Nairobi in the middle of this month. For the season the average price is expected to be 4s. 6d. per lb. The Rhodesian tobacco crop for 1956-57 is currently estimated at 18,600 tons, and the first auction sale of the season will take place in Nairobi in the middle of this month.

The Rhodesian tobacco crop for 1956-57 is currently estimated at 18,600 tons, and the first auction sale of the season will take place in Nairobi in the middle of this month. For the season the average price is expected to be 4s. 6d. per lb. The Rhodesian tobacco crop for 1956-57 is currently estimated at 18,600 tons, and the first auction sale of the season will take place in Nairobi in the middle of this month.

An English farmer received a letter from a Turkish tobacco grower. The grower was offering to sell the average yield of his farm for 1956-57. The grower was offering to sell the average yield of his farm for 1956-57. The grower was offering to sell the average yield of his farm for 1956-57.

The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. has placed orders for two 8,800-ton junks with a Greenpeace yard at Arush. Plantations Ltd. has placed orders for two 8,800-ton junks with a Greenpeace yard at Arush. Plantations Ltd. has placed orders for two 8,800-ton junks with a Greenpeace yard at Arush.

Contracts for Kariba

THE BRITISH THOMSON HOUSTON EXPORT CO., LTD. has been awarded a contract worth £2,421,100 for the supply of 200 kw switchgear and other electrical equipment for the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric power station. The contract was awarded to the British Thomson Houston Export Co. Ltd. for the supply of 200 kw switchgear and other electrical equipment for the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric power station.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 61-63, Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 4

- BEIRA P.O. Box 14
- SALISBURY P.O. Box 776
- NAIROBI P.O. Box 310
- BLANTYRE P.O. Box 147
- LORETTA P.O. Box 537
- LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years

Nyasaland Railways Report

NIYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £37,774 in 1955 compared with £18,202 in the previous year. Interest on income bonds of Trans-Zambesia Railway, £111,000, is assumed to £93,366 dividend on trade investments of £20,000. Interest on investments and deposits to £8,902 and corporation tax of £11,000. Taxation no longer required to £1,263. Profit of £20,760 and £20,760 written off of fixed assets. Cost of replacement of 2047 feet of tracks £45,368, and the purchase of diesel locomotives £11,182 net, leaving a carry-forward of £25,473 against £48,000 provision. The issued capital of the company consists of £18,375 in shares. The balance sheet shows a Capital reserve funds of £8,755, revenue reserves of £288,835 reserve for future taxation of £1,100, loan capital of £93,366, provisions of £55,543, and surplus to a subsidiary of £6,705. Fixed assets are £1,192,000. Investments in subsidiary companies are £130,000. Investment of £190,000, and current assets are £285,885, including £263,300 in cash. The company's turnover for the year amounted to £91,844, and working expenses to £28,767 (56% of turnover). The carrier was 38,255, 322,150, and 2000's number of 2,565 (27,341).

The directors are Messrs. A. W. M. Sedding (chairman), F. L. Brown, G. M. McClellan, J. C. O'Leary, C. E. P. Robinson, and J. H. Milne. The secretary is Mr. E. A. Short. The 36th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 26.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Report

TRANS ZAMBESIA RAILWAYS, LTD., after providing £68,848 for a dividend, earned a profit of £27,082 in the calendar year 1955 compared with £18,202 in the previous year. Interest from earnings of the Southern Rhodesia amounts to £1,887, and the 3% first preference stock for £32,938, and £10,955 is allocated to the first debenture stock redemption account. The balance available for dividend is £27,082, and the income tax on £67,500.

The issued capital is £60,000 in shares. The capital reserves stand at £104,700, revenue reserves at £100,271, loan capital £7,693, advances at £265,400, provisions of £2,527,099 and current liabilities at £278,387. Fixed assets are valued at £3,164,432, tangible assets at £1,094,265, and current assets at £2,069,167, including £20,501 in cash. Gross receipts for the year were £2,940,277, 696, and working expenses £633,082, or 65.49%. The net profit was £67,123 (56,789).

The directors are Messrs. V. J. van der Merwe (chairman), F. L. Brown, G. M. McClellan, J. C. O'Leary, J. Corrae de Silva, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Kingston, James Milne, and General A. A. Monteiro de Almeida. The secretary is Mr. E. A. Short. The 36th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 26.

Sir J. L. Hulit and Sons Report

SIR J. L. HULIT and SONS, LTD., the South African sugar producing company which is negotiating with the Government of Tanganyika for the formation of a new company in the Territory to assume rights of concession over 60,000 acres in the vicinity of the 1939 tax concession on a 99-year lease, after providing £37,241 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £93,175 in the calendar year 1955, compared with £38,908 in the previous year. General reserves received £376,000, and a dividend of £58,872 and dividends totalling £520,000, leaving a carry-forward of £157,600 in cash. The issued capital of the company stands at £225,000, 71% preference shares and £1,125,000, ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £53,694, current reserves at £794,182, fixed assets at £3,650,249, investments of £386, investments in a fund at £170,000, and current assets of £876,576, including £1,000 in cash.

The directors resident in Rhodesia are Lord Eyle of Westbourne, Colonel E. Nash, and Mr. D. A. Donnelly and R. J. Stewart (alternate). The resident in Natal are Messrs. G. M. Hulit (chairman), C. C. Coxe, S. Smith, E. J. C. Hulit, B. M. C. Keates, E. L. Garland (alternate for J. H. Lyden), and Mr. C. G. Coxe (alternate for Colonel Nash). Messrs. D. C. G. Coxe, J. H. Lyden, and D. E. Campbell are alternate for directors in Rhodesia. The secretary is Mr. K.

Competitors' Cause of Sisal

EAST AFRICAN sisal is now being sold to China, a current competitor of the view of Bovill, Johnson and Co., Ltd., Nairobi, whose directors are now Messrs. J. S. Crawford, J. B. Mitchell, and G. B. Bull. They call attention to the fact that Mr. A. R. Powell said at a recent meeting that the sisal in the following:


Sisal has made its way into the lower grades of tobacco at a rate in the U.K. and Commonwealth, and its quality being equal to the latter. It is now acknowledged the advantages of sisal, especially when used as a cheaper alternative to the latter, there is no alternative matter to cause rotting of the rope, and the product is superior in colour and general appearance.

It is also noted that in the exchange of Brazilian sisal prices in London have substantially reduced. Following poor sales in the U.S.A., and in Mexico, the reduction in the price of sisal in the U.S.A. has been a factor in the price of sisal in the U.S.A. and in the price of sisal in the U.S.A. and in the price of sisal in the U.S.A.

Hex Lamin & Co., Ltd.

HEX LAMIN and CO., LTD., company with large East African interests, report a consolidated profit for the year ended June 30 last of £128,796 after meeting all charges, including taxation, compared with £10,890 in the previous year. United Kingdom taxation was £14,300 (£13,450) and after allowing for foreign taxes the amount attributable to shareholders for the year was £125,090 (£10,440). An ordinary dividend of 25% amounting to £52,325 to be paid against 25% (£11,250) for 1955, the carry-forward is £147,765 (£132,835). The comparative figures for 1955 have been reduced to reflect the value of part of the holding in Bremer Marine Corp. Ltd., as a result of which that company and other companies as a subsidiary of Mrs. A. B. Stuart, in the charter.

MOTORS IN TANGANYIKA
AND ZANZIBAR
PREFER Ford



PRODUCTS HAVE PROVED IDEAL UNDER THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN EAST AFRICA AND ARE BACKED BY THE WORLD OWNED FORD SERVICE.

RIDDICK MOTORS
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE DAR ES SALAAM
DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA
IRING.

MINING

Big Increase in Copper Profits

Antelopa and Roan Antelope Reveal Profit for Copper Mines Ltd. and Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. respectively, increased profits for the year ended June 30. Antelopa's estimated profit before providing for taxation and subject to sundry provisions and rebates may amount to a desirable 500,000, or 50% above the 335,500 profit of the previous year. Roan Antelope's estimated profit, subject to taxation and provisions is £1,587,000, a rise of approximately £430,000 or 37%.

Production at Antelopa of 97,000 tons, an increase of some 7,000 tons, and the revenue from sales of 315m, an increase of about £8.5m, and provision for replacements of £1.5m was made before calculating the profit figure.

Roan Antelope's production of blister copper was 88,764 tons, a rise of about 2,000 tons, and the revenue from sales was £28.9m, an increase of more than £2m. Provision for replacements and other items totalling £2.1m was made in calculating the estimated profit.

Both mines are in the hands of a select group which has been selling copper at a price fixed for given quantities of metal being generally based on the London market exchange. The average price of the group's blister copper for the year ended June 30 was £167.7, a rise of 7.7% on the average price of £155.8, and the Roan Antelope's average price was £175.5, above the 1954-55 average of £155. However, the Roan's gains increased at Marikopa by 12% in 1957 and at Roan by £26 to £168 per ton.

Tanzania Mineral Exports

Mineral exports from Tanzania in the first six months of this year were valued at £2,345,000, against £1,410,000 in the corresponding period of last year, a 67% increase. The 1957-58 period of last year's report was £1,495,066 (£429,000 less).

Mining Personalia

MR. R. W. DILLON will be president of the South African Mining and Metallurgical Congress to be held in Cape Town.

MR. J. S. BOSCH, Association of Engineers and a general surveyor in the Northern Districts of Natal and the Province of Zululand, and the P. M. DE VEEGER ASSOCIATES, has been elected to the Rhodesian Council of the South African Mining and Metallurgical Association, and will return to Johannesburg in October.

MR. J. S. BOSCH, M.INS. M.M., is leaving his position in the Southern Rhodesia, and will return to London in October.

MR. R. J. S. BOSCH, M.INS. M.M., has been appointed to the position of Chief Metallurgist of the Southern Rhodesian Geological Survey.

MR. G. KEES ALLEN has been unanimously elected president of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for the year 1957-58. Mr. B. W. Kellison has been appointed secretary, and it is probable his duties next month.

Antelopa Minerals

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S annual report suggests that an area in the Zambesi Valley on the south side of the Mpata Gorge may well contain a valuable deposit of asbestos.

Dr. G. G. CORNISH, M.INS. M.M., is leaving his position in the Southern Rhodesia, and will return to London in October.

MR. R. J. S. BOSCH, M.INS. M.M., has been appointed to the position of Chief Metallurgist of the Southern Rhodesian Geological Survey.

MR. G. KEES ALLEN has been unanimously elected president of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for the year 1957-58. Mr. B. W. Kellison has been appointed secretary, and it is probable his duties next month.

It is in a country like Rhodesia, with a high percentage of its population of European descent, that a minimum of continuity is essential. Dr. G. G. Cornish, who has celebrated his 50th year of practice,

THE EAST AFRICAN BOWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



Capacity	100,000	200,000	300,000
Number of Consumers	1,200	2,400	3,600
Annual Consumption	14 million units	28 million units	42 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN BOWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 69, Nairobi. Branches at Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.
System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3-phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 48, Tanga.
System: C. 400/230 volts, 3-phase.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 20, Dar es Salaam. Branches at Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro, Kilima, Lindi, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora.
System: C. 400/230 volts, 3-phase.

London Office:

66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4, Telephone City 3046



The Offices of the Corporation's East African Headquarters are in Mombasa. Branches are in Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Port Moresby, Malindi, Mombasa, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga, and Victoria Falls.

Importers of all classes of goods, including Building Materials, Bricks, Gunnies, Pipes, Stone, Windows, etc.

Steamship Agents

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.
 110, The Boulevard, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2



HEAD OFFICE: AFRICA HOUSE, 110, THE BOULEVARD, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.2

BRANCHES IN AFRICA: DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, PORT MORESBY, MALINDI, MOHAKA, TANZANIA, MOMBASA, TANGA, MWANZA, Tabora, Tanga, and Victoria Falls.

RECOVER PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICES

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

BRITISH PORTUGUESE LINE

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
 AMSTERDAM

EAST AFRICA

Are You Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?

Have You Considered East Africa?

Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar?

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories.

Imports, Exports, Emigration, Settlement, Pilgrimage, Investment, etc.

General Conditions

THE COMMISSIONER OF EAST AFRICAN OFFICE (GRAND BUILDINGS) STRA ALGAR SQUARE, LONDON (W.C.2)

Telephone: 2938-39

Cables: Kamerling, London.

Ellam's

PRODUCTS

British made throughout

ELLAM'S CARBON PAPERS

Ellam's range of carbon papers are used throughout the world and have earned a reputation for efficiency, cleanliness and economy.

ELLAM'S QUALITY CARBONS are unsurpassed.

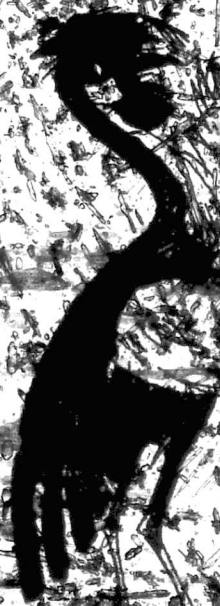
ELLAM'S TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

newness in correspondence is an important factor. Ellam's Typewriter Ribbons are noted for their sharp, clean reproduction and long lasting life. Machine made, too, for copying in record in various countries.

Write for Brochure of Ellam's

ELLAM'S DUPLICATOR

Makers of British Office Machinery



Yes, THIS is the answer!



The *Ford*

ZEPHYR

SOLD AND SERVICED BY

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

KAMPALA: P.O. BOX No. 147 (Phone 1131) and also 1132, MARKET STREET, KAMPALA.
 London Agents: THE UGANDA CO. (LONDON) LTD, 25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4. ROYAL CHAMBERLAIN, 7, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

A public limited liability company, with an issued capital of over £25 million, whose objects are to promote and assist the further expansion of Uganda's economy by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital, wherever possible.

It has sponsored or assisted many outstanding developmental projects since its formation in 1952—the exploitation of copper, cobalt, phosphate and pyroclastic deposits and the establishment of cement and paper industries on the most modern American technology.

Staffed by highly qualified chemists and engineers, and possessing well-equipped laboratories and a host of facilities, the Central Development Division is available for reference to all persons concerned with Uganda's development.

Industrially-minded persons interested in the possibilities of Uganda's expanding economy are invited to use the extensive services available from the Corporation, which is also willing to consider the provision of loans where such assistance is required.

BOX 442
 KAMPALA, UGANDA

27 REGENT STREET
 LONDON, S.W.1