Uganda

Report for the Year 1955

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This report has been drawn up by the Information Department of the Government of Uganda

Printed at the Government Press, Entebbe, Uganda

PART I

General Review

THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT of Uganda went ahead at great pace in 1955 with far-reaching changes in both central and local government.

A Ministerial system was introduced and Legislative Council was reconstituted; His Highness the Kabaka returned from exile in Britain to sign a new Agreement for Buganda; a new Agreement was signed also for Bunyoro; while a framework was set out for the development of local government in the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces.

Changes in Central Government.—A Ministerial system of government was introduced in August. Eleven Ministers were appointed, six of them Government officials and five—three Africans, an Asian and a European—drawn from the public. Two African Parliamentary Secretaries were also appointed.

At the same time there was an extensive reconstitution of Legislative Council. The number of members representing Buganda was increased from three to five and additional members were elected for Busoga and Ankole, giving those districts two members each. Thus the number of Africans on the Representative side was brought up from 14 to 18. The European and Asian Representatives each agreed to give up a seat, thereby reducing their numbers to six each. Of the 30 members on the Representative side three-fifths are now Africans.

On the Government side, which also numbers 30, there are 12 African members, including the three Ministers and two Parliamentary Secretaries. In the Council as a whole, therefore, Africans have half the total membership of 60. In the previous Council there were 20 Africans out of a total membership of 56. A measure of the progress made is that before 1945 there was not a single African member on Legislative Council.

Another change made was the replacement of the old Cross-bench by a Government Back-bench. Members of the Back-bench—seven Africans (including the first African woman member), four Europeans and one Asian—are free to speak and vote as they like, except on a motion of confidence.

In a despatch on the changes, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, said that important new powers and responsibilities were given to the African people. Time would be needed to absorb these great changes and, to secure a period of stability, no further major alterations in the constitution would be introduced before 1961.

Events in Buganda.—After many months of patient negotiation, the constitutional impasse in Buganda was broken: a new Agreement was arrived at and the way thus cleared for the return of the Kabaka, Mutesa II, from whom recognition had been withdrawn in November 1953 because of his refusal to abide by decisions of Her Majesty's Government.

The Agreement was based on the Recommendations of the Namirembe Conference which, it will be recalled, were the outcome of three months of intensive discussions in 1954 by a committee of the Buganda Lukiiko sitting at Namirembe (a suburb of Kampala) under the chairmanship of Professor Sir Keith Hancock, Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in the University of London.

The Recommendations, and the subsequent Agreement, set out measures to safeguard the traditional dignity of the office of Kabaka during the present stage of political development. This would be done by placing the conduct of public affairs in the hands of the Buganda Ministers so that, if mistakes were made, they and not the Kabaka would bear the responsibility. These new conditions would "bring the principles of monarchy and democracy into harmony," raising the Kabaka "above the turmoil and danger of political conflict."

Buganda would continue as heretofore to be an integral part of the Protectorate and the Lukiiko would elect members to the Legislative Council. The Buganda Government would take over responsibility for certain educational, medical and agricultural services. There would be a new system of consultation between the Protectorate and Buganda Governments which would enable them to resolve any difficulties and differences which might arise.

Following discussions on the Namirembe Recommendations, the Lukiiko set up a sub-committee which subsequently proposed a number of modifications. These were accepted by the Lukiiko and a drafting committee was appointed to take part with the Lukiiko's legal advisers and the Secretary of State's legal advisers in the preparation of constitutional instruments.

Negotiations then moved to London where it was decided that the new arrangements should be brought into force by a Transitional Agreement which would run until the Main Agreement was signed by the Kabaka on his return to Buganda. The Transitional Agreement was accordingly signed at Mengo on 15th August by the Governor and three personal representatives of the Kabaka. Subsequently new Buganda Ministers were elected and the five Buganda representatives for Legislative Council were chosen by an Electoral College.

His Highness came back to Buganda on 17th October. On the following day at Mengo the Governor and the Kabaka signed the Main Agreement, replacing the Transitional Agreement, and the Kabaka made a Solemn Declaration of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen.

In the weeks following the Kabaka's return there was an unfortunate campaign, whipped up by the less responsible sections of the press, against so-called "traitors"—those who, their critics alleged, had failed to work for His Highness's restoration. A number of Chiefs resigned, others were violently assaulted and large-scale arrests had to be made.

A personal statement deploring violence was made by the Kabaka and, at the same time, a joint statement was issued by the Protectorate and Buganda Governments calling on all people to desist from violence and emphasising that strong action would be taken against law-breakers.

New Bunyoro Agreement.—A new Agreement for the Kingdom of Bunyoro, one of the four districts in the Western Province, was signed by the Governor and the Mukama (Ruler) of Bunyoro on 3rd September.

The new Agreement, which replaces that made in 1933, redefines the rights and privileges of the Mukama and regulates the relationship between the Protectorate Government and Bunyoro. The principal effect is that, while preserving the dignity and position of the Mukama, it removes him from the sphere of politics and places the local government of the Kingdom in the hands of the Rukurato (Native Council). Thus the Mukama becomes a constitutional monarch, exercising rule through his Ministers.

District Councils.—In January the Legislative Council passed the District Administration (District Councils) Ordinance which sets out the future framework for local government in the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces, making possible the transfer of substantial powers and responsibilities to local authorities. The Ordinance is an enabling one to be applied to each district as appropriate. Ankole was the first District Council to be proclaimed under the Ordinance; by the end of the year District Councils had been proclaimed also in West Nile and Acholi.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A Five-Year Plan of Capital Development, providing for the expenditure of £30 million, was published in January and subsequently approved by Legislative Council. Drawn up by a Development Council representing Government, the statutory corporations and the public, the plan forms the framework within which capital expenditure will be phased and allocated in the quinquennium ending in June 1960.

Major emphasis is placed on the need to develop the country's productive capacity. "Uganda", it is stated, "relies for its main sources of wealth on peasant farming and will certainly continue to do so for as long ahead as can be foreseen. The economic and financial stability of the Protectorate must therefore depend on the proper development of the land and particularly on the application of sound methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. The execution of schemes for the increasing development of the social and other services postulated in this plan, and so dear in themselves to the hearts of the African population, must depend very largely on the efforts of those same peoples in the sphere of agrarian productivity. They begin and complete the circle; for the national income hangs largely on the efforts of the primary producers; social and other services in the main are restricted only by the size of the national income; and the well-being and advancement of the people forwarded by these services—improved education, housing and hygiene among others—are the prime factors on which the administration must rely for the increased productivity on which the Protectorate's future must depend."

Thus the plan proposes the expenditure of £2 million on agriculture and natural resources, £6 million on communications, £1¼ million on rural local government, £4½ million on social services and £3¾ million on general administration, these together amounting to almost 60 per cent of the total spending.

An allocation of £3½ million for law and order, the greater part of which is for the expansion and improvement of police services, reflects the Council's view that the preservation of peace and good order is a first essential if increased prosperity and progress is to come to Uganda.

Over £5 million is made available for the development of major roads and £800,000 for minor roads. This shows the importance attached to the development of internal communications and the opening up of the productive rural areas by providing facilities for rapid and economic movement of goods and produce.

Of £7 million proposed for urban services, £2 million is for African housing, £1 million for water supplies in minor townships, £1¼ million for the provision of essential services in minor townships and the Kibuga (the densely populated African area on the outskirts of Kampala), and £1 million in grants to the towns of Kampala and Jinja.

The objects of the plan may be summarised in nine points:

1. Better farming so as to produce more as a foundation for better living standards for the people;
2. The continued development of education to prepare boys and girls to play their full part in public life and economic progress;
3. The continued development of medical services and housing to improve the health of the people;
4. Better roads as an aid to increased production;
5. Steady development of mineral and other economic resources with increased participation by Africans in commerce and industry;
6. The growth of the co-operative movement and the provision of credit to African farmers and traders;
7. The encouragement of the growth of a sound system of local government in the rural areas and the towns;
8. Improvement of public services in the towns;
9. Expansion and improvement of the services of law and order in the interests of smooth and stable progress.

Of the £30 million expenditure envisaged two-thirds—£20½ million—is to be provided from revenue and other sources, while the remainder—£9½ million—will have to be found by borrowing.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The estimates for the financial year 1954/55 were divided for the first time into a revenue budget and a capital budget. A comparison of these budgets with that of the financial year 1953 gives a striking illustration of the continued expansion of Government activity. Revenue in 1953 amounted to £17.7 million and expenditure to £17.4 million. In 1954/55 recurrent revenue alone amounted to £19.4 million and recurrent expenditure to £18.9 million; revenue and expenditure under the capital budget added £4.6 million and £5.2 million respectively to these figures.

There was once again a gratifying surplus in the revenue budget; the deficit in the capital budget was due mainly to a shortfall of £1.2 million in the expected yield from export taxes, resulting from the fall in the world prices for cotton and coffee.

Currency in circulation at the end of the year reached the record figure of £30½ million, which was £1½ million more than at the end of 1954.

There was a further spectacular increase in the income of the farmers. For their principal cash crops they received £29 million compared with £10½ million in 1950, £19 million in 1953 and £21 million in 1954. Some indication of the way in which prices to the growers have increased can be seen from the fact that if it is assumed that the price of cotton was 100 in 1950, it was 152 in 1953, 155 in 1954 and 165 in 1955.

Wage rates also shot up. The total of salaries and wages paid in 1953 amounted to £22 million, in 1954 to £24 million and in 1955 to £27 million.

The building rate continued unchecked: in Kampala, the biggest town, new buildings completed for private ownership were valued at £1.7 million, almost three times more than in 1952.

COMMERCE

The value of overseas trade again increased substantially; final figures are likely to show the combined total of imports and exports to have exceeded the previous record of £72 million set up in 1952. Imports ran at a higher level than ever before and there was a significant increase in exports, thanks largely to a coffee crop which was half as big again as in the previous best year. Cotton exports declined and, for the first time, coffee outstripped cotton as the Protectorate's premier export crop.

Exports during the first ten months—complete figures for the year were not available when this report went to press—were £38 million and imports £27 million, giving a favourable balance of £11 million. For the corresponding period of 1954 exports totalled £36 million and imports £20 million.

Internal trade ran at a high level for most of the year, although some over-trading resulted in restricted credit during the last quarter.

AFRICANS IN TRADE

A committee which had been set up to consider assistance to Africans in trade submitted its report in March; Government accepted its recommendations, with a few modifications, in a White Paper published two months later. Among the approved recommendations were:

(*a*) the establishment of a fund of £400,000 to be used over five years on a programme of building shops for rental (or mortgage purchase) to Africans in major townships and trading centres;

(*b*) the continuation and extension of education in trading techniques through vernacular publications, courses and visits by technical officers;

(*c*) the stimulation of wholesale trade by establishing wholesale showrooms in areas remote from the main wholesale supply centres, by amending the Trading Ordinance to facilitate mobile wholesaling and the appointment of Africans as agents of non-African wholesalers in rural areas.

Action taken on the report included courses at the Nsamizi Training Centre, the publication of booklets on *The Hardware Merchant*, *The Grocer*, and *The Bank* and committal of the first £80,000 of the Trade Premises Fund for shops and showrooms in Kampala, Gulu, Fort Portal, Iganga, Masaka and Soroti. The Advisory Bureau in Kampala was maintained and many traders made use of it. A model constitution and rules for traders' associations stimulated the formation of active groups of traders.

AGRICULTURE

The 1954/55 cotton crop yielded 300,000 bales, considerably less than had been hoped; this was due mainly to erratic and unfavourable weather. Prices to the growers were increased to the record figures of 61 cents and

60 cents a lb. for the BP.52 and S.47 varieties respectively, and it is estimated that their return was £11½ million.

Poor rains early in the season resulted in a smaller acreage being planted in the 1955/56 season but yields are expected to be higher and production is forecast at around 365,000 bales. The guaranteed price was fixed at 55 cents a lb. for BP.52 and 54 cents for S.47.

By far the biggest crop of peasant-grown Robusta coffee ever produced was marketed in 1954/55: from November 1954 to October 1955 the total was 60,000 tons of clean coffee. The Bugisu Arabica crop was also a record, exceeding the previous largest crop by 2,000 tons of parchment. The price to the grower was Shs. 1/25 a lb. at the start of the season and 75 cents a lb. later. Auction prices were substantially down but nevertheless the return to the growers soared to £15 million compared with £6 million in 1953/54.

A much smaller acreage of maize was planted as a result of the previous year's low price; it is estimated that 32,000 tons were marketed. The production of tea rose by 700,000 lb. and sugar production went up from 40,000 tons in 1954 to 65,000 tons in 1955. There was also an increase in the amounts of tobacco of all types produced, yields generally being considerably higher than in 1954.

There were adequate supplies of food in all districts; the few minor shortages were made good locally.

Agricultural shows and shield competitions continued to stimulate interest in sound methods of soil conservation and the maintenance of fertility.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Watering and grazing conditions were satisfactory and no major disease epizootics occurred. The marketing and movement of trade stock went on smoothly with infrequent and slight interruptions due to sporadic outbreaks of foot and mouth disease.

Tsetse encroachment was further repelled, defence barriers being strengthened and extensive clearing undertaken. More than 7,000 cattle, protected by Antrycide pro-salt, are now held in areas of light tsetse infestation; they are healthy and productive.

Livestock prices again increased and in Teso, the largest stock-producing district, good quality slaughter cattle averaged more than Shs. 70 a live cwt. Hides and skins exported from East Africa realised £638,000.

At current prices, the livestock industry of Uganda is estimated to be worth £12 million annually.

FISHERIES

Fish production amounted to 24,500 tons worth almost £1 million. The Game and Fisheries Department continued its widespread stocking programme: *Tilapia zillii* and Nile perch were introduced into Lake Kyoga and the River Nile below the Owen Falls dam and new types of *Tilapia* into Lakes Bunyonyi and Karenge. Fish farming was speeded up, notably in Kigezi district where 50 fish ponds were dug by African farmers.

On Lake Albert echo-sounding surveys revealed the presence of substantial quantities of fish in deep waters.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The number of registered co-operative societies increased by 83 to a total of 1,135; most of these are primary producers' marketing societies. The growth of the movement has been phenomenal: eight years ago there were only four registered co-operative societies in the whole country.

Under the reorganisation of the coffee industry, two curing works were allocated to co-operatives: the Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union leased a factory in Masaka and finished the year with a surplus of £30,000; while at Kawempe the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union began the erection of a curing factory which will have an initial capacity of 2,000 tons.

The Arabica coffee crop in Bugisu was again marketed by the Bugisu Co-operative Union and a further advance was made towards the long-term aim of complete co-operative control of the industry.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Rapid progress was made in the equipping of Nyanza Textile Industries' £1¾ million factory at Jinja: spinning and weaving machinery was installed and a start made on the training of operatives. Production of khaki drill and shirting will start in 1956 and eventual output will be £1 million worth of textiles a year, with the possibilities of expansion. Nyanza Textile Industries is a partnership between the Calico Printers' Association of Manchester and the Uganda Development Corporation Limited.

Uganda Cement Industry's factory at Tororo produced almost 50,000 tons of cement, all of which found a ready market. Capacity of the factory is being trebled to provide a potential output of 150,000 tons.

A new factory for the manufacture of cement asbestos products neared completion at Tororo; it is expected to turn out its first cement asbestos sheets in 1956. Partners in this project are the Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Company Limited of England, the Tanganyika Cotton Company (Holding) Limited of Nairobi and Uganda Cement Industry Limited.

At Port Bell, near Kampala, an enamel hollow-ware and metal pressing factory is to be built.

Production at the Kilembe copper and cobalt deposit in Toro, where there are nearly 13½ million tons of exploitable ore, is expected to start in 1956. A mines training school was opened at Kilembe in August and by the end of the year 1,000 trainees had passed through it.

Investigations continued into the exploitation of the phosphate and pyrochlore deposits at Sukulu, near the Kenya border.

ELECTRICITY

Negotiations for the bulk supply of power from the Owen Falls to Kenya were completed in June. An agreement was signed between the Uganda Electricity Board and the Kenya Power Company Limited by which the

company will ultimately take up to 45,000 kilowatts, one-third of the effective installed capacity intended at Owen Falls. The agreement will do much to stimulate the use of electricity and is likely to benefit consumers in both countries.

The Uganda Electricity Board will be responsible for the erection of the power line from Owen Falls to the Kenya border and the first circuit has already been completed. The Kenya Power Company will construct the line from the border sub-station to Nairobi.

Within Uganda two major extensions to supply townships in the Eastern Province were approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

The growing prosperity of the African farmer was reflected in a sharp increase in the sales of cars and motor-cycles. An average of more than 100 new vehicles came on the road every week. The number of cars licensed went up from 9,300 to 13,400 and motor cycles from 3,700 to 4,900. For every ten vehicles on the road in 1945 there were over 60 in 1955.

Good progress was made on the reconstruction of the main roads; an unbroken stretch of 244 miles of bitumenised highway now runs from Masaka through Kampala and Jinja to beyond Mbale.

Another section of the western extension of the railway was opened in February; the whole new stretch from Kampala to Kasese, a distance of 209 miles, is expected to be completed early in 1956. Besides providing an outlet for copper and cobalt from the Kilembe mine, the new route will open up considerable stretches of undeveloped country.

Air traffic reached a new high level and major extensions to Entebbe Airport, including a new control tower, were planned.

Postal traffic continued to grow, the amount of mail handled totalling over 13 million items. Many importers, especially of cotton piece goods, are using the parcel post in preference to cargo shipping and the number of parcels received from abroad went up to 295,000, twice as many as in 1952.

More than 1,800 new telephones were connected and the opening of a 100-line exchange at Lira provided telephone communication for the first time with the Northern Province.

LABOUR

The annual enumeration revealed the number of Africans working in industries employing more than five persons as only 1,700 more than in 1954 when the total was 224,500. There are about 65,000 workers outside the scope of the enumeration. Thus the total number of Africans in employment is no more than 300,000 out of a population of well over five million.

There was little change in the wages of unskilled labourers who had been given fairly substantial increases towards the close of 1954. The wages of skilled and semi-skilled workmen, however, tended to rise to maintain the differentials between their pay and that of the unskilled men.

Strikes involved 7,543 employees (5,625 in 1954) and caused the loss of 18,320 man-days (10,582 in 1954). The number of works and staff committees increased from 50 to 70, representing 38,000 employees.

The number of registered factories went up by a tenth but the number of factory accidents rose by less than half that figure.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was amended to provide for greatly increased benefits.

HEALTH

In July a committee was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. A. C. Frazer, Professor of Pharmacology at Birmingham University, to examine the present stage of development of medical and health services in the Protectorate and to make recommendations for future policy having regard to the available resources of manpower and finance.

In three months of intensive investigation the committee held more than 250 meetings and travelled nearly 4,500 miles. Its report is being published early in 1956.

There was no major outbreak of any of the communicable diseases, although a marked change began to appear in the pattern of disease: there were, for example, more cases of poliomyelitis, a disease of temperate countries, than of the old tropical scourge of sleeping sickness; again, while not one case of plague was recorded, there was an alarming increase in pulmonary tuberculosis. Another sign of the times was that deaths caused by road accidents are believed to have exceeded the number of hospital deaths from malaria.

There was heartening progress in the building of treatment villages for leprosy; there are now 40 of these in operation, providing treatment for thousands of patients.

Training of nurses, midwives, medical assistants, health inspectors and nursing and hygiene orderlies was expanded to the limit of available accommodation; a new school for midwives was opened in the Northern Province.

EDUCATION

Expenditure on education went up to the record figure of £3.7 million compared with £1.7 million in 1953, the last year before the revision of salaries. This sum, which includes both capital and recurrent spending, reflects the expansion of educational services to all races at all levels.

The reorganisation of the teacher training colleges, initiated in 1953, was largely completed: at the end of 1956 they are expected to turn out 1,000 primary school teachers, nearly three times as many as in 1950; all of them will be qualified to teach English. The secondary schools also expanded rapidly and the number of African entrants for the School Certificate was 180 more than in the previous year and for the first time exceeded 500. The number of girls at school continued to rise steadily.

Once again places had to be provided for more than 1,000 additional Asian children; 78 teachers were recruited from India and Pakistan while the first Asian teachers trained in Uganda received their certificates in December.

HOUSING

The thousandth house on the Walukuba Estate at Jinja was opened in May; there was considerable expansion also in the estates in Kampala, Mbale, Tororo and Entebbe. Nevertheless, the waiting list for houses remained heavy.

To stimulate home ownership in the towns, building standards were simplified so that it became possible for houses to be erected by traditional methods at a cost of no more than £150.

WATER SUPPLIES

Sustained progress was made in the provision of rural water supplies. For the first time since drilling began more than 200 boreholes were completed: the total was 248, which was twice the number sunk four years ago and 70 more than in 1954. Fourteen reservoirs were also constructed. In Kampala a new 4-million gallon reservoir was brought into service.

EXHIBITIONS

In his budget speech to Legislative Council in April, the Minister of Finance spoke of the need for the people of Uganda to work harder and produce more. One way to stimulate this would be to ensure that more consumer goods were in the shops and that what was available was more effectively displayed. At present, the Minister said, the Protectorate's imports were only a quarter of the country's national income; for a developing territory that was a very low figure.

Three important exhibitions held in 1955 had as their object the boosting of sales of consumer goods and the fostering of better living. The first was a Radio and Electrical Exhibition which was the first of its kind ever held in East Africa. This was followed by a Better Homes Exhibition at which a number of types of cheap houses were displayed. Finally, in December, came the first Protectorate-wide Agricultural and Trade Show.

It is hoped that major exhibitions such as these will be held regularly in future years, supplementing the already well-established district and county shows and helping to uncover the "missing millions", the money buried uselessly away in the roofs of huts and under the ground.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. C. H. Thornley, C.M.G., C.V.O., who had been Chief Secretary since 1952, left Uganda on appointment as Governor of British Honduras; he was succeeded by Mr. C. H. Hartwell, C.M.G., formerly Minister of Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya.

A Public Service Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. O. Ramage, C.M.G., began work in September. The Commission advises on appointments, promotions and training; it is expected to take over certain disciplinary functions in 1956.

The Standing Committee on the Recruitment, Training and Promotion of Africans for Admission to Higher Posts in the Civil Service, in its

winding-up report prior to handing over to the Public Service Commission, recorded that the number of Africans in higher posts had increased from five in late 1952 to well over 50.

Because of an acute shortage of housing, recruitment of staff from overseas was temporarily suspended in December.

VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Fisher, paid a four-day visit to Uganda in May; it was the first time that a Primate of All England had been in the Protectorate.

Dr. Fisher struck an immediate note of friendship—and one which was to remain throughout his tour—by giving a greeting in Luganda to the crowds waiting for him at Entebbe Airport.

The main purpose of his visit was to consecrate four Africans as Assistant Bishops; this ceremony took place in Namirembe Cathedral, its moving climax being the reciting of the Creed in thirty languages.

At Mengo the Archbishop addressed a special meeting of members of the Buganda Lukiiko.

EXPULSION OF KIKUYU

To prevent the spread of Mau Mau in Uganda, legislation was passed at the end of April authorising all members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes to be ordered to leave the Protectorate by 5th August unless they had been granted an exemption certificate authorised by the Governor.

Most of those affected left voluntarily for Kenya, while 150 Kikuyu who had been detained in prison were deported.

Kikuyu, Embu and Meru students at Makerere College were granted exemption for the duration of their studies.

By the end of the year only a handful of the 1,000 people affected remained unaccounted for and it was thought that many of these had left without notifying the authorities. The summary action taken effectively stamped out the spread of Mau Mau activity throughout Uganda.

DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTHERN SUDAN

Following the mutiny of the Equatoria Corps of the Sudan Defence Force in August and the subsequent disturbances in the southern Sudan, a large number of refugees crossed the frontier into the Northern Province of Uganda. A camp was set up at Gulu for 120 Southern Sudanese troops; all but a few of these men were released on 22nd December and informed that they were free to return to their homes or to stay in the Protectorate. All of them chose to remain and they had no difficulty in finding work.

A number of civilian refugees also took up employment in Uganda or went to live with relatives in the Northern Province. Others drifted back into the Sudan to harvest their crops.

EXPENDITURE ON COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

Scheme No.	Description	Actual expenditure to 30th June 1954		Estimated expenditure 1st July 1954 to 30th June 1955		Total actual and estimated expenditure		Total expenditure on scheme
		From local resources	From C.D.&W. grant	From local resources	From C.D.&W. grant	From local resources	From C.D.&W. grant	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
D.1344 & A.	Agriculture	4,011,606	97,000	560,518	30,000	4,572,124	127,000	4,699,124
D.1345 & A.	Co-operative Development ...	373,682	21,500	80,939	5,000	454,621	26,500	481,121
D.1346 & A.	Education	6,812,879	272,000	3,302,152	130,000	10,115,031	402,000	10,517,031
D.1347 & A.	Forests	480,379	49,885	153,523	15,000	633,902	64,885	698,787
D.1348 & A.	Game and Fisheries	291,683	31,500	74,428	5,000	366,111	36,500	402,611
D.1349 & A.	Geology and Rural Water Supplies	1,085,575	174,000	409,287	60,000	1,494,862	234,000	1,728,862
D.1350 & A.	Labour	308,379	35,000	144,419	10,000	452,798	45,000	497,798
D.1351 & A.	Medical	3,743,067	126,000	1,190,567	40,000	4,933,634	166,000	5,099,634
D.1352 & A.	Survey, Land and Mines ...	678,997	47,500	296,665	15,000	975,662	62,500	1,038,162
D.1353 & A.	Tsetse Control	447,403	47,156	96,892	10,000	544,295	57,156	601,451
D.1354 & A.	Veterinary	477,567	53,500	189,723	15,000	667,290	68,500	735,790
D.1355 & A.	African Housing	1,281,366	177,500	440,000	25,000	1,721,366	202,500	1,923,866
D.1356 & A.	Urban Water Supplies	1,152,927	177,000	260,000	50,000	1,412,927	227,000	1,639,927
D.1814 ...	Broadcasting	—	35,903	—	16,900	—	52,803	52,803
R.233 & A.	Music Research	—	2,883	—	1,595	—	4,478	4,478
R.548 ...	Stomoxys Research	—	—	1,450	4,900	1,450	4,900	6,350

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE LAST CENSUS, held on 25th February 1948, showed the population to be 4,958,520. The overwhelming majority, 4,917,555, were Africans. There were 33,767 Indians, 1,448 Goans, 1,475 Arabs, 3,448 Europeans and 827 others.

In the absence of comprehensive statistics of births, deaths and migrations, it is not possible to give a satisfactory estimate of the present size of the population. It is, however, believed to be roughly 5,300,000 Africans, more than 50,000 Asians and 7,000 Europeans.

Among Africans there are about equal numbers of men and women, although in Buganda, due to the presence of immigrant workers from neighbouring territories, there are rather more men.

The age grouping of the African population shows that 40 per cent are aged 15 or under. From a society not greatly interested in numbers, it is difficult to obtain statistics of ages but the following groupings are approximately correct:

Ages	*Under* 1 *year*	1–5 *years*	6–15 *years*	16–45 *years*	*Over* 45 *years*
Percentage of population	2.8	14.3	23.8	47.5	11.6

The percentage for the 16 to 45 years group is possibly an overestimate, since some of those included in this group may be over 45. The under 1 year group may be too low.

The size of family of African women is of particular interest:

Live births of women of recorded ages 16–45

Average number of live births per woman	*Percentage distribution of women by number of live births*										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
2.7	30	15	12	10	8	7	6	4	3	2	3

Live births of women of recorded ages 46 *and over*

Average number of live births per woman	*Percentage distribution of women by number of live births*										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
4.8 ...	18	6	7	7	8	9	10	9	8	6	12

It will be seen that the size of the family is not large; in Mengo particularly it appears to be rather small.

The 1948 tribal analysis was:

Tribe	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Percentage*
Baganda	411,284	424,807	836,091	17.0
Iteso	224,692	237,972	462,664	9.4
Basoga	208,768	217,840	426,608	8.7
Banyankole	186,416	201,113	387,529	7.9
Banyaruanda	166,711	122,340	289,051	5.9
Bakiga	127,779	143,959	271,738	5.5
Lango	131,443	133,853	265,296	5.4
Bagisu	119,894	123,848	243,742	5.0
Acholi	103,237	105,924	209,161	4.2
Lugbara	89,847	93,264	183,111	3.7
Banyoro	87,977	92,633	180,610	3.7
Batoro	78,708	83,951	162,659	3.3
Karamojong	52,196	56,086	108,282	2.2
Other tribes	469,451	421,562	891,013	18.1
TOTAL ...	2,458,403	2,459,152	4,917,555	100

The density of population averages 62 a square mile, the highest rates being in Kigezi (201) and Mbale (181) and the lowest in Karamoja (11) and Acholi (19).

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

UGANDA is primarily an agricultural country in which the vast majority of African families meet their needs and fulfil their few financial obligations by the cultivation of economic crops, especially cotton, coffee and tobacco. The minority who find it necessary to seek paid employment usually make the journey to the lakeside areas of Buganda or the neighbouring Busoga district of the Eastern Province. Most of the country's industrial undertakings are situated in these areas as well as a large proportion of the non-African tea, coffee and sugar plantations. The largest of the plantations are two sugar estates where 22,590 Africans, 655 Asians and six Europeans are employed.

Away from the lakeside areas, in Bunyoro district of the Western Province, there is a sisal estate, sawmills and a number of coffee plantations. A copper-cobalt mine is being developed in the neighbouring district of Toro where there are also tea plantations, fishing and salt industries. Several thousand men are employed on the extension of the railway westwards towards the Ruwenzori Mountains. In the south-west there are tin and wolfram mines. Near Tororo in the Eastern Province there is a cement factory; this area may be the scene of industrial expansion if the mineral deposits which exist there prove economically worth exploiting. The seasonal cotton ginning industry employs 19,000–20,000 Africans and 700 Asians during the early months of the year. Finally, there are many

thousands of African farmers in Buganda, mostly smallholders, who employ a few labourers each.

Numbers Employed.—The annual enumeration of workers in occupations (excluding domestic service) employing more than five persons showed a total of 226,284 Africans and 7,900 non-Africans; this was 1,700 more Africans and 600 more non-Africans than in 1954. It is estimated that 65,000 Africans are employed in occupations outside the scope of the enumeration.

Unemployment, as commonly understood, does not exist and involuntary unemployment is virtually unknown. In spite of the fact that only about 300,000 out of an indigenous population of over five million are in wage-earning employment at any one time (the numbers permanently employed are very much smaller), employers generally require more labour than offers locally. The shortage is partly satisfied by immigrants from the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda–Urundi, north-west Tanganyika and, to a lesser extent, by Africans from the West Nile district of Uganda and adjoining areas of the Belgian Congo and the Sudan.

In 1955 there were fewer complaints from employers of shortage of labour; it seemed that the fierce competition for labour was less, that better use was being made of the labour available and that men were tending to remain longer in their jobs. In the Northern Province it was found possible to reduce progressively the strength of the volunteer construction companies which, since 1952, had been providing labour for the Public Works Department, the Provincial Administration and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. At the end of the year the companies were disbanded as the employing authorities were able to meet their own labour requirements, their wages and conditions of service having by that time caught up with those offered to men in the construction companies.

Migrant Labour.—Migrant labourers, as has been pointed out, come mainly from the north-west, which includes the West Nile district and the adjoining areas of the Belgian Congo and the Sudan, and the south-west, which includes the Kigezi and Ankole districts and Ruanda–Urundi. From the south-west also come a number of immigrants from Tanganyika. There is a smaller number from the Nyanza Province of Kenya who enter across the eastern border. During 1955, according to road counters' returns, 74,000 immigrants entered Uganda by the south-west route compared with 67,000 in 1954. The number coming by the north-west route was 28,000 compared with 27,990 in 1954. The majority of the men from the north-west either grow cash crops on a leased plot of land or work for African farmers. Most of them stay for not more than two years and then return to their homes. Transit camps provided by Government along the north-west and south-west routes provided facilities for 200,000 travellers during the year.

From August onwards 700 refugees from the southern Sudan, accompanied by their wives and families, applied for work through the Labour Exchange at Gulu. There was no difficulty in placing them on tea estates in the Western Province and in other employment.

Wages and Conditions of Service.—The wages of unskilled labourers, which had been substantially increased in the closing months of 1954, remained steady throughout the year. The wages of skilled and semi-skilled men tended to rise as a result of adjustments designed to maintain the

differentials between their pay and that of the labourers. In Government service, for example, rates of pay for trade-tested artisans were increased from Shs. 5/80 to Shs. 8 a day for a Grade III man, from Shs. 7/50 to Shs. 9/50 for a Grade II man and from Shs. 8/65 to Shs. 11 for a Grade I man. Highly skilled artisans, who are mostly Europeans, can earn from Shs. 40 to Shs. 70 a day, while men of lesser skill and training, who at present are mostly Asians with a few Africans, can earn from Shs. 15 to Shs. 30 a day.

Most Africans are employed on an unwritten monthly contract although a contract, also unwritten, for the completion of 30 working days within a period of 42 days is fairly common, particularly in agriculture. Artisans are generally on daily rates. The wages of most African labour are paid monthly. The introduction by some of the more progressive employers of bonuses for regular attendance and output in excess of the normal daily task provides an opportunity for earning more money and helps to raise the African's conception of a fair day's work.

About eleven per cent of adult unskilled labourers are recruited on written contract. These contracts are usually for six months and include free transport to and from the place of employment, free housing and free rations. Employers are tending to encourage men to settle with their families in the hope of building up a more stable labour force. A few employers, by arrangement with the Belgian authorities, continue to recruit labour in Ruanda–Urundi for work in Uganda; it is a condition of the contract of service, which is for three years, that families accompany married men.

Employers are obliged to provide free housing for employees whose wages are less than Shs. 60 a month unless the employee is able to return daily to his home or make other satisfactory arrangements. This obligation to provide housing does not apply in the Kampala municipality and the surrounding planning area or within the townships of Jinja and Entebbe. In these places limited accommodation is available in general housing estates provided by Government. A considerable number of Africans employed on plantations are housed in satisfactory permanent houses provided rent free by employers. There was a slight drop in the number of new permanent houses built by employers during the year; this was because most of them had neared the end of their building programmes. Asian employees are usually accommodated free by their employers or given an allowance in lieu, while it is common for European employees to be given quarters for which they pay a sub-economic rent.

Outside the urban areas labourers usually receive part rations free, although, with the exception of contract labour, this is not a statutory obligation.

Hours of Work.—Nearly all agricultural labour is employed on a task basis. The average day's task can be finished in from four to six hours. In industry employees usually work an eight-hour day. Under the Employment Rules no employee can be required to work more than 48 hours in one week and a weekly rest of 24 continuous hours must be given. Overtime up to 30 hours a month may be worked and the Labour Commissioner may permit overtime in excess of this in special circumstances.

Holidays.—Under the Employment Ordinance, employers are obliged to give one week's holiday with full pay to employees earning less than

Shs. 150 a month who have worked more than 280 days in the preceding twelve months. Those employees who are not covered by the Employment Ordinance are usually engaged on contracts which include provision for holidays with pay after a certain length of service.

Night Work.—There is very little night work except in such undertakings as the cement and mining industries and the sugar factories where the process is continuous. During the cotton season, in ginneries where two shifts are worked, the afternoon shift may continue until 10 p.m. or 11 p.m.

Cost of Living.—The non-African cost of living index rose from 117 in September 1954 to 124 in September 1955. The prices of foodstuffs and other commodities commonly bought by Africans remained steady but rents in Kampala and Jinja outside the established housing areas rose slightly, as did direct taxation in Buganda.

Labour Department.—The establishment of the Labour Department consists of the Labour Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, 15 senior labour officers and labour officers and 18 senior labour inspectors and labour inspectors with a specialist headquarters group of a senior medical officer, a chief factories inspector, five factories inspectors, a labour officer (industrial relations) and a pollution control officer. One of the labour officers is permanently stationed at headquarters where he is in charge of statistics and workmen's compensation. Headquarters of the department are in Kampala and there are labour offices there and in Jinja, Mbale, Gulu, Fort Portal, Masaka, Arua, Kabale and Masindi. The duties undertaken by the department consist mainly of the implementation of local labour legislation, including that applicable to women and children; supervision and inspection of working and living conditions; the enforcement of comprehensive factories legislation; conciliation and advice in labour disputes; assessment of workmen's compensation; and the organisation of labour exchanges. The department is responsible for labour and industrial relations for all races. In addition, there is a responsibility for the welfare of the large numbers of migrant workers.

The department is also concerned with the promotion and growth of sound industrial relations and, in particular, has encouraged the development of joint consultation by means of staff associations and works committees. The department runs a voluntary Employment Record Service which provides employees with a book containing particulars of their identity and domicile, a photograph and space for recording wages and periods of employment. The service operates at all labour offices.

Another branch of the department is concerned with trade-testing artisans and the supervision of apprenticeship training. The branch is staffed by a superintendent and four trade testing officers. Tests in most of the commoner trades in the building, civil engineering and metal-working industries are carried out at the Trade Testing Centre in Kampala. Successful candidates receive a certificate indicating the grade of test they have passed. In Government service wage rates for artisans are related to the particular grade of test passed, while in industry generally possession of an official trade test certificate is of assistance to both employers and employees in establishing an artisan's capabilities. By visiting firms and departments of Government in which apprentices are employed, trade

testing officers ensure that proper training is being given and that apprentices, for their part, are observing the terms of their contracts.

Industrial Relations.—There are eight trade unions and one employers' association registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance. Active membership of the trade unions is estimated to be 1,500, the largest single body being the Railway African Union.

In many Government departments and private concerns works committees have been set up and meet regularly with employers. The number of these committees increased from 50 to 70 during the year and it is estimated that they cater for 38,000 employees. Where no trade union organisation exists, all matters relating to conditions of employment, including wages, are discussed by these committees. The Labour Department organised a course for members of works committees at which lectures were given on industrial relations, the conduct of meetings, the keeping of minutes and labour legislation. Arrangements were made with Ruskin College, Oxford, to combine the college's correspondence course in trade union administration with a study group of trade union officials in Uganda.

There were 75 strikes in 1955 involving 7,543 employees and causing the loss of 18,320 man-days. In 1954 the figures were 57, 5,625 and 10,582 respectively. Eight disputes causing no loss of time were reported. Two disputes were settled by formal conciliation under the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance and the others by mediation by officers of the Labour Department.

Labour Legislation.—Extensive amendments were enacted to the sections dealing with apprenticeship in the Employment Ordinance. As a result, the benefits of the Ordinance become available to all employers and apprentices who wish to enter into a contract of apprenticeship. Safeguards have been provided to ensure that both parties faithfully observe the terms of the contract and an Apprenticeship Committee, directly representative of the interests of employers, employees and Government, has been set up.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was amended so that the maximum amount payable for permanent incapacity was increased from £1,000 to £1,700 and for death from £700 to £1,200. In addition, the definition of "workman" was amended to include persons whose earnings do not exceed £840 a year; previously the limit had been £500 a year.

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Progress in safety and health had been held up by lack of staff. During 1955, however, two factories inspectors and a factories assistant were recruited and by the end of the year the Factories Inspectorate was in a position to make a serious effort to tackle the work waiting for it.

Although the number of registered factories increased by ten per cent during 1955 the number of factory accidents rose by only four per cent. There was a considerable improvement in the routine guarding of dangerous machinery and many hygiene problems relating to cleanliness, ventilation, and dust were tackled.

The number of accidents reported from building and construction sites was over 100 fewer than in 1954. This was due solely to a substantial drop in the numbers employed; the ratio of accidents to workers continued to rise. A representative committee finalised a draft code of rules relating to safety and health at building and construction sites.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance embraces all manual workers without limit of earnings and almost all other workmen whose earnings do not exceed £840 a year. Labour officers and district commissioners assist in the settlement of claims for compensation made by dependants of workmen and workmen whose earnings do not exceed Shs. 150 a month. Wherever possible, labour officers assess compensation and try to arrange for workman and employer to come to written agreement on the amount of compensation to be paid.

During the year 2,943 cases were investigated by labour officers; 81 of these were fatal, 1,705 non-fatal and 672 invalid. Compensation totalling £20,100 was paid by employers.

Labour officers are also responsible for arranging for the payment of compensation or *ex-gratia* payments to Government employees.

Apprenticeship and Trade Testing.—Technical training under Government auspices continued to make progress. The training is based on a three-year period in a junior secondary technical school, followed by two years' trade apprenticeship in a Government department or with a private company. In 1955 there were 199 youths undergoing this type of apprenticeship training and 27 undergoing a full five-year trade apprenticeship in industry.

The Trade Testing Division examined 899 men in various trades of whom 636 passed. Of that number ten received a craftsman's certificate and 61 a first class certificate. In addition, 37 examinations were carried out in connection with immigration control.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

SINCE MID-1954 the Protectorate's financial year has run from 1st July to 30th June and the annual budget has been divided into two sections, the revenue budget, which includes estimates of recurrent revenue and expenditure, and the capital budget, which includes estimates of non-recurrent expenditure and of revenue derived from the following heads: contributions from the revenue budget, reimbursements, miscellaneous, and receipts from export taxes in excess of £4 million.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure over the past three and a half years have been:

Year	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*General Revenue Balance including Protectorate Reserve Fund*
	£	£	£
1952	17,289,019	15,950,996	6,561,108
1953	17,735,064	17,431,814	6,197,856
1954 (first six months) ...	10,348,614	8,627,711	12,593,834
Year to 30th June, 1955			
Revenue budget ...	19,476,430	18,967,388*	11,414,824
Capital budget	4,648,982*	5,242,854	—

*This includes £3,289,578 contributed to the capital budget from the revenue budget.

The main sources of revenue were:

	1952	1953	1954 (first six months)	Year to 30th June 1955
	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	3,917,873	4,305,426	2,387,607	5,627,960
Non-African taxes, including Income Tax	1,314,196	1,914,239	1,144,312	2,545,167
African Poll Tax...	497,568	506,406	475,906	371,949
Export taxes	8,269,108	4,044,958	3,431,011	6,389,578
Other revenue	3,290,274	6,964,035	2,909,777	4,541,776

Expenditure was mainly incurred on:

	1952	1953	1954 (first six months)	Year to 30th June 1955
	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	1,510,848	1,018,953	230,610	534,737
Co-operative Development ...	28,231	193,257	29,513	87,681
Community Development* ...	25,750	70,923	53,979	116,168
Defence	338,447	338,866	170,454	463,417
Education	1,248,648	1,716,636	1,267,295	2,628,809
Forests	121,667	123,410	68,010	167,515
Geology	294,554	260,044	119,943	378,753
Information*	13,198	28,612	26,008	78,476
Labour	51,115	62,441	49,017	113,979
Local Government	620,743	767,761	315,466	658,016
Medical	879,994	911,843	447,497	1,199,104
Miscellaneous services	2,238,608	1,034,377	721,530	2,218,663
Pensions and gratuities	387,572	390,718	221,757	493,470
Police	570,302	650,473	406,005	925,759
Prisons	278,355	174,762	107,408	252,293
Provincial Administration ...	204,051	304,672	176,207	318,324
Public debt	267,948	464,357	232,084	464,198
Public Relations and Social Welfare*	28,372	—	—	—
Public Works Department ...	480,342	576,358	287,077	680,967
Public Works recurrent	926,447	1,169,711	470,244	1,068,548
Public Works extraordinary ...	3,121,259	4,316,911	1,774,367	3,177,394
Subventions	825,265	978,710	379,505	847,892
Veterinary	132,170	128,460	77,022	201,862
African Housing	—	—	85,996	43,781†
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	257,546	429,461	229,329	432,357‡

* During 1952 the Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare was divided into the Information and Community Development Departments.

† The African Housing Department was formed in 1954. Provision for African housing had previously been made under other departmental heads.

‡ Provisional.

PUBLIC DEBT

The Protectorate's debt consists of four loans:

	£
(*a*) Uganda Government 3½% Stock 1955/65	850,000
(*b*) Uganda Government 3½% Stock 1966/69	3,100,000
(*c*) Uganda Government 3½% Stock 1966/69	5,983,000
(*d*) Uganda Government 4¾% Stock 1968/73	4,000,000

Loan (*b*) was issued at £98 per cent with no local subscription invited. Loan (*c*) was issued at £89 and Loan (*d*) at £97 per cent and in each

case £250,000 worth was taken up in East Africa. These three loans were raised for reloan to the Uganda Electricity Board to finance the development of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme and its connected services. Sinking fund contributions are at the rate of one per cent per annum, plus a supplementary sinking fund at 1.783 per cent per annum for Loan (*a*).

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

On 1st July 1955 assets totalled £73,988,809. Included in this amount was £2,969,343 held in cash or short-term deposits, £55,425,769 in general investments and £6,928,896 in the Local Investment Fund. Advances totalled £7,670,895. The main investments were:

	£
African Development Fund	14,463,211
African Local Governments	1,027,313
Coffee Price Assistance Fund	7,797,379
Coffee Industry Price Assistance Fund ...	3,262,997
Cotton Price Assistance Fund	15,327,158
Savings Bank	2,330,668
Surplus Funds	8,180,848

Liabilities at the same date totalled £63,107,875. Of this total special funds, including price assistance funds, amounted to £46,223,878.

TAXATION

As already indicated, the principal sources of revenue are taxes of various kinds; among these are customs and excise receipts, taxes paid by non-Africans—including income tax and non-African poll and education taxes, for none of which Africans are liable—African poll tax, export taxes, and miscellaneous fees and licences.

Customs and Excise

Since 1923 the rates of customs duty in Uganda have been almost identical with those in Kenya and Tanganyika; the present tariff was enacted simultaneously in the three territories in 1954. By an agreement made in 1927, a system of inter-territorial transfers of imported goods was introduced: the effect of this was virtually to remove customs barriers between the three countries, duties being credited to the receiving territory by transfer form procedure. On 1st January 1949 a unified East African Customs and Excise Department came into being under the administration of the Commissioner for Customs with headquarters at Mombasa.

The basic rate of import duty is 22 per cent *ad valorem* assessed on the price which an importer would give for the goods on the open market, if delivered to him at the port of importation, carriage, insurance, commission, landing and other related charges having been paid. Treaty obligations prevent the granting of Imperial Preference, and the customs tariff is divided simply into *ad valorem*, specific and free goods. Specific duties are charged on certain luxury items and others which lend themselves to such a form of assessment, some of the more important being potable spirits, cigarettes and tobacco, motor spirit, tyres and cement.

The *ad valorem* duties vary from ten per cent to 60 per cent, the latter applying only to luxury goods such as perfume and toilet preparations. In the case of certain articles such as piece-goods, some wearing apparel, wines and bicycles, minimum specific duties have been fixed as an alternative to the *ad valorem* rate to safeguard the revenue against abnormally cheap goods.

The duty-free items are mostly goods for the development of the country, such as machinery, equipment for transport, coal, coke and fuel oil and mining equipment. Exemption from duty is also allowed on drugs, medicines and disinfectants; filters and refrigerators; surgical, scientific and educational requisites; religious articles; music and literature; cheap radio receivers; and passengers' personal effects and household goods provided these are not for sale. Exemption from duty is also granted on certain gifts posted to their relatives and friends by members of the East African forces serving overseas.

A temporary arrangement introduced in 1950, under which all import duty paid on petrol for local consumption is refunded to the importer, continued in operation throughout 1955.

Provision is made for the imposition of "suspended duties" on certain commodities produced and manufactured in one or more of the three territories; these duties may be imposed, varied or revoked unilaterally, thus allowing a modified control by each territory over the degree of protection afforded to local produce.

The following products manufactured in Uganda are liable to excise duties:

Sugar	5/60	a cwt.
Cigarettes	11/-	a lb.
Cigars...	11/-	a lb.
Manufactured tobacco ...	11/-	a lb.
Beer	180/-	for each 36 gallons of worts at specific gravity of 1055°.

An agreement between the three East African Governments provides for the credit to the importing territory of excise duty paid on goods which are manufactured and subsequently exported to one of the other two territories. Excise duty paid on goods exported outside East Africa is reimbursed, and drawback is permitted on the imported tobacco used in cigarettes manufactured in Uganda.

Income Tax

Income tax is charged on income accruing in, derived from or received in East Africa by residents, and on the income accruing in, derived from or received in the Protectorate by non-residents, after deducting any personal allowances which may be due. There is provision for double taxation relief between Uganda and the United Kingdom.

Any person liable to pay African poll tax is exempt from paying income tax; this exempts all Africans. African companies are also exempt.

It is the duty of the taxpayer to notify the Income Tax Department if he is liable for income tax; failure to do so before the 15th October in the year following the year of income renders him liable to treble additional tax.

The allowances to residents are:

Unmarried: £200. The allowance is reduced by £1 for every £4 by which the total income exceeds £200. Where the taxpayer is entitled to claim for children the allowance is not reduced.

Married: £350. The allowance is not affected by the amount of income.

Children: £120 for the first child and £60 for each of the next three; the maximum allowance is £300. "Child" includes step-child or adopted child maintained during the year of income who was either under the age of 16, or, if over 16, was receiving full-time education or was serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession. No allowance is granted if a child's own income is over £75 a year.

Education: Up to £75 for expenses incurred on the education of each child. The amount of this additional deduction is related to the expenditure on tuition and boarding fees.

Dependent Relative: The amount expended on the maintenance of a dependent relative is allowed up to a maximum of £60 provided the total income of the relative does not exceed £150. Where two or more persons contribute to the maintenance of the relative the total allowance up to £60 is divided between the contributors.

Life Assurance: A deduction, not exceeding one-sixth of the taxpayer's total income, is allowed for premiums paid on policies of insurance on the life of the taxpayer or his wife and contributions to approved provident or pension funds or widows' and orphans' pension schemes. The premiums payable on one policy must not exceed seven per cent of the sum assured on death, and the amount of deductions must not reduce the tax payable by more than Shs. 2/50 in the £ on any excess of premiums over £200.

Age Allowance: In certain circumstances there are allowances for men aged 60 years and over and women aged 55 and over.

Passage Allowance: An allowance of the cost of passages for health or recreational purposes to and from certain countries may be claimed once in every three consecutive years up to a maximum of £200 for the taxpayer and £200 for his dependants.

Individual income tax is based on the chargeable income (ascertained by deducting from total income the appropriate allowances) at a varying rate starting at Shs. 1/50 in the £ and reaching Shs. 4/20 in the £ on a chargeable income of £4,000; thereafter the rate is Shs. 5. Income tax for companies and trusts is based on Shs. 4 in the £ on income derived from Uganda and Shs. 5 in the £ on income derived from other East African territories; no allowances are granted to companies.

Surtax is payable for every £ of total income in excess of £2,000. On £2,004 the surtax is Sh. 1, rising to Shs. 45,187 (£2,259 7s.) on a total income of £9,500. The next £10,500 is charged at Shs. 10 in the £ and the next £30,000 at Shs 10/50 in the £. Where the total income exceeds £50,000 the rate on the excess is Shs. 11 in the £.

Non-resident companies are assessed on the same basis as resident companies. Non-resident individuals are, in certain circumstances, entitled to allowances but these are dependent on the form of income, total world

income and residence. The rate of income tax for non-residents is Shs. 2 in the £ up to £800 chargeable income. Thereafter the rate for resident individuals applies.

The following table shows specimens of taxation paid:

Salary	*Single*		*Married*		*Married with one child*		*Married with two children*		*Married with three children*	
£	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
800	72	13	35	3	24	15	20	5	15	15
900	91	12	46	8	33	1	27	15	23	5
1,000	112	10	58	18	44	1	37	6	31	0
1,100	130	12	72	13	56	6	48	16	41	15
1,200	150	0	87	13	69	16	61	11	53	15
1,300	170	12	103	18	84	11	75	11	67	0
1,400	192	10	121	8	100	11	90	16	81	10
1,500	215	12	140	3	117	16	107	6	97	5
1,600	240	0	160	3	136	6	125	1	114	5
1,700	265	0	181	8	156	1	144	1	132	10
1,800	290	0	203	18	177	1	164	6	152	0
1,900	315	0	227	13	199	6	185	16	172	15
2,000	340	0	252	10	222	16	208	11	194	15
2,100	366	17	279	7	249	7	234	8	219	17
2,200	395	0	307	10	277	10	262	10	247	10
2,300	424	7	336	17	306	17	291	17	276	17
2,400	455	0	367	10	337	10	322	10	307	10
2,500	486	17	399	7	369	7	354	7	339	7

Non-African Poll Tax

Non-African poll tax is levied at flat rates of Shs. 100 on incomes exceeding £200 a year and Shs. 60 on lower incomes. This tax is paid in the year after the eighteenth birthday. Women with an income of less than £150 a year are exempt. The tax is automatically increased by half if it is not paid within three months of the specified date.

Non-African Education Tax

To contribute towards the development of non-African educational services, an Education Tax is imposed on all male non-Africans aged 18 and over. The tax is levied at a graduated rate from Shs. 20 for those with incomes not exceeding £400 a year, through Shs. 30 where the income does not exceed £600, to a maximum of Shs. 60 where the income is over £600. The tax is increased by half if it is not paid within three months of the specified date.

African Taxes

Poll tax is levied on every able-bodied male African at a flat rate of Shs. 6. The Buganda Government and the African District Councils also levy domestic taxes either at a fixed or graduated rate. The Protectorate Government pays to the Buganda Government and the District Councils grants

for primary education and road maintenance, plus a comprehensive grant-in-aid. Arrangements are being made to transfer certain educational, agricultural, medical, health, geological and forestry services formerly controlled by the Protectorate Government to the Buganda Government and the District Councils, and grants are also made by the Protectorate Government to enable the receiving authorities to maintain these services after transfer.

The following table shows the revenue derived from African poll tax and the subventions paid in the financial year 1954/55:

	Poll Tax	*Subventions*		
		Grant in aid	*Education*	*Road maintenance*
BUGANDA	117,836	84,400	216,459	38,777
EASTERN PROVINCE:				
Busoga	43,352	18,800	49,924	24,866
Bukedi	23,927	12,400	54,118	
Bugisu	19,959	12,300	43,000	
Teso	33,734	15,700	50,747	
WESTERN PROVINCE:				
Toro	16,384	21,400	42,937	12,182
Ankole	27,568	30,000	45,944	
Kigezi	22,187	18,500	41,307	
Bunyoro	8,125	12,900	27,913	
NORTHERN PROVINCE:				
Acholi	12,474	18,000	39,275	18,861
West Nile	16,139	17,700	48,322	
West Nile: Madi ...	3,378	3,400	7,396	
Lango	19,216	12,700	31,010	
Karamoja	7,709	10,900	4,556	

Cotton Export Duty

This is an export tax which relates the duty payable on ginned cotton to the f.o.b. value of lint exported (i.e., to the export value at Mombasa). The rates payable on lint cotton other than second quality are:

f.o.b. value a lb.	*Duty in cents a lb.*
Not more than 7d.	Nil
More than 7d. and not more than 8d. ...	2
,, ,, 8d. ,, ,, ,, ,, 9d. ...	3
,, ,, 9d. ,, ,, ,, ,, 10d. ...	4
,, ,, 10d. ,, ,, ,, ,, 11d. ...	5
,, ,, 11d. ,, ,, ,, ,, 12d. ...	8
,, ,, 12d. ,, ,, ,, ,, 13d. ...	10

Thereafter the duty goes up by two cents a lb. for every increase of ld. a lb. or part thereof in the f.o.b. value. The duty payable on second quality lint cotton is fixed at two cents a lb. when the value f.o.r. or f.o.b. does not exceed 3d. a lb. Thereafter the duty increases by two cents a lb. for every increase of 3d. a lb. in f.o.r. or f.o.b. value.

Coffee Export Duty

The export taxes on coffee operate on a sliding scale as follows:

(1) *Robusta coffee :* the rate of duty on each ton of coffee is 2/7ths of the amount by which the value of the coffee f.o.b. Mombasa exceeds £90. No duty is paid if the value is less than £90.

(2) *Arabica coffee :* the rate of duty is £16 10s. a ton when the f.o.b. Mombasa price is not less than £201 nor more than £214 a ton, increasing by £1 a ton for every £10 or part by which the f.o.b. price exceeds £214.

Stamp Duties

These are levied under the provisions of the Stamps Ordinance (Cap. 193 of the 1951 Revised Edition of the Laws of Uganda). All the instruments mentioned in the Schedule to the Ordinance, if executed in the Protectorate, or, in certain circumstances, outside the Protectorate, must be stamped in accordance with the tariff of duties prescribed. These duties are payable by means of adhesive or impressed stamps which may be purchased from the Accountant General. In addition, adhesive stamps for this purpose may be obtained from the Revenue Authority and stamped paper for use as promissory notes is available for purchase from the Postmaster General.

Trading Licences

Licences to trade in townships or gazetted trading centres are either £7 10s. or £2 5s. according to locality. The fee for an African hawker's licence is £1 10s. and for a non-African hawker's licence £7 10s. a year. The fee for a commercial traveller's licence is £20 a year. For Africans trading outside townships and trading centres licences are not required in Buganda, but are issued in the other provinces for an annual fee of Shs. 10 which is credited to the African Local Government.

Vehicle Licences

On private cars the annual tax is Shs. 3 a cwt. For public service and private hire vehicles the rate is the same, plus Shs. 10 for each passenger the vehicle is licensed to carry. For commercial vehicles the rate is Shs. 3 a cwt. up to 50 cwt. and Shs. 2 a cwt. thereafter. The tax on trailers is Shs. 4 a cwt. There is a fixed fee of Shs. 20 for a motor-cycle, with or without a side-car, and a fixed fee of Shs. 60 for tractors other than those used solely for agricultural purposes. Fees are also charged for the inspection of vehicles and for driving licences.

Estate Duty

The only form of death duty is estate duty. The rates range from one per cent on estates between £1,000 and £5,000 to 40 per cent on estates exceeding £2 million. No duty is payable on estates of under £1,000.

KAMPALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The Kampala Municipal Council retains the calendar year as its financial year. In 1955 its revenue was £510,711 and expenditure £471,307, leaving a favourable balance of £39,404.

The main sources of revenue were:

	£	£	
Rate and local income :			
Markets	10,162		
Abattoir	5,961		
Licences	13,334		
Agency fees	13,277		
Other income and transfers ...	120,471		
Rate levy	218,924		
		382,129	74.8%
Protectorate Government grants :			
Vehicle licences	10,071		
Salary Grant	44,480		
Public Health Grant	37,641		
Block Grant	30,000		
Main Roads Grant	6,390		
		128,582	25.2%
GRAND TOTAL		510,711	
Less : Expenditure... ...		471,307	
Surplus		39,404	

The heads of expenditure were:

	£
Administration: Town Clerk	17,013
Town Treasurer and services	39,193
Health services	112,818
Engineering services	285,483
Revenue contributions	16,800
	£471,307

The rateable value of Kampala at the end of 1955 was just over £29 million, made up as to £12¾ million site value and £16¼ million improvement values. Rates were levied as follows: 1½ per cent on site values, ¼ per cent on improvement values.

Capital expenditure during the year was £320,453, bringing the total assets at cost to £2,217,890. The loan debit stands at £433,236, being approximately £11 a head of population.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE CURRENCY of Uganda, in common with that of other British dependencies in East Africa and with British Somaliland and Aden, is under the control of the East African Currency Board in London. The unit of currency is the shilling, which is divided into 100 cents. Twenty shillings are equivalent to £1 sterling; the commercial banks' buying and selling rates on London for telegraphic transfers are ¼ per cent discount and ¼ per cent premium respectively.

Currency in circulation at the end of 1955 was over £30.5 million, about £1.5 million more than in the previous year, and was made up as follows:

Coins:	£
Sh. 1	7,271,500
50 cents (sixpence)	266,000
10 cents (one and one-fifth pence)	329,200
5 cents (three-fifths of a penny)	88,500
1 cent (approximately one-eighth of a penny) ...	69,900
	£8,025,100

Notes:	£
Sh. 1	19,700
Shs. 5	2,555,900
Shs. 10	5,077,100
Shs. 20	9,871,600
Shs. 100	4,446,400
Shs. 200	8,000
Shs. 1,000	95,800
Shs. 10,000	485,000
	£22,559,500
TOTAL ...	£30,584,600

The amount of money in circulation is liable to fluctuate considerably during the course of the year, depending largely on the purchase of the cotton and coffee crops; at 31st August 1955, for instance, it was only £27,576,100.

The ten, five and one cent pieces are legal tender up to a total of one shilling. They are of bronze, with holes in the middle, and are frequently seen tied in bundles of a shillingsworth.

The 50 cent piece is legal tender up to a total of Shs. 20 and the Sh. 1 piece up to an unlimited amount. Coins of these denominations are of silver alloy or cupro-nickel alloy. The silver alloy coins are gradually being withdrawn from circulation.

No new Sh. 1 or Shs. 200 notes have been printed for many years and those which come into the hands of the Currency Board are not being reissued.

The Shs. 1,000 and Shs. 10,000 notes are used only for transactions between the banks and the Currency Board and are not in general circulation.

The African peasant still frequently buries his money in the ground or hides it in the grass roof of his hut. This entails a heavy risk of loss by fire, theft or insect damage, particularly with notes, although there are arrangements—of which advantage is freely taken—whereby damaged currency can be replaced.

Attempts are made to persuade the African to use the Post Office Savings Bank, which is operated jointly with the Kenya and Tanganyika Post Office Savings Banks. The number of accounts in the Uganda bank at the end of 1955 compared with 1954 was:

	31st December 1955	*31st December 1954*
European	2,722	2,621
Asian	11,057	10,487
African	82,562	78,731
Trustee	1,528	1,482
TOTAL ...	97,869	93,321

Deposits at the end of 1955 were £2,492,000 compared with £2,356,000 at the end of 1954.

Commercial banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Bank of India, the Bank of Baroda and the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, N.V. (the Netherlands Trading Company). There are branches of one or more of these banks in the principal towns.

The Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, set up in 1950 with funds derived from the export by Government agencies of cotton and coffee, assists Africans to develop their lands and houses by granting loans against land titles. The number of loan accounts at the end of 1955 was 901 compared with 1,151 at the end of 1954. The decrease was due to the adoption of stricter measures in the granting of loans. Loans outstanding totalled £195,000.

The bank is agent for a £100,000 grant made by the United States Mutual Security Agency under which loans may be made to Africans to enable them to increase production. The bank was also appointed agent during the year for the Government African Loans Fund, which was set up to make loans to Africans who were unable to offer suitable security for loans from the bank. Of 1,121 applications for loans from this fund, 144 were approved to a total of £17,000.

The Savings Bank section of the Credit and Savings Bank continued to expand and the number of accounts rose from 711 to 1,320 with a total balance of £103,462, an increase of £59,224 in twelve months.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE VALUE of Uganda's external trade in 1955 again increased over the previous year. Although final figures were not available when this report went to press, the following table suggests that the combined total of imports and exports, including re-exports, is likely to exceed the previous record total of £72 million achieved in 1952:

	1953	*1954*	*Jan. to Oct., 1954*	*Jan. to Oct., 1955*
	£	£	£	£
Net imports	25,688,539	25,198,645	19,986,617	27,509,017
Domestic exports	33,378,662	40,574,810	36,344,575	38,577,937
Re-exports	257,704	453,450	369,078	335,690
Total value of trade... ...	59,324,905	66,226,905	56,700,270	66,422,660
Balance of trade	+7,947,827	+15,829,615	+16,727,036	+11,404,610

The bulk of the increase in trade can be traced to a substantial rise in imports; from January to October 1955 these totalled £27 million against less than £20 million for the same period of 1954. At this rate imports in the whole of 1955 are expected to be the highest ever. Exports from January to October 1955 totalled £38 million against £36 million in the same period of 1954; this increase was achieved in spite of a con-

siderable fall in the price of coffee which, however, was more than counterbalanced by a very much larger crop. The cotton crop was smaller at very slightly higher prices.

In the list below of values of the principal imports into Uganda during the period January to October 1955, with comparative figures for the same period of 1954, the greatest single increase was in road motor vehicles which almost doubled in value. Other significant increases were in base metals and manufactures and machinery. Imports of cotton fabrics showed little change, but there was an increase in imports of fabrics of synthetic fibres.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Article	*Jan. to Oct., 1954*	*Jan. to Oct., 1955*
	£	£
Road motor vehicles	1,307,469	2,556,315
Motor spirit, kerosene, gas, diesel and other fuel oils ...	982,488	1,107,688
Rubber tyres and tubes	544,466	838,028
Bicycles	497,944	711,285
Base metals and manufactures thereof	2,516,678	3,761,392
Industrial and commercial machinery other than electrical	1,517,305	2,206,458
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances ...	732,340	1,433,113
Cement (excluding clinker)	244,679	527,853
Cotton fabrics (piece goods):		
(*a*) Grey (unbleached)	388,130	360,707
(*b*) Bleached, other than grey	86,735	101,093
(*c*) Coloured	525,170	443,928
(*d*) Khaki drill	325,611	278,547
(*e*) Dyed in the piece, other	120,881	120,301
(*f*) Khangas	11,676	11,430
(*g*) Printed, other	158,039	142,782
(*h*) Other	23,946	10,233
Total cotton piece goods	1,640,188	1,469,021
Fabrics of synthetic fibres	1,138,573	1,452,222

Comparison with earlier years is not possible owing to changes in the methods of classifying imports.

In 1955, for the first time, coffee replaced cotton as Uganda's most valuable export crop. Exports of tea continued to increase. The table below shows the values of the principal commodities exported during the period January to October 1955 compared with their values in the previous two calendar years.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodity	*1953*	*1954*	*Jan. to Oct., 1954*	*Jan. to Oct., 1955*
	£	£	£	£
Raw cotton (excluding linters)...	16,793,045	20,877,232	19,549,508	15,903,037
Coffee	11,543,404	13,477,528	11,950,404	18,044,992
Animal feeding stuffs ...	832,947	1,588,294	1,296,041	1,280,087
Tea	355,656	950,032	688,930	930,586
Hides, skins and furs ...	819,294	751,721	591,532	582,035
Maize and maize products ...	Nil	738,155	431,305	739,682
Groundnuts	63,874	541,808	409,440	284,887
Castor seed	850,002	320,399	302,756	116,857
Vegetable oils	351,126	315,979	287,101	27,544

During the period up to October 1955 the United Kingdom continued to be the leading supplier of Uganda's imports (£12 million worth). Other leading suppliers were India (£1.8 million), West Germany (£1.5 million), Belgium (£1.1 million), Japan (£0.9 million) and the United States (£0.9 million).

DIRECTION OF TRADE: IMPORTS

Countries of origin	*1953*	*1954*	*Jan. to Oct., 1955*
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	14,165,060	11,292,635	12,275,983
India	2,092,850	2,053,354	1,878,370
Hong Kong	488,127	677,771	619,086
South Africa	444,674	609,667	658,983
Rest of Sterling Area	972,311	1,093,802	1,122,015
TOTAL STERLING AREA	18,163,022	15,727,229	16,554,437
West Germany	627,373	1,248,572	1,544,055
Belgium	590,483	924,013	1,149,290
Italy	635,758	717,342	825,481
France	497,676	556,442	708,818
Rest of O.E.E.C.	1,073,715	1,269,356	1,464,737
TOTAL O.E.E.C.	3,425,005	4,715,725	5,692,381
Canada	39,095	16,939	14,953
U.S.A.	738,278	810,323	940,947
TOTAL DOLLAR...	777,373	827,262	955,900
Japan	441,432	340,788	936,560
Saudi Arabia	336,573	244,119	197,650
Siam	248,326	207,583	147,027
Czechoslovakia	173,589	103,606	96,764
All other	66,917	66,846	204,467
TOTAL OTHER COUNTRIES ...	1,266,837	962,942	1,582,468
Postal packages and special transactions not analysed by country of origin ...	2,056,302	2,965,487	2,723,831
GRAND TOTAL	25,688,539	25,198,645	27,509,017

Uganda's markets in recent years have been fairly stable with the United Kingdom and India taking approximately one-quarter each of total exports. In the period January to October 1955, however, although these two countries together again took approximately half the total exports, India's share increased to £11.8 million, while the United Kingdom's fell to £7 million. The other major feature was the considerable rise in exports to the United States (£5.9 million) almost double, in ten months, the total exports to that destination in 1954.

DIRECTION OF TRADE: EXPORTS

Destination	*1953*	*1954*	*Jan. to Oct., 1955*
	£	£	£
India	9,800,358	9,391,491	11,839,308
United Kingdom	8,573,285	10,925,194	7,058,527
South Africa	1,488,103	1,815,522	1,201,000
Hong Kong	711,859	1,238,456	396,335
Rest of Sterling Area	2,233,978	2,685,750	2,478,344
TOTAL STERLING AREA	22,807,583	26,056,413	22,973,514
West Germany	2,478,437	4,297,946	3,223,395
Italy	1,499,805	2,428,541	2,651,989
Netherlands	914,250	533,862	708,392
Rest of O.E.E.C.	1,166,618	1,863,895	1,371,013
TOTAL O.E.E.C.	6,059,110	9,124,244	7,954,789
Canada	293,179	612,730	474,094
U.S.A.	1,747,370	3,006,294	5,912,727
TOTAL DOLLAR...	2,040,549	3,619,024	6,386,821
Egypt	321,357	394,779	489,105
Japan	694,518	1,152,739	402,001
All others	1,455,545	227,611	371,707
TOTAL OTHER	2,471,420	1,775,129	1,262,813
GRAND TOTAL	33,378,662	40,574,810	38,577,937

In contrast with the rather low level of internal trade in 1954, business for most of 1955 was buoyant, as indicated by the high level of imports. No significant shortages of consumer goods were reported, and industrial development proceeded apace; both trends are highly encouraging when it is remembered that they were achieved in spite of continued restrictions at Mombasa port which, however, was able to deal with increasingly higher tonnages during the second half of the year.

Such buoyant conditions carry their own perils; there was a certain amount of over-trading which came to a head later in the year when, owing to the failure of a large piece-goods importer and fears of other failures, credit was tightened considerably and trade fell off to some extent. At the end of the year business confidence was still uncertain as the peak of African buying during the cotton season, which might be expected to revive trade, was yet to come.

It may be that a factor in bringing about this situation was Government's policy of removing economic controls whenever and wherever possible, which reached its peak in 1954. Traders were operating during 1955 in conditions of greater freedom than any of them had known for well over a decade, and it was only to be expected that some maladjustment in the equation of supply to demand would be experienced in the early stages. It is to be hoped that the lesson has been learned.

The Department of Commerce, Government's most direct link with the trading community, was renamed the Department of Trade in the

middle of the year, when the work of assistance to African traders was transferred to the Ministry of Rural Development. The policy of decontrol was continued during the year; the last remaining distribution control, on sugar, was removed in April and by the end of the year price control was confined to sugar.

Import licensing was relaxed again by a further liberalisation of O.E.E.C. supplies from 75 per cent to 90 per cent. With the continued proliferation of banks and bank offices in the Protectorate, further Exchange Control powers were delegated to banks. The interchangeability of sterling was greatly increased when, for the purposes of Exchange Control, the world became divided into only three monetary areas—the Dollar Area, the Scheduled Territories (the Sterling Area) and the Transferable Account Area. The very small range of economic controls now exercised has enabled the new department to increase its emphasis on assistance to the commercial community in general.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

THE LAND POLICY of the Government of Uganda was laid down in a statement issued in 1950. This made it clear that the use and benefit to be derived from land outside townships and trading centres in provinces other than Buganda, which is the subject of special arrangements, shall be preserved for the African population.

Although land may be appropriated for forests, roads, townships or for any other public purpose, in every case the African Local Government concerned is consulted and full consideration is given to its wishes. Moreover, land is not alienated to non-Africans except:

(*a*) for agriculture or industrial or other undertakings which will, in the judgment of the Governor in Council, promote the economic or social welfare of the inhabitants of the Protectorate; and

(*b*) for residential purposes when only a small area is involved.

It is not intended that Uganda shall be developed as a country of non-African farming and settlement.

The Protectorate Government has undertaken to consult the African Local Government before approving any alienation to non-Africans of rural land outside townships and trading centres. Such land will not be alienated against the wishes of the African Local Government unless the Protectorate Government is satisfied that alienation will promote the economic and social welfare of the Protectorate. Moreover, the Protectorate Government will consider whether the particular undertaking for which the land is required could be successfully conducted by Africans at the time or in the reasonably near future.

All rural Crown lands outside townships and trading centres are held in trust for the African population and, as evidence of this, ground rents from all leases of such land outside Buganda are paid over to the African Local Government in whose area the leasehold land is situated. In the case

of the establishment of a new township or the expansion of an existing township, 25 per cent of the rents received in respect of the rural land taken is passed to the African Local Government.

While retaining the mineral and forest rights, the Protectorate Government makes an *ex-gratia* payment to the African Local Government of a portion of the royalties accruing from mineral rights and where a district has been declared to have an adequate forest estate a portion of the revenue accruing from Crown forests is also paid over to the African Local Government.

In Buganda, out of an area of 17,295 square miles of land and grassy swamp (but excluding open water), 9,003 square miles have been allocated to individual Africans under the Uganda Agreement of 1900. The policy of preserving the use and benefit of the land for the African population in Buganda is, therefore, administered in the knowledge that a legal title to more than half the land is already held by African owners and that of the remainder much is swamp and land situated in remoter areas. In Buganda the African is obliged by law to pay for the right to occupy Crown land on a temporary occupation licence whereas in the other three provinces the African has the right to occupy Crown land without fee or licence.

Among laws relating to land ownership are the Crown Lands Ordinance which allows Africans the temporary occupation of Crown land and gives them security of tenure and the Land Transfer Ordinance which makes it an offence for a non-African to occupy or possess land of which an African is the registered proprietor, without the consent of the Minister of Land Tenure.

Division of Land

There are no Native Reserves in Uganda and the whole of the unalienated lands of the Protectorate are classified as Crown lands. In the disposition of these lands the needs, present and future, of the African population are paramount. Within townships and trading centres the ownership of land is almost entirely in the hands of the Crown.

The total area of Uganda is 93,981 square miles, of which 74,622 square miles are land, 5,670 square miles swamp, including grassy swamp, and 13,689 square miles open water. The total area of land and swamp is thus 80,292 square miles which is divided between the indigenous and non-indigenous population as follows:

		sq. miles
Land allotted to individual Africans under:		
Buganda Agreement	9,003	
Ankole and Toro Agreements	710	
Eastern Province special grants	25	
		9,738
Crown land in Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces for African use and benefit		62,087
Crown land in Buganda		7,948
Land owned or occupied by non-indigenous population:		
Buganda	344	
Eastern Province	71	
Western and Northern Provinces	104	
		519
		80,292

Of these 80,292 square miles, 9,776 are arable land, 1,494 orchards, 6,141 forest reserve, 3,052 built-on or waste land, while 59,829 square miles are uncultivated; this last area includes grazing land and game reserves.

Types of Land Tenure

There are many types of land tenure in various districts. Under the Crown Lands Ordinance, land tenure may take the form of either freehold, leasehold for a term of years, or temporary occupation under licence. For many years there have been no grants in freehold except in respect of exchanges of land, and the Land Policy Pronouncement of 1950 declared that "subject to the fulfilment of any undertakings already given there will be no further alienations in freehold."

Alienations in freehold consist of (*a*) grants, made in the earlier years of the century, of agricultural estates where the property was first leased by the Crown on terms which permitted conversion to freehold on satisfactory development; (*b*) grants to religious bodies; (*c*) grants made under the Ankole Agreement of 1901 and the Toro Agreement of 1900; (*d*) grants made in more recent years on exchange of equal areas between the Crown and freeholders and between African landowners and non-Africans; (*e*) grants made early in the century as rewards for services rendered to the Protectorate Government, for example, the Kakunguru Estate at Mbale which was presented by Government to Kakunguru, a Muganda notable, in recognition of his services in settling the country around Mount Elgon.

Leases of Crown lands outside townships have until fairly recently been granted to non-Africans for agricultural purposes and also for ginneries and cotton stores. The maximum term is 99 years. Leaseholds in townships are usually for a short term of years extendable to 99 years or 49 years on certain conditions.

Land tenure by temporary occupation licence is intended to provide security (small though it is) for those who wish to hold land on a temporary basis, or to permit occupation in undeveloped parts of townships which can thus become available for development at short notice. A temporary occupation licence runs to the end of the year in which it is granted and then, on renewal, each year, subject to three months' notice at any time.

As already indicated, there are grants of freeholds to Africans in Ankole and Toro under the terms of their respective Agreements and the sub-tenure of these lands is in accordance with native custom; the freeholds are governed by the Crown Lands Ordinance and the minerals are reserved to the Crown.

In Buganda land allotted to individual Africans, in either their official or private capacity, is known as "mailo" land, the name being derived from the word "mile" as the allocations under the Uganda Agreement of 1900 provide for so many square miles to various persons and offices.

Originally, in addition to grants of land to official personages from the Kabaka of Buganda, his family and Ministers downwards, the thousand chiefs and private landowners were to receive eight square miles each, but on the allotment of the land these thousand persons had multiplied considerably and provisional certificates were issued for a much larger number.

The title granted to a mailo owner was that of absolute ownership and he can do what he likes with his land provided he does not offend against the Protectorate or the Buganda Laws, the most important of the latter being the Land Law which prohibits the mailo owner from parting with his land to a non-African without the consent of the Governor and of the Buganda Lukiiko. This law is complementary to the Protectorate Land Transfer Ordinance.

During the last two decades the mailo owner has been keenly alive to the value of his land and the ways in which speculation can be carried out, with the result that the original estates are now intensely sub-divided; especially is this so in the vicinity of Kampala where very small plots are sold. The proprietors of a large proportion of these sub-divisions remain, for various reasons, without title to their land.

Registration and Survey

The mailo registry at Entebbe is being decentralised and new land offices built at Masaka, Mukono, Mityana and Bukalasa. This move has been welcomed by the public and registration of claims and collection of revenue have greatly increased. Although only registered or registrable claims are surveyed, the output of field survey is still somewhat behind the demand; steps are being taken to rectify this.

During April the African freehold titles for Toro and Ankole were moved from Entebbe to Fort Portal. Fewer transactions take place in these districts than in Buganda and it is expected that the registers will be complete in the near future.

Renting Systems

In the early years of the century rents of agricultural land were as low as 25 to 50 cents an acre a year and leases at this rental still exist. Of later years, however, rents have been higher and in the case of highly productive land for such crops as tea may be nine or ten shillings an acre.

Similarly, in the early part of the century, rents of township plots were very low, no premium was paid and often there was no building covenant and no provision for revision of rent during the terms of the leases which were frequently granted for 99 years. This has caused many difficulties.

It is customary nowadays to grant a lease for an initial period of three years (or possibly less) during which time the lessee is obliged to erect a building for a prescribed use and of a value stated in the lease; the lease is then extended to 49 years or 99 years but there is provision for revision of rent during the term and the Crown, as ground landlord, is safeguarded.

AGRICULTURE

Economic Crops

Cotton—The crop year is from 1st May to 30th April. The 1954/55 acreage totalled 1,738,821 but a larger proportion was later planted than in the previous season. Because of unfavourable weather and the high incidence of pests, yields were disappointingly low and total production

was only 300,000 bales (of 400 lb.) compared with 398,000 bales in the previous season. Prices paid to the growers for clean raw cotton were Shs. 61 and Shs. 60 a 100 lb. for the BP.52 and S.47 growths respectively. Second-grade cotton fetched Shs. 26 a 100 lb. in West Nile and Shs. 23 elsewhere. The return to growers was about £11.6 million compared with £12.9 million in 1953/54.

Conditions at the start of the 1955/56 season were unfavourable and plantings were reduced to 1,585,000 acres. The weather improved later, however, and this, together with a low incidence of pests and diseases, should result in a production of 365,000 bales.

Coffee—Production of peasant-grown coffee during the 1954/55 crop year (1st November 1954—31st October 1955) was 60,525 tons of Robusta —the highest total ever recorded—and 515 tons of Arabica. Estate production was 7,118 tons of Robusta and 755 tons of Arabica. In addition, 6,165 tons of Arabica parchment were produced in Bugisu of which 5,997 tons were prepared by the growers and 168 tons by the Bugisu Coffee Scheme; this total of 6,165 tons exceeded the previous record crop by over 2,000 tons.

For sun-dried Robusta cherry, growers received a price of Shs. 1/25 from the opening of the buying season until May when the price was reduced to 75 cents a lb.; this price continued until the end of the season. Auction prices, which were substantially down on the previous year, ranged from Shs. 195 to Shs. 408 a cwt. for peasant-grown Robusta FAQ and from Shs. 290 to Shs. 415/50 a cwt. for peasant-grown Arabica UG.

Although flowering for the 1955/56 season peasant-grown crop was reasonably good, it is not expected that the yield will be as heavy as in the previous season: total production is estimated at 40,000–45,000 tons.

Tobacco—The area of fire-cured tobacco planted during the year was 4,886 acres, 670 acres more than in 1954. Production was 2,390,444 lb. of cured leaf, an increase of 400,000 lb. over 1954.

There was a slight increase also in the acreage planted with air-cured tobacco and yields, particularly in West Nile, the main growing area, were well up on last year. Total marketings were 833,452 lb. of cured leaf compared with 538,000 lb. in 1954.

The expansion of flue-cured tobacco growing continued, the area planted increasing by 200 acres; yields also were considerably better. Production amounted to 6,770,176 lb. of green leaf compared with 5 million lb. in 1954.

Prices for air- and fire-cured leaf were increased for the 1955 crop and were Sh. 1 a lb. for Grade I leaf and 70 cents a lb. for Grade II. Prices for green leaf for flue-curing remained unchanged at 10, 8 and 3 cents for Grade I, II and III respectively

Maize—Mainly due to the low prices received in the previous year, there was a reduction in the acreage of maize. Later plantings, particularly in the Eastern Province, suffered from lack of rain in June and early July which affected yields. There was no control over marketing and, therefore, no exact record of the surplus over growers' requirements which was sold. It is estimated, however, that about 32,500 tons were disposed of.

Oilseeds.—About 110,000 tons of cotton seed were produced from the 1954/55 crop. Of this quantity 87,651 tons were sold to oil-millers at an average price of Shs. 516 a ton; the remainder was retained for planting.

In the Eastern Province, the main area where groundnuts are produced as an economic crop, a larger acreage was planted than in 1954, and it is estimated that the equivalent of 12,000 tons of shelled nuts were marketed, a big increase over the previous year.

Tea—Licences were issued sanctioning an increase of 1,100 acres in the permitted tea area, bringing the total to 24,973 acres. Of this area 9,278 acres had been planted by the end of 1954. Production increased to 6,959,742 lb. of manufactured tea compared with 6,233,217 lb. in 1954.

Sugar—The acreage of cane harvested on the two big estates is not known but it is estimated that yields, due mainly to very favourable weather, were higher than in previous years. Total production at 65,131 tons was much greater than in 1954.

Food Crops

Buganda—There were no shortages of food during the year. The supply of bananas was subject to the usual seasonal variations but ample quantities came to market and prices remained reasonably low. Good rains in February encouraged the early planting of ephemeral food crops: big acreages of beans and groundnuts were established and yields were good. The dry weather in June and early July held up planting in those months but good rains in August and September encouraged further extensive plantings, particularly of beans, groundnuts and sweet potatoes, and ensured adequate food supplies for the remainder of the year.

Eastern Province—Food supplies were generally adequate, the few shortages which occurred being made good locally. Excellent rains in the first quarter resulted in large acreages of food crops being planted, but dry weather held up planting in the second quarter. Most of this deficit was made good in the third quarter when there were large plantings of root crops. Although the millet harvest was not good, the groundnut crop yielded well, as did the banana gardens, and there were sufficient supplies of food to the end of the year.

Western Province—There were local shortages of some food crops due to the erratic weather but these were made good locally and the general food position was satisfactory. Very extensive plantings of food crops were carried out in the autumn in favourable weather.

Northern Province—A good carry-over of grain from the excellent crops in 1954 ensured adequate supplies in the first quarter; though supplies of food were adequate in the second quarter, big inroads into the grain reserves were made. Poor rains during this period caused low millet yields and help up plantings but the early onset of rains in July led to widespread food plantings, particularly of sim-sim and root crops, and ensured adequate supplies until the end of the year in all districts except Karamoja, where the sorghum yields were poor and supplies were made good by maize meal imported from other districts.

Yields

Late planting, heavy insect damage and unsuitable weather, particularly at the end of the growing season, seriously affected the 1954/55 cotton crop. The yield of seed cotton was 227 lb. an acre, 100 lb. an acre lower than in the previous season. Though conditions during the planting period for

the 1955/56 crop were far from satisfactory, resulting in a higher percentage of the crop being later planted than usual, weather conditions subsequently improved and the damage by pests and diseases was well below normal. Consequently yields are expected to be considerably higher than in 1954/55 and a bigger total production from a reduced acreage is forecast.

As the acreage under African-grown coffee cannot be measured with precision, estimates of yield are imperfect. The record production in 1955 cannot all be attributed to higher yields as some of the increase was from new plantings (the result of previous high prices) which had just come into bearing; nevertheless, yields were good, the average being estimated at from four to five cwt. of clean coffee an acre; better farmers obtain about three times this yield.

Tobacco yields, which vary widely from season to season, improved during 1955. Air-cured was 509 lb. of cured leaf an acre compared with 337 lb. in 1954, and flue-cured 2,600 lb. an acre of green leaf compared with 1,823 lb. The fire-cured crop was 489 lb. of cured leaf an acre compared with 470 lb.

Yields of groundnuts, particularly in Buganda, were good. So were the yields of the earlier planted maize although the later plantings suffered a setback due to the dry weather and yields were comparatively low. It is estimated that about 1½ bags an acre were sold, the remainder being consumed by the growers.

Organisation of Production

The basis of agricultural production is the peasant farmer whose aim is for self-sufficiency in food and the earning of a cash income from the sale either of economic crops, such as cotton, coffee and tobacco, or of foodstuffs surplus to his requirements.

Cultivation is mainly an affair of the family but co-operative and group farming is developing, mainly in the Northern and Western Provinces, although its contribution to total production is as yet small. In Buganda hired labour (mainly immigrant) is employed to a large extent.

A wide variety of food crops is grown, the most important being bananas, finger millet, sorghum, maize, beans, cassava, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and sim-sim, this latter crop being confined mainly to the Northern Province.

By far the most valuable agricultural exports are cotton (and cotton seed cake) and coffee. Tea, castor seed and groundnuts are also important exports. Most of the tobacco is consumed internally and very little is exported in an un-manufactured state. Of the main export crops cotton is entirely African-grown. Africans and non-Africans share in the production of coffee but by far the greater proportion is grown by Africans. Apart from tea, sugar and small amounts of sisal, which are grown exclusively by non-Africans, the remainder of agricultural production, both of export and subsistence crops (the value of which is far higher than all the export crops produced), is in the hands of Africans.

Initial Processing

The cotton ginneries, of which there were 130 working during the 1954/55 season, are mainly under Asian ownership. Since the reorganisation

of the cotton industry in 1952 a number of ginneries have been acquired by Government and allocated to African co-operatives; in 1954/55 eight ginneries, three in Buganda and five in the Eastern Province, were operated by African growers' co-operative societies. The cotton producing areas are divided into fifteen zones and within these zones the ginneries are organised into pools; the proportion of the zone crop which members may buy is based on the number of pool shares they hold.

The peasant-grown coffee crop, with the exception of the Bugisu Arabica crop, was processed by the seven licensed hulleries and eleven curing works in Mengo and Masaka. Five of these curing works were African-owned enterprises established during the year under the Coffee Industry Ordinance, which made provision for greater participation by Africans in the processing industry.

The manufacture of refined sugar is carried on at two Asian-owned estates, one at Lugazi in Mengo and the other at Kakira in Busoga. Production during the year was just over 65,000 tons of refined sugar which exceeded the country's domestic demand and enabled a certain amount to be exported to neighbouring territories.

Marketing

Marketing, processing and disposal of cotton and cotton seed are controlled under the Cotton Ordinance, 1952. The Director of Agriculture schedules the buying season for raw cotton and the minimum price to be paid to growers is fixed by the Governor in Council. The Lint Marketing Board is responsible for purchasing the lint cotton and cotton seed from the ginners (at fixed prices based on the price of seed cotton and the cost of processing) and for the sale of this lint and seed by auction to exporters and local oil-millers.

Raw cotton is purchased by the ginners from the growers either at the ginneries or at scheduled cotton markets. The buying of raw cotton is strictly controlled in order to protect the interests of the African producer and to ensure that the quality of lint cotton is maintained. Except under special circumstances, the movement of either raw cotton or cotton seed from one zone to another is prohibited.

Peasant-grown coffee is sold in the first instance to licensed buyers, operating in markets situated throughout the producing areas, or direct to the factories. The raw coffee is processed at the curing works or hulleries. The Coffee Industry Board, which holds auctions in Kampala, is responsible for the marketing of the whole of the crop, with the exception of the Bugisu Arabica crop and the produce of estates permitted to conduct their own sales. Minimum prices to be paid to the grower are declared at intervals and are based on a view of the world market. The price paid to the processors is based on the raw coffee price and the cost of processing.

Air- and fire-cured tobacco is bought by a limited number of licensees; in the case of the flue-cured crop one exclusive licence is granted for the purchase of the whole crop in any one area. Prices for each type and grade of tobacco are fixed by Government each season.

Apart from wattle bark, for which buying licences are necessary, there is no control of marketing on any other type of agricultural produce,

although powers are available to control the sale and movement of food during times when scarcity threatens.

Weather

The weather is the main influence on agricultural production in the country. It is estimated that well over half the total production (reckoned by value) is of subsistence food crops on the production of which economic factors such as prices have very little direct influence. The dry weather which was common to many parts of the country in the second quarter tended to reduce yields of the spring-sown food crops, especially the later planted ones, and also reduced the acreages planted. Early autumn rains, however, encouraged large autumn planting of food crops, the benefit of which will be felt in 1956.

Prices

Prices undoubtedly have an effect on the production of economic crops, but not to as great an extent or as directly as in more economically developed societies. The price of cotton to the grower, which has remained around or above 50 cents a lb. for the past four seasons, has helped to maintain production at a fairly high level, but the weather has a great influence on production from year to year. Thus in 1954/55 yields lowered by weather and other natural phenomena resulted in a small crop from what was the second largest acreage ever planted.

Maize is, perhaps, the crop on which price has the most direct influence, particularly in Buganda, and the low return received by the growers in 1954 was the main influence contributing to the comparatively small acreage planted in 1955.

The stimulus of the very high prices paid for coffee in recent years showed their effects in 1955, when many of the trees planted during those years came into bearing. Good yields also contributed to the record production. In the short term the producers of coffee are not able to increase their production to any great extent in response to price stimulus, and it is in the longer term that any influence of prices is felt.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture has its headquarters in Entebbe and offices in each province and district. The staff in a district consists normally of an agricultural officer in charge and assistant agricultural officers and agricultural instructors in each of the smaller sub-divisions. There are research stations at Kawanda in Buganda and Serere in the Eastern Province, as well as departmental farms in various parts of the country. The staff of the department at the end of 1955 totalled 1,203, of whom 1,109 were Africans, 13 Asians and 81 Europeans. To put into effect the recommendations of the Agricultural Productivity Committee's Report, recruitment, particularly of specialist officers and junior field staff for special projects, was accelerated during the year.

The foundation for the department's advice to the farming industry rests on the acquisition of new knowledge and a continuous programme of research and experimentation, which is co-ordinated by an Experiment Committee, is maintained in all districts as well as at the main experiment

stations at Kawanda and Serere. The work includes enquiry into soil fertility, land use and farming systems. It embraces all the main crops grown in the Protectorate, the production of new and improved varieties, the control of pests and diseases such as blackarm and lygus on cotton, banana weevil, maize rust, coffee berry borer and eelworm on tobacco. Pasture and grassland management combined with the integration of stock into farming systems are important aspects of the work. Detailed soil fertility studies covering wide areas of the Protectorate deal with a number of specific problems. Two important activities concerned with the control of pests and diseases are the replacement of cassava varieties susceptible to mosaic disease with resistant types and the treatment of cotton seed before planting to reduce the incidence of blackarm. During the early part of 1955 the programme to provide dressing stations to cover the whole of the Protectorate was completed, and, as a result, all the cotton seed issued for planting for the 1955/56 crop was dressed as a protection against blackarm.

The Special Development Section continued its programme of investigation into the application of mechanisation to African agriculture. Contract cultivation services continued to operate in many districts and were extended in the Northern and Western Provinces. The Special Development Section retained its interest in the Bunyoro Agricultural Company's farm at Kigumba in Bunyoro and the future of this project came under review.

Namalere Estate, two miles from Kawanda, was purchased during the year and will become the headquarters of the Special Development Section. Namalere will also be the site for a tractor drivers' training school. Plans for the necessary housing and other buildings were well advanced by the end of the year.

A prime concern of the department in the field must be to safeguard food supplies while at the same time endeavouring to improve their variety and quality. When the food supplies are secured, efforts are devoted to greater production of cash crops such as cotton, coffee, tobacco, oilseeds, and of surplus food crops so as to increase the prosperity of the farmers and the country as a whole. Emphasis is placed on raising the yield per unit rather than on extending the cultivated area. Much of the work in the field is, therefore, directed to increasing or preserving soil fertility by the introduction and practice of better farming techniques which include soil and water conservation, mixed farming, fertility conserving rotations, the use of manures, the introduction of improved crops and animals and the control of pests and diseases.

If present knowledge were generally applied by the farming community there can be no doubt that an immense increase in well-being would result. A dominating function of the department is, therefore, educational or instructional by passing on knowledge derived from its own investigations or from other sources and encouraging agriculturists of all classes to employ this knowledge in the most practicable and profitable way. The methods by which information can be imparted to peasant farmers are legion and the major effort of all field staff is directed to this end. The two training centres at Serere and Bukalasa continued to instruct the department's own staff and also, as in the past, provided numerous courses of instruction for Chiefs, farmers, schoolteachers, and others. The sites for two Farm

Institutes have been chosen and preliminary work in preparation for building carried out: it is envisaged that the Bukalasa Farm Institute will be ready to accept its first pupils in February 1957 while building of the Arapai Institute should be completed not many months later.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The Department of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry has its administrative headquarters in Kampala and offices in the districts. The Research Division is at the Animal Health Research Centre, Entebbe, where the Veterinary Training School is also established; there are two Experiment Farms concerned with the breeding of livestock at Entebbe and Mbarara. The established staff of the department at the end of 1955 totalled 556 of whom 46 were Europeans, seven Asians and 503 Africans.

A recent census has shown that Uganda carries 2,855,000 cattle and 3,880,000 sheep and goats. Shorthorn Zebu cattle comprise about 70 per cent of the cattle population, the balance consisting of approximately equal numbers of Ankole Longhorn cattle and intermediate types between the Longhorn and Zebu groups.

In general, cattle and other livestock are still regarded as criteria of wealth and social prestige; in most districts outside Buganda they are kept as the currency in which dowries are paid and are the main outlets for surplus money, becoming, in fact, "banks on hooves". Nevertheless, in many districts there are increasing numbers of progressive farmers who are integrating livestock into the farming system and who regard their stock as a regular source of farm income. These progressive farmers receive special advice and encouragement from departmental staff and their farms serve as demonstrations of better farming practice; their requests for assistance have created what is, in effect, the nucleus of a specialist Farmers' Advisory Service.

The consumption of livestock during 1955 was of the order of 350,000 cattle and one million sheep and goats. Effective disease control measures enabled the marketing and movement of trade stock to be undertaken smoothly and without undue interruption. Buganda, as the principal consuming area in the Protectorate, imported nearly 58,000 cattle from Teso, Lango, Karamoja and Ankole districts. Livestock prices again showed a considerable increase: in Teso, the largest stock-producing district, prices for slaughter cattle averaged around Shs. 70 a live cwt. compared with Shs. 60 in 1954.

Hides and skins purchased for export totalled an estimated 1,721 tons of hides, 1,030,000 goatskins and 100,000 sheepskins, their value at the ports being £638,000; the figure for 1954 was £704,000. Price levels to producers for lightweight hides remained stable, first grade suspension-dried hides averaging Shs. 80 a frasila (36 lb.); prices for heavyweight hides, however, fell to an average of Shs. 68 a frasila for first grade suspension-dried hides. Purchase prices for goatskins and sheepskins remained steady at an average of Shs. 130 a score and Shs. 75 a score respectively for first grade skins. The standard of preparation of hides and skins showed a satisfactory improvement; suspension-dried hides constituted 98.8 per cent,

suspension-dried goatskins 97.6 per cent and suspension-dried sheepskins 97.9 per cent of the total production.

At current prices for livestock and their products, the livestock industry is estimated to be worth some £12 million annually.

No major epizootics of disease occurred in livestock. To maintain the barrier zones of rinderpest-immune cattle in the areas bordering on Karamoja, where rinderpest remains enzootic, and in the game/cattle contact areas of the Western Province, 111,000 non-immune yearling cattle were immunised against this disease. A further 52,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest in Karamoja.

Minor outbreaks of anthrax, blackquarter, haemorrhagic septicaemia and fowl typhoid occurred in many districts and were controlled by vaccination. Newcastle disease was confirmed in poultry in the eastern areas in July; this disease had not previously been reported in Uganda. Foot and mouth disease continued to be prevalent in the majority of districts, causing minor disturbances to the stock trade. Trypanosomiasis control involved the treatment of over 100,000 cattle with Antrycide dimethyl sulphate; since the advent of this drug trypanosomiasis is by no means the serious disease that it was in former years when control was virtually impossible. Over 7,000 cattle are now being held in areas of light tsetse density under the cover of Antrycide pro-salt; no resistant strains of trypanosomes have been encountered and the cattle are remarkably healthy and productive.

In Bukedi district an exacerbation of rabies necessitated the adoption of wide-scale control measures which included the vaccination with avianised rabies vaccine of more than 4,000 dogs and the destruction of stray dogs and wild life vectors of the disease.

Expanded prophylactic services under the Veterinary Department's administration and control were introduced by a number of Native Governments and District Councils; these schemes are working smoothly and give stockowners who are prepared to pay for this service protection against a wide range of livestock diseases. In Ankole district, where the administration of the scheme and the response of the stock-owning peoples were tested on a pilot basis during 1954, vaccines and drugs to the value of £8,000 were administered to livestock during 1955.

In the field of livestock improvement, departmental extension staff continued to advise farmers and graziers on improvements in the breeding, feeding and management of livestock and on the preparation of by-products. The considerable improvement in facilities for training veterinary assistants that has taken place in recent years is being felt to an increasing degree in the districts. In addition to personal contact with livestock owners, veterinary assistants in the field are normally required to lecture on stock husbandry and disease control at primary and secondary schools so that the benefits of the improved education are now being transferred to the places where they are most required.

There can be no doubt that the change in food habits which is occurring, more especially in urban areas, and the resultant ready market for meat, milk and other livestock products, is reflected in the increasing numbers of African stockowners who now rely upon revenue from livestock. This realisation of the profitability of livestock is being followed by greater care in husbandry practices. Provision of housing, the utilisation of farm-

yard manure, the use of proper dairy equipment, continued spread of the technique of spraying cattle to control tick infestation, the feeding of supplementary fodders and concentrates and improvement of pastures can be seen in many of the more intensively farmed areas of the Protectorate.

The management and production of livestock have also received considerable impetus as a result of the increasing popularity of County Agricultural Shows, Community Development Weeks, Young Farmers' Clubs, and the discussion of matters relating to livestock production on the Kampala radio. As a fitting climax to a year marked by the number of excellent agricultural shows in most districts, the first all-Uganda Agricultural and Trade Show was held in Kampala in December. Livestock exhibits were many and varied and reflected great credit on the farmers who entered, many of them from far afield, and also on the numerous helpers who contributed so greatly to making the livestock section of the show a noteworthy success.

Investigation continued at the Livestock Experimental Station, Entebbe, and the Mbarara Stock Farm into the comparative productivity of Shorthorn Zebu, Nganda and Ankole Longhorn cattle, all indigenous to Uganda, under parallel conditions of environment and management at the two stations. Poultry and pig breeding units continued to supply African farmers with breeding stock and, as a result of the increasing demand, arrangements are in hand for a considerable expansion of the poultry breeding units.

Nganda and Shorthorn Zebu cattle from the Livestock Experimental Station were exhibited at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya in Nairobi and were awarded four first and two second prizes in four classes.

During the year the Animal Health Research Centre at Entebbe was reorganised into six sections of research: disease research and field investigation, environmental physiology, nutrition, agronomy, animal genetics and a section, financed in part from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, which is investigating the bionomics and control of biting flies. More important lines of research undertaken during the year included an investigation into the possible development of Antrycide-resistant strains of trypanosomes in connection with the use of Antrycide pro-salt in cattle in areas of light tsetse density, studies on the ecology and control of the snail hosts of snail-borne parasites, the application of artificial insemination in African-owned indigenous cattle and investigations into techniques of meat dehydration. Studies continued to be made on the habits of Zebu cattle and ecological surveys were undertaken in the pastoral areas.

FORESTRY

Forest policy aims at the reservation and management of an adequate forest estate for protective and productive purposes, with participation by African Local Governments.

At the beginning of the year the gazetted forest estate amounted to 6,150 square miles. Further reservation was accomplished during the year but some land unsuitable for forestry was released from reservation, the resulting gazetted area being 6,141 square miles, or 7.7 per cent of the land

area of the Protectorate. Of this total 5,575 square miles of forest are managed by the Central Government and 566 square miles by African Local Governments; there is, in addition, an estimated area of 100 square miles of private forests. About 4,064 square miles are reserved mainly for protection and 2,077 square miles for production; 2,659 square miles are classified as closed forest and 3,482 square miles as savanna woodland.

The forests are managed on the basis of sustained yield, and, besides compensatory plantations, considerable progress has been made in obtaining natural regeneration. The use of hormone sprays to remove weed trees has become standard practice in high forest.

Controlled exploitation for timber is carried out by companies operating under licence. Wood fuel for the big towns is largely derived from the Forest Department's eucalypt plantations; cutting and selling are in the hands of licensees.

Nearly all the trees logged from natural forests in 1955 were converted into sawn timber. There are nine companies milling under Government licence and one small concern is licensed to cut in a local government reserve. The output by millers from Crown forests and land increased during the year and was approximately 17,600 tons of sawn timber. In addition, there were 30 mills—some very small—cutting and milling on African estates in Buganda. Their cut is difficult to assess accurately but was probably about 10,000 tons. Timber from Crown lands is marketed by Uganda Timber Sales, a semi-official company partially financed from a cess paid on the cut of the licensees.

The modernisation of sawmills, largely completed in previous years, enabled more timber to be cut. The demand showed little decline although exports remained negligible. Another commercial pressure impregnation plant came into operation and the first commercial artificial seasoning kiln was erected and functioned well.

Output from Crown forests and lands in 1954 (the latest period for which figures are available) was:

		tons (50 *cu.ft. of round timber*)	
Timber	iroko ...	5,200	
	mahogany ...	10,000	
	podo ...	3,400	
	others ...	14,200	
			32,800
Poles			9,300
Firewood			48,600

The staff of the Forest Department is made up of 27 Europeans, mostly university trained, 208 African assistant foresters, rangers and guards and 37 clerks. Africans with adequate education are trained at the Forest School and may rise to the rank of forester. Africans with higher education have yet to come forward to qualify for the more senior grades.

FISHERIES

Uganda's lakes and rivers cover 13,600 square miles; all are rich in fish and support commercial fisheries of considerable value. The main production comes from Lakes Victoria, Edward, George and Albert, where gill-

netting, beach seining and long-lining are the methods most commonly used; in the swamps there are seasonal basket fisheries. The catches are full of variety and include species such as the lung-fish, the elephant-snout fish and the spiny-eel, but all have a ready sale to the ever-growing African market. The ngege (*Tilapia*) is the most important fish economically: it is excellent eating and is popular with all races. Especially large crops of these fish are obtained in the Western Province from Lakes George, Nakivali and Kachira, which are among the most productive lakes in the world. There is a small crocodile trapping industry which produces several thousand skins a year for overseas markets.

The fisheries are operated almost entirely by Africans, of whom it is conservatively estimated that 15,000 find full or part-time employment in the catching and distributive sides of the industry. About 30 Europeans and a number of Asians and Africans are employed in fisheries research, development and control work, fish marketing, the distribution of nets and the crocodile skin trade.

Fishing craft number 3,500. Although the great majority of these are still hand-propelled plank canoes and dug-outs, increasing numbers of fishermen are powering their craft with outboard engines. By the end of 1955 there were over 20 outboards in use in the Sese Islands alone, with another 50 elsewhere. Only a shortage of supplies of both engines and spares, due to shipping delays, has prevented further sales. Official encouragement is being given to the mechanisation of Uganda's fisheries as not only are powered craft more economical than the traditional hand-propelled ones but they can reach new fishing grounds in the off-shore waters and spread the effort away from the inshore areas, some of which are in danger of being over-fished.

In 1955 the total production of fish from the main lakes was 24,500 tons with a landed value of £975,000. Exports of processed fish from the western lakes to the nearby Belgian Congo markets amounted to an estimated 1,500 tons with a value of £200,000. The exports to this market are gradually declining as a result of the increased consumption of fish within Uganda and elsewhere in East Africa. It is apparent that the tribal taboos which have hitherto prevented large sections of the population from eating fish are breaking down.

The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation was vigorous throughout the year in investigating and developing new markets for its products and Tufmac quick-frozen fillets are now well known and popular with the housewife throughout East Africa and much of the Belgian Congo. The Corporation continued to distribute fillets to the larger centres by air.

The fishermen are prospering and the more progressive are willing to invest in any new type of gear which they think will improve their catches. As a result of this attitude, nylon and other synthetic nets have become firmly established on all the lakes and Uganda is now using a greater quantity of nylon nets each year than Denmark which is famed for its progressive fishing industry. The total value of fishing gear imported into the Protectorate is over £200,000 a year.

The catching side of the fishing industry is not heavily capitalised as it is operated almost entirely by peasant fishermen who, in general, own at the most one or two canoes. In the past, lack of adequate credit facilities

prevented enterprising fishermen from investing in items of capital equipment. The African Loans Fund, which was set up in 1954, has already done much to meet the needs of the fishermen and to further the general development of the industry. In 1955 several loans were made to fishermen of good standing to enable them to purchase nets, outboard engines, improved boats and lorries for the transport of fish.

Marketing in most areas is done by itinerant fishmongers, more of whom in 1955 replaced their bicycles with motor-cycles or trucks. In the Lake George region, however, marketing is controlled by the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, which operates a modern processing plant at Kasenyi equipped with a blast-freezer, salting vats, smoke-curing sheds and fish meal plant. Fresh and quick-frozen fish is supplied by air and road to markets throughout East Africa, while the cured fish is sold mostly to the Belgian Congo. At Katwe on Lake Edward there is an African-owned processing plant which has permanent buildings and concrete salting vats; the quality of fish produced is good. An Indian-owned freezing plant of small capacity is in the process of installation at Katunguru on the Kazinga Channel.

The landed price of fish averaged £40 a ton, with retail prices about double. Dried fish exported to the Congo from Lake Edward brought £194 and £123 a ton for smoked and salted fish respectively. These prices, and that for Lake Albert salted fish at £90 a ton, were slightly better than in 1954.

The Game and Fisheries Department supervises the development and control of all fisheries with the exception of those of Lake Victoria. The department's primary aim is to provide all local fish requirements from the country's own resources. Much progress has already been made and the production of fish is increasing steadily. This is particularly the case with minor lakes, rivers and dams where the rate of subsistence fishing has been intensified as a result of demonstrations and propaganda at agricultural shows throughout the country. On the larger lakes catches are being improved by the use of nylon nets which have a greater catching power than nets made of natural fibres, and by the introduction of powered boats which enable the fishermen to go further afield to new grounds. On Lake Albert the department's new fisheries launch was used to survey the deep waters in which the existence of substantial quantities of fish was proved.

To speed up the development of boat-building and the use of better types of fishing boats, a boat-building course was started in January 1955 at the Kabalega Technical School, Masindi, in conjunction with the Education Department and the Church Missionary Society. Fourteen African students with previous experience in carpentry are attending this course which will last for two years. Two craft were completed in 1955 and found a ready sale to local fishermen. The boat building and the continued demonstrations of imported powered boats on the lakes aroused much interest among the fishermen.

A large proportion of Uganda's requirements of fish in the future will have to be met by the artificial culture of fish in ponds. To foster interest in this activity, the Game and Fisheries Department is establishing an experimental and demonstration fish farm at Kajansi near Entebbe. In 1955 the development of the farm continued and by the end of the year

six half-acre ponds had been established in addition to the 15 breeding ponds built in 1954. Further investigations showed that *Tilapia zillii*, a weed-eater, is one of the most suitable fish for culture purposes. This fish will grow from fry to ¾ lb. fish in under a year, will breed prolifically and, by keeping waters free of vegetation, will assist in mosquito control. A half-acre pond at Kajansi which contained a mixture of *Tilapia zillii* and *Tilapia leucosticta* yielded at the rate of one ton of fish an acre a year. Three hundred visitors were entertained at Kajansi and the fish farming staff later assisted many of them to establish ponds in their own districts. By the end of 1955 most districts in Uganda had one or more fish ponds, whilst in Kigezi 50 ponds had been established by African farmers and stocked with fry from Kajansi. Altogether the farm supplied 15,000 fish for ponds, dams and lakes. The success of re-stocking some of the lakes is shown by the example of Lake Kyoga where new types of *Tilapia*, introduced during the last three years, are being caught at weights of between three and six lb. each, which compares very favourably with the indigenous varieties which rarely top eight ounces.

Angling on the lakes and rivers is becoming more popular both with residents and visitors. Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls National Park, with their Nile perch and tiger fish, and the Nile below the Owen Falls, with its barbus, provide excellent fishing. The Game and Fisheries Department continued to stock sporting fish in various waters. Nile perch were introduced for the first time into Lake Kyoga at Masindi Port and into the Victoria Nile below the Owen Falls dam. More rainbow trout were introduced into the streams of the Ruwenzori. Brown trout are also established here and one keen angler caught a one lb. male brown trout from the Ruimi river; this was the first definite evidence for some time of the presence of survivors of the 1932 stocking.

The fisheries of Lake Victoria are under the supervision of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service, an East Africa High Commission department, which stations an officer at Entebbe. In 1955 the service continued its fish marking campaign on the Kagera river to plot the migrations of certain economic fish and their growth rate. Investigations were also begun of the Sese Island fisheries. At Dagusi Island the pilot fishing scheme of the Busoga Deep Water Fishing Company was discontinued in July. The company had proved the presence of substantial quantities of exploitable fish in deep waters but recommended that, before further funds were committed to the development of a large commercial fishery, a prolonged programme of research should be instituted to find out the full extent of the grounds and the amount of fishing which they could safely sustain. Such a programme is planned by the fisheries research and control organisations concerned.

The East African Fisheries Research Organisation has its headquarters and laboratory at Jinja. During the seven years since its establishment the organisation has discovered and published much regarding the life histories and ecology of the fish and the general productivity of the lakes.

TSETSE CONTROL

The main task of the Department of Tsetse Control, since its formation in 1947, has been the reclamation of more than 8,000 square miles of

country which had been invaded by tsetse flies of the species *G. morsitans* and *G. pallidipes* during the preceding 30 years.

By the end of 1954 these tsetses had been successfully eliminated, by means of game eviction and selective bush-clearing, from areas totalling nearly 7,000 square miles. The work of consolidating these gains, by bush-clearing and the settlement of agriculturists along three pre-selected defence lines, had also made considerably headway. During 1955 good progress continued to be made with the complementary tasks of increasing the strength of the consolidation barriers and mopping up the residual fly-population behind them.

In North Karamoja and Acholi districts extensive further clearing was done to strengthen the defence barriers. There now remain very few residual flies south of the Karamoja line and none to the south of the Acholi line. In Buruli county, Bunyoro, and Maruzi county, Lango, reclamation by game eviction of the last 1,500 square miles of the original target continued satisfactorily. The eastern halves of these two counties are now virtually fly-free, but considerable populations of both *G. pallidipes* and *G. morsitans* have still to be exterminated in the western parts.

For the first time in Uganda a start was made with the use of insecticide in the control of the riverine and lake-shore species of tsetse, *G. palpalis*. A pilot scheme, using ground application of D.D.T. to vegetation fringing the tsetse-infested rivers in the vicinity of the new Trypanosomiasis Research Laboratories, near Tororo, was begun in November. Most promising decreases in the numbers of *G. palpalis* were observed before the year ended.

Complementing the activities of the Tsetse Control Department, the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation, administered by the East Africa High Commission, operates at its new laboratory in Tororo, where it conducts basic research on trypanosomiasis on behalf of the East African governments. The majority of its staff are at work on a programme covering the pathogenesis, epidemiology and immunology of trypanosomiasis, both human and veterinary. Arrangements have been completed for the headquarters of the organisation to move from Nairobi to Tororo early in 1956.

Also operated by E.A.T.T.R.R.O. is a pilot scheme for tsetse reclamation in Ankole. This scheme was started in 1952 to devise a method which could be applied at relatively low cost to eliminate *G. morsitans* without extensive slaughter of wild game. This object has been achieved and the technique applied over a very large area in which tsetse had been rapidly invading eastern Ankole. While tsetse still remain in more recently treated zones, the continuing widening of areas in which it is now impossible to catch tsetse gives confidence that the extension of this type of work by the Tsetse Control Department will lead to the eventual recovery of the whole of the Ankole pastures.

HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY

The Hydrological Survey was established in 1947 to record and investigate river and lake gauge levels, flows of water, run-offs and all matters associated with this kind of research. Before this date surface water

measurements had been recorded on a limited scale by officials of the Protectorate Government and by Egyptian investigators. These have proved invaluable since it has been possible, by making various, fairly well-founded deductions, to compile discharges in certain cases dating from 1896, with only one short interruption of thirteen months' duration caused by the Sudanese mutiny of 1897/98.

For the first two years of its existence the new department met many difficulties caused chiefly by lack of staff and equipment. Firms manufacturing hydrological apparatus had not completely recovered from wartime activities; the world demand for such apparatus had also increased and great delays were experienced in obtaining the minimum requirements. By 1950, however, conditions had greatly improved, equipment was coming forward and it proved possible to double the number of gauging and discharge measuring sites on the rivers and lakes. The department also took over the staff employed in Uganda by the Egyptian Irrigation Department and became responsible for the collection, compilation and assimilation of all hydrological data in the Protectorate.

During 1955 the department operated 70 gauging sites and 55 discharge measuring sites and recorded 650 detailed discharge measurements. The gauge-discharge relationship at all the measuring sites has been determined, and, although some of these may change slightly from one season to another, their main characteristics have been established. Investigations have been carried out on run-offs from areas, yields of rivers, water losses by transpiration from papyrus swamps, harmonic oscillations on lake surfaces and other matters.

Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners (Africa) have completed a water resources survey of the territory. Their report contains suggestions regarding possible swamp reclamation works. The proposed irrigation schemes will have to be investigated by the department in detail and working plans and estimates prepared for those considered suitable. Large areas of swamp reclamation work have already been carried out by the department, particularly in the Kigezi district where constant pH tests are performed to keep a check on the acidity of the peat soil. Acid conditions are liable to develop on many of these swamps and this has to be watched and prevented by a constant controlled water table.

As a result of the proposals for industrial development, the question of possible pollution of water sources had to be carefully investigated. A Pollution Control Officer was appointed by Government but the Hydrological Survey Department is frequently consulted on this problem.

The first African student to be trained for the department at the Engineering School in Kampala successfully completed his course in December and will be appointed a hydrological inspector in January 1956. Four more African students are undergoing a five-year course at the school to fit them for similar appointment.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MAPPING

Basic geological mapping was continued in Ankole, Bunyoro, Karamoja, Kigezi, Mengo, Toro and West Nile, 5,250 square miles being surveyed. Air photographs were used extensively as an aid to mapping. Geophysical

(gravimetric) surveys were carried out in the Eastern and Western Provinces to assist in the determination of structure. A six-channel seismic unit was received. Research in methods of geochemical prospecting was continued.

Assistance was given to the Tororo Exploration Company and to Uganda Cement Industry in the estimation and evaluation of ore reserves by pitting and drilling and by chemical assay. The mineral dressing and spectrographic laboratories continued investigations of an essentially economic character to assist the mining industry of south-west Uganda.

Under a contract arranged by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, 6,000 square miles in Mengo district and a block of 6,000 square miles stretching from Masaka to the Ruwenzori were flown for general mapping. The Directorate of Colonial Surveys also began to map from air photographs a block of twenty-eight 1/50,000 sheets in south-west Uganda, covering Kigezi and part of Ankole districts.

MINING

World prices of minerals produced in Uganda showed some dramatic changes during 1955. At the begining of the year ores of niobium/tantalum (generally known as columbite) were fetching a steady price of Shs. 672 a long ton unit. In May the United States ceased buying and the price fell catastrophically; towards the end of the year it was Shs. 250. Prospecting for this mineral consequently flagged although exports were slightly higher: 14.6 tons compared with 13.5 tons in 1954.

After minor fluctuations in the first six months, the price of wolfram increased from Shs. 240 a unit to Shs. 270 a unit at the end of 1955 with the market firm. Exports were 136 tons compared with 168 tons in 1954. With the completion of new concentrating machinery, which enabled one mine to treble its output, increased production is expected.

Some 450 ounces of gold were shipped from the Busia area by Busia Goldfields Ltd. and Messrs. Howitt Brothers. The comparative figure for 1954 was 568 ounces.

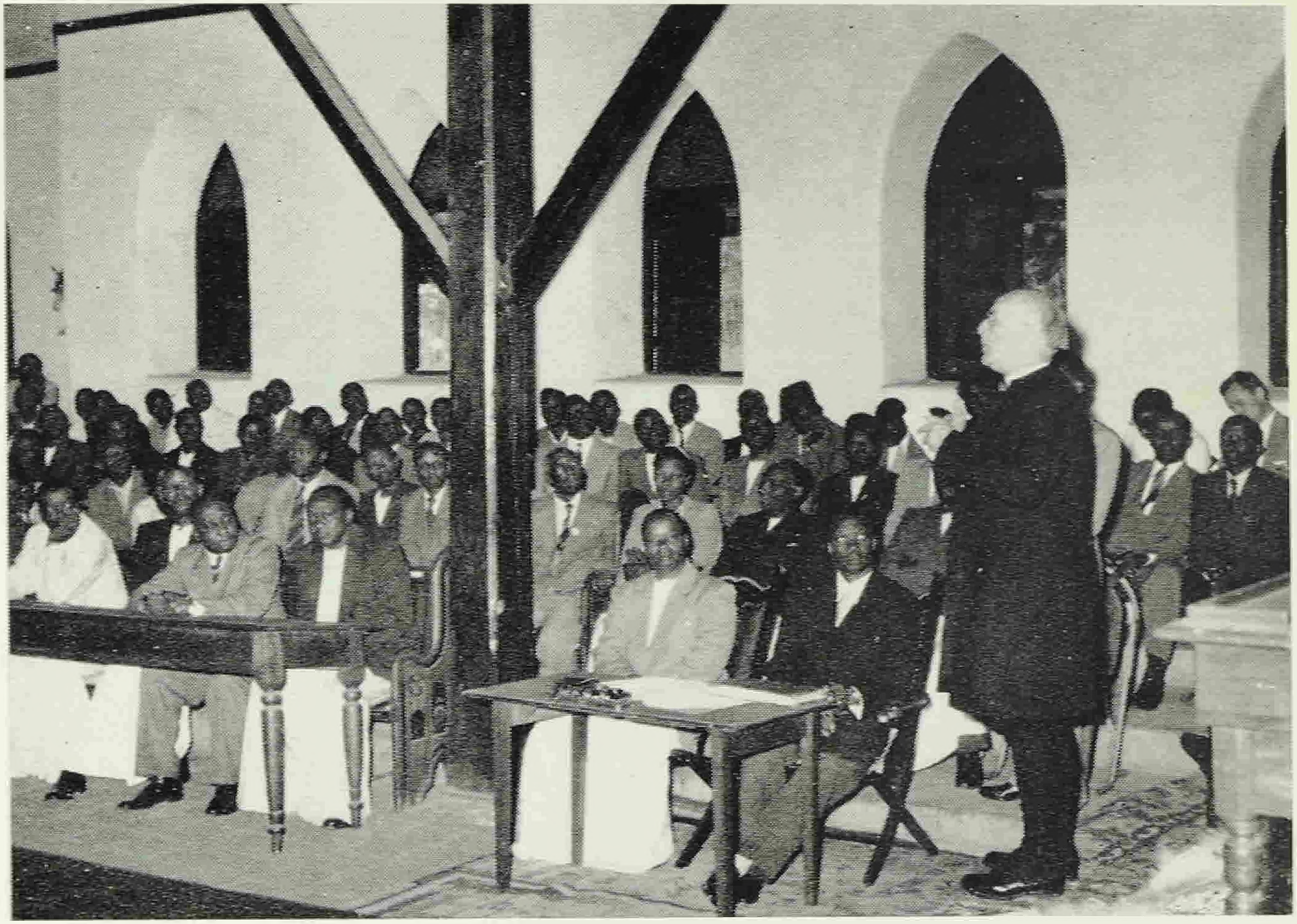
At the Kilembe copper/cobalt deposit in Toro, Kilembe Mines Ltd. continued preparations for bringing the mine into production in the second half of 1956. At the end of the year the overburden had been removed from the eastern deposit ready for opencut "glory-hole" mining. Foundations for the concentrator machinery had been laid and ore silos and superstructure erected. The roast-leach smoke stack was built in twenty days. Construction of the smelter at Jinja made good progress. Output will be 740 tons of blister copper and 96 tons of cobalt precipitate a month. Copper prices increased during the year from £306 to £395 a ton. Cobalt prices remained steady at Shs. 21 a lb. of metal.

The Mines Training School at Kilembe opened in August on a limited basis. The main function of the school is to train team leaders in courses lasting from six to eight week. One thousand novices were passed through the school between August and December. The school is grant-aided by Government both as to capital and recurrent costs.

At Sukulu, near Tororo, the Tororo Exploration Company continued to investigate the economics of a treatment plant to produce apatite concentrates for the manufacture of chemicals and fertilisers and of pyrochlore

First sitting of the reconstituted Legislative Council.

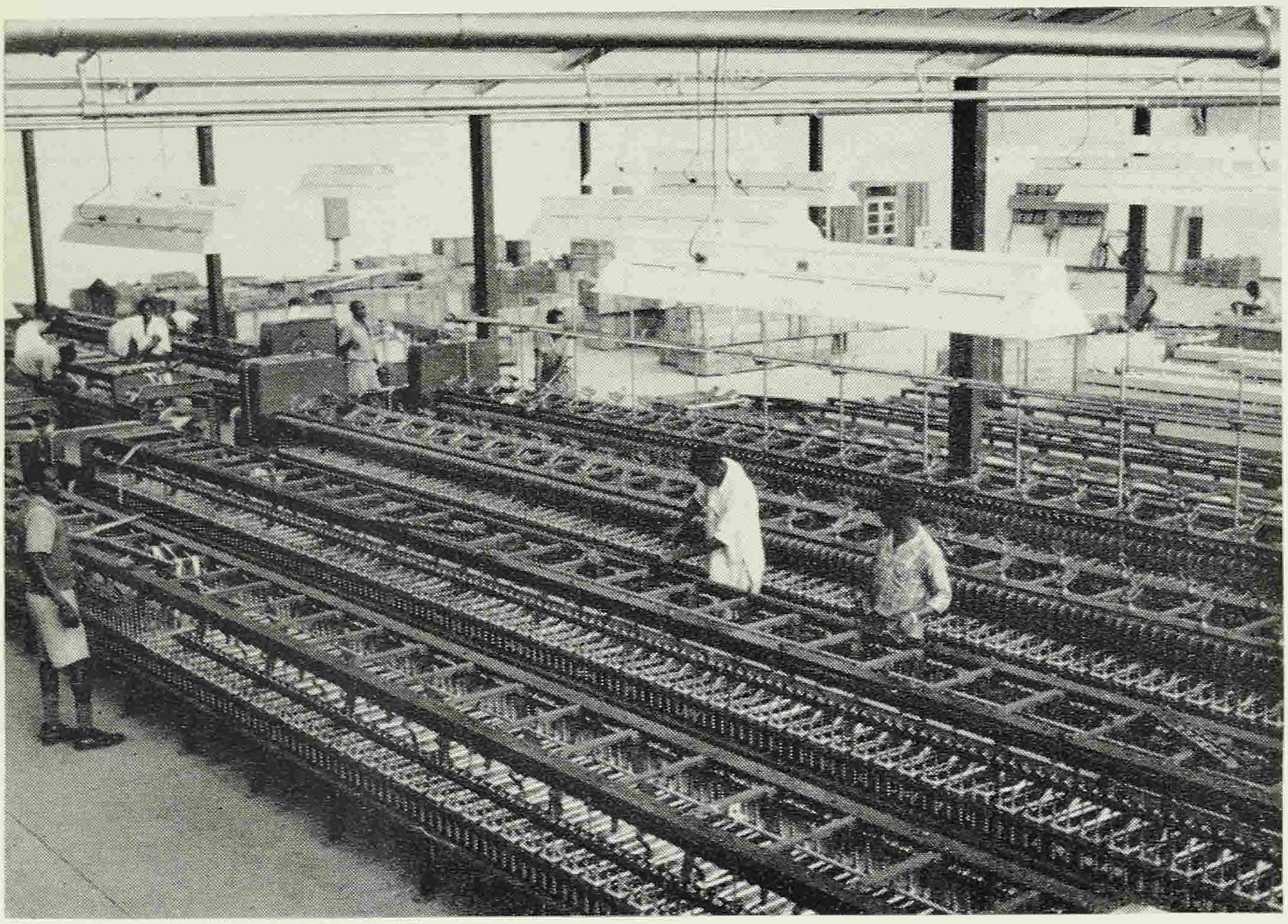
The Governor and the Kabaka sign the new Buganda Agreement.



The Archbishop of Canterbury addresses the Buganda Lukiiko.

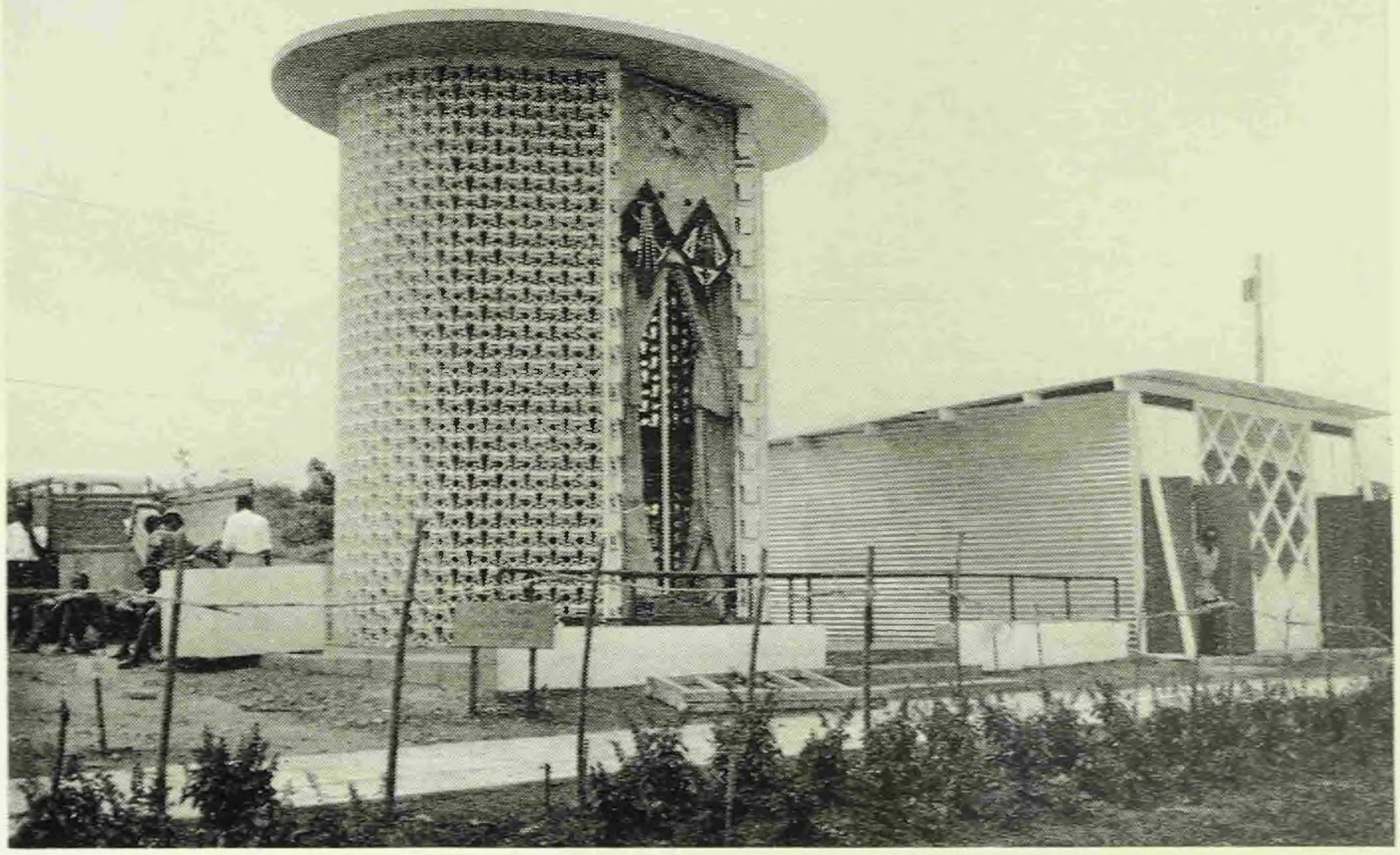
The Mukama of Bunyoro speaks at the ceremony of signing the new Bunyoro Agreement.

Broadcasting House, Kampala, opened in 1955.



Installation of machinery at the Jinja textile factory.

Nursery at Nsamizi Training Centre.



Public Works Department pavilion at the Better Homes Exhibition.

concentrates for the production of niobium. The small concentrator continued with experimental work.

The cement factory at Tororo produced 49,399 tons of cement using the carbonatite rock, local clay and imported gypsum. The production of salt from Katwe amounted to 9,009 tons.

Quarrying for rock phosphate at Busumbu continued and 2,433 tons (2,967 tons in 1954) were exported to Kenya for processing and production of soda phosphate. The quarry has a much greater potential but output is limited by the capacity and needs of the processing plant.

Seventy-three tons of galena, compared with 67 tons in 1954, were exported from the Kitaka deposit in Ankole. This interesting deposit has not been systematically explored or developed but continues to produce easily-won mineral from rich pockets of ore.

New road construction in Kigezi stimulated prospecting for bismuth and other metals. The price for bismuth remained steady at Shs. 9 a lb. of bismuth metal contained, until the fourth quarter when it rose to Shs. 10 a lb.

The vermiculite deposits near Busumbu continued to be investigated by the Geological Survey Department and large tonnages have been proved. Although no commercial exploitation is at present taking place, future possibilities are good.

A small deposit of asbestos is being investigated in Karamoja: only a few tons were produced during 1955.

Tin prices rose during the year from £460 to £556 a ton of 70 per cent ore or £794 a ton of metal. Due to the closing down of the 500 level at Mwirasandu mine in Ankole and gradual exhaustion of the deposit, exports of tin fell from 119 tons of concentrate in 1954 to 94 tons in 1955.

The control of mining and the enforcement of the mining laws are the responsibility of the Mines Section of the Survey, Land and Mines Department. There are inspectors of mines at Mbarara and Kabale.

Three-quarters of all royalties and the whole of mining rents are paid to the Buganda Government and the African Local Governments, which use the money to improve services in their districts.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The co-operative movement is primarily concerned with the marketing and processing of crops which form the basis of the export trade of the country and which are grown on smallholdings under the primitive methods of peasant farming. The base of the movement is the primary producers' marketing society in which the incentive is the fair weights and payments ensured by co-operative organisation. The average membership of such societies is in the region of 50.

Secondary organisation of these societies in unions to market and process cotton and coffee has been firmly established on a predominantly district basis over the last five years in those areas bordering on Lake Victoria and in the Arabica coffee producing area of Mount Elgon. The guiding motive in the organisation of the unions has been the aspiration of the indigenous people to participate in the cotton and coffee industries and to enable the profits of processing to flow back to the grower. The

satisfaction of this aspiration has entailed the acquisition of certain cotton ginneries by Government and provision being made for the licensing and erection of coffee curing works by the co-operative movement.

During the 1954/55 cotton season the eight co-operative ginneries delivered 19,700 bales of lint cotton for sale to the Lint Marketing Board; this amounted to 6.5 per cent of the total number of bales marketed by the board. The co-operatives, were, however, bound to a quota system in a controlled industry and the amount of raw cotton delivered by member societies to the ginneries exceeded their quotas; it was necessary, therefore, for a considerable amount of cotton to be handed over to other ginneries and, in districts where no co-operative ginneries were established, co-operative societies had necessarily to deliver their members' cotton to ginneries not operated by the co-operative movement.

The terms under which the unions had obtained the ginneries were favourable, one-third of the price to Government and two-thirds on loan repayable over a period of 30 years, Government bearing the cost of the elements of disturbance and injurious affection in the expropriation valuation. It nevertheless became evident that the high expropriation cost paid by Government to the original owners on acquisition, combined with the quota limitation, put the unions in a position whereby there would be little or no bonus payable to the member societies. After investigation of the situation it was agreed that Government would also bear the cost of the goodwill element in the valuation.

In the coffee industry the outstanding event was the enactment of the Bugisu Coffee Ordinance which repealed and replaced the Bugisu Coffee Scheme Ordinance. In the constitution of the board, which has the function of promoting and regulating the production, cultivation, processing, marketing and export of Bugisu coffee, emphasis is laid on the representation of local African, and particularly co-operative, interests.

It has been the long-term objective for over 20 years that the coffee industry of Bugisu shall ultimately be organised on a co-operative basis and the new board has been authorised to delegate its powers in regard to purchase, sale, export, promotion of production and processing of coffee to the Bugisu Co-operative Union so long as it is satisfied that the union represents the majority of coffee growers in the area and is efficiently managed. With these and other powers which may be delegated, the way is open to the union to make a further advance on the road towards complete co-operative control of the industry.

Outside Bugisu the coffee industry is governed by the Coffee Ordinance of 1953. As in the case of the cotton industry, provision is made for African interests, not necessarily co-operative, to participate in the processing side of the industry. Under the terms of this reorganisation two licences for co-operative curing works were issued, one to the Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union and the other to the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union. The former amalgamated with the Nkoba za Mboga Farmers' Co-operative Association, which already operated a coffee curing factory near Masaka, and took over the factory on lease with the object of ultimate purchase; the latter began the erection of a factory at Kawempe near Kampala.

The Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union declared a surplus of £30,000 on an outturn of 1,300 tons of clean coffee. The Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union factory was not completed by the end of the year but between October and December 1,000 tons of Kiboko had been purchased from member societies.

Apart from co-operative marketing, there was some progress in the sphere of co-operative thrift societies among salary earners, school co-operative savings clubs and co-operative farming societies utilising mechanical aids to cultivation on hire from the Agricultural Department.

Co-operation has been defined as adult education in the business of life. The Department of Co-operative Development has been fortunate in having the facilities of the Nsamizi Training Centre at Entebbe for the basic training of departmental staff in book-keeping, co-operative law and the practice and techniques of co-operation. The centre has also been used for courses in co-operation for office bearers and leading personalities in the co-operative movement. For junior staff confirmed in their appointments courses extending over five months have been fully utilised at the East African School of Co-operation at Kabete in Kenya. The correspondence courses of the Co-operative College at Loughborough in England are becoming increasingly popular among all grades of departmental staff and a course for senior co-operative staff organised at Moshi by the Colonial Office was attended by three co-operative officers. In the districts co-operative education was continuous in the practical application of co-operative principles in the business of the societies.

Perhaps the most important lesson of co-operation, however, the inculcation of thrift and the application of self-help and mutual aid towards the promotion of economic development, has not yet permeated the co-operative movement in Uganda. Experience has shown that reliance on Government loans for the acquisition of large-scale business undertakings is not an altogether satisfactory substitute for the true co-operative method of obtaining finance from within the co-operative movement. The problem of under-capitalisation can be solved only by a determined effort on the part of the co-operators to invest more money in their societies.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are more than a million African children of school age and about 14,500 Asian children and 1,600 Europeans. Almost all African schools are managed by religious voluntary agencies under the general direction of the Government which provides grants-in-aid. About half the Asian children attend the eleven Government schools in the big towns; the remainder attend controlled or aided schools in towns and trading centres throughout the Protectorate. For European children there are four Government primary schools and six grant-aided schools, but in only one of these is boarding accommodation provided.

African Education

In 1953 far-reaching plans for the development of African education, both technical and non-technical, were accepted by Legislative Council and large sums were set aside from the African Development Fund to make possible a more rapid rate of progress. For technical education £2 million was provided for development during the five-year period 1953/57 and for the expansion of non-technical education £8 million during the eight-year period 1953/60.

Progress continued in 1955 on schemes which had been initiated in the two previous years. Outside Buganda all districts had prepared a five-year plan for the development of primary schools and many of the local education authorities are to take over official responsibility for primary education from the beginning of 1956: staff of the Education Department are being seconded to act as their executive officers.

The reorganisation of the training colleges by a reduction in the number of small colleges and an increase in the size of others was almost complete by the end of the year. All the selected colleges now have much improved staff and facilities. The output of teachers in 1955 was small owing to the increase in 1952 of the length of the course from three years to four. At the end of 1956, however, about 1,000 primary school teachers are likely to qualify compared with 362 in 1950.

There is still a shortage of suitable qualified candidates for the Grade II colleges which provide teachers for the junior secondary schools. The shortage is to some extent made good by upgrading courses and from all sources 74 Grade II teachers received their certificates in 1955 compared with 23 at the end of 1953.

Approximately £650,000 has been spent on improving buildings in the training colleges.

The expansion and reorganisation of the secondary schools proceeded very rapidly in 1955. The number of pupils in the junior secondary sections was 8,141 compared with 5,224 in 1952, and in the senior sections 1,402 compared with 829 in 1952; 535 African boys and girls entered for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate, an increase of 180 over the previous year. Since 1952 a capital sum of £750,000 has been spent on the secondary schools.

The number of girls in schools in all parts of the country continued to rise steadily and a new college for the training of teachers of domestic science was opened near Kampala.

There has been a very rapid increase in the number of staff recruited from overseas employed in African education. There are now 60 education officers and 60 attached staff, that is, education officers employed on Government salary scales and seconded to Mission institutions. This may be compared with a figure of 16 education officers in 1952, the year before the recruitment of attached staff began.

Technical Education

Steady progress has been maintained in the implementation of the development plan for technical education and by the end of the current financial period £1,060,000 will have been expended on capital works and £220,000 on recurrent expenditure.

By January 1956 there will be five Government and five aided technical schools in operation in addition to Kampala Technical Institute, thus providing a wide variety of courses for the building, engineering and allied trades as well as a Higher Diploma in Building for more responsible posts in the industry. Courses in commercial subjects, technical teacher training and women's subjects are also running, while part-time and evening classes in vocational and recreational subjects are operating at a number of centres.

Apart from these developments there are 20 recognised rural trade schools offering training to the village craftsman.

Asian Education

The number of Asian children in schools continues to rise at the rate of approximately 1,000 a year, and it is a considerable task to provide accommodation for this increase. Nevertheless, it has not so far proved necessary to re-introduce the shift system on a large scale.

The population of the senior secondary schools is now 700 and, at the end of 1955, 181 Asian children entered for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate.

A recruiting drive in India and Pakistan bore fruit and 78 new teachers arrived. Of the 79 grant-aided schools 29 are managed by the Provincial Council of His Highness the Aga Khan. The remainder are Indian public schools and in 1955, for the first time, a central organisation was proposed to exercise general direction over these schools. There are also seven controlled schools catering for all Asian communities.

In addition to the Asian schools mentioned above there are three Government primary schools for Goan children with a total enrolment of about 470. Goan children attend the Asian secondary schools. There are no boarding schools for Asian children, but in the large towns hostels have been built by the various communities to enable children from more distant areas to attend secondary schools.

European Education

About 840 European children attend Government and grant-aided primary schools in the Protectorate and 496 attend primary schools in Kenya or the United Kingdom. There are no secondary schools for European children in the Protectorate as medical opinion is against the establishment of them; 287 children whose parents live in Uganda attend secondary schools in Kenya or the United Kingdom. Government assists with subsidies parents whose children are attending these secondary schools or those who attend primary schools outside the Protectorate because they live beyond the range of a Uganda primary school or attend a Kenya school on medical grounds.

Overseas Scholarships

At the end of 1955 there were 183 Africans attending courses overseas and in receipt of scholarships from public funds. Of this number 140 were in the United Kingdom, 36 in India and seven in the United States; 18 Asians held scholarships or bursaries provided by the Uganda Government at schools and colleges in the United Kingdom, while 23 European students

who had previously attended schools in East Africa likewise held bursaries in the United Kingdom provided by the Protectorate Government.

There were, in addition, 53 African private students and about 170 Asians attending courses of higher education in the United Kingdom.

Finance

Expenditure on education during the financial year 1954/55 totalled £2,628,809 recurrent and £1,120,912 capital. The recurrent figure reflects the results of the Lidbury Salaries Commission and of an earlier improvement in the salary scales of African teachers granted in 1953, but this rate of expenditure may be usefully compared with the totals of £1,248,648 recurrent and £185,582 capital in 1952.

University College of East Africa

Higher education is provided at Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, on the outskirts of Kampala. This is an independent inter-territorial institution catering for students from all the East African territories. In 1955 there were 562 students at Makerere of whom 189 were from Uganda. The college is in special relationship with London University and since 1953 students have sat for degrees of that university. Ten Uganda students sat for their degrees at the end of 1955. Makerere College offers courses in arts, science, education, agriculture, veterinary studies, fine arts and social science.

HEALTH

In February a resolution was moved by the Director of Medical Services in Legislative Council that a committee be appointed to examine the present stage of development of the medical and health services in the Protectorate and, having regard to available resources of manpower and finance, to make recommendations for future policy. A committee was accordingly appointed under the chairmanship of Professor A. C. Frazer, Professor of Pharmacology at Birmingham University.

The committee began its duties in mid-August and sat until mid-November; during this time the members travelled extensively throughout the Protectorate visiting medical institutions and interviewing staff of the Medical Department, officials of other departments and members of the public. Their report was submitted to the Governor at the end of December.

As a result of the disturbances in the southern Sudan in August a considerable number of refugees crossed the frontier into Uganda. Five of these were found to have smallpox. They were promptly isolated, the remainder of the refugees were vaccinated and mass vaccination of the local population was also carried out.

Health Conditions and Major Diseases

Although Uganda is situated on the Equator, the physical standard of health of those who take suitable precautions is comparable with that found in the inhabitants of temperate regions. This state of affairs has been achieved by the prolonged application of preventive measures, together with improvement of housing and sanitation, more effective control of the

insect-carriers of disease and full utilisation of modern knowledge and practice in the control of outbreaks of infection.

Public health precautions have been increasingly and effectively applied in urban areas and the focus of interest in the larger towns is beginning to move to those peri-urban areas where development is taking place. Unless control is exercised in these areas, bordering as they do on land where control is frequently non-existent, they may well assist in re-introducing disease into areas where control had once been satisfactorily established.

In the rural areas there has been a steady improvement in environmental sanitation as a result of increased health education and propaganda, encouragement from the Community Development Department and by the more progressive Chiefs. The protection of water supplies, the provision of latrines and an improvement in the construction and ventilation of houses have been the main duties of locally trained assistant health inspectors working in rural areas.

The death rates of Europeans and Asians working in Uganda have been less than those for corresponding age groups in their own countries. In these two races deaths from tropical diseases are rare and mortality is generally confined to such conditions as degenerative disease of the heart and blood vessels, accidents and other diseases which are largely independent of climate.

The African population is predominantly rural, though with increasing industrialisation the number living in urban areas will steadily increase. Domestic and personal hygiene is often inadequate, but progress is slowly and steadily being made to persuade people to improve their material standards of living and in the education of women and schoolchildren in healthy ways of life.

The change in the pattern of disease is interesting: whereas the so-called tropical diseases are gradually being brought under control, diseases common to more temperate countries are either actually increasing in incidence or are being reported in larger numbers. During 1955 more cases of poliomyelitis than of sleeping sickness were notified and, whereas not a single case of plague occurred, anxiety was expressed by all clinicians at the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis for which treatment had to be provided.

Road deaths in 1955 are believed to have exceeded the number of deaths recorded in Protectorate hospitals from malaria.

Communicable Diseases

Tuberculosis.—Treatment of patients was carried out at the central hospital at Mulago in Kampala and at most district hospitals. In the first instance, patients were referred from district hospitals to Mulago for assessment and initiation of treatment and later for three- or six-monthly X-ray re-examinations following treatment in district hospitals.

A Tuberculosis Advisory Committee has been formed to discuss and advise on all aspects of tuberculosis, including siting and building of wards, the equipping of units and the training of staff. A medical officer who returned from study leave in October took charge of this section of the department's activities.

Work has begun on two tuberculosis units, one at Jinja and the other at Mbarara.

Arrangements have been made to ensure that all modern drugs are available for tuberculous patients who are treated institutionally. B.C.G. vaccination was confined to nurses in training.

Poliomyelitis.—Proportionally the European population was most seriously affected by this disease; of the 15 cases in which death occurred, three were in Europeans. In these cases the form taken by the disease was of the bulbo-spinal type. One patient's life was undoubtedly saved by flying him to Nairobi where facilities and staff permitted a positive pressure apparatus to be used.

Trypanosomiasis.—There was a slight increase in cases notified, the number rising to 109 compared with 92 in the previous year. Regular examinations of populations exposed to risk of the disease were continued.

Onchocerciasis.—In 1952 the Nile was dosed with D.D.T. and there was a dramatic reduction in the number of simulium flies. With the raising of the waters following the completion of the Owen Falls dam and the disappearance of the Ripon Falls, breeding above the dam has ceased. Below the dam there has been some reappearance of *S. damnosum* and a re-dosing of the river is being planned.

A high dermal infectivity has been found in the population of the foothills of Mount Elgon and in the West Nile district. It is gratifying to note, however, that eye lesions leading to blindness are rare and do not amount to more than one per cent of the infected cases. The vector in these areas is the *Simulium nævei.*

An eradication campaign in West Nile was carried out with apparent success. In the Budongo Forest of Bunyoro dosing of streams was begun.

Smallpox.—Cases reported were of a mild type with the exception of the five cases imported by refugees entering from the Sudan. In all 60 cases were notified.

Leprosy.—Progress in the establishment of treatment villages continued in most districts. Forty are in operation, many also providing for out-patients. The number of leprosy cases in Uganda is about 70,000 of whom 20 per cent can now obtain treatment. This compares with four per cent in 1951. The training of leprosy dressers and orderlies to assist district medical officers has been organised at two of the larger leprosaria, at each of which Government has been responsible for an extensive building programme. A pamphlet, *No More Leprosy,* is being printed in Luganda.

No cases of plague, yellow fever, cholera or louse-borne typhus were reported.

Medical Services

The policy of integration of preventive and curative services has been followed, although much propaganda and education is needed to persuade the African of the advantage of preventive medicine. The best indication that efforts are meeting with results is that individuals, and sometimes communities, in African areas are coming forward and asking for advice and assistance in various problems of hygiene and public health.

Each district is under the charge of a medical officer, who, with the assistance of health staff, supervises the control of infectious disease and

the application of sanitary measures. He is also in charge of the hospital, dispensaries and maternity services in his district.

The District Administration (District Councils) Ordinance, which was passed during the year, permits District Councils to take over various functions of public health interest. Provision is made for the formation of public health committees.

In urban areas sanitary control remains in the hands of the township authorities, except in Kampala municipality, which has its own medical officer of health and sanitary staff. The day-to-day work is under the supervision of the medical officer in whose district the township is situated, assisted by European health inspectors, African assistant health inspectors and their ancillary staff, who also carry out public health work in the surrounding rural areas.

Curative Services

There are 3,288 beds in Government hospitals and 1,727 in dispensaries and maternity units; some 1,250 beds are maintained at Mission hospitals and maternity centres, and about 500 beds are provided by employers of labour. This gives a total of 6,765 beds. Four large hospitals are situated in Kampala: Mulago Hospital with some 620 beds; Mengo Hospital (C.M.S.) with over 200 beds; Nsambya Hospital (O.S.F.) with nearly 200 beds; and the Government European and Asian Hospital with 92 beds.

Outside Kampala, Government maintains a hospital at each district headquarters together with a number of rural hospitals in populous or isolated areas. Mission hospitals are situated at Fort Portal (Toro), Kuluva (West Nile), Ngora (Teso) and Kamuli (Busoga).

Of the total number of beds, some 1,400 are for maternity cases, 426 for mental patients and 66 for prisoners.

Health Education

Owing to shortage of staff resulting from death and retirement, the activities of this section were limited. Radio talks and lectures were given and films, film strips, flannelgraphs and posters produced. Pamphlets, both in English and the vernacular, were published, including a list of model by-laws suitable for use by District Councils with a full explanation of the reasons for the introduction of each by-law.

Vehicles and film projectors have been provided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Offices and workshops for a health education unit have been completed at Medical Headquarters and equipment is being installed.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held at maternity units and hospitals. Instruction is given to mothers on infant feeding, weaning and general child care. Emphasis is placed on the provision of suitable foods at weaning time; this is particularly important for the prevention of a protein deficiency disease (Kwashiorkor) which is common among infants. An all-races clinic has been successfully established at Entebbe.

Of the deliveries in institutions, which number over 23,000 a year, more than half take place at rural maternity units.

School Health Services

Lack of staff has made it impossible to carry out regular medical and dental inspection of schoolchildren. Surveys are undertaken when opportunity permits. Routine inspection of the sanitary condition of schools is carried out by health staff and occasional talks are given on health and hygiene.

Health of Employed Workers

Inspections of housing conditions of employees are undertaken by the health staff in each district, the work being co-ordinated by the senior medical officer seconded to the Labour Department, who is in overall charge of health and hygiene on estates and in factories.

Medical care of employees is provided in the first instance by trained staff working under supervision; more seriously ill patients are treated in estate or mine hospitals or are transferred to district hospitals.

The treatment of employees injured at work and entitled to workmen's compensation is usually undertaken by the Medical Department.

Medical Training

Two students from Uganda completed the seven-year course and obtained the Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery (East Africa) which is granted by the University College of Makerere. Five others are engaged in the two-year internship at Mulago Hospital which is required by legislation before holders of the L.M.S.(E.A.) can become locally registered. At the end of the year three interns with overseas qualifications were serving their post-graduate year at Mulago which is recognised by several examining bodies and universities in the United Kingdom as an approved hospital under the Medical Act, 1950, for the pre-registration year.

Early in 1955 it was agreed, in consultation with the Education Department, that the minimum educational standard for medical assistants and nursing orderlies should be the junior school leaving certificate. It has been arranged that the three training schools at Masaka, Lira and Jinja (opened in April 1955) should undertake the same course of training over a period of two years and that the successful candidates in the final examination should qualify as nursing orderlies; thereafter, the 30 best of these should proceed to Masaka for further training of one year to qualify as medical assistants.

The output from these schools is still below the number of trained personnel necessary to maintain existing units at a satisfactory level and to provide for the expansion of rural units proposed in the next few years.

The number of suitable candidates for training as nurses and midwives at Mulago Hospital is still below that required but the quality has shown some improvement since the opening of the Queen Elizabeth Nurses' Hostel. The building of a new training school, with classrooms, demonstration rooms, lecture theatre and library, was started during 1955 and should be completed by the middle of 1956. To meet the needs of the Northern Province a small training school for midwives was opened in December; pupils will be admitted early in 1956.

Training of nurses and midwives is also undertaken at those Mission hospitals which are approved by the Nurses and Midwives Council.

Assistant health inspectors and hygiene orderlies are trained at the School of Hygiene at Mbale which has accommodation for 60 assistant health inspector and 40 hygiene orderly trainees. The minimum educational requirements were raised to Senior Cambridge Certificate for training for assistant health inspectors and a Secondary III Certificate in the case of trainees for the hygiene orderly course. Negotiations were initiated with the Royal Technical College in Nairobi whereby assistant health inspectors might take further studies and thereby obtain a higher qualification which would give them the status of health inspectors.

Eleven candidates from the School of Hygiene sat for the examination under the auspices of the Joint East African Examination Board and six passed.

Medical Research

Systematic research is carried out under the direction of the East African Council for Medical Research on which the Medical Research Council of the United Kingdom has representation.

At Mulago Hospital workers from the Medical Research Council continued their studies of nutritional disorders; a combined ward and laboratory for more detailed investigation of infant malnutrition has been built at Mulago.

A World Health Organisation nutrition team, consisting of a nutritionist and a clinician, began investigations in co-operation with the medical officer in charge of the Field Nutrition Unit.

The staff of the Medical School at Makerere undertake specific lines of research and members of the Uganda Medical Department investigate problems on an *ad hoc* basis when time and opportunity present.

VIRUS RESEARCH

In 1936 the Rockefeller Foundation, with support from the East African Governments, opened a Yellow Fever Research Institute at Entebbe. The Institute was taken over in 1950 by the East Africa High Commission and is now known as the East African Virus Research Institute. Under the new administration the programme was widened considerably and many virus infections, apart from yellow fever, are under study.

Perhaps the most important work in 1955 was on Rift Valley fever virus. This dangerous virus, which causes disease in man and which is very destructive to farm animals, is one to which most countries close their doors. It can be studied at Entebbe as the strains which are in use were actually isolated from Uganda mosquitoes. R.V.F. is one of the viruses which damage the liver. Most of these viruses can be studied only in human volunteers or expensive animals such as monkeys, but R.V.F. can be studied in laboratory mice which are cheap and easily produced. Using the virus, a fundamental study has been carried out, covering the behaviour and cycles of multiplication of the virus in the intact animal; the reasons for the fatal termination of the infection have been investigated and a great deal of new information has been gained. The subject is a highly technical one and cannot easily be discussed here, but it may be mentioned that the formation of "incomplete" virus in the mouse has been demonstrated

(previously this had been done only with influenza virus in the hen's egg). The observations on this subject have been found to have a most important bearing on another basic study which is in progress, namely an investigation of the reasons why some mosquitoes become infected with a virus after biting an infected animal while others do not. The work with Rift Valley fever in mice is being followed up by work on yellow fever in monkeys (yellow fever also damages the liver), and the mosquito infectibility study is being carried on with both viruses.

Towards the end of the year a virus was isolated from mosquitoes caught in lake-shore forest at Lunyo, Entebbe Peninsula. It is too early to be sure whether or not this is a new virus; but it seems that it is not one which the Institute has handled before. This virus may be a most important one as, like R.V.F., it goes easily in laboratory mice and causes severe liver damage.

A visiting American scientist, who spent eight months at the Institute, worked on a virus which is widespread in the tropics and which was isolated several times near Entebbe some years ago (from sick animals and from a human case as well as from mosquitoes). This agent is known as Encephalomyocarditis virus ("E.M.C.") and the local isolates are known as the Mengo strain. It was known that this virus damaged the heart, but the year's work has shown that it does so to a vastly greater degree and much more rapidly than had been suspected. Mongooses, for example, die of a fulminating myocarditis within about two days of inoculation with the virus, and this is also true of some of the local wild rats. This subject is being followed up by Institute staff as it is felt that a virus which causes such rapid and widespread destruction of heart muscle deserves most careful study.

Yellow fever studies were mainly concerned with the bush-babies (*Galago* spp.) which are believed to be the hosts of the virus in dry country. A large-scale field collection in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has revealed that the virus is active in these animals in both countries. Observations in Karamoja have shown that the infection very probably occurs in the nest and that almost certainly mosquitoes are not the vectors. Work is in progress with the parasitic mites found on bush-babies and it is now known that these can maintain the virus for some days, though it is not known whether or not they can transmit it by bite.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that birds play a part in many virus infection cycles and that migrants may carry a virus over very long distances. Work on birds has been begun, with the object of finding what part they may play in the epidemiology of local virus infections.

Eight scientific papers were published during the year and ten others accepted for publication. There were 150 visitors to the Institute, not counting many parties from local schools and from the Nsamizi Training Centre.

About 136,000 mice were born and about 60,000 used in the laboratory. This number is lower than usual as work had to be cut down during a severe epidemic in the mouse colonies. In the rhesus monkey colony nine infants were born. Monkey breeding is very important as rhesus monkeys, widely used in research on poliomyelitis, are becoming increasingly difficult to buy and very much more expensive than in the past. Altogether 164 rhesus monkeys have been born at Entebbe.

The Department of African Housing, which was set up at the beginning of 1954, has as its primary task the building of new urban communities. This end will not be readily achieved unless building is concentrated into units which can be welded into social entities by the provision of amenities and the operation of various welfare services and community development activities. The policy is, therefore, to concentrate on the building of estates in all urban centres where housing is required, the greatest need at present being in Kampala and Jinja. The Director of African Housing is charged also with responsibility for estate development in Mbale, Tororo and Entebbe. Government estates in these five towns are known as general housing estates and are open to all African applicants. While many estates have in the past been almost entirely occupied by civil servants, it is felt to be undesirable that civil servants should be regarded either as a class to be housed apart or a privileged class for whom alone subsidised housing is provided.

The department has made it clear that it is not prepared to house the whole of the urban population now or in the future. Its purpose is to lead the way, providing the pattern of the new communities and setting standards of housing which, once demonstrated, can be followed by employers, private enterprise and private individuals. It is in furtherance of this aim that stress is laid on the construction of owner-occupier houses.

A notable advance in 1955 was an agreement that municipalities and township authorities might make provision for sub-standard housing within their boundaries, providing these areas with initial services but leaving house building to individual effort.

General Housing Estates

The general estates are designed to house the large numbers of Africans who have been drawn to the towns to work in commerce, industry and Government.

The estates are in Kampala (Naguru and Nakawa), Jinja (Walukuba), Mbale, Entebbe and Tororo. Together they provide accommodation for 2,643 families and 784 bachelors. At Nakawa much of the bachelor accommodation, comprising rooms with four bed spaces in each, has been converted to family use and no further bachelor accommodation is to be built. Instead, bachelors are to be encouraged to share small houses with friends.

There was considerable expansion of all the estates in 1955; at Naguru-Nakawa 166 houses were completed and at Walukuba 252. Another 255 houses were under construction at the end of the year. There was little reduction, however, in the waiting list which ranged from 48 at Tororo to 1,060 at Walukuba.

About a third of the tenants on the estates in Kampala, Jinja and Mbale are Government employees.

Home Ownership Schemes

It is apparent that by concentrating solely on the construction of houses for rent there is no hope of meeting the need of all those Africans who

seek accommodation in the towns. The rate of construction is limited by the amount of money available. The department has, therefore, opened an estate at Ntinda (Kampala) where, instead of building houses for rent, it has laid out roads and plots, installed a water supply, street lighting and drains and invited Africans either to lease plots and build their own houses to approved plans, or else to buy houses built for them by the department. This plan has the added attraction of encouraging stability through pride in home ownership and the possession of immovable property.

To encourage Africans who have not the capital available for outright purchase, the department, with the co-operation of the Credit and Savings Bank, has introduced an owner-occupier scheme under which the prospective owner need pay only 20 per cent of the cost of the house, an advance being arranged for the remaining 80 per cent to a limit of £500; the loan is repayable over a maximum period of 20 years. There is a further scheme to assist the prospective owner who is unable to raise 20 per cent of the cost of a house. This is the tenant-purchase plan by which the tenant can, by paying an increased monthly rental, acquire ownership of his house over a period of up to 30 years.

At Ntinda at the end of the year there were ten houses built under the owner-occupier scheme and 36 tenant-purchasers were housed. A waiting list was growing for the 30 additional houses under construction. Similar estates are being provided at Jinja (Mpumudde), Masaka and Mbale.

One of the difficulties in providing for the lower-paid African worker is insistence on high standards of building construction, since this results in a house he cannot afford. Much study has therefore been given to the possibility of simplifying and reducing standards of building without abandoning minimum health and safety standards. As a result Grade II and Grade III building rules have been drawn up for application to specified areas in townships. Under these rules it is permissible for houses to be built by traditional methods, for example, with mud and wattle walls, provided certain minimum standards are maintained. The Grade II rules make it possible to build for between £100 and £150 a three-room house more commodious yet much cheaper than a house built in conformity with the Public Health Building Rules, and also to a design to the liking of the owner.

In anticipation of approval of these rules the department, late in 1954, opened up an area on the Ntinda estate for Grade II housing. It was possible to do this since Ntinda lies outside the boundaries of any township and so is not bound by the Public Health Building Rules. By the end of 1955 twenty houses were built or building. A Grade III area had also been surveyed and at the end of the year awaited water and electricity before the first plots were made available for lease.

Jinja Township Authority has made provision for Grade II and Grade III housing areas at the Mpumudde estate and Mbale Township Authority is planning such areas within the Namakwekwe estate. Other township authorities have shown interest and have been given technical advice by the department.

Shortage of technical staff has retarded progress on a scheme to provide roofs on prefabricated steel supports for sale with loan assistance, but there is reason to believe that a roof covering about 500 square feet can be

provided, together with a permanent flooring, for £100. The buyer would provide his own walling and could begin by using mud and wattle, replacing this with blocks or bricks when he could afford to do so.

In September plans were drawn up for the improvement of the Kiwafu area of Entebbe Township. It is proposed to declare the area partly for Grade II and partly for Grade III housing, to provide initial services and to allow redevelopment to take place naturally by offering Crown leases to existing holders of temporary occupation licences. At the same time, assistance will be given in improving and developing the existing trading area and in laying out small plots for use by persons who, up to the present, have been illegal occupants of Crown land.

Local Government and Tenants' Associations

Policy continues to be directed towards the training of tenants, by means of tenants' associations and community centre committees, for positions of responsibility and a willingness to give their time voluntarily for the benefit of the community; the aim in this is to provide the town councillors of the future. Thus the department encourages the development of tenants' associations on all its estates both in order that it may be kept in touch with the needs and desires of tenants and also so that they may get experience and training in democratic local government.

In Kampala the stage has been reached where the tenants' associations provide considerable assistance to the estate supervisors. It has been considered worthwhile to provide the Naguru-Nakawa Tenants' Association and the Naguru Community Centre Management Committee with a part-time secretary/typist to assist them to develop administrative responsibility.

Rents

Monthly rents paid on the general estates are:

	Rent.	*Water Charge.*	
	Shs.	Shs.	Cts.
Bed-space	5 ...	0	75
One-room house	10 ...	2	00
or	13 ...	2	00
or	16 ...	2	00
Two-room house	27 ...	3	00
or	30 ...	3	00
Three-room house	51 ...	4	00
Four-room house	70 ...	5	00

During the year all the houses at the Katabi estate at Entebbe were wired for electricity and contracts were being completed for the wiring of over 100 houses at Naguru and 30 houses at Ntinda. For such houses and for the few which are equipped with an internal water supply the following monthly rents are charged:

	Shs.
One-room house with internal water	17
,, ,, with electricity	17
,, ,, with internal water and electricity	18
Two-room house with internal water	34
,, ,, with electricity	35
,, ,, with internal water and electricity	36
Three-room house with internal water	52
,, ,, with electricity	55
,, ,, with internal water and electricity	56

The policy regarding subsidisation remained unchanged. Government recognises that the cost of building adequate houses must place an economic rent beyond the pocket, for example, of unskilled labourers; rents are therefore subsidised by amounts varying from about a tenth to a half. Efforts to build two- and three-room houses for which standard rents will be much nearer the economic costs have met with considerable success.

Estate Amenities

On most of the estates there are creches or kindergartens operated either by Missions or voluntary associations. The department has provided primary schools on the Kampala and Jinja estates. Shops have been added to a number of estates and at Walukuba a market with 50 stalls, ten open shops and two canteens was nearing completion at the end of the year. There are clinics on the Kampala and Jinja estates and community centres at Kampala, Jinja and Mbale.

Estate Planning

The policy of converting the original groups of houses on the Kampala and Jinja estates from communal sanitation to individual pit latrines continued. There remains the problem of providing individual ablution facilities; this can be undertaken only when the tenants are able to afford not only the installation but also the recurrent cost of an individual water supply.

All new houses built during the year were provided with individual latrines and ablutions and a private plot of land.

House Design

Following the successful experiment in providing two-storey flats at Walukuba in 1954, plans were made for the erection of similar units at Nakawa. It is not proposed to build a large number of these, however, until water-borne sanitation is available.

Exhibitions

In May a Better Homes Exhibition was organised at Ntinda at which various types of houses were exhibited by the department and seven local contractors; 22 commercial firms showed consumer goods and building materials. Some 30,000 people are estimated to have seen the exhibition; among them were visitors from the United Kingdom and Northern Rhodesia as well as Kenya and Tanganyika.

The department built a permanent house for exhibition at the Agricultural and Trade Show in Kampala in December and exhibited models of Grade II housing. Models and plans were also exhibited at three county shows. Plans were made available for sale and a booklet explaining a simple method of housing construction was extremely popular.

Government Staff Housing

During the second half of the year an acute shortage of staff housing developed which made it necessary for the Government to suspend recruitment from overseas. A hundred and twenty units of housing were completed during the year while a further 134 were under construction.

The supply of imported and local materials remained satisfactory; cement from the Uganda Cement Industry's factory at Tororo continued to be used while a start was made in utilising Mangalore type tiles from the Public Works Department tile factory at Jinja. Building costs rose slightly from an average for Kampala of Shs. 38 a foot super to Shs. 40 a foot super.

No departure from traditional methods of building was introduced. At the year's end inquiries were being made of architects in Kampala for house designs which might be cheaper than the types now in existence and also to obtain a wider variety of design throughout the Protectorate.

TOWN PLANNING

During 1955 the towns of Uganda continued to develop and the Department of Town Planning was fully occupied in the preparation of planning schemes for the major urban centres. In Kampala particular attention was given to the expansion of the town to the east of the municipal area where various detailed schemes were prepared and submitted to the Kampala Council. To the west, where the land is African-owned and falls within the Kibuga, concern was once again voiced at the lack of building control clearly to be seen in the disorderly conditions obtaining on the fringes of the municipal area. A new attempt to improve conditions was made in two places by the provision of roads, water and street lighting. The problem will remain, however, until a satisfactory local authority has been appointed and a simple planning law introduced.

Town planning areas were declared for Mbale, Masaka and Kawempe and officers of the department were engaged, in collaboration with the local authorities, in drawing up draft planning schemes for these areas which will enable future development to be adequately controlled. In the case of Kawempe more than 90 per cent of the land is freehold or in private ownership and the declaration of a planning area for this locality was a great step forward.

The outline scheme for Jinja came into force early in the year and great efforts were made to press ahead with detailed schemes which had been outstanding for some time. Construction work on several industries within the Jinja area was begun and, with the abundant supply of electric power from the Owen Falls, Jinja should continue to attract enterprises of this nature.

The department assisted the Director of Education in the layout of important school projects throughout the Protectorate. Assistance was given also to the Department of Agriculture in the layout of two new agricultural stations.

For the first time the Colonial Office Planning Officer visited Uganda and gave expert advice in regard to the development of the Kibuga. In this area some control continued to be exercised in the parcellation of land for residential purposes. Africans wishing to parcel their land are given advice as to the best method in which to do so; survey is not carried out until the proposed division of land has been approved. Before this is done a draft road scheme for the locality is prepared, linking the area with adjoining neighbourhoods.

The Department of Community Development is placing much emphasis on the training of occupational and voluntary leaders. The Nsamizi Training Centre at Entebbe held 33 courses during the year for a total of 608 students; among them were Chiefs, staffs of Central and Local Government departments, British Council scholars, newly-arrived European officers, traders, literacy supervisors, Mothers' Union members, footballers, and the wives of Chiefs and community development assistants. It is intended that the centre should expand its activities to include more "unofficials", those who are not Government or Local Government servants.

Community development officers continued to run district courses in adult literacy, club leadership and athletics and to assist other departments in organising courses in health and agricultural subjects.

Community Development Projects.—The five-year plan of community development was in full swing during 1955 and nearly all districts greatly expanded their work on rural betterment projects; most of them spent nearly twice as much (one district, Bugisu, four times as much) as in the previous year. The essence of the plan is that money is allocated only to projects which give proof of the people's efforts on their own behalf, so this increased spending is fair evidence that community effort has been doubled.

Campaigns and Shows.—Community development officers, acting as field organisers for district teams, again did much to promote and supervise campaigns, competitions and shows aimed at improving standards of husbandry, health, housing and highways. District, county and sub-county shows were organised and, as a climax to this effort, a community development officer took over the duties of full-time secretary to the first Protectorate Agricultural and Trade Show.

Adult Education and Literacy.—Adult literacy work continued to make headway. Follow-up reading classes are being encouraged for those who have become literate; English lessons are being given; and the department is promoting a wider distribution of books in rural areas and encouraging the establishment of local libraries in co-operation with the East African Literature Bureau. In some districts the department produces and distributes its own vernacular newspapers. Other techniques of informal adult education include the promotion of debates, lectures and cinema, strip-film or slide shows, particularly in clubs. Six hundred shows were given from cinema vans during the year; the total attendance was around 280,000.

Work Among Women.—In the belief that social evolution begins in the home, the department has recruited more women staff. Their aim is to improve standards of living and they work mainly through clubs and classes where women are taught elementary hygiene, mothercraft, dressmaking, nutrition and handicrafts, enlivened by singing and dramatics. In Buganda the woman community development officer inspired the Buganda Government to provide and pay for additional staff for this work.

Clubs and Community Centres.—In addition to women's clubs, the department sponsors men's and mixed clubs and provides staff for community centres, particularly in urban areas. The Mengo Social Centre continued to meet an urgent need as a cultural and recreational centre and in providing accommodation for visitors to Kampala.

Youth Work.—The Uganda Association of Boys' Clubs has been founded with the aims of promoting the mental, physical and spiritual development of boys. Six clubs have so far affiliated. A boys' club athletic tournament was held during the year.

The department organised a fortnight's training course for African and Asian youth leaders at Kazi.

A welfare officer of the department is employed in Kampala to deal mainly with youth work and welfare case-work.

Voluntary Societies.—The department gives considerable assistance to the Council of Voluntary Social Service, the Youth Council, the Boys' Clubs' Association, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, the Uganda Council of Women, Toc H, the Y.W.C.A., the Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance, the Uganda Foundation for the Blind, the British Legion, the Advisory Council on Asian Welfare and various sports associations.

Remedial Welfare.—By urban social welfare, case-work, youth work, relief and rehabilitation, the department is particularly concerned with remedying the ills resulting from the impact of urbanisation and detribalisation which are becoming an increasing problem in the towns. The Nakivubo Settlement, sponsored originally by the department and now managed by a committee of citizens of Kampala, is proving a haven of refuge to the heterogeneous inhabitants of the slum area of Kisenyi on the perimeter of the municipality. Eighty-one children are receiving primary education at the settlement; over 70 adults are attending evening classes; while a boys' club of 50 members and a girls' club of 30 members are both thriving. The warden of the settlement and a woman worker, both community development assistants, are visiting homes in the area to win the confidence of the people.

The department also cares for the ambulant sick at Mulago Hospital and was responsible for fitting artificial legs to 83 persons during the year. A woman officer of the department organised occupational therapy at Mulago. The department also played a considerable part in the rehabilitation of refugees from the southern Sudan.

Lepers.—The department takes a close interest in the development of local leper camps and in Lango the community development officer is responsible for supervising a large leper settlement at Alito.

Delinquency.—The Probation Service, with which is linked an After Care Service, more particularly to help ex-prisoners but also assisting with Reformatory and Approved School after-care, intensified its efforts to reduce recidivism. An office was opened in Toro and work was also undertaken for the native courts. The number of cases supervised increased by nearly 100; new cases numbered about 240. The Remand Home moved to a new site where the building of a permanent home and hostel was started; a site was obtained at Mbale for a similar but smaller establishment. The Luzira After Care Committee was widened to include more unofficial members and met each month; a probation assistant worked full time at Luzira on interviewing prisoners and finding employment for them on release. A juvenile court was opened in Kampala.

Chapter 8: Legislation

FORTY-EIGHT Ordinances were passed during the year; 30 of these were amending Ordinances. The more important were:

The District Administration (District Councils) Ordinance, 1955: This gave statutory effect to the proposals contained in Mr. C. A. G. Wallis's *Report of an Inquiry into African Local Government in the Protectorate of Uganda*, as qualified by Government.

Part II of the Ordinance makes provision for the establishment of a District Council in each of the districts of the Protectorate so soon as the Governor considers the establishment of such a council desirable. These councils will succeed the councils set up under the African Local Governments Ordinance (Cap. 74). Provision is also made in this part of the Ordinance for the Governor, after consultation with the representatives of the people of the districts, providing by regulation for the constitution of the councils, their powers and duties and the manner in which they shall conduct their business. Finally, district commissioners are given specific authority to guide councils in their duties.

Part III makes provision for the general composition of councils and the class of person who is disentitled to sit on a council.

Part IV generally sets out the manner in which councils shall carry out their business.

Part V makes it obligatory for councils to have a finance and appointments committee and permits councils to appoint other committees to assist them in carrying out their other business. Special provision is made for the education committees of councils.

Part VI sets out the functions of councils. These functions are the functions one would normally expect a local authority to have. Councils are specially not empowered to override the general laws of the Protectorate.

Part VII makes provision authorising councils to make by-laws in order that they may effectively carry out their functions.

Part VIII makes provision for councils owning land but provides that no council may of its own accord acquire land compulsorily but that if it wishes to acquire land compulsorily it must do so through the Governor.

Part IX makes provision for the financial affairs of councils. It is provided that the accountancy procedure of councils shall be subject to financial regulations to be made by the Governor.

Part X makes provision for councils levying rates and taxes. In particular, it makes fresh provision for councils levying and collecting the District Administration Tax.

Part XI makes provision for councils employing staff and for the manner in which such staff shall be employed.

Part XII makes general provisions in regard to legal procedure and other general matters.

The Coffee Industry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance introduces a more practicable method of fixing prices to be paid to growers. Experience had shown that the old method was unworkable. The Ordinance also permits of prices being varied if the price of coffee on the world market either rises or falls to a considerable extent. Other new provisions are:

(*a*) the grant of a licence to wash and clean processed coffee to any person although not the holder of a curing works or scheduled hullery licence;

(*b*) permitting the disposal of coffee by a licensed buyer not only to a licensed curing works or scheduled hullery but also to another licensed buyer, in order to assist coffee marketing in developing areas.

The Liquor Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance provides for the manufacture of spirituous liquor and makes better provision relating to the importation and sale of spirituous liquor and removes restrictions on the sale to and consumption by Africans of such liquor.

The effect of section 3 of the Ordinance is to permit the manufacture of distilled liquor under licence granted by the Governor in Council. The following are other important provisions:

(*a*) prohibiting the sale or liquor, other than native liquor, without a licence;

(*b*) discouraging the sale or supply of liquor on credit;

(*c*) vesting in African administrations control over dealings in native liquor;

(*d*) controlling the manufacture and sale of native liquors in a municipality, township or trading centre; and

(*e*) making provision for rules governing the issue, grant, conditions and fees for licences.

The Banking Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance controls the formation of and the carrying on of business by banks in the Protectorate. It provides that banking business shall be limited to companies established or registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 212) and section 3 of the Ordinance outlines the qualifications in regard to the capital and funds of any such company.

Section 5 prevents, subject to suitable safeguards, any company carrying on banking business without first obtaining a licence from the Registrar of Companies. Banks carrying on business at the time of the coming into force of the Ordinance were to be automatically issued with licences on application.

Section 6 makes provision requiring banks incorporated in and operating in the Protectorate to maintain a reserve fund. This provision applies also to banks incorporated outside the Protectorate unless, in the opinion of the Registrar, the aggregate reserves of such banks are adequate.

Sections 7 and 9 promote the disclosure by banks of information for the benefit of the public by providing for the furnishing of quarterly and half-yearly statements to the Registrar and for the public display of the most recent audited balance sheet of banks.

Section 8 provides for bankers' books being kept in English.

Section 10 debars persons in certain circumstances, without the express authorisation of the Governor in Council, from acting or continuing to act

as directors, or being directly or indirectly concerned in the management of any bank.

Section 11 makes provision for the auditing of bank accounts by auditors approved by the Governor.

Section 12 deals with the declaration of bank holidays which shall not necessarily be public holidays within the meaning of the Public Holidays Ordinance (Cap. 40).

Section 13 gives powers to the High Court, on the application made *ex parte* by the Registrar, to declare a moratorium for any bank.

Section 14 simplifies the liquidation proceedings of any bank.

Section 16 excludes from the operation of the Ordinance:

(*a*) the Savings Bank established under the Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance (Cap. 92);

(*b*) the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank established under the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank Ordinance (Cap. 211); or

(*c*) any co-operative society registered under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance (Cap. 210).

Section 17 repeals section 339 of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 212) which prohibited the formation of any company, association or partnership consisting of more than ten persons for the purpose of carrying on banking business unless it was a registered company under that Ordinance.

The Uganda Employment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance amends the existing provisions of the Employment Ordinance relating to apprenticeship in order to bring them into line with modern practice. The opportunity has also been taken to introduce amendments to certain other provisions of the Ordinance which refer to recruiting and wage deductions.

By section 5 of the Ordinance the Governor is empowered to prescribe a maximum wage for the purpose of fixing the application of the Ordinance to employees. This provision ties in with the definition of "employee" in section 2 in which an employee is defined by reference to the amount of wages earned by him. As it is desired to apply the apprenticeship provisions of the Ordinance to all employees who are apprentices, whatever their wages, these provisions have been amended by sections 2 and 3 of the Ordinance to enable this to be achieved.

Section 4 makes it an offence for any labour officer to reveal any trade secrets.

Section 5 amends section 14 of the principal Ordinance in order to remove any doubts that an employer, with the consent of an employee, may make a deduction of wage as a contribution to an approved provident or pension fund. The power to approve such funds is vested in the Labour Commissioner.

Section 6 amends section 16 of the principal Ordinance so as to extend the period for which a valid contract of foreign service or other written contract may be made, from two to three years in the case of a man accompanied by his wife or family or from one to two years in the case of men not so accompanied.

Section 7 amends section 17 of the principal Ordinance so as to clarify the law regarding the determination of a contract in which no agreement has been expressed regarding its duration.

Sections 8 and 9 amend Part III of the principal Ordinance relating to apprenticeship and, in particular, make better provision as to the duties and rights of the parties to a contract of apprenticeship and the supervision of apprentices by the Labour Commissioner acting on the advice of an Apprenticeship Committee.

Section 10, which amends section 41 of the principal Ordinance, gives the Labour Commissioner power to forbid recruitment by an agent for a particular employer who, it appears, is either not complying with the terms of the contract or has been convicted for not making adequate provision for safeguarding the health and welfare of recruits.

Section 11 repeals the provision of section 61 of the principal Ordinance whereby it was still possible to fine or imprison either party for a breach of contract if the magistrate considered that no amount of compensation or damages could be assessed or that pecuniary compensation would not meet the case.

The Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance makes provision for the powers, privileges and immunities of Legislative Council and its members. It has been closely modelled on the provision prevailing in respect of the House of Commons and the legislatures of other Colonial territories.

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: Section 10 of the Ordinance encourages the retention in the Force of constables who intend to make the Force a permanent career. The existing system of re-engagement for periods of three years is outmoded. Under the new terms constables may, however, resign at any time on giving nine months' notice. This, it is considered, will allow of sufficient time to engage and train replacements.

Section 12 of the Ordinance makes it obligatory for any police officer carrying out a search to carry with him when he is searching premises without a search warrant a suitable document of identity.

The remaining sections of the Ordinance make minor amendments to the principal Ordinance in regard to police organisation and discipline; in particular, the Ordinance is amended in order to make suitable provision for the local recruitment of inspectors.

The Survey (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance amends the Survey Ordinance to include in it provisions for the licensing of surveyors who will be authorised in accordance with their licences to undertake land survey work. It establishes a Board to control the issue of licences and to ensure that persons licensed act in a proper manner in the performance of their functions as surveyors. The Ordinance also makes provision for the Board to take disciplinary proceedings against surveyors whose conduct is improper. When the Board is holding any such inquiry provision is made for it to sit under the chairmanship of a magistrate of the first class and provision is also made for any surveyor aggrieved by a decision of the Board to appeal to the High Court.

The Evidence (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: Section 2 makes admissible in evidence confessions made to a police officer of and above the rank of corporal. Provision is, however, made for all confessions to police officers being taken and recorded in accordance with rules to be made on the advice of the Chief Justice.

Section 3 resolves ambiguities that exist in the principal Ordinance and Criminal Procedure Code as to the admissibility of evidence of the bad character of an accused person.

Section 4 allows maps or plans made for the purpose of an action being admitted in evidence even if not proved to be accurate. Under the principal Ordinance it was doubtful whether sketch maps made at the scene of a crime were admissible in evidence.

Section 5 allows the spouse of an accused person by a monogamous marriage to be a competent but not compellable witness.

Section 6 makes it clear that communications to public officers in the course of their duty are privileged.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance makes amendments to the Penal Code which the light of experience has shown to be necessary.

Section 4 inserts for the purposes of seditious publications a new definition of "publication" which includes gramophone or other record, perforated roll, cinematograph film or other contrivance by means of which any words or ideas may be mechanically produced, represented or conveyed.

Sections 6 and 8 make provision for two new offences, "incitement to violence" and "watching and besetting".

Section 7 makes the offence of "threatening violence" broader than it is at present.

Section 9 protects prostitutes in the same way as other women are protected in relation to the crimes of procurement and defilement. This amendment has been recommended by international convention.

Section 10 abolishes corporal punishment for sexual offences not involving violence.

Section 11 makes it lawful to use a totalisator on any occasion approved by the Commissioner of Police.

Section 12 creates a specific offence for causing death by a rash or negligent act. This section will simplify the task of the courts in dealing with homicide caused by acts where the high degree of negligence necessary for manslaughter cannot be proved.

Sections 14 and 15 increase the penalty for theft of or from a vehicle from five years' to seven years' imprisonment. This amendment was recommended by a committee set up to inquire into the prevalence of bicycle thefts.

The Specified Tribes (Restriction of Residence and Removal) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance prohibits, after a period of three months from its enactment, residence in the Protectorate of members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes unless in possession of an exemption certificate issued by the Governor.

The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance makes certain amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code which experience has shown are necessary.

Sections 3 and 6 make provision whereby the police will be enabled to search the person, dwelling house or business premises of anybody who is arrested for the purpose of taking possession of anything which might reasonably be used as evidence.

Sections 5 and 27 make better provision for the appearance before a court of corporations charged with the commission of offences.

Section 7 empowers native courts to issue search warrants where such warrants are applied for by police officers of and above the rank of corporal.

Section 8 repeals certain provisions of the Code which have been included in an amended form in the Evidence (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Ordinance No. 20 of 1955).

Sections 9 and 13 give the courts greater freedom in arranging the manner in which judgments and evidence may be recorded.

Section 11 makes provision for a person being found guilty of being an accessory after the fact to the commission of an offence when charged with the principal offence.

Section 13 makes provision whereby in petty cases a court may proceed with the trial of an accused person in his absence if satisfied that he has been summoned to appear. A court in so acting may not sentence the accused person to imprisonment or to a fine greater than Shs. 100. The court convicting a person in his absence may set aside such conviction upon being satisfied that his absence was from causes over which he had no control, and that he had a probable defence on the merits.

Section 14 makes provision for both the prosecutor and the defendant being heard in a subordinate court on the conclusion of the taking of the evidence.

Section 15 allows a court to amend a defective charge at any time during the proceedings instead of only before the close of the case for the prosecution.

Section 16 makes it clear that any person who is liable to be sentenced to death shall not be so sentenced if the court is of the opinion that he was under the age of 18 years when he committed the offence. Under the existing law the relevant date was the date of his conviction.

Section 18 makes provision for the disposal of property which might be forfeited if produced in evidence at a trial but which, owing to an accused person pleading guilty, would not be so produced.

Section 20 makes it possible when a court imposes a series of fines to make them non-cumulative.

Section 23 brings the law in regard to appeals in line with the English law, save that it is clearly stated that an appeal shall not be allowed owing to a wrong decision of law unless the court is satisfied that that decision of law has, in fact, caused a miscarriage of justice.

The Building Societies Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance provides the necessary statutory machinery for the establishment within the Protectorate of building societies.

Part I makes provision for the interpretation of the Ordinance and the appointment of a Registrar of Building Societies.

Part II makes provision for the maintenance of the register of building societies, the registration and certification of such societies and the rules which such societies shall enact for the purpose of carrying on their business.

Part III deals with the manner in which building societies shall be managed and makes provision for the officers of such societies and to control their conduct.

Part IV sets out the powers of building societies, which include powers to borrow money, hold land, makes advances to members and pay dividends out of their profits.

Part V requires building societies to hold regular meetings and make periodical returns.

Part VI deals with a number of miscellaneous provisions providing for the keeping of books by building societies, for the rules of the societies to be binding on members, for shares to be held jointly, for the payment of small sums to the dependants of members dying intestate and for the manner in which building societies shall exercise their power of sale.

Part VII makes provision for the procedure to be adopted by building societies when they wish to change their name, address, officers or constitution.

Part VIII makes provision for the manner in which building societies may amalgamate.

Part IX makes provision for the determination of disputes by arbitration or by the High Court.

Part X empowers the Registrar to require the production of the books of building societies to enable him to inspect them, and in certain circumstances to appoint inspectors and to prohibit invitations for subscriptions to such societies and to suspend the activities of such societies.

Part XI makes provision for the manner in which building societies may be dissolved and wound up.

Part XII makes provision for building societies incorporated outside the Protectorate carrying on business within the Protectorate.

Part XIII enables the Chief Justice and the Governor in Council to make rules and regulations for the better carrying out of the provisions of the Ordinance.

Part XIV protects an officer of a building society from liability for any act or omission of the society if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge and that he used due diligence to prevent its commission.

The Grain Conditioning and Storage Board Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance, which gives effect to the recommendations of an *Ad Hoc* Committee appointed by the Governor in Council to examine maize marketing, establishes a Grain Conditioning and Storage Board with powers to acquire, sell, condition and store maize and other cereals and pulses, and makes provision for the licensing of the export of such produce.

Sections 3 to 10 contain provisions for establishing the Board and for regulating its meetings and procedure.

Section 11 makes provision for the appointment of an advisory panel to advise the Board on all aspects of its work. Subsection (3) provides that, except in case of urgency, when the Board disagrees with advice given by the advisory panel on a matter of major importance the Board shall refer the matter to the Governor in Council for directions.

Section 12 requires the Board to buy grain in order to maintain a reserve against seasonal deficiencies and also empowers the Board, subject to the directions of the Governor in Council given after obtaining the views of the Board and the advisory panel, generally to deal in grain, to appoint agents, buy, sell and lease property necessary for the business of the Board and to engage staff.

Section 13 prohibits the building or operating of a grain conditioning plant other than under licence from the Governor in Council, who, prior

to granting a licence, is required to seek the advice of the Board. Any grain conditioning plant operated by a producer of grain or by any person for conditioning grain for consumption only by himself or his employees may be exempted from the provisions of this section by the Governor in Council, after seeking the advice of the Board.

Section 21 relieves members of the Board from personal responsibility for acts done *bona fide* in the course of the business of the Board.

Section 22 prohibits the export of grain from the Protectorate except under licence from the Governor and provides for the Governor in Council making rules as to what conditions may be imposed prior to the grant of a licence.

Section 23 empowers the Board to require persons to give information as to their stocks of grain.

Section 24 enables the Governor in Council to make regulations for better carrying into effect the provisions of the Ordinance. Any such regulations are required to be laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

The Control of Refugees from the Sudan Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance makes provision for proper control being exercised over refugees who have entered or may enter the Protectorate from the Sudan as a result of the disturbance in the Equatoria Province.

The Ordinance provides for the appointment of officers who are to be responsible for the control of refugees and for the establishment of camps to which classes of refugees can be directed.

Provision is likewise made in the Ordinance for ensuring proper discipline in the refugee settlement.

Finally, in order that adequate arrangements can be made for orderly dispersal of refugees, the Ordinance enables the Governor to suspend the operation of the immigration, deportation and extradition laws in respect of refugees and prohibits their return to the Sudan without a permit.

The Firearms Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance repeals the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance (Cap. 225) and provides in its place a new system of control of arms and ammunition. It is based largely on the Firearms Act, 1937, of the United Kingdom, with modifications necessary to suit local circumstances. The existing Ordinance has been found in many respects to be unsuited to modern conditions.

Section 4 prohibits the purchase, acquisition or possession of any firearm or ammunition without a valid firearm certificate.

Section 5 makes provision for the issue of firearm certificates and provides that such certificates should be issued at the discretion of the licensing officer but prescribes certain conditions in respect of which a licensing officer must be satisfied before issuing such a licence.

Section 6 gives a licensing officer discretionary powers to suspend and revoke firearm certificates.

Section 8 makes provision for exemptions from holding a firearm certificate in respect of the possession of firearms and ammunition.

Section 9 provides for the refusal of a firearm certificate or a renewal of a firearm certificate unless the firearm is produced for inspection, marking and testing.

Sections 10 and 11 make provision for the production of firearm certificates, firearms and ammunition upon request by various classes of officer.

Section 12 prohibits the manufacture or assembly of firearms and ammunition within the Protectorate.

Section 13 prohibits dealing in firearms and the repair and testing of firearms by persons other than firearms dealers.

Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 make provision for the registration of firearms dealers, of their places of business, the issue of certificates of registration, the removal of the names of firearms dealers from the register, for the keeping of records by firearms dealers and of the safe custody of firearms and ammunition by such dealers.

Section 20 makes provision for the removal by a court of the name of a firearms dealer from the register.

Section 21 prevents the sale or transfer of a firearm unless the transferee produces a firearm certificate authorising the purchase or acquisition of the firearm.

Section 22 makes provision for appeals under Part II of the Ordinance, the application of which is set out in section 23.

Section 25 restricts the acquisition and possession of certain types of weapon and ammunition, notably automatic weapons or weapons capable of discharging noxious substances.

Sections 26, 27, 28 and 29 regulate the import, export, transit and storage of firearms and ammunition.

Section 30 makes provision for the security and safe custody of firearms.

Section 31 ensures that persons while carrying firearms shall not act in a dangerous or disorderly manner.

Section 32 imposes a substantial penalty upon persons who make use of firearms or imitation firearms for the purpose of resisting arrest or threatening violence.

Section 33 makes provision for the forfeiture of firearms and ammunition and the cancellation of firearm certificates upon contravention of the provisions of the Ordinance.

Section 34 makes provision for the search of premises and the seizure of firearms and ammunition in respect of which there is cause to suspect an offence against the provisions of the Ordinance has been committed.

Section 42 provides that the Governor in Council may prohibit the carrying or sale of firearms in any specified area or to require the surrender of firearms and ammunition in any specified area.

Section 44 expresses specifically that the Ordinance does not bind the Crown and exempts from the operation of the Ordinance servants of the Crown and of the High Commission in respect of firearms issued to them for the performance of their duties, and such other persons or bodies of persons as may be specially exempted.

The Audit Ordinance, 1955: Consequent upon the devolution upon the Government of the Protectorate of certain financial powers which, until 1949, were exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accounts of the Protectorate are now certified by the Director of Audit instead of by the Director General of Colonial Audit in the United Kingdom. A corollary to this devolution is that the powers, duties and salary of the Director should be provided for by statute and this Ordinance so provides.

Section 9 confers on the Director of Audit, when directed by Legislative Council, power to audit the accounts of any corporated body established by an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council.

The Reserve Forces (Officers) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance provides for the re-establishment of the King's African Rifles Officers' Reserve.

Section 3 establishes a Reserve of Officers for the 4th (Uganda) Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

Sections 4 and 5 empower the Governor to appoint officers to the Reserve, on the recommendation of the Battalion Commander, for periods of three years, to specify the rank of an officer on appointment, to promote an officer within the Reserve and to remove him therefrom.

Section 6 provides for a reservist being called up for active service or for training.

Section 7 declares that a reservist who has been called up for service shall be subject to the Army Act.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: The most important respects in which this Ordinance amends the principal Ordinance are:

Section 2 amends the proviso to section 2 of the Ordinance so as to increase the scope of the Ordinance to include workmen earning up to £840 instead of £500 and sections 5, 6 and 7 amend sections 6, 7 and 8 to increase proportionately the amount of the benefits payable under the Ordinance in respect of workmen killed or injured.

Section 3 amends section 4 of the Ordinance so as to make the Ordinance apply to locally engaged civilian employees in the service of Her Majesty.

Section 4 amends section 5 of the Ordinance so as to reduce from five to three days the period of incapacity for which an employer is not liable to pay compensation.

Section 8 amends section 9 of this Ordinance:

(*a*) to increase the maximum periodical payment consequentially on the increase by section 2 in the maximum wage to which the Ordinance will apply;

(*b*) to allow compensation to be paid in respect of the first three days where the incapacity lasts for four weeks or less;

(*c*) to provide for cases in which lump sum instead of periodical payments are made.

Subsection (2) is also amended to provide that no deduction for the compensation payable on death shall be made from the amount of compensation already paid to a workman who dies after a period of temporary incapacity.

Section 9 amends section 10 of the Ordinance to provide that compensation shall be calculated on the basis of actual earnings at the date of the accident instead of average earnings over the previous twelve months. Special provision is made in the case of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 10 amends section 13 of the Ordinance to ensure that the provision requiring a claim to be made within six months does not work too harshly in the case of a locally paid workman who, through ignorance, has failed to make it within that time.

Section 11 amends section 19 of the Ordinance to provide by what amount periodical payments may be diminished under paragraph (*b*) thereof.

Section 12 amends section 26 of the Ordinance:

(*a*) to permit of the exemption of individual employers from the provisions for compulsory insurance in certain cases;

(*b*) to vary the amount of the penalty provided for by subsection (2) of the section.

Section 13 amends section 27 of the Ordinance to provide that where the liability of an insurer to an employer who is bankrupt or in liquidation is less than that of employer to the workman, the balance of the liability shall rank for priority over other debts as if the employer had not entered into a contract of insurance.

Section 14 amends section 29 of the Ordinance to extend its provisions to cases of fatal accidents settled by agreement between the employer and the workman's personal or other representative.

Section 15 amends section 32 of the Ordinance:

(*a*) to provide that an employer shall be required to provide medical aid only in cases in which he is liable to pay compensation;

(*b*) to raise the limits of the employer's liability in respect of medical fees and the cost of artificial limbs and appliances;

(*c*) to provide that an employer shall be liable for expenses incurred in transferring a workman to and from the place where medical aid is available.

The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: On the 22nd October 1954 proposals contained in Uganda Sessional Papers Nos. 1 and 1A of 1954 for the implementation of recommendations contained in the Lidbury Salaries Report were adopted.

The main purpose of this Ordinance is to amend the Pensions Ordinance, 1951, and the schedules thereto, including the Pensions Regulations, 1951, which are contained in the First Schedule, to give effect to those of the proposals mentioned above which affect the pensionable position of officers. The opportunity has also been taken to make other amendments which experience has shown to be either necessary or desirable.

The most important amendments to the principal Ordinance which this Ordinance makes are:

(*a*) the amendment of the definition of "pensionable emoluments" in section 2 to include inducement pay as part of an officer's pensionable emoluments. (Section 2);

(*b*) the amendment of sections 6, 8 and 10 so as to make permanent provision for allowing and requiring officers to retire at the age of 45 (sections 4 (*a*), 6, 8 and 12 and paragraphs 2 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) and paragraph 4 of the Second Schedule);

(*c*) the amendment of section 7 to provide for the payment at the discretion of the Governor in Council of a pension to an officer whose services have been terminated in the public interest; under the existing section, such a pension could only be paid where an officer had been discharged on the grounds of inefficiency;

(*d*) the amendment of section 16 to provide for the payment of a gratuity equivalent either to the amount of the maximum computation of his pension or (as at present) one year's pensionable emoluments, whichever is greater. (Section 9);

(*e*) the amendment of section 17 to make provision that, where an officer dies from disease contracted in the course of duty, his dependants qualify for the additional pension hitherto only payable in respect of injury, and to provide also that the pension is payable only if the death results at any time within seven years of the injury or disease;

(*f*) the amendment of section 18 so as to make the Ordinance applicable to officers to whom the Lidbury terms of service are applicable.

The most important amendments which the Ordinance, by the amending regulations contained in the First Schedule, makes to the Pensions Regulations, 1951, are:

(*a*) the amendment of regulation 19 for the purpose of making clearer the provisions of that regulation as to the emoluments which are to be taken into account in the computation of pensions and to place it beyond doubt that promotion in an office from one segment to another in the same salary scale can in no circumstances be regarded as transfer from one office to another;

(*b*) the amendment of regulation 22 as to permit service between the ages of 18 and 20 to count as pensionable service;

(*c*) the amendment of the proviso (ii) to regulation 23 to retain the age of 55 for the purpose of the calculation of the maximum "abolition of office" gratuity or pension, as the case may be;

(*d*) the amendment of regulation 26 so as to increase the maximum monthly salary below which a non-pensionable officer becomes eligible for an annual allowance and to increase the amount of those allowances and to provide for the allowance being paid in addition to officers with 25 years' service but less than 30 years.

The amendments to the various provisions of the Second Schedule to the principal Ordinance, other than those which are occasioned by the making permanent of the "45" retirement rule and to which reference has already been made, are:

(*a*) by paragraph (1) to amend paragraph (4) of Part II to confer on officers transferred to the service of the Government other than from East African service certain benefits to which they were entitled but which were not included in the principal Ordinance. For this reason the amendment has been given retroactive effect to the date of the commencement of the principal Ordinance;

(*b*) by paragraph 2 (*e*) to make an amendment to paragraph (6) in Part III of the Second Schedule which the increase in the amount of the superscale salary has rendered necessary subsequent to the 1st January 1954;

(*c*) by paragraph 3 to delete paragraphs (7) and (8) of Part IV as they are considered to be redundant having regard to amendments which have been made to regulation 26 of the Pensions Regulations, 1951;

(*d*) paragraph 6 provides that officers transferred from the service of Uganda to public service outside the East African Dependencies prior to the 1st January 1946, who retire on or after the 2nd November 1954, shall be entitled, if they elect to take a reduced pension and a gratuity, to have the gratuity calculated at 12½ instead of 10 times the amount of the reduction made in the pension. This is made retroactive to the 2nd November 1954, because the amendment to regulation 25 of the Pensions Regulations, 1951, which changed the multiplying figure from 10 times to 12½ times, was effective from that date.

The Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance gives statutory effect to certain of the recommendations of the Vane Morland Road Transport Report and of the *Ad Hoc* Committee appointed to advise thereon. It also incorporates various other matters which experience has shown to be desirable. The more important provisions are contained in the following sections:

Sections 3 and 4 prevent the evasion of the law by persons who register motor vehicles in the names of children.

Section 7 enables persons to obtain permits to drive omnibuses if they have completed an approved training scheme, as an alternative to the present requirement to have held a permit to drive a motor vehicle for two years.

Section 10 provides that persons who have been disqualified from driving in the other East African territories shall be likewise automatically disqualified from driving in Uganda.

Section 11 makes provision for the establishment of the Transport Licensing Board in place of the present Traffic Control Board.

Section 14 makes provision for placing more responsibilities on local authorities with regard to the regulation of private hire motor vehicles and taxicabs.

Section 15 provides that private hire motor vehicles may be hired only at the place of business of the operator.

Section 16 empowers the court to cancel the licence of a taxicab or public hire motor vehicle in respect of which an offence has been committed.

Section 17 makes fresh provision for the licensing of stage carriages and for grouping and extending omnibus routes in order that the transport services of the Protectorate may be better co-ordinated.

Section 19 modifies the existing provisions relating to contract carriages.

Section 20 provides for the abolition of exclusive licences to operate stage carriages, with a saving for existing exclusive licences until their expiry.

Section 21 provides for some modification of the existing provisions in regard to temporary stage carriage licences and allows for the delegation of authority of the Board to district commissioners.

Section 23 introduces a new category of vehicle, the private motor omnibus.

Section 24 provides for the establishment of Road Transport Appeal Tribunals. They will have the duty of hearing appeals from the Transport Licensing Board.

Section 26 makes provision for the production of a certificate of insurance both on the issue or renewal of a licence and on the registration of a change of ownership.

Section 28 gives power to the police at the owner's expense to remove broken down vehicles from the roads upon failure of the owner to do so.

Section 29 empowers the police to arrest suspects who decline to give a name and address or who give a false name or address. Under the present legislation the ends of justice are frequently defeated because of the lack of authority to enforce a request to supply names and addresses.

Section 30 provides that regulations may be made relating to the exhibiting in a motor vehicle of a sign evidencing compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance relating to insurance and to procedure to be adopted with respect to the cancellation of insurance policies and further relating to bus stations.

Section 31 empowers the Governor in Council to apply the provisions of the Ordinance relating to motor vehicles to any type of vehicle, for example, to bicycles fitted with an engine having a limited cylinder capacity. The section also empowers the Governor in Council to suspend the application of the Ordinance in respect of any type or types of vehicle.

The Trading (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955: The main purpose of this Ordinance is to allow *bona fide* wholesalers to sell wholesale and to set up wholesale agencies anywhere in the Protectorate. Until the enactment of this Ordinance many wholesalers came within the definition of "hawker" and their activities were considerably restricted.

Section 2 amends the definition of hawker so as to make it apply to retail trading only.

Section 3 makes it possible for non-African wholesalers to set up wholesale agencies staffed by Africans in areas where this was not previously possible.

Section 9 provides for the grant of a new form of licence to be known as a Travelling Wholesaler's Licence to regulate wholesalers' activities.

Section 13 generally makes a Minister the responsible authority for administering the Ordinance in the place of the Governor and the Governor in Council.

The opportunity of the enactment of this Ordinance was also taken to make other amendments of less importance to it, and, in particular, to amend that part of the Ordinance dealing with hawkers' licences so as to permit a licensing officer to issue licences in respect of particular areas within a district rather than in respect of the whole district.

The Bugisu Coffee Ordinance, 1955: This Ordinance makes better provision for the promotion and regulation of the Arabica coffee industry in Bugisu which has hitherto been governed by the Bugishu Coffee Scheme Ordinance. With that end in view the Ordinance makes provision for the Board to delegate to the Bugisu Co-operative Union, so long as the Board is satisfied that the Union represents the majority of coffee growers in the scheduled area and is efficiently managed, the duties imposed upon the Board under section 8 (1) (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) and section 8 (2) (*b*) of the Ordinance.

Sections 3 and 4 and the Second Schedule re-establish the Bugishu Coffee Scheme as the Bugisu Coffee Board which it is intended shall be responsible for assisting the further development of the industry.

Section 9 empowers the Board to borrow money for carrying out any of its functions.

Section 10 makes provision for the disposal of the assets of the Bugishu Coffee Scheme, the monetary assets being transferred to the new Board.

Sections 11 and 12 define the assets and funds of the Board and make provision as to their application.

Section 13 limits the rights of purchase and removal of Arabica coffee grown in the scheduled area to the Board and the Union.

Section 15 protects members of the Board and its staff from personal liability for acts done *bona fide.*

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE LAW in force in the Protectorate consists of Orders in Council, Queen's and King's Regulations made by the Commissioner between 1897 and 1902 and Ordinances made by the Government between 1902 and 1920, or passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Secretary of State since 1920. Various Imperial Acts of Parliament and Indian Acts, notably the Indian Contract Act, have been applied either in part or in whole by Order

in Council and by local Ordinance. In addition, there are proclamations, rules and orders made under the above provisions.

Subject to this, the Common Law of England, the doctrines of equity and all statutes of general application in force in England on 11th August 1902 apply in the Protectorate. It was laid down, however, in the Order in Council constituting the courts, that, in all cases where Africans are involved, regard should be had to native law and custom in so far as they are not inconsistent with English justice and morality or in conflict with Protectorate Laws, and that substantial justice should always be done without undue regard to technicalities.

High Court.—Her Majesty's High Court of Uganda, established by the Uganda Order in Council in 1902, has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in Uganda. It is composed of a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges, and exercises jurisdiction both as a court of first instance and as an appellate court from subordinate courts, both Protectorate and native, over which it has supervisory powers and revisional jurisdiction. Subject to certain limitations, appeals lie from its decision to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Subordinate Courts.—Resident Magistrates are stationed at Kampala, covering the district of Mengo; at Jinja, covering the district of Busoga; at Mbale, covering the districts of Bugisu, Bukedi and Mbale township; at Soroti, covering the districts of Teso, Lango and Karamoja; at Masaka, covering the districts of Masaka, Ankole and Kigezi; at Fort Portal covering the districts of Bunyoro and Toro; and at Gulu covering the districts of West Nile and Acholi. Occasional visits are also made by a Resident Magistrate to Mubende.

The powers and jurisdiction of these courts are regulated by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance and the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, 1950. A Resident Magistrate also performs the functions of a coroner and is the certifying officer under the Mental Treatment Ordinance. He also has jurisdiction over Africans in divorce proceedings, which in the past years have increased considerably.

Native Courts.—Native courts administer native customary law and such native laws and rules as are enacted by native assemblies empowered to legislate. The enactments of these assemblies are subject to confirmation either by the Governor or by the Provincial Commissioner. The jurisdiction of native courts in both civil and criminal cases is subject to the limits set out in the Buganda Courts Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance. These Ordinances, passed in 1940, re-enacted and defined more precisely, with certain modifications, the constitution, powers and limitations of native courts. The Buganda Courts Ordinance also introduced the new post of Judicial Adviser to the Buganda Government. A number of Protectorate Ordinances, or parts of them, may be or have been subjected to the jurisdiction of native courts.

Native courts are set up by warrants which describe the constitution of the court and its limits of jurisdiction and lay down rights of appeal. These courts vary considerably in constitution, but in general fall into three classes: a central court for each administrative area, County Chiefs' courts below these, and the courts of Chiefs subordinate to the County Chiefs.

Civil cases to which Africans alone are parties come before native courts, unless the case is one governed by an enactment which has not been applied to native courts, for example, the Partnership Ordinance.

High Court Cases.—The main types of cases coming before the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction are:

(i) Treason;

(ii) Cases committed to it by subordinate courts, such as murder, manslaughter and rape or attempt at these crimes (which subordinate courts are not empowered to try); and

(iii) Such cases as the Attorney General considers should be tried by the High Court (section 80 of the Criminal Procedure Code);

(iv) A subordinate court also has power to commit any person for trial before the High Court, if, in its opinion, the offence, though triable by itself or some other subordinate court, is not suitable for such trial.

When trying criminal cases the High Court sits with two or more assessors. Up to now the overwhelming majority of cases committed to the High Court have been for homicide, and, outside Buganda, rape. Judges of the High Court visit all the larger towns on a regular circuit.

The civil cases which come before the High Court include all the types of cases heard by the various divisions of the High Court in England and by the Bankruptcy Court (subject always to the subordinate court's jurisdiction in these matters below a certain pecuniary limit or in non-contentious proceedings.)

The majority of cases are for simple debt or breach of contract, actions in tort not being very numerous. The increase in the number of civil claims, mostly based on contract—which reflects the increasing development in business, trading and building activities—continued during the year.

Miscellaneous causes include such varying items as confirmation of native courts' judgments; injunctions to restrain or compel dealings in land registered under the Registration of Titles Ordinance; applications under the Marriage Ordinance; Adoption of Children Ordinance; Inquests Ordinance; administration of estates and company matters.

In its appellate and revisional jurisdiction the High Court hears appeals and applications for revision from the subordinate courts, both criminal and civil, and petitions for revision from the native courts, the latter, however, being rarely entertained unless the appropriate rights of appeal have already been exhausted. Criminal appeals are heard by one judge unless the Chief Justice directs otherwise.

H.M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.—The permanent Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa consists of a President, Vice-President and Justices of Appeal. The Court normally sits in Nairobi, but may sit elsewhere if the President directs. The Court of Appeal held sessions in Kampala in February and September and disposed of a large number of appeals, both civil and criminal. Uganda appeals were also heard in Nairobi.

The greater part of the extensions to the High Court building at Kampala were completed during the year.

POLICE

The Uganda Police is an armed constabulary under the command of the Commissioner of Police. Headquarters are in Kampala. Provincial command is exercised through two Assistant Commissioners and two Senior

Superintendents who are in charge of Buganda and the Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces respectively. District detachments are posted under superintendents or assistant superintendents. The establishment is 157 gazetted officers, 63 inspectors, 86 sub-inspectors and 3,304 other ranks of whom 368 are recruits in training. There is a special constabulary enlisted on a volunteer basis, with a strength of 563, most of whom live in Kampala.

Recruitment and Training

European officers are recruited in the United Kingdom where they undergo the normal training of British police recruits. Subsequently they take the three months' course for Colonial Police Cadets at the Hendon Training School. All other personnel are recruited locally.

Some sub-inspector posts are filled by promotion from lower ranks; in addition, there is a special entry class for learner sub-inspectors with the School Certificate or a year of Secondary VI education; seven of these learners were recruited in 1955.

Constable recruits are obtained by selection from candidates who apply for enlistment at the Police Training School in Kampala and by means of recruiting tours in the more distant areas. Improved conditions and terms of service have attracted recruits with higher educational qualifications and a better knowledge of English than previously.

Recruits spend eight months at the Police Training School. During the first three months the emphasis is on drill and the more active side of their duties; in the last five months they are given instruction in law and police subjects and procedure. During 1955, 468 recruits, including 15 firemen, passed out of the Training School.

Promotional courses, some of three months and some of six months, were held at the Police College in Kampala. They were attended by constables recommended for promotion to corporal and corporals recommended for promotion to sergeant. In addition, for the first time, a course of three months was held for N.C.O.s recommended for promotion to sub-inspector. Gazetted officers, inspectors and sub-inspectors are selected to attend courses at Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Hendon, Wakefield and other training centres in the United Kingdom. Nineteen officers and inspectors attended these courses in 1955.

N.C.O.s and constables are encouraged to study English and Swahili, allowances being granted to those who pass examinations. By the end of the year 334 N.C.O.s and constables were drawing the allowance for English literacy and 1,171 the allowance for Swahili.

A high standard of musketry has been maintained. Uganda Police teams again entered for the East and West African Rifle Shooting Cup, held by Uganda for the last four years, and the East and West African Police Revolver Competition.

Welfare

The Force is well represented in all forms of sport. An inter-unit athletics meeting was held in August, after which Force representatives were selected to take part in the Protectorate Championships. H.H. the Kabaka's Cup was won by the Police football team for the first time.

Buildings

Increases in establishment have necessitated additional classrooms and dormitories at the Training School. Much of this work is now complete and rapid progress is being maintained on the remainder. Additional quarters have been built at Nsambya Police Barracks, Kampala, and a recreation room has been provided for the Police College.

Extensions to existing police stations were made at Fort Portal, Masaka and Mbale. The building of new rural police stations and posts was in progress at Kalisizo, Nagalama and Kakiri. An urban police post was opened at Mbuya and a new police station was nearing completion at Wandegeya.

In the Eastern Province work began on a new urban police station at Nalufenya and on extensions to the rural police station at Iganga. New quarters were provided at Jinja barracks.

Crime

The Protectorate Police deal with all crime reported in the towns. Elsewhere the Force investigates cases of homicide, rape, armed robbery and similar offences; serious offences under the Penal Code, except where African Local Government authorities are in a better position to investigate; all Penal Code offences in which a non-African is complainant or accused; and offences against the Traffic Ordinance and subsidiary legislation.

Other cases outside the towns are referred to African Local Government authorities, that is, normally to the local Chief. Offences reported during 1955, compared with those of the previous year, were:

Penal Code	*1954*	*1955*
Offences against public order	156	17
,, ,, authority	669	805
,, ,, public morality ...	507	618
,, ,, persons	5,993	7,373
,, ,, property	16,158	18,347
,, ,, other provisions ...	287	249
TOTAL ...	23,770	27,409

Included in these figures were:

Burglary and housebreaking	2,230	2,648
Theft	10,358	11,870
Homicide	523	586
Arson	481	510

Subsidiary Legislation	*1954*	*1955*
Traffic Ordinance	14,243	15,004
Other contraventions	3,098	3,358
TOTAL ...	17,341	18,362

Prosecutions before Protectorate Courts were:

	1954	*1955*
Persons prosecuted	20,242	19,898
Persons convicted	13,443	13,028
Persons awaiting trial at end of year ...	2,843	3,563

Offences of all kinds, except those against public order, showed a substantial increase. Offences against persons and property were up by nearly 20 per cent over those for the two previous years, and the number of offences against public morality continued to show an unhealthy trend.

Criminal Investigation and Criminal Records

The Criminal Investigation Department, which is under the direct control of a Senior Assistant Commissioner, undertakes the investigation of very serious crime requiring individual attention.

The Criminal Records Office contains the classified fingerprints of 202,607 persons, of whom 56,307 are re-convicted criminals. During the year 9,325 fingerprints were received for search; 2,230 of these were identified as those of persons with criminal records. Expert evidence of fingerprint identification was given in court in 36 cases. The fingerprints of 32 dead bodies were received, of which ten were identified.

The Scenes of Crime collection contains 603 photographs of fragmentary finger and palmar marks left at scenes of various crimes; 59 identifications were made from this collection in 1955.

Forty-two examinations of documents were made during the year; expert evidence in this connection was given in court in eight cases.

The photographic section took 2,518 photographs and produced 25,740 prints.

Immigration and Passport Branch

The Immigration and Passport Branch issued 3,764 new passports and renewed another 2,133. Of the 19,671 persons admitted to the Protectorate during the year 1,351 were granted temporary employment passes, 3,075 were visitors and 4,083 were in transit. Re-entry passes numbered 10,111.

Traffic

The number of licensed vehicles increased from 21,106 to 26,544. Traffic accidents of all types went up from 5,875 to 7,113; the number of persons injured rose from 3,105 to 3,777 and those killed from 264 to 369.

Radio

All district police stations and most sub-stations are equipped with radio installations linking them with Force Headquarters. In the Kampala and Jinja areas urban and rural police stations are linked by V.H.F. radio-telephony. Radio equipment for a "999" system in Kampala has been installed and new radio patrol cars should be received in 1956 when it is expected the system will be put into full operation.

Band

The Police Band consists of 35 instrumentalists under a European Bandmaster. During 1955 the band gave 108 public performances in Kampala and Jinja. Three tours were made to places in the Eastern and Western Provinces. A dance band section was formed.

Fire Brigade

A Firemaster controls the fire services in Kampala while 43 firemen are divided between Kampala, Jinja, Entebbe and Mbale. Two new fire

engines, consisting of a water tender and a pump escape, were put into operation in Kampala. There are trailer pumps at Jinja, Entebbe and Mbale, and hose and branch pipes at Masindi, Masaka and Mbarara, operation at the last three places being by regular police. Just over 100 fires in which eight people lost their lives were reported during 1955.

Ceremonial Parades

The Queen's Birthday Parade was mounted by a contingent of the Uganda Police, and numerous other Guards of Honour were provided.

PRISONS

There are two independent prison administrations, one under the Protectorate Government and the other under the Buganda and other African Local Governments. The Protectorate prisons receive all committals from Protectorate courts and, provided accommodation is available, committals from African courts when sentences exceed two years. For prisoners committed by Protectorate courts there are a Central Prison, a Remand Prison, two Prison Camps, a Quarry Camp for recidivists, a Preventive Detention Camp, eleven district prisons and a Reformatory School.

The Central Prison, which is at Luzira, on the outskirts of Kampala, has accommodation for 1,000 prisoners. Complete separation is maintained between males and females, juveniles and adults and between Africans, Asians and Europeans; so far as accommodation permits, first offenders are segregated from recidivists within the sex, age and racial groups. The Remand Prison, which is also in Kampala, has room for 80 prisoners.

The Prison Farm Camp, 36 miles from Kampala, houses 400 long-term African first offenders who are employed mainly on the farmlands and in the erection of permanent quarters for the staff. A start was made in 1955 on the keeping of cattle, a project which not only provides fresh milk but also gives valuable instruction in mixed farming to selected prisoners. The Prison Camp at Mutukula is used for first offenders and has accommodation for 300. The Quarry Camp at Tororo houses 200 prisoners, mainly recidivists, who are employed in the development of the camp area and on building. The Preventive Detention Camp, also at Tororo, will accommodate 30 prisoners when completed, probably in 1956. The eleven district prisons retain short-term first offenders, the non-criminal type of prisoner and remand prisoners. The Reformatory School provides accommodation in aluminium huts for 100 youthful offenders.

African and Asian trade instructors are employed. At the Central Prison the main industries are carpentry, tailoring, matting, basket-work and brickmaking. Uniforms are made for the African staffs of Government departments and local administrations, and furniture and miscellaneous articles are also made. Prisoners in the districts are employed on prison farms, fuel cutting and anti-malarial work.

Although overcrowding has created a problem, discipline in the prisons has been maintained. Punishments in 1955 totalled 1,867 compared with 1,816 in 1954, 1,568 in 1953 and 2,219 in 1952.

At the beginning of 1955 there were 4,218 prisoners (3,737 convicted and 481 on remand) under detention in Protectorate prisons; at the end

of the year the number was 4,578 (3,910 convicted and 668 on remand). The daily average was 4,447 compared with 4,235 in 1954. Of the 4,625 people sent to prison during the year 189 were women. There were 29 executions, all carried out in the Central Prison.

There is the usual remission of sentence for industry and good conduct and also a provision by which prisoners may be conditionally freed on licence. Of the 1,547 prisoners released on licence between 1948 and 1955, only 83 broke the conditions. There is a system of payments to long-sentence prisoners which is greatly appreciated.

Employment was found for a number of prisoners on release, mainly in bricklaying and building work and carpentry, trades they had been taught in prison. Transport and ration allowances were granted to men with long distances to travel to their homes.

The Kabaka's Government and the African Local Governments maintain their own prison administrations. There are prisons at every African Local Government headquarters and at most county headquarters. The warders are usually drawn from the African Local Government police; in most districts there are also a number of warders who have been trained at the Luzira Central Prison. All central and county prisons have farms attached to them.

The latest figures show an annual intake of 21,284 prisoners into Buganda and Local Government prisons.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

ELECTRICITY

WORK on the Uganda Electricity Board's Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme progressed satisfactorily during 1955 and the civil engineering contract for the main dam, intake dam, power station and foundations for the ten turbines was substantially completed.

Two more 15,000 kW sets were brought into commission, raising the installed capacity of the station to 60,000 kW. The erection of the fifth and sixth turbines proceeded smoothly and orders were placed for the supply of the seventh and eighth and for the intake gates and embedded parts of the ninth and tenth.

An increase in water level greatly improved operating conditions and enabled the turbo-alternators to be loaded to their full output. The station generated 99.53 per cent of the total requirements of the Board's system compared with 81 per cent in 1954.

The 33 kV switching station was essentially completed at the end of the year and the 132 kV switching station is expected to be in commission by mid-1956.

Two major distribution schemes were approved by the Board, one for supply to Kumi and Soroti and other places between Mbale and Soroti, and the other for supply to a substantial part of Busoga, including the townships of Kamuli, Kaliro, Namasagali and Busembatia.

Negotiations for the supply of electricity from Owen Falls to Kenya were completed and work was started on the 132 kV line from Owen Falls to Tororo, to connect with the line from Kenya.

The Board's civil engineering consultants submitted preliminary reports on further possible hydro development of the River Nile below Owen Falls. Schemes for the supply of electricity from independent plant to up-country areas are under consideration.

Electricity sales during 1955 were 8.8 per cent higher than in 1954 and 400 per cent higher than in 1950.

Good progress was made on the first stages of the erection of the new head office building in Kampala and it is hoped it will be ready for occupation early in 1958.

Following the retirement of Sir Charles Westlake, Mr. W. D. D. Fenton was appointed Chairman of the Board.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE

The Public Works Department is responsible for township and institutional water supplies and the Geological Survey Department for supplies in rural areas.

Urban Water Supplies

The consumption of water in Kampala rose to 1.92 million gallons a day on the low-level system and 0.92 million gallons a day on the high-level system. A new four-million gallon low-level service reservoir, new intake and raw water wells and additional filters were brought into service. A number of key distribution mains in the heart of the system were enlarged and two important link ring mains were laid.

Jinja's ring main was completed and a five-mile suburban main laid. Consumption rose steadily to an average daily figure of 1.6 million gallons and augmentation plans have been completed.

In Mbale, owing to accelerated development, consumption rose above 700,000 gallons a day and plant and materials are at hand to provide for an early increase in output. Elsewhere the Arua township supply was completed and that for Tororo nearing completion; steady progress was made on new works in Kitgum, Moroto, Entebbe, Kabale, Kumi and Kalisizo; an interim augmentation was completed at Soroti and an augmentation begun in Lira. Main laying was carried out at Mbale, Fort Portal, Masaka, Gulu and Lira.

Owing to the absence of sedimentary water-bearing strata, the yield of boreholes in Uganda tends to be low. Growing townships which depend on powered boreholes for their water supplies are now nearing the limit of the underground yield. Impounded surface supplies and longer distance pumping from lakes have, therefore, had to be considered. An impounding scheme at Ngora has been begun and one at Mubende will start shortly. Materials are on order to supply Soroti township from Lake Ajama. Water supply investigations were made during the year for Iganga, Kamuli, Mityana, Bombo, Mukono, Lugazi, Kaliso and Kisoro townships and for three agricultural institutes.

Rural Water Supplies

Rural water supplies in the form of boreholes and small reservoirs are the responsibility of the Geological Survey Department which is also concerned with the provision of boreholes for some of the smaller townships.

During 1955, for the first time since drilling for water was undertaken, more than 200 boreholes were completed. There were 31 percussion-type drilling machines in operation in all districts; six machines belong to the department's drilling section and the remainder were operated by a contractor; costs of ten of the contractors' machines were paid by African local authorities. Of the 248 boreholes drilled, 214, or 86 per cent, were successful; the failures were in areas in which the choice of site was restricted.

Reservoirs were built in areas in which large supplies of water are required for cattle. Four units of tractor-drawn earth-moving equipment were at work in Busoga, Karamoja and Masaka. Fourteen reservoirs of various kinds were constructed and four were under construction at the end of the year. Repairs were carried out at three sites in Karamoja.

Sewerage

Sewerage and sewage disposal works in Kampala are under the control of the municipality. Works now under construction at Jinja have also been handed over to the local authority. The construction of Mbale sewerage scheme will be begun shortly. A scheme for Masaka has also been drawn up and is included in the Five-Year Development Plan. Other schemes have been investigated for Soroti, Mbarara, Kabale and Fort Portal. Leading townships have septic tank installations in the residential areas.

Chapter 11: Communications

RAILWAYS AND INLAND WATERWAYS

FREIGHT TRAFFIC over the Kenya-Uganda and Tanga sections of East African Railways amounted to 4.6 million tons compared with 4.2 million tons in 1954, an increase of ten per cent. Rail clearances from Mombasa Island to up-country stations, both in Kenya and Uganda, amounted to nearly 1.4 million tons compared with 1.25 million tons in 1954. This increased off-take from the coast was made possible by the arrival in large quantities of new locomotives and rolling stock.

Traffic forwarded from stations in Uganda totalled 509,000 tons compared with 570,000 tons in 1954; the decrease was due mainly to the smaller cotton and maize crops: rail movement of cotton amounted to only 300,000 bales as against 385,000 bales in 1954. Movement of coffee by rail increased. Traffic received at stations in Uganda amounted to 675,000 tons, compared with 625,000 tons in 1954. The increase in inward traffic caused congestion at times and it was necessary on two occasions to impose temporary embargoes on railings to Kampala.

Passenger journeys on the Kenya-Uganda section and the Tanga line increased from 3.8 million in 1954 to 4.1 million in 1955. With the delivery of new locomotives and rolling stock, plans were made for a revised time-table to come into operation on 1st January 1956; this will provide faster and more frequent services between Kenya and Uganda.

Sixty-six new locomotives and 1,000 new wagons were put into service on the Kenya/Uganda section. Further lengths of track on the main line were re-laid with heavier rail and a number of loops at crossing stations were lengthened to take longer trains. In December a start was made on the construction of a new and enlarged goods yard at Kampala and plans have been approved for extending the marshalling yards at Jinja and Tororo. Plans are also in hand for introducing a cartage service in Kampala for collecting and delivering railborne traffic.

Government appointed a committee to carry out an economic and rail traffic survey of certain areas of northern Uganda which might be served by an extension of the railway from Soroti; the committee had not reported at the end of the year.

Western Uganda Extension.—The section of line from Mityana to Nkonge was opened to traffic under open line conditions on 1st February. Completion of the line to Kasese has been delayed and at the end of the year 25 miles of track had still to be laid. Railhead should reach Kasese in March or April 1956, and the line opened for public traffic soon after the middle of the year. Traffic fowarded from stations on the extension amounted to 11,300 tons; traffic received was 3,400 tons.

Inland Waterways.—Traffic increased considerably on Lake Victoria and on occasions very heavy tonnages were received in Uganda via Mwanza and the Lake Services. Traffic on Lakes Albert and Kyoga was slightly less than in 1954, largely as a result of the smaller West Nile cotton crop. Two new 100-ton cargo lighters, constructed at Kisumu and reassembled at Butiaba, were brought into service on Lake Albert.

Road Services.—The smaller cotton crop from West Nile also reduced the tonnage handled by the road service between Masindi Port and Butiaba; traffic moved amounted to 28,000 tons compared with 34,000 tons in 1954. A new service was started between Masindi town and Kampala; this gives better transit times than the alternative route via Lake Kyoga and Namasagali.

ROADS

The Public Works Department maintains 2,820 miles of all-weather roads capable of taking vehicles of up to eight tons gross weight. Most of these roads are of gravel (murram) but there are 326 miles of two-lane bitumenised highways which can carry heavier vehicles. The Buganda and African Local Governments maintain a further 8,300 miles of roads, some of which are passable only in dry weather.

The average cost of maintaining the Public Works Department's gravel roads in 1955 was £79 a mile, with a maximum of £110 on a road with heavy traffic and a minimum of £35 for a road with light traffic. The Buganda and African Local Governments received grants of around £95,000 from the Protectorate Government towards the maintenance of their roads.

Before the Second World War the gravel roads in Uganda were reputed throughout East Africa for their high standard and good riding surfaces. Because of the rapid growth in motor traffic in Uganda since the war, and the increase of vehicles from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi using the Protectorate road system, there has been some deterioration in the gravel surfaces which readily corrugate during dry weather, causing considerable wear and tear on vehicles and discomfort to motorists. To minimise corrugations, roads are frequently blade-graded with autopatrols when there is some moisture in the surface while during dry weather loose material is broomed off. These measures are only palliative: the cure for corrugations is to reconstruct the roads with adequate drainage and a bitumenous surface. Until this can be accomplished a large mileage of gravel roads must continue to be maintained and the murram surfacing periodically replenished. As manual labour has proved inadequate, eight fully-mechanised road maintenance units have been established to achieve murram replenishment at the rate of 100 miles a year for each unit.

The road reconstruction programme progressed favourably in 1955. The Iganga-Bugiri-Tororo road was completed and there is now an unbroken stretch of 244 miles of bitumenised two-lane highway from Masaka through Kampala, Jinja, Tororo and Mbale to Nakaloke, five miles north of Mbale. The Kampala-Mityana section of the Fort Portal road was completed. Work was begun on the Kampala-Hoima and Kampala-Gayaza roads. The Kampala-Bombo-Luwero road has been bitumenised as far as Bombo; draining and earthworks are in progress beyond Bombo. Work continued on the Fort Portal-Mbarara road.

Motor vehicles licensed in the past years have been:

Year	*Public Service Vehicles*	*Commercial Vehicles*	*Cars*	*Motor Cycles*	*Total*
1939	150	1,929	2,520	779	5,378
1945	137	1,390	1,990	840	4,357
1953	345	5,593	8,180	3,090	17,208
1954	338	7,706	9,336	3,726	21,106
1955	362	7,851	13,405	4,926	26,544

AIR SERVICES

There was again a steady increase of traffic at the international airport at Entebbe; aircraft movements exceeded 8,000 and landing charges brought in £28,000.

The importance of Entebbe as a refuelling and servicing point on the main trunk routes was reflected in the large number of transit passengers who used the airport; this figure of 35,300 is just over half the total passengers handled, and the facilities available for both passengers and visitors were at times severely strained. Plans have accordingly been drawn up for considerable extensions to the main terminal buildings, which will give increased restaurant and visitors' accommodation. Additions to the operational section have also been formulated, in particular a new control tower which will be of the latest design.

Two new services using the airport during 1955 were Central African Airways Rhodesia–London line and the Hunting-Clan all-freight service. The Royal Air Force and the Royal Rhodesian Air Force made Entebbe their ferry stop for jet fighters and trainers.

Air lines maintaining regular services through Entebbe in 1955 were:

British Overseas Airways Corporation ...	London – Rome – Cairo – Khartoum – Entebbe–Livingstone–Johannesburg.
British Overseas Airways Corporation ...	As above as far as Entebbe, then terminating at Nairobi or Dar es Salaam.
Hunting-Clan and Airwork Safari Service	London-Nice-Malta-Mersa Matruh-Wadi Halfa – Khartoum – Juba – Entebbe – Nairobi.
Hunting-Clan and Airwork Rhodesian Service	As above as far as Entebbe, then Ndola–Lusaka–Salisbury.
Hunting-Clan Africargo Service ...	London – Marseilles – Malta – Cairo – Wadi Halfa–Khartoum–Entebbe–Nairobi.
Central African Airways Rhodesian Service	London–Marseilles–Malta–Mersa Matruh –Wadi Halfa–Khartoum–Juba–Entebbe –Ndola–Lusaka–Salisbury.
Air France	Paris–Cairo–Entebbe–Madagascar.
Sabena	Belgian Congo–Entebbe–Nairobi.
East African Airways Corporation ...	Nairobi–Entebbe (with calls at Jinja and Kisumu)–Kasese–Kasenyi.
East African Airways Corporation ...	Entebbe – Soroti – Lira – Gulu – Arua – Murchison Falls.
East African Airways Corporation ...	Entebbe–Tororo–Eldoret–Kitale–Nairobi.
Caspair Air Charters	Round Lake Victoria.

The Meteorological Department of the East Africa High Commission maintains a forecast office at Entebbe airport which handles all aviation meteorological requirements in Uganda and the Lake Victoria area. During 1955 more than 10,000 forecasts for aviation were issued; this number included 2,700 written forecasts and crew briefings for individual flights.

The murram landing strip at Jinja and the grass landing strips at Tororo, Soroti, Moroto, Lira, Gulu, Arua, Masindi, Kasese and Mbarara were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Posts and Telecommunications Administration of the East Africa High Commission is under the control of the Postmaster General with headquarters in Nairobi. A Regional Director, who is responsible for all the Administration's activities in Uganda, is stationed in Kampala.

Development is dependent to a large extent on the availability of skilled and experienced staff. This is particularly true of the telecommunications services where the installation and maintenance of modern equipment calls for a high degree of specialised knowledge and technical skill. Recruitment of staff, both locally and in the United Kingdom, continued throughout the year but it was not possible to fill all the vacancies in key posts.

Postal Services.—New post offices were opened at Butiru (Mbale), Kasanda (Mityana), Kidera (Kamuli), Kisubi (Entebbe), Kyegegwa (Mubende), Mpenja (Mpigi) and Rukungiri (Kabale). Because of insufficient

business, it subsequently proved necessary to close the post office at Kisubi; the post offices at Bushenyi (Mbarara), Kamwenge and the Queen Elizabeth National Park were also closed. At the end of the year there were 96 post offices in operation. A new post office building was brought into service at Busembatia; extensive alterations were carried out to the Iganga post office; while other improvements included the acquisition of additional accommodation at Kampala and Jinja for the handling of parcel mails.

More than 1,100 additional private boxes were installed at eight offices. At the close of the year there were 6,866 private boxes in use.

The number of letters, postcards and printed papers handled reached 13,322,600, an increase of 13.9 per cent over 1954.

A notable feature of the postal service in recent years has been the increasing extent to which importers have been using the parcel post service to obtain goods from overseas. In 1955 parcels from abroad reached the new record figure of 295,000, more than twice the number handled in 1952.

In December new postage stamps of Sh. 1/30 and 65 cents denominations were introduced. These amounts are the basic air mail rates for letters and postcards to many countries, including the United Kingdom and India.

One of the problems confronting postal administrations throughout the world is the handling of illegibly and incorrectly addressed mail. In Uganda it has been estimated that 15 per cent of the mail is incompletely addressed and a further 10 per cent either incorrectly or obscurely addressed. During the last four months of 1955 efforts were made, by means of radio, poster, pamphlet, circular letter and cinema screen publicity, to impress on the public the need for clear and correct addressing of correspondence. It is too early yet to assess the effect of this campaign but there are indications that the standard of addressing has improved to some extent.

Telegraphs.—Less use was made of the inland telegraph service than in the previous year. This trend is believed to be due in the main to the improvement in the telephone service which must be expected to offer an increasing degree of competition to the telegraph service.

A direct telegraph circuit linking Kampala, Mbarara, and Kabale was brought into use. The new circuit has resulted in an improvement in the transmission times of telegrams by eliminating the need for re-transmission at intermediate offices.

New telegraph offices were opened at Mukono, near Kampala, and Kyotera, near Masaka.

Telephones.—The development of the telephone service continued. New exchanges, with full trunk facilities, were opened at Wobulenzi, Mukono, Lira and Kalungu. The construction of a trunk line from Soroti and the opening of a 100-line exchange at Lira provided the Northern Province with its first telephone service.

Additional trunk circuits were provided between Soroti and Mbale and between Mbarara and Masaka. Work began on the construction of a new high grade route between Kampala and Jinja which, when completed, will provide the basis for trunk circuit requirements to Jinja and other exchanges eastward for many years.

The capacity of the Jinja exchange was increased from 900 to 1,500 lines and there were increases to the Mbale and Masaka exchanges which now cater for 540 and 280 subscribers' lines respectively.

The number of telephones in use at the end of the year was:

Direct exchange lines	5,400
Party line telephones	51
Extension telephones	4,163
Call offices	45
Private wires	74
TOTAL ...	9,733

This represents an increase of 1,816 or 22.9 per cent over 1954. The demand for telephone service was such, however, that the number of waiting applicants at 31st December stood at 1,933, which was only some 150 fewer than at the beginning of the year.

There was again a considerable increase in trunk and local call traffic. The number of calls connected as compared with 1954 was:

	1954	*1955*	*Increase per cent*
Trunk calls	567,250	678,567	19.6
Local calls	6,001,385	6,983,013	16.3
TOTAL ...	6,568,635	7,661,580	16.7

Special Events.—The celebrations marking the return of the Kabaka of Buganda put great pressure on the telecommunications services. The facilities supplied included circuits for daily broadcasts to the B.B.C. in London and the installation of lines at Entebbe and Kampala for outside broadcasts by the Uganda Broadcasting Service.

On the occasion of the Uganda Agricultural and Trade Show a temporary post office was provided for the conduct of all classes of business. The post office stand included an exhibition of telecommunications equipment.

Remittance Services.—The value of money orders issued was £600,000, an increase of 17 per cent over 1954, and the value of postal orders issued £120,000, an increase of 20 per cent.

Training.—A central training school is maintained at Mbagathi, near Nairobi, and recruits are accepted from all three East African territories. During the year 157 students from Uganda attended courses at the school. Of the new entrants, 94 per cent were successful; of those who returned to the school for more advanced courses, 97 per cent qualified.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Information Services

PRESS

ALTHOUGH there was no significant alteration in the make-up of the vernacular press during 1955, there were two casualties among the three English-language newspapers. The *Uganda Herald,* the oldest newspaper

in the Protectorate—it was started in 1912—published its last issue in May (its sister paper, the Luganda weekly, *Matalisi*, closed down at the same time); the *Uganda Mail*, which had been founded in 1954 as the Protectorate's first daily, ceased publication in April, was subsequently transferred to new owners and re-appeared as a Luganda weekly. The sole survivor of the English-language press is the *Uganda Argus*, which was launched on 1st January 1955. An associate of the *East African Standard* group, the *Argus* has local Africans, Asians and Europeans on its board of directors. It seems clear that at present there are neither the readers nor the advertisers to support more than one English-language daily.

The following list of newspapers published in Uganda does not include publications of the Department of Information:

Name	*Language*	*Estimated Circulation*
African Pilot	Luganda	5,000
Agafa E Buvanjuba	Luganda	10,000
Agari Ankole	Runyankore	1,000
Amut	Lango	5,000
Ddobozi	Luganda	3,600
Ebifa mu Uganda	Luganda	4,500
Gambuze	Luganda	8,000
Ingoni	Madi	1,000
Kodheyo	Luganda	5,000
Munno	Luganda	8,000
Muzahura	Rutoro	4,200
Mwebingwa	Runyoro	2,680
Ndimugezi	Luganda	850
Obulamu	Luganda	5,000
Uganda Argus	English	7,000
Uganda Empya	Luganda	11,000
Uganda Eyogera	Luganda	10,000
Uganda Mail	Luganda	10,000
Uganda Post	Luganda	15,000

BROADCASTING

Although 1955 was the first full year of its operation, the Uganda Broadcasting Service, which is under the direction of the Department of Information, is already beginning to exert a profound influence, which will extend as new languages are added. News bulletins, especially, are widely listened to; talks and discussions have caught the people's imagination; while entertainment features, notably Listeners' Choice, bring in hundreds of letters a week. The non-stop programme of broadcasts to mark the return of His Highness the Kabaka in October was the high spot of a crowded year, winning thousands of new listeners for the service.

The station operates on 308.9 metres in the medium wave band and 60 metres in the short wave band; it is on the air for four hours a day, transmitting programmes in Luganda between 5-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. and in English between 8 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. In 1956 it is hoped to start broadcasts in two additional languages, Runyoro, for the Western Province, and Lwo, for the Northern Province. It may be possible also to inaugurate a pilot scheme of broadcasting for schools. Further in the future but already worked out in detail is a scheme for two-channel broadcasting by which

programmes in two languages could be put out simultaneously. Even further in the future is the likelihood of television: a site has been reserved on a Kampala hill-top for a television station.

Regular features in the Luganda service during the year were bi-weekly talks, "Looking at the News", by the Adviser on Information Services; fortnightly "Brains Trusts"; a weekly programme, "In Your Village"; and contributions by members of the staff of the Resident, Buganda, and the Veterinary and Community Development Departments. Programme time was also provided for many voluntary organisations. Outside broadcasts covered the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the opening of the new Legislative Council, Kampala's Railway Week, Gayaza High School's 50th anniversary, the installation of the new Kyabazinga of Busoga, a music festival at Makerere and many sporting events. On Christmas Day His Highness the Kabaka made his first broadcast: he sent a message of greetings to his people.

The new studios in Kampala, replacing the single makeshift studio at the Bugolobi transmitter site, were opened in May; at the same time, the high-power short-wave installation was brought into operation. The new studio block, which incorporates control and continuity rooms, recording, library and workshop facilities, is built to B.B.C. design but using local materials. The new short-wave transmitter, of 7½ kW, covers all parts of the Protectorate with a first-class signal; field strength tests have shown that even on the simplest and cheapest receivers reception is adequate.

To stimulate listening and the purchase of sets, a Radio Exhibition (dealt with more fully later in this chapter) was held in Kampala in January; 300 community receivers were distributed throughout the Protectorate; and demonstrations of cheap sets and their maintenance were given at district and county shows.

A Broadcasting Advisory Council was set up in August and held two meetings at which plans for the expansion of broadcasting were formulated.

FILMS

There is no commercial film production in Uganda. A 16 mm. documentary unit was established by the Department of Information in October: its initial task was to make a cinema record of the return of His Highness the Kabaka. It is hoped that in 1956 the unit will begin the production of short films for Government departments.

Responsibility for the showing (as distinct from the production) of 16 mm. films and the operation of mobile cinema units rests with the Department of Community Development. The Department of Information maintains relations with the commercial cinemas to which it distributes copies of British newsreels. Film censorship is also undertaken by the department.

"Power for Uganda", the film story of the construction of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station, was awarded first prize in the African Development section at the first African Film Festival at Mogadishu, Somaliland. The picture, which is in colour, was made for the Uganda Electricity Board by Gateway Films of London.

Press and Publications.—With few exceptions, Uganda's vernacular newspapers are produced under the most adverse conditions; premises and printing machinery alike are inadequate, trained staff non-existent and even such elementary amenities as telephones lacking. It says much for the zeal of their editors that the papers manage to appear at all. Inevitably, under these conditions, circulations are small: the aggregate print of the whole of the commercial press is no more than 80,000 copies a week: this for a population of over five million, a population moreover in which literacy is growing rapidly. The speedy and efficient distribution of newspapers, which is taken for granted in the more advanced countries, is in Uganda but a dream; there are no newspaper distributors, no W. H. Smith & Sons, and communications, although steadily improving, can be described only as sketchy. The few newspapers which do penetrate up-country are days old before they get to their readers. Vast areas remain uncovered by any but official news-sheets, produced centrally by the Department of Information, by community development officers in the field or by African Local Governments.

It is evident from this that a primary task of the Department of Information must be to encourage the development of the local press, to help raise its standards and give it a proper sense of responsibility, to see additional papers started and circulations increased. To this end practical help is given in the lay-out of new papers, press conferences and press visits are held regularly and the department attempts to set an example of good presentation and style in its own publications.

More valuable still are short courses which are arranged for local newspapermen. The first of these was held in 1953 and the second was organised in association with the Extra-Mural Department of Makerere College in 1955. The emphasis in these courses is on the practical side of newspaper production: exercises in reporting, sub-editing, proof-reading, lay-out and headline writing; talks on the perils of libel and on liaison with the printer; visits to printing offices; and the showing of films dealing with newspaper production.

This effort to develop the commercial press will take time before its results become apparent. Meanwhile, to fill the gap, the department runs newspapers of its own. These are pitifully small but it is hoped that in 1956 the arrival of new machinery will enable a substantial increase to be made in their size and circulation—at present running at just over four million copies a year. The departmental papers are:

Name	*Language*	*Frequency*	*Circulation*
Mawulire ...	Luganda ...	Weekly ...	65,000
Wamanya ...	Runyoro ... / Runyankore ...	Weekly ...	10,000
Lok Awinya ...	Lwo ...	Monthly ...	10,000
Apupeta ...	Ateso ...	Monthly ...	10,000
Schools' Newsletter	English ...	Monthly ...	10,000

The circulation of *Mawulire* continues to be the highest in Uganda—it is more than four times that of the biggest selling commercial newspaper. Nevertheless, effective distribution remains a constant problem, mainly

because of the isolated nature of so many homes, the lack of large centres of population and the difficulties of transport.

The *Schools' Newsletter*, a monthly children's newspaper which is issued free, remains the most sought-after of all the department's publications. In March its circulation had to be doubled—from 5,000 to 10,000—and its format enlarged; but it is still too small to accommodate all the children's ideas or for every reader to have a copy to himself. Letters to the editor number around 600 a month which means that one reader in every 16 takes the trouble to write in; this is believed to be something of a record: in the United Kingdom, it is understood, a national daily receives one letter for every 1,250 readers, a weekly picture magazine one for every 500 readers and a women's periodical one for every 175 readers. *Newsletter's* one-in-16 proportion is all the more remarkable in that, first, many of the children who write in have never before written a letter in their lives and, secondly, the language in which the paper is written—English—is foreign to them. The stimulating and thoughtful ideas the children contribute give great hope for the future of Uganda.

A typical issue of *Newsletter* contains a page of questions and answers (and some of the questions would tax the British Museum); extracts from readers' opinions; competition entries ("The importance of keeping clean" for prizes of tablets of soap was particularly successful); "Things you say"; and a review of the month's happenings. Although many of the 400 or so questions a month have to remain unanswered—it would need a research staff to cope with them all—no topic is barred. The children write about self-government and sex education, race barriers and the bride price, the choice of careers and the dangers of careless cycling. Their faith in *Newsletter* is unbounded and their appreciation touching as these extracts from letters show:

> "*Newsletter* is like a mother to us. Just as a mother helps us to walk without staggering, so *Newsletter* helps us to read and write". . . . "Your paper is not only a means of diffusing knowledge: it is a means of uniting the children of Uganda irrespective of race, colour and class" . . . "As a stimulator of thought and discussion it does its work magnificently" . . . . "One boy found that he could not read *Newsletter* properly as so many other boys surrounded him, begging for the paper. Therefore, this boy climbed up a tree to read *Newsletter* without interruption. Unluckily, he fell from the tree and is now in hospital" . . . .

Newsletter is not something remote: it enters into the children's lives and activities; helps organise excursions for school parties; and collects books for school libraries (notably, in 1955, outdated copies of Whitaker's Almanack and other works of reference).

Apart from these regular weekly and monthly publications, the department issues a basic service of reference material, Background to Uganda, with a circulation of over 2,000; a survey of international developments, World Affairs; and extracts from Hansard entitled Uganda in Parliament. Other publications in 1955 included Good Housekeeping, a simple guide to the Protectorate Budget; souvenir picture books of the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the return of His Highness the Kabaka; brochures for the Uganda Development Corporation and the Uganda Electricity Board; a booklet on the fiftieth anniversary of Gayaza High School; a pamphlet on the work of a district team; and reprints of Your Legislative

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Council: What it is and What it Does; Fifty Facts about Uganda; and —this for overseas—Conditions and Cost of Living in Uganda.

Pictorial Publicity.—The photographic section produced around 15,000 prints, an average of 50 every working day. There was an especially keen demand for photographs of the celebrations marking the return of His Highness the Kabaka. News pictures were produced regularly for the local press and for periodicals in 28 countries overseas.

A new development was the production of photo-posters carrying six or eight pictures with a minimum of text. The first (in English) illustrated the visit to Uganda of the Archbishop of Canterbury: it was lithographed by the Survey, Land and Mines Department at Entebbe. Most of the copies produced were distributed to schools, teacher training colleges, saza and gombolola headquarters. The second poster (in Runyoro) depicted the signing of the Bunyoro Agreement; the third (in Luganda) showed scenes from the Kabaka's homecoming; while the fourth (in English) was a representation in pictures and a diagram of the new Ministerial system and the reconstitution of Legislative Council.

A display set of photographs of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station, designed particularly for schools, clubs and factories, was produced by the Central Office of Information in London and given world-wide distribution.

Exhibitions.—A Radio and Electrical Exhibition, the first to be held in East Africa, was staged for four days in January at Makerere College Hall, Kampala. Organisers were the Uganda Radio and Electrical Traders' Association in collaboration with the Department of Information. The show attracted nearly 20,000 visitors and resulted in the placing of orders valued at many thousands of pounds.

The exhibition emanated from a suggestion made by the Department of Information some months earlier. At that time the newly-built radio station was almost ready to go on the air and the department was seeking ways of stimulating the sale of low-priced wireless receivers and thus building up a listening public. Government had already removed the 22 per cent customs duty from cheap sets and sales had begun slowly to increase. But more was needed. At this stage the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Broadcasting Service put to the trade the idea of holding an exhibition of radio receivers. The response was enthusiastic but it was soon clear that the scope of the exhibition should be widened to include domestic electrical appliances as well. Discussions showed that there was need for an association of electrical traders which would have as one of its first objects the encouragement of the wider use of electricity in the home. Thus, in May 1954, the Uganda Radio and Electrical Traders' Association (URETA) came into being with the Director of Information as its chairman; the Association now has 24 full members and four associate members.

The exhibition was opened by the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, who spoke from a U.B.S. studio which was out of sight of the audience. The scene was relayed to them by closed circuit television apparatus which had been flown out from the United Kingdom; this was the first time television had been seen in East Africa.

Although none of the exhibits was for sale, orders only being accepted, there was an immediate stimulus to the purchase of radios. In the two

months following the exhibition Kampala dealers disposed of no fewer than 1,000 low-priced battery receivers. One firm sold a consignment of 300 sets within a week of having received them; another concern reported its sales as having trebled; a third company, with a long waiting list of impatient customers, chartered an aircraft to fly radiograms from Germany to Uganda.

Two conclusions may be drawn from the exhibition:

1. The African *will* buy incentive goods if they are attractively presented to him, if he can see them in operation, and if he can be given time to examine and make up his mind about them. Many exhibitors said they had been flooded with inquiries—and given firm orders—by people who would not normally enter a shop.

2. The African housewife can play a major part in developing sales; the attendance of women at the exhibition, their keen interest and the purchases they stimulated were particularly impressive, if not unprecedented.

URETA is planning to make the exhibition a yearly event. Neighbouring territories have displayed a great deal of interest and it is understood that Tanganyika is arranging to hold its first radio show in 1956.

In May the department played a leading part in a Better Homes Exhibition—which it had first suggested—arranged by the African Housing Department at Ntinda, near Kampala. An officer of the department served on the management committee and was responsible for the entire campaign of publicity.

The department also handled all publicity for the Protectorate's first large-scale Agricultural and Trade Show staged in Kampala in December. A six months' campaign was carried on to put the idea of the show over to the people. More than 50 news stories were distributed, 2,000 posters printed, 30,000 stickers issued and twelve talks given over the radio. During the four days the show lasted the department exhibited its work at a stand of which the two outstanding features were an "electronic man," which answered visitors' questions, and a demonstration of the stage-by-stage production of the newspaper, *Mawulire*.

The Return of His Highness the Kabaka.—Throughout the year every available means of press and radio publicity was used to explain the sequence of events in Buganda which had, as their happy culmination, the return of His Highness the Kabaka. Enlarged issues were produced of the department's news-sheet, *Mawulire*; news conferences and broadcast talks were given by the Governor, the Resident and by the Buganda Ministers; explanatory memoranda, put out in the Background Service, were widely distributed, notably in schools and teacher training colleges.

The Uganda Broadcasting Service came into its own with its coverage of the celebrations marking the return of His Highness. It is not too much to claim that the suspicion which had surrounded the station's activities—it had been regarded in many quarters as nothing but a Government propaganda machine—was largely dissipated as a result of the week's broadcasts and the patient work which led up to them. Sixteen special programmes were put out, ranging in length from 15 minutes to the mammoth 2 hours and 40 minutes which gave complete coverage of the ceremonies attending the signing of the new Buganda Agreement.

Public address equipment installed by U.B.S. engineers played a major part in the successful handling of the huge crowds, the biggest ever seen in Uganda. Thousands of people who might otherwise have flocked to Entebbe or jammed the processional routes congregated instead at listening points set up by the U.B.S.; the two biggest of these had a capacity of 10,000-20,000 listeners while there were five smaller reception points (capacity 750–1,000 listeners) on main roads about five miles outside Kampala. In addition, 200 community receivers were in operation in Buganda.

Apart from broadcasting, the department arranged complete press, film and photo coverage of His Highness's return. The official programme of celebrations was designed for the Buganda Government and produced in 10,000 copies by the Government Printer. Immediately after the celebrations, a souvenir picture book containing about 40 photographs and 3,500 words of text was produced in Luganda in 7,500 copies.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Extensions to buildings and the installation of new machinery enabled the Printing Department to maintain a steady increase of its services to all Government departments. The production of printed matter was 20 per cent greater than in 1954 and issues of stationery 17 per cent greater.

Many thousands of copies of the new Buganda and Bunyoro Agreements were produced and were in great demand. This, coupled with a growing interest displayed in almost all Government publications, resulted in increased sales.

Among the new machinery installed was a cylinder Heidelberg, which incorporates all modern aids in the production of speedy and high-class work.

A new building for the production of vernacular newspapers and for a process section for the production of line and half-tone blocks was completed.

Chapter 13: General

ARCHAEOLOGY

UGANDA includes within its boundaries a wide range of archæological material, from the ancient periods of the Old Stone Age to traces left by the explorers and traders of the nineteenth century. Several of the great river valleys have complex series of terraces, the gravels of which are rich in the stone implements used by primitive man. The shore of Lake Victoria has a large number of sites of the later periods of the Stone Age, exposed on cliff tops and contained in the deposits often almost filling "sea caves" which are to be found in the cliffs of ancient lake levels high above the present water line. Six hundred caves and rock shelters have been recorded in all parts of the country; a large number of them contain promising occupation deposits. Remains of the Protohistoric period, bridging the gap between the New Stone Age and the present day, are widespread and their study is only in its early stages.

The Kagera, which is the largest river flowing into Lake Victoria, is probably unique for the enormous assemblages of tools which are to be found in clear horizons on its banks. The Nsongezi site, at the junction of the Kagera with the Orichinga, must be included as one of the great Old Stone stations of the world. Work there was completed during the year and the great mass of evidence now available is in preparation for publication as Geological Survey Memoir No. VI, *The Pleistocene Geology and Prehistory of Uganda: Part I—Pleistocene Geology.*

A second, previously unknown culture of the Old Stone Age was first recognised and described in Uganda as the Sangoan, named after its first station at Sango Bay in the southern part of Masaka, and has since been observed in other parts of East and Central Africa. The Magosian culture of the Middle Stone Age was first discovered at Magosi in Karamoja and has also been found at various places in the east of the country.

In Teso district is the Nyiro rock shelter, the rear wall of which is decorated by a considerable number of crude paintings in a fast red pigment. The floor of the Nyiro shelter is covered by an apparently thick earth deposit containing implements and pottery of the later Stone Age periods.

The earthworks at Bigo on the Katonga River have been a focal point of interest and speculation since they were first reported in 1909; these ditch and bank fortifications cover an area of more than a square mile on the south bank of the river. There are many other protohistoric sites in the neighbourhood of Bigo, notably those at Ntusi, seven miles to the south, and at Mubende Hill, 25 miles to the north.

Exploration for antiquities and for fossil remains in Uganda is primarily under the control of the Director of Geological Survey, except in the case of large expeditions when permission is usually sought from the Chief Secretary to the Government.

SOCIAL RESEARCH

The East African Institute of Social Research, which is attached to Makerere College, is engaged in finishing and publishing the results of its first five-year programme of research and in planning a new programme for the five-year period beginning in April 1956. Monographs on the Baamba, Alur and Basoga are in the final stages of publication. In the *East African Studies* series, *Jinja Transformed,* a report on a social survey of Jinja town, and *The Trade of Lake Victoria,* a study carried out by a member of the Department of Geography of Makerere College, have been published. Studies of labour migration in southern Tanganyika, of the economy of the Baamba of western Uganda, and of industrial labour in some Kampala factories will shortly appear in this series. A study of the Iraqw language and a linguistic bibliography of East Africa have been published in the *East African Linguistic Studies* series.

Other projects begun during the first five-year period have been completed and are being written up. A report on the social life of Mulago, a suburb of Kampala, which was carried out in connection with the survey of Kampala, has been circulated and publications reporting on the results

of the whole study are in preparation. The comparative study of new forms of economic and political leadership in Buganda and in the Nyanza Province of Kenya, financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, is nearing completion. Nearly ready for publication is a comparative study of the recruitment and functions of Chiefs in a number of East African tribal groups. Studies of the Bagisu and the Banyoro and of child-rearing practices in Buganda have been completed. A preliminary study of Asian communities in East Africa has been carried out; it is hoped that further research in this field may be undertaken during the coming five-year period.

Collaboration in research is continuing with members of the History and Social Studies Departments of Makerere College, particularly in the fields of the history of early European contact in East Africa and the economic and political aspects of development in the area.

In November an exhibition of some of the results of research was held at the Institute's buildings at Makerere.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The British Council.—The British Council has its head office in Kampala and a regional office in Mbale. The Council undertakes lecture visits to schools, colleges and adult education groups throughout the country and holds day courses, illustrated by films and related to developments in Uganda, on the British people and institutions. A further important part of the work is the provision of welfare facilities in Britain for all official scholars, bursars and visitors and their briefing before departure. The Council also awards a small number of bursaries each year for study visits to Britain. In addition, the Council donates books and periodicals to a large number of schools and other institutions, maintains gramophone record libraries, visual material, special texts, and encourages music, art and drama, notably, in 1955, the promotion of Uganda's first drama festival.

Libraries.—By far the biggest library in East Africa is that at Makerere College: it has 40,000 volumes as well as nearly 10,000 pamphlets and unbound parts. An important and growing section is devoted to early literature on East Africa and the neighbouring territories. The library is equipped with microfilm and microcard readers and has seating accommodation for 200 students. It is open to research workers outside the college and maintains a postal service for ex-students.

The library of the Makerere Medical School, which is also open to accredited users outside the college, has well over 10,000 volumes and 4,000 unbound pamphlets and reprints. There are microfilm and microcard readers and a photocopying machine.

The only public library in the Protectorate is the Kampala Municipal Library which was opened in 1953. Increasing public demand necessitated an extension being added in 1955. The library houses a stock of 5,700 books dealing with all subjects. About 3,000 persons a month make use of it.

The Uganda Society.—The Uganda Society was founded in 1923 to promote interest in literary, scientific and cultural subjects. It aims also to discover information about the country which might otherwise become lost; to acquire for its library books and maps on Africa; to arrange lectures; and to provide a meeting place for its 800 members. The library

contains over 2,000 works covering history, travel, language, anthropology and natural science. The Society has published books from time to time and is also responsible for the *Uganda Journal* which appears twice a year.

National Theatre.—During the year a committee was set up to examine the possibility of the construction of a Cultural Centre and National Theatre in Kampala. It was suggested that £60,000 should be provided by Government towards the cost of the project, which was estimated at £80,000.

Many of the amateur theatrical societies, which have done much to foster drama over the past few years, launched activities to raise funds for the new centre and substantial donations were forthcoming from the public.

Uganda Music Society.—The Uganda Music Society, with a membership of 275, fills an important role in the cultural life of the Protectorate. Concerts are organised for visiting and local artists; a local orchestra has been formed; and programmes designed to teach an appreciation of music are provided for the Uganda Broadcasting Service.

Uganda Arts Club.—The Uganda Arts Club, with a membership of 70, fosters all branches of the fine arts. It holds weekly meetings for drawing from life, painting and clay modelling, and stages an annual exhibition.

THE UGANDA MUSEUM

A display of ethnographic material was added to the public exhibitions and four temporary exhibitions of loan material were shown in the course of the year. Plans for a display of archaeological material were completed and a start was made with the erection of built-in show-cases to house it.

The number of visitors was 24,100, most of whom were Africans.

Three important innovations were a revision of the conditions of service which will make it possible to build up a team of competent museum workers; the establishment of a new post of exhibitions officer; and the acceptance in principle of a three-year financial programme which should allow considerable planning ahead.

TOURISM

The encouragement of tourism is a function of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association which maintains a well-patronised Visitors' Inquiry Bureau in Kampala. The influx of tourists showed a steady increase in 1955. Especially popular were trips to the Queen Elizabeth National Park and the lake and river journey to the Murchison Falls, with its unrivalled panorama of big game. Expeditions came from France and Austria to climb the Ruwenzori.

The production of tourist literature about Uganda is a responsibility of the Department of Information. The East Africa Tourist Travel Association produces tourist literature covering East Africa as a whole.

NATIONAL PARKS

The Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks had a most successful year: 12,897 visitors paid for admittance, more than 500 of these being from the United States. Tours for schoolchildren, Chiefs and parties

of councillors and officials from local administrations have become a well-established feature; their numbers are not included in those given above.

The building of the Paraa Safari Lodge in the Murchison Falls Park overlooking the Nile was completed in time for it to be formally opened on 1st January 1956 by Lt.-Cdr. Peter Scott, the author and naturalist, who flew out from England especially for the purpose.

The game in both parks is becoming far more used to people and it is rare for a visitor to leave without a close-up view of elephant, buffalo and hippopotami, and, in the Murchison Falls Park, rhino and crocodile as well.

GAME

There were no major outbreaks of rinderpest or other disease during 1955 and the Game Department was able to concentrate on its twin duties of control and conservation. The year was, however, a difficult one. The total number of elephant, a species less vulnerable than some others to the casual poacher and natural enemies, is probably little diminished, since the animals have the National Parks and other areas of deep forest or mountain in which to breed. But with the intensification of cultivation outside these areas and the opening up of certain tracts such as the Bugungu neighbourhood adjoining the Murchison Falls Park, the need for control grows greater: thus the number of elephant shot by game guards has risen from the all-time low record of 477 in 1952, and from 660 in 1953 and 662 in 1954, to over 700 in 1955.

This represents more than 2,000 tons of meat; and, though the harm done by elephant is appreciable and would be greater but for control measures, the free protein food which results from shooting outweighs, largely if not entirely, the losses caused by the beasts.

Elephant shot on licence in recent years have numbered: 1952, 278; 1953, 213; 1954, 176; 1955, 210. The increase in 1955 was probably due to the high price of ivory, which reached Shs. 19 a lb. Most hunters still regard the elephant as a source of profit rather than of sport. Two bulls were shot with tusks of over 100 lb. apiece.

So-called "minor pests", the baboon, monkey and bushpig, continued to cause more loss than the larger game animals. Responsibility for tackling them rests on the local authorities but the Game Department provides expert instruction in the main method of destruction, which is poisoning. Courses were held for nominees of local governments and 40 men were trained in the use of poison.

Conservation remained uphill work. Energetic action by game rangers maintained a fairly satisfactory situation in the game reserves and sanctuaries and in certain remote areas, but elsewhere only a change in the climate of public opinion can hold out much hope for the long-term conservation of game. The legitimate claims of human expansion are greatly reducing the areas in which game can hope to survive. There is also increasing pressure on the Protectorate's reduced stock of wild life not only from licensed hunters but from poachers armed with rifles or using wire snares which represent a widespread menace to game and the use of which is

extremely difficult to check. In some areas big tribal hunts, although controlled, make inroads into the game population.

The two remaining areas of the old Bunyoro and Gulu game reserve, which were left after the Murchison Falls National Park was created, were abolished in February. This was in accordance with the original agreement with the Bunyoro people as to the establishment of the park. The western area, however, situated between the western boundary of the park and Lake Albert, was created an elephant and hippopotamus sanctuary to protect the normal seasonal movement of these animals in and out of the park.

Two young white rhino were captured in Madi district and transported to the London Zoo. This rare and harmless species is suffering depredations from poachers owing mainly to the high price offered in the illegal market for rhino horn. The black rhino has, with other game animals, been shot out in the Maruzi county of Lango as a tsetse eradication measure, and, apart from a few pockets in Acholi, is now found only in north Karamoja.

SPORT

The outstanding events of the year were the formation of the Uganda Sports Union and the setting up of a National Olympic Committee.

The Sports Union, representative of all local controlling bodies of sport, has as its main aim the building of a central headquarters through which it can provide facilities for raising standards in all sports. It would also provide a meeting place for sportsmen of all races.

Fifteen acres of land at Lugogo in Kampala were leased by the Union from the Kampala Municipal Council. An appeal fund was launched and Government approved an interest-free loan of £60,000 on condition that £20,000 was first raised by public subscription.

At Lugogo the Union will build the finest sports stadium in East Africa which will include an indoor coaching school with residential accommodation. The stadium will cost a total of £127,000.

In November a National Olympic Committee was formed to enable Uganda to enter teams for the Olympic Games. The Committee's initial task was to explore the possibility of sending a team to Melbourne in 1956.

In athletics, two Sports Officers working in the Northern and Eastern Provinces made a great contribution to the raising of standards. For the first time an inter-provincial meeting was held. Both the Northern and Eastern Province A.A.A.s became affiliated to the Uganda A.A.A. This paved the way for an appreciable advance in local responsibility for organising athletics meetings in those provinces.

There was an improvement during the year in the standard of soccer, which augured well for the proposed tour of England by a Uganda team in 1956. The inter-territorial Gossage Cup competition was won by Uganda for the second successive year.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

THE PROTECTORATE of Uganda, lying astride the Equator, is bounded in the north by the Sudan, in the west by the Belgian Congo, in the south by Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika and in the east by Kenya. The area is 93,981 square miles of which 13,689 square miles are water. The greatest distance from north to south is about 400 miles and from east to west 350 miles. The nearest point to the sea is just under 500 miles.

The territory is divided into four provinces: Buganda, which is formed of the three districts of Mengo, Masaka and Mubende; the Eastern Province, divided into the districts of Busoga, Teso, Bukedi and Bugisu; the Northern Province comprising Karamoja, Lango, Acholi and West Nile; and the Western Province, consisting of Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi. The main towns are Entebbe, the capital and seat of Government (population 8,000), Kampala, the leading commercial centre (population nearing 40,000) and Jinja (population 19,200).

The Protectorate forms part of the central African tableland, the greater part having an altitude of between 3,500 and 4,500 feet.

CLIMATE

The annual range of temperature is very small and over the greater part of the country the mitigating effect of the altitude prevents either excessive heat or excessive cold. Rainfall, on the other hand, varies from place to place and from year to year. There is, on the average, rain every month with two wetter periods and two drier periods. Parts of the south-west and west experience heavy rain from time to time because of westerly winds from the Congo.

Climatically Uganda may be divided into zones which are fairly distinct but which gradually merge into each other at the boundaries. These are: (i) the Lake area extending to between 30 and 50 miles from the shores of Lake Victoria; (ii) Karamoja; (iii) Western Uganda, a zone about 80 miles wide on the western border, extending to latitude 3° N.; (iv) Acholi and the Lake Kyoga area; (v) Ankole and the remainder of Buganda not included in the Lake area or the Acholi-Kyoga area. The characteristics of each zone are:

Lake Area: Rainfall varies from an average of 90 inches in the Sese Islands to about 50 inches at the landward boundary of the zone. There is no definite rainy season, but falls are least in January, February, June and July. As in most other areas, the greater part of the precipitation

comes from afternoon showers. On the western and north-western shores, however, early morning showers and thunderstorms, often of great intensity, are frequent during the wetter months. Temperatures show little seasonal variation, the mean maximum being about 79°F. The daily variation is about 14°F. at the shores, increasing to about 20°F. inland.

Karamoja: The two rainy seasons become merged into a single period from April to August with peak falls in May and July and a minimum in June. December and January are the driest months. Rainfall averages between 20 and 45 inches, the greater part in afternoon showers. Temperatures reach 90° to 95°F. during the dry season and 80°F. during the wet months. The daily variation is 25° to 30°F.

Western Uganda: The first peak of rainfall occurs in April and the second in October. In West Nile the falls average 50–55 inches and in Toro–Bunyoro 50–60 inches, the rain being predominantly of the thunderstorm type. Kigezi has a lower average fall, 30–45 inches, but receives this mainly in the form of light rain; mists are frequent. In the Ruwenzori the average fall is over 60 inches and some places probably receive up to 100 inches, most of the rain coming from thunderstorms. The lakes have the least rainfall of the area, due almost entirely to the effect of the high ground, which causes them to be in a "rain-shadow"; average falls are about 35 inches. Temperatures vary from a maximum of 75° in Kigezi to 95°F. near the shores of the lakes. The daily variation is 20° to 25°F.

Acholi and Lake Kyoga: Rainfall averages 50 inches with the wettest periods in April–May and August–September. Maximum day temperatures are 80° to 85°F. with a daily variation of 25°F.

Ankole and the remainder of Buganda: Average rainfall is 35–45 inches. The wet seasons are in March–April and September–October. Temperatures during the day reach 80°–85°F.; the daily variation is 25°F.

Although rainfall in 1955 was about average, the weather followed an unusual pattern. From February to June all zones tended to have below average falls and the first rains were not considered good; July to September were months with rainfalls at the average in most areas; October was dry in the south but wet in the north; while December had well above average rainfall in all districts.

Throughout the year the East African Meteorological Department of the East Africa High Commission maintained an office at Entebbe. Information was supplied to the Ministry of Natural Resources and many other bodies to assist in the planning of crop production. Several research projects were undertaken, including investigations into water losses from swamp soil and vegetation. Experiments on artificial stimulation of rainfall were conducted under the guidance of officers of the department.

Chapter 2: History

IN CONSEQUENCE of a series of tribal immigrations spreading over nearly a thousand years, Uganda, by the middle of the nineteenth century, had produced two widely differing political systems. To the north and east

the people were organised in small village and clan communities. In the south and west there had grown up a number of kingdoms, each with a strongly centralised form of government. After perhaps two centuries of leadership by the kingdom of Bunyoro, Buganda attained a position of pre-eminence during the nineteenth century, and it was the strength and orderliness of the government in Buganda which proved the deciding factor in making that state the base of operations for Arab traders and European missionaries, traders and administrators.

Speke and Grant, the first Europeans to visit Uganda, reached the court of Mutesa, the Kabaka, or Ruler, of Buganda in 1862. Like Ahmed bin Ibrahim, the Arab trader who had preceded them by 18 years, they approached the country from the south. Entering the area from the north, Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864. In the 1870s Baker, Gordon and Emin Pasha carried the Egyptian flag into what is now known as Uganda, but Mutesa's shrewdness checked Gordon's scheme for building a series of military posts across Uganda and on to Mombasa, and the Mahdist rising in 1881 put an end to Egypt's colonial ambitions.

In the meantime, Mutesa's intelligence and the orderly state of his kingdom had suggested to Henry Stanley, who visited Buganda in 1875, that the country offered a promising field for missionary activity. In response to his appeal, the first agents of the Church Missionary Society reached Buganda in 1877 and were followed two years later by representatives of the White Fathers' Mission. Mutesa's early friendship, based on the hope of support against the Egyptian advance, rapidly cooled when he saw that military activities formed no part of the missionaries' programme. Under the rule of his son, Mwanga, who succeeded Mutesa in 1884, both the missionaries' adherents and the converts to Islam made by the Arab traders were actively persecuted owing to the Kabaka's fear of losing their loyalty. In 1888 Christians and Mohammedans united to overthrow Mwanga when they discovered that he had been plotting with his pagan supporters to have them all massacred. The alliance was brief, however, and the Christians were, in turn, driven from Buganda by the more powerful Muslims.

In the same year control of the British sphere in East Africa had been assigned by Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, when the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 confirmed the inclusion of present-day Uganda in the British sphere, Captain (later Lord) Lugard was despatched to establish the company's influence in Uganda. He found Mwanga recently restored by the fugitive Christians, who saw in him their greatest hope of peaceful rule, and concluded a treaty with him.

Lugard gained a ready entry into Buganda because the Christian parties were glad of his support in their struggle to gain control of the country. But the confusion in Buganda forced him to assert the authority of the company over Mwanga and over the powerful Catholic party. Crisis came with the so-called Battle of Mengo in January 1892. Thereafter the company was supreme in Buganda, and Lugard signed a second treaty with Mwanga.

Crippled by the cost of the occupation, however, the company gave notice of its intention to evacuate Uganda and Sir Gerald Portal was sent as Imperial Commissioner to make proposals for future relations between

Britain and Uganda. In April 1893 he assumed on behalf of the British Government the obligations and responsibilities of the company in Buganda and the Union Jack replaced the company's flag at the fort which may still be seen on Old Kampala Hill. The formal establishment of a Protectorate over Buganda followed in June 1894. Meanwhile, Bunyoro had been conquered and its ruler, Kabarega, driven out. In 1896 the Protectorate was extended to most of the other regions which are included in the present Uganda and this term was thereafter applied to the whole territory, Mwanga's kingdom, which is the present Buganda Province, being referred to as Buganda.

In July 1897 Mwanga revolted against British authority and fled from his country. In the following August his infant son, Daudi Chwa, was proclaimed Kabaka of Buganda in his stead. A few months later the very existence of the Protectorate was threatened by a mutiny of the Sudanese troops. The position was not restored until February 1898.

The heavy and unproductive military expenditure on Uganda led the United Kingdom Government to conclude that the time had come to reorganise the administration, and Sir H. H. Johnston reached Kampala as Special Commissioner at the end of 1899. The affairs of Buganda were settled by the Uganda Agreement of 1900 and other less complicated agreements were made with the Rulers of Toro and Ankole in 1900/01. In the more settled conditions which followed, the Uganda Order in Council of 1902 outlined the constitutional framework of the country and the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office in 1905. In the Agreement Districts the old forms of government were retained and modified while in the less well organised areas to the north a form of direct rule was introduced through the medium of European district officers.

The basic pattern of Uganda's economic development was laid down before the First World War in spite of the wholehearted attention which had to be given to the suppression of an epidemic of sleeping sickness which devastated a wide area during the first decade of the twentieth century. By 1914 a series of boundary commissions had fixed the limits of the Protectorate in its modern form except that Rudolph Province was transferred to Kenya in 1926. The earlier suggestion that Uganda should be developed on the basis of a plantation economy was gradually abandoned. It was, however, force of circumstances rather than deliberate policy which restricted the number of European settlers in Uganda before the alienation of land to non-Africans was forbidden in 1915. Sir Hesketh Bell, Commissioner 1905–1907 and Governor 1907–1909, was mainly responsible for the decision that Uganda should be developed as an African country. He was encouraged in this policy by the remarkable success of good quality peasant-grown cotton which had been introduced into Uganda almost simultaneously in 1904 by Mr. K. E. Borup of the Uganda Company and by the Protectorate Government. After 1915, mainly as a result of the great output of cotton, it was possible for the Protectorate to carry on its affairs without the assistance of a grant-in-aid from the Imperial Government.

Economic expansion called for the development of communications and transport facilities. The construction of a network of all-weather roads was set in hand while the link with the coast depended upon the Uganda

railway, which reached Kisumu in 1901, and upon the Lake Victoria Marine Service. In 1913 the Busoga railway was completed and, with the excellent system of waterways radiating from the Nile basin, made possible the development of the fine cotton-growing soil of the Eastern Province. This reduced the lead which Buganda had so far held in the affairs of the Protectorate.

The 1914–1918 war made considerable demands on the manpower of the Protectorate and the check thereby given to Uganda's development was prolonged by a world economic depression in the post-war years. Although cotton was mainly responsible for restoring prosperity in Uganda, the warning given by the slump had been appreciated and the Agricultural Department began to encourage Africans to grow coffee as an alternative cash crop. In 1924, also, the first sugar refinery was opened and the discovery of tin in Ankole opened up prospects of industrial development. By 1928 the railway from the coast had been extended as far as Jinja and the completion of a bridge over the Nile in 1931 finally linked Kampala by rail with the coast.

The main political development in the 1920s was the creation in 1921 of Executive and Legislative Councils, but the whole decade fermented with proposals for the federation of the East and Central African territories. These proposals were dropped during the 1930s when the attention of the country was absorbed by the world economic crisis. In the late 1940s, when the Second World War had emphasised the need for co-operation among the East African territories in the provision of certain public services, new proposals which did not involve any measure of political fusion of the East African territories, and which did not include Central Africa, were put forward and resulted in the creation of the East Africa High Commission in 1948.

Once again the war had made demands on Uganda's manpower and had widened the horizons of many Africans who had served in the armed forces. Although the riots which took place in Buganda in 1945 and 1949 were the work of political agitators, there was undoubtedly an awakening interest in political affairs among the Africans of the Protectorate. The first three African members of Legislative Council were appointed in 1945 and in the succeeding years the Buganda Lukiiko (or Native Council) also became more representative. In 1949 the African Local Governments Ordinance gave greater responsibilities to elected district councils and subsequent legislation enlarged these responsibilities.

During the latter part of 1953 a major constitutional crisis arose in Buganda, and disagreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Protectorate Government, on the one hand, and the Kabaka of Buganda, on the other, over the latter's constitutional responsibilities led to the withdrawal of recognition from Mutesa II. After many months of patient negotiation this crisis was resolved and in October 1955 the Kabaka returned to his throne. A new Buganda Agreement was signed which introduced a system of constitutional monarchy, placing the conduct of public affairs in Buganda in the hands of the Katikiro (Prime Minister) and five other Ministers. The principles of monarchy and democracy were thus brought into harmony and the Kabaka raised above the turmoil and danger of political conflict.

In 1955 also a new agreement was signed for Bunyoro under which the Mukama (Ruler) was likewise placed above politics and the local government of the Kingdom placed in the hands of the Rukurato (Native Council).

In the sphere of Central Government 1955 brought far-reaching changes with the introduction of a Ministerial system and the reconstitution of the Legislative Council to provide for 30 African members out of a total membership of 60.

Political developments have been accompanied by economic expansion and improvements in the social services. Cotton and coffee have brought wealth to Uganda, the encouragement of co-operative enterprises has given Africans a more profitable place in the economy and a start has been made on a comprehensive and ambitious plan of development of which the Owen Falls hydro-electric station is the most striking feature. Education, in which the leading part has always been played by the missionary societies, has also made outstanding advances in recent years.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE PROTECTORATE is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council which consists of the eleven Ministers and two others, at present Mr. C. A. L. Richards (Resident, Buganda) and Mr. C. C. Spencer, C.M.G. (Commissioner on Special Duty).

The laws are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council as constituted by the Uganda Order in Council of 1920. The Legislative Council is (since September 1955) made up of the Governor as President, 30 members on the Government side and 30 members on the Representative side. On the Government side there are 15 Europeans (seven Ministers, four officials and four backbenchers), three Asians (one Minister and two backbenchers) and twelve Africans (three Ministers, two Parliamentary Secretaries and seven backbenchers). On the Representative side there are 18 Africans, six Europeans and six Asians. Thus of the total of 60 members 30 are Africans.

Central Government

Since the introduction of the Ministerial system in August 1955 the apparatus of Government consists of the Chief Secretary's Office, the Ministries, and the various departments which are under their control. The Chief Secretary is the Governor's principal adviser, and his deputy in the Governor's absence. He leads the Government side in Legislative Council and is responsible for general co-ordination between Ministers. He also deals with constitutional affairs, defence and security, information, external affairs, and is the Head of the Civil Service. The Attorney General has ministerial status as the Government's principal legal adviser, but does not have executive responsibility. The Minister of Finance deals with all financial and economic matters including mining; the Minister of Natural Resources with agriculture, veterinary services, forests, geology, rural water supplies,

tsetse and locust control, marketing organisations, game and fisheries, geological and hydrological survey, National Parks and the East Africa High Commission Research Organisations in the natural resources field; the Minister of Local Government with the Provincial Administration, urban and rural local government including courts, Native Governments and District Councils, township authorities and town planning; the Minister and the Assistant Minister of Social Services with African housing, education, labour and medical services; the Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications with the Uganda Electricity Board, the Uganda Development Corporation, East African Railways and Harbours, East African Posts and Telecommunications and civil aviation; the Minister of Commerce and Works with commerce, public works, internal transport, roads and bridges, urban water supplies, and the Transport Licensing Board; the Minister of Rural Development with co-operative and community development, Africans in trade and the African Loans Fund; and the Minister of Land Tenure with land tenure and all land and survey matters.

District Administration

The Provincial Administration consists of the Resident and his staff in Buganda, Provincial Commissioners in the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces and District Commissioners who work under the supervision and control of the Provincial Commissioners. They are the principal executive officers of Government in their areas. Without interfering in technical detail, they are generally responsible for the efficient conduct of public affairs, and Provincial and District Teams have been set up under their chairmanship to act as informal consultative bodies for the shaping of policies and schemes of local application. The teams comprise representatives of the technical departments and, at district level, representatives of the African Local Governments.

The technical departments, for example, medical, agricultural and veterinary, usually consist of a headquarters directorate supported by a field organisation, with representatives at provincial and district level and a number of out-stations.

When the first European travellers arrived in Uganda they found among the Bantu races, notably the Baganda, a developed political organisation above the average in Africa. Central government machinery resembling the feudal system had already been established, although patriarchal and clan social customs still existed. British administration has utilised and developed these indigenous institutions, gradually adapting them to the requirements of modern government. When the country was pacified it devolved upon Sir Harry Johnston to define by agreements formally concluded during 1900 and 1901 the functions of the Native Government of Buganda and the Native Rulers of Toro and Ankole and their relations with the suzerain power.

District Areas and Populations

The Protectorate is divided into four provinces: Buganda, Eastern, Western and Northern. There are sixteen administrative districts as follows:

District	*Population (1948 census)*	*Area (excluding open water) in square miles*
BUGANDA PROVINCE:		
Mengo	918,493 ...	10,515
Masaka	319,908 ...	4,101
Mubende	85,226 ...	2,679
EASTERN PROVINCE:		
Busoga	514,316 ...	3,709
Mbale Township	5,204 ...	9
Bukedi	334,788 ...	1,743
Bugisu	263,847 ...	1,588
Teso	405,189 ...	4,649
WESTERN PROVINCE:		
Bunyoro	109,306 ...	4,847
Toro	259,374 ...	5,143
Ankole	401,938 ...	6,172
Kigezi	396,023 ...	1,969
NORTHERN PROVINCE:		
Acholi	216,133 ...	11,139
Lango	266,657 ...	4,650
Karamoja	125,620 ...	11,472
West Nile and Madi ...	336,498 ...	5,907

Buganda is on a different footing from the other provinces. Its constitution is contained in a schedule to the Buganda Agreement of 1955 which amended and supplemented the 1900 Agreement. Under this constitution the Kabaka is a constitutional ruler acting on the advice of the Katikiro and the other Ministers of his Government.

Subject to the Governor's consent, the Kabaka and the Lukiiko have power to make laws binding on all natives of Buganda. The Lukiiko consists of the Ministers, the 20 County Chiefs, six nominees of the Kabaka and 60 elected members chosen by popular vote, 40 through electoral colleges at parish level and 20 by county councils from local notables.

In the other provinces there are African Local Governments in various stages of development. There are Native Rulers in three districts of the Western Province, Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro, in each of which there are Ministers and a hierarchy of Chiefs assisted by councils on which sit elected representatives. In other districts, where there is no Ruler, the African Local Government consists of senior executive officers and a hierarchy of Chiefs exercising executive authority, assisted by local councils at the parish, sub-county and county levels.

Except in Buganda, there are District Councils consisting of Chiefs, elected members and nominated persons of standing. These councils provide a forum enabling the local peasantry, through their elected representatives —who in nearly all cases form a majority of the council—to express their views on matters of local or tribal interest. In addition, they are designed to ensure the closest co-operation between the Chiefs and people and to provide the people as a whole with experience of local government on democratic lines, thus permitting the growth of executive responsibility; and, in the case of the Agreement Districts, to supplement traditional relations with more democratic institutions.

The framework for local government in the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces in the future is contained in the District Administration

(District Councils) Ordinance which was passed in January 1955. The Ordinance is an enabling one, to be applied to each district when appropriate. By the end of the year District Councils had been proclaimed under this Ordinance in three districts. Constitutional regulations for District Councils established under the Ordinance are prescribed by the Governor after consultation with representatives of the peoples of the district.

The Kabaka's Government and the African Local Governments have their own treasuries and funds. Annual estimates are prepared in Buganda by the Finance Committee of the Lukiiko and elsewhere by the District Council Finance Committees which, in many cases, still rely to a great extent on the supervision and advice of the District Commissioner. The Kabaka's Government estimates require the approval of the Governor; the others are normally approved by the Provincial Commissioner. The estimates for 1955–56 provided for a total revenue to the Kabaka's Government and to African Local Governments of £4,391,251 and expenditure of £4,568,747. Recurrent expenditure is incurred *inter alia* on the salaries of local government staff and the upkeep of county and sub-county headquarters and subsidiary roads. The construction of permanent buildings, including dispensaries, constitutes the main capital expenditure. Grants are made to local education committees towards the cost of local education. One of the most important objects of the District Administration (District Councils) Ordinance is to devolve certain services, which are at present provided by the Central Government, to the District Councils constituted under the new Ordinance. Similar arrangements will be made to devolve services to the Kabaka's Government.

The principal sources of revenue of African Local Governments are local government tax, fines and fees from the native courts and local fees and licences. In Buganda and all districts except Karamoja and Busoga a system of graduated taxation has been introduced to replace the previous flat rate tax levied by African Local Governments. In addition, grants are received from the Central Government towards the cost of primary education, the upkeep of roads and the maintenance of law and order. As services are transferred under the District Administration (District Councils) Ordinance, appropriate grants will be made by the Central Government towards the maintenance of the services.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Following is a list of members of Executive and Legislative Councils:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
(Sir Andrew Benjamin Cohen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.)

Ex-officio members :

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
(The Hon. C. H. Hartwell, C.M.G.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
(The Hon. R. L. E. Dreschfield, Q.C.)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(The Hon. W. Padley, O.B.E.)

Nominated members :

THE MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES
(The Hon. T. Y. Watson, C.M.G., M.B.E.)
THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
(The Hon. L. M. Boyd, C.M.G.)
THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL SERVICES
(The Hon. G. B. Cartland, C.M.G.)
THE MINISTER OF CORPORATIONS AND REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
(The Hon. A. N. Maini, C.B.E.)
THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND WORKS
(The Hon. C. Handley Bird, C.B.E.)
THE MINISTER OF LAND TENURE
(The Hon. Z. C. K. Mungonya, M.B.E.)
THE ASSISTANT MINISTER OF SOCIAL SERVICES
(The Hon. A. K. Kironde)
THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(The Hon. Y. K. Lule)
THE HON. C. A. L. RICHARDS
(The Resident Buganda)
THE HON. C. C. SPENCER, C.M.G.
(The Commissioner on Special Duty)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President :

His Excellency the Governor
(Sir Andrew Benjamin Cohen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.)

Ex-officio members :

The Chief Secretary
(The Hon. C. H. Hartwell, C.M.G.)
The Attorney General
(The Hon. R. L. E. Dreschfield, Q.C.)
The Minister of Finance
(The Hon. W. Padley, O.B.E.)

Government Ministers and Officials :

The Minister of Natural Resources
(The Hon. T. Y. Watson, C.M.G., M.B.E.)
The Minister of Local Government
(The Hon. L. M. Boyd, C.M.G.)
The Minister of Social Services
(The Hon. G. B. Cartland)
The Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications
(The Hon. A. N. Maini, C.B.E.)
The Minister of Commerce and Works
(The Hon. C. Handley Bird, C.B.E.)
The Minister of Land Tenure
(The Hon. Z. C. K. Mungonya, M.B.E.)
The Minister of Rural Development
(The Hon. Y. K. Lule)
The Assistant Minister of Social Services
(The Hon. A. K. Kironde)
The Resident, Buganda
(The Hon. C. A. L. Richards)
The Administrative Secretary
(The Hon. J. V. Wild, O.B.E.)
The Solicitor General
(The Hon. P. E. H. Pike, Q.C.)
The Deputy Financial Secretary
(The Hon. C. R. C. Donald)
The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government
(The Hon. D. J. K. Nabeta)
The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources
(The Hon. G. Oda)

Government Backbench members :
The Hon. H. K. Jaffer, C.B.E.
The Hon. H. R. Fraser, C.M.G., O.B.E.
The Hon. S. W. Kulubya, C.B.E.
The Hon. Mrs. A. Boase
The Hon. T. B. Bazarrabusa
The Hon. K. Ingham, M.C.
The Hon. M. E. Kawalya Kagwa, O.B.E.
The Hon. Y. K. Mulondo
The Hon. E. Okullo
The Hon. J. C. Patel, M.B.E.
The Hon. E. A. Hughes
The Hon. Mrs. P. E. Kisosonkole
The Hon. S. B. Kyewalyanga

Representative members :
The Hon. J. T. Simpson
The Hon. C. K. Patel, M.B.E.
Major the Hon. A. S. Din
The Hon. P. C. Ofwono
Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. A. Baerlein
The Hon. J. K. Babiiha
Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. H. L. Gordon, M.B.E., M.C.
The Hon. A. E. Kaderbhoy, M.B.E.
The Hon. Mrs. I. Mitha (*temporary member, replacing Mr. Kaderbhoy who is in India*)
The Hon. C. B. Katiti
The Hon. J. W. Lwamafa
The Hon. J. M. Madhvani
The Hon. G. B. K. Magezi
The Hon. Y. B. Mungoma
The Hon. C. J. Obwangor
The Hon. Y. Omonya
The Hon. A. Opwa
The Hon. B. K. S. Verjee
The Hon. Mrs. B. Saben, M.B.E.
The Hon. M. Peer Groves
The Hon. B. N. Kununka
The Hon. J. Masagazi
The Hon. I. K. Musazi
The Hon. E. M. K. Muwazi
The Hon. D. L. K. Lubogo
The Hon. Y. B. Walukamba
The Hon. E. Kapa
The Hon. M. M. Patel, O.B.E.
The Hon. D. Luga
The Hon. Y. S. Bamuta
The Hon. J. H. Gaunt

Clerk of Council
Mr. A. L. Pennington, C.B.E.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in general use. The metric system is permissible but is rarely used.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance seeks to establish uniformity; a system of verification of approved weighing and measuring appliances; the creation of offences for the use or possession of unjust, false or un-

stamped appliances; and, by an amendment in 1955, the protection of the public against the giving of short weight or measure. The Ordinance is administered by the Weights and Measures Bureau which is a section of the Department of Trade. A small staff of inspectors travels throughout the Protectorate to enable traders to comply with the requirements that their weights, measures and instruments should be re-verified at least every two years. Standard weights and measures are taken to even the most remote localities so that checks can be made.

The inspection of trading establishments is also carried out to ensure that the law is being complied with. Surprise visits are frequently made in all the larger trading centres and there are periodic inspection tours in country districts when the purchasing of agricultural produce from African smallholders is also scrutinised.

Chapter 5: Reading List

HISTORY AND MEMOIRS

ASHE, REV. R. P., *Two Kings of Uganda,* London, Sampson Low Marston, 1889.

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AUSTIN, MAJ. H. H. *With Macdonald in Uganda.* London, Arnold, 1903.

BAKER, SIR S., *The Albert Nyanza, Great Basin of the Nile.* London, Macmillan, 1866.

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BELL, SIR H. H., *Glimpses of a Governor's Life.* London, Sampson Low Marston, 1946.

CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON, *My African Journey.* London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1908.

COLVILE, COL. SIR H., *The Land of the Nile Springs.* London, Arnold, 1895.

COOK, SIR A. R., *Uganda Memories,* 1897–1940. Kampala, Uganda Society, 1945.

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MACDONALD, MAJ. J. R. L., *Soldiering and Surveying in British East Africa,* 1891–1894. London, Arnold, 1897.

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OLIVER, R., *The Missionary Factor in East Africa.* London, Longmans Green, 1952.

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PORTAL, SIR G., *The British Mission to Uganda in* 1893. London, Arnold, 1894.

SPEKE, J. H., *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile.* London, Blackwood, 1863.

THRUSTON, A. B., *African Incidents.* London, Murray, 1900.

TUCKER, RT. REV. A. R., *Eighteen Years in Uganda and East Africa.* London, Arnold, 1908.

WILD, J. V., *The Story of the Uganda Agreement.* Nairobi, Eagle Press, 1950.

GENERAL

FENTON, ROY, *A Guide to Uganda.* Kampala, Department of Information, 1954.

JOHNSTON, SIR H. H., *The Uganda Protectorate.* London, Hutchinson, 1902.

MACMILLAN, MONA, *Introducing East Africa.* London, Faber & Faber, 1952.

SABEN'S *Commercial Directory and Handbook of Uganda*, 1955–1956. Kampala, Saben & Co., Ltd., 1955.
STIGAND, MAJ. C. H., *Equatoria: The Lado Enclave*. London, Constable, 1923.
THOMAS, H. B., and SCOTT, R., *Uganda*. London, Oxford University Press, 1935.

ANTHROPOLOGY

CRAZZOLARA, FR. J. P., *The Lwoo*. Verona, Museum Combonianum (Editrice Nigritia), Pt. I, 1950, Pt. II, 1951, Pt. III, 1954.
CUNNINGHAM, J. F., *Uganda and its Peoples*. London, Hutchinson, 1905.
DRIBERG, J. H., *The Lango: A Nilotic Tribe of Uganda*. London, Fisher Unwin, 1923.
GORJU, FR. J., *Entre le Victoria, l'Albert et l'Edouard*. Marseilles, Pères Blancs, 1920.
HAYLEY, T. T. S., *The Anatomy of Lango Religion and Groups*. Cambridge University Press, 1947.
MAIR, L. P., *An African People in the Twentieth Century*. London, Routledge, 1934.
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HILDERS, J. H., and LAWRANCE, J. C. D., *An Introduction to the Ateso Language*. Kampala, Eagle Press, 1955.
KIRWAN, B. E. R., and GORE, P. A., *Elementary Luganda*. Kampala, Uganda Bookshop, 1952.
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MORRIS, H. F., and KIRWAN, B. E. R., *A Runyankore Grammar*. Nairobi, Eagle Press, 1956.

ARCHAEOLOGY

COLE, S., *The Prehistory of East Africa*. London, Pelican Books, 1954.
O'BRIEN, T. P., *The Prehistory of the Uganda Protectorate*. Cambridge University Press, 1939.

GEOLOGY

GREGORY, J. W., *The Rift Valleys and Geology of East Africa*. London, Seeley Service, 1921.
WILLIS, B., *Living Africa*. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1930.

NATURAL HISTORY, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

CARPENTER, G. H., *A Naturalist on Lake Victoria*. London, Fisher Unwin, 1920.
GRAHAM, M., *The Victoria Nyanza and its Fisheries*. London, Crown Agents, 1929.
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WORTHINGTON, E. B., *A Report on the Fisheries of Uganda.* (Lake Edward and minor lakes). London, Crown Agents, 1932.

WORTHINGTON, S., and E. B., *Inland Waters of Africa.* London, Macmillan, 1933,

MOUNTAINEERING

FILIPPI, F. de, *Ruwenzori.* London, Constable, 1908.

Appendix A

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 33, Entebbe, Uganda.

Annotated List of Grasses of Uganda, 1947. By W. J. Eggeling. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)
East African Pasture Grasses, 1926. Part I, 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.); Part II, 3s. (3s. 9d.)
Forestry Department Handbook. 1948. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
Indigenous Trees of the Uganda Protectorate. By W. J. Eggeling: revised and enlarged by Ivan R. Dale, 1951. 42s. (42s. 6d.)
The Grass Communities and Mountain Vegetation of Uganda, 1953. By J. D. Snowden. 10s. (10s. 4d.)
A Descriptive List of the Introduced Trees of Uganda, 1953. By Ivan R. Dale. 10s. (10s. 6d.)
Report of a Faunal Survey in Eastern and Central Africa, January to April, 1947. By Capt. K. Caldwell. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
The Petrology of the Volcanic Area of Bufumbira, 1937. By Arthur Holmes. 21s. (21s. 6d.)
A History of Uganda Land and Surveys, 1938. By H. B. Thomas and A. E. Spencer. 7s. 6d. (7s. 11d.)
Recomputation of the Uganda Main Triangulation, 1948. By H. F. Rainsford. 10s. (10s. 6d.)
Report of the Town Planning and Development of Kampala, 1930. By A. E. Mirams. Vol. I, 21s. (21s. 9d.); Vol. II, 21s. (22s. 2d.)
Kampala Town Planning Scheme, 1951. 2s. (2s. 3d.)
Kampala Outline Scheme, 1951. 3s. (3s. 3d.)
Jinja Outline Scheme, 1954. 6d. (7d.)
Town Planning in Uganda, 1955. By Henry Kendall. 20s. (20s. 6d.)
A Development Plan for Uganda, 1946. By E. B. Worthington; and the 1948 *Revision of the Plan* by Sir Douglas Harris. 6s. 6d. (7s.)
Progress in Uganda, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951. 1s. (1s. 2d.) each.
Report of an Inter-territorial Committee on Ground Services for Civil Aviation in East Africa, 1948. 3s. (3s. 2d.)
Guide to the Botanic Gardens, 1952. 2s. (2s. 2d.)
Tobacco in Uganda, 1951. By J. W. Purseglove. 3s. (3s. 3d.)
Notes on the Principal Annual Food Crops, 1953. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)
Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee, 1955. 5s. 6d. (6s.)
A Five Year Capital Development Plan, 1955. 3s. (3s. 3d.)
Technical and Commercial Education in Uganda, 1954. 1s. (1s. 1d.)
Development of African Teacher Training, Secondary Schools and the Education of Girls, 1954. 2s. (2s. 1d.)
The Majority and Minority Reports of the Luganda Orthography Committee, 1947. In English. 6d. (8d.)
Amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1948. 1s. (1s. 2d.)
Report of Enquiry into Road Transport Conditions in the Protectorate of Uganda, 1953. By W. Vane Moreland. 2s. 6d. (2s. 7d.)
Memorandum on the Vane Moreland Transport Report and on the Report of an Ad Hoc Committee appointed to advise thereon, 1954. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.)
East African Royal Commission: Report on Land and Population, 1953–55. 17s. 6d. (18s.)
Final Report of the Standing Committee on the Recruitment, Training and Promotion of Africans to Higher Posts in the Civil Service, 1955. 1s. (1s. 2d.)
Report of the Committee on the Advancement of Africans in Trade, 1955. 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
Government Statement on the Report of the Committee on the Advancement of Africans in Trade, 1955. 6d. (8d.)

White Paper on Mechanisation of African Farming in Uganda, 1954. 1s. (1s. 2d.)
Background to the Budget, 1955. 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)
Report of the Civil Reabsorption and Rehabilitation Committee, 1945. 6d. (8d.)
Report of an Inquiry into African Local Government in the Protectorate of Uganda, 1953. By C. A. G. Wallis. 3s. (3s. 4d.)
Correspondence relating to the Composition of Legislative Council, 1953. 9d. (10d.)
Legislative Council and the Ministerial System. Col. No. 692, 1955. 3d. (5d.)
Statement of Policy on African Urban Housing, 1954. 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)
The Buganda Agreement, 1955. 2s. (2s. 2d.)
The Bunyoro Agreement, 1955. 6d. (8d.)
Report on the Needs for Economic Research and Investigation in East Africa, 1955. By Prof. E. A. G. Robinson. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

(Prices in brackets include postage outside East Africa)

Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, London.

Uganda Protectorate. Withdrawal of Recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda. Cmd. 9028, 1953. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.)
Uganda Protectorate. Buganda. Cmd. 9320, 1954. 1s. (1s. 1½d.)
An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951. Vol. II: *The East African Territories.* Col. No. 281–II, 1954. £1 12s. 6d. (£1 12s. 6d.) Vol. VII: *Products of the Colonial Territories.* Col. No. 281–7, 1952. £2 2s. (£2 2s. 6d.)
The British Territories in East and Central Africa, 1945–50. Cmd. 7987, 1950. 4s. (4s. 3d.)
Annual Report of the East Africa High Commission for 1954. Col. No. 316, 1955. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.) Reports for earlier years also available.
Native Administration in the African Territories. Part I: East Africa, 1951. By Lord Hailey. 17s. 6d. (18s. 4d.)
Customs Tariffs of the Colonial Empire. Vol. I: *East Africa.* Col. No. 239, 1948. 6s. (6s. 4d.)
Housing in British African Territories. Col. No. 303, 1954. 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.)
Report on Tobacco, with particular reference to the prospects of increased production in Central and East Africa. By S. S. Murray. Colonial Research Publication No. 4, 1949. 2s. (2s. 2d.)
Grain Storage in East and Central Africa. Report of a Survey. By T. A. Oxley. Colonial Research Publication No. 5, 1950. 3s. (3s. 2d.)
Land and Population in East Africa. Col. No. 290, 1952. 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.)
Animal Trypanosomiasis in Eastern Africa, 1952. By H. E. Hornby. 7s. 6d. (7s. 8½d.)
The Improvement of Cattle in British Colonial Territories in Africa. Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Publication No. 3, 1953. 10s. 6d. (10s. 9d.)
Colonial Monetary Conditions. By Ida Greaves. Colonial Research Studies No. 10, 1953. 5s. (5s. 3d.)
Colonial Road Problems. By H. W. Pollitt. Colonial Research Publication No. 17, 1954. 10s. (10s. 3d.)
Water Resources of Tanganyika Territory, Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate, 1948. By F. Debenham. 10s. 6d. (10s. 10d.)

(Prices in brackets include postage)

Obtainable from the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Flora of Tropical East Africa, 1952. W. B. Turrill and E. Milne-Redhead (Eds.). Issued in parts; price varies.

Obtainable from Colonial Liaison Officer, Building Research Station (D.S.I.R.), Watford, Herts.

African Housing in Uganda: Recent developments in Government housing policy. Colonial Building Notes No. 21 A.

Appendix B

MAPS ON SALE AT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, ENTEBBE

	Price Shs.
Geological map of East Africa	7/50
Map showing mineral occurrences of Uganda (paper)	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (cloth)	2/50
Map of part of Bunyoro	2
Geological map of part of Bugisu, Budama and Bugwere	4/10
Geological map of parts of Samia county (Budama) and Bukoli, E.P.	4
Geological map of the Buyobo district, N. Bugisu	1/80
Geological map of the Busano area, N. Bugisu	1/10
Map section of alluvial deposits of the Kafu River...	1

(Prices do not include postage)

Appendix C

MAPS ON SALE AT LAND OFFICES, ENTEBBE AND KAMPALA

(I) LITHOGRAPHED MAPS

No.	*Title*	*Scale*	*Date*	*Price Shs.*
(*d*)	Uganda Protectorate Communications	1/3M.(approx.)	1950	1
(*d*)	Uganda Protectorate Flat	1/1M. ...	1955	7/50
(*a*)(*c*)	Uganda Protectorate	1/500,000 ...	1950	60
District maps:				
(*d*) A.1007	Mbale	1/250,000 ...	1950	3
(*d*) A. 805	West Nile (black and white)	1/250,000 ...	1954	5
(*d*) A.1113	Mubende (black and white)	1/250,000 ...	1950	5
(*d*) A. 902	Lango (black and white)	1/250,000 ...	1950	5
(*d*) A.1102	Ankole (coloured)	1/250,000 ...	1950	5
(*a*) A.1102	Ankole (coloured)	1/250,000 ...	1950	6
(*d*) A. 950	Masaka (coloured)	1/250,000 ...	1955	5
(*d*) A.1109	Karamoja (coloured)	1/500,000 ...	1955	5
(*d*) A.1107	Mengo (black and white) ...	...5 miles to 1 inch	1955	5
Topographical degree sheet maps:				
(*b*) (*d*)	North A.36 M. Lake Albert	1/250,000 ...	1911	3
(*b*) (*d*)	,, A.36 N. Hoima	1/250,000	1909–10	3
(*b*) (*d*)	,, A.36 O. Masindi Port	1/250,000 ...	1911	3
(*d*)	,, A.36–P Bululu	1/250,000 ...	1941	4
(*d*)	,, A.36–S Fort Portal (No. M.16) ...	1/250,000 ...	1928	6
(*d*)	,, A.36–T Mubende	1/250,000 ...	1911	3
(*a*)	,, A.36 V Ripon Falls (No. M.164) ...	1/250,000 ...	1938	5
(*a*) (*b*)	South A.36 B. Masaka	1/250,000 ...	1911	3
(*a*)	South A.36 C. Sese (No. M.158) ...	1/250,000 ...	1938	5
Township maps :				
(*d*) C. 830	Kampala and environs	1/10,000 ...	1954	5
(*d*)	Jinja and environs	1/10,000 ...	1953	5
	Kampala planning area	1/10,000 ...	1955	5
	Entebbe Peninsula	1/10,000 ...	1955	5

Notes :

(*a*) Mounted on linen.
(*b*) Published by War Office, London.
(*c*) Wall map.
(*d*) Unmounted.

(II) SUNPRINTED MAPS

District maps :

A.1015	Bunyoro	1/250,000
A.956	Teso	1/250,000
A.700	Busoga	1/250,000
A.984	Acholi	1/500,000
A.750	Toro	1/250,000
—	Kigezi	1/250,000

Township maps :

B.111	Entebbe—10 sheets	1/2,500
C.838	Fort Portal and environs	1/10,000
C.471	Fort Portal—10 sheets	1/2,500
C.604	Jinja—12 sheets	1/2,500
C.897	Kampala and Port Bell environs—2 sheets	1/10,000
C.619	Kampala—9 sheets	1/2,500
C.580	Kampala—over 90 sheets	1/1,000
C.709	Masaka and environs	1/10,000
C.618	Masaka—7 sheets	1/2,500
C.837	Mbarara and environs	1/10,000
C.931	Mbarara—8 sheets	1/2,500
C.833	Mbale and environs	1/10,000
C.646	Mbale—10 sheets	1/2,500
C.819	Port Bell	1/2,500
C.519	Kabale and environs	1/10,000
C.518	Kabale—2 sheets	1/2,500
C.822	Mubende and environs	1/10,000
C.821	Mubende—1 sheet	1/2,500
C.675	Gulu and environs	1/10,000
C.621	Gulu—5 sheets	1/2,500
C.516	Arua and environs	1/10,000
C.928	Arua—5 sheets	1/2,500
C.759	Soroti and environs	1/10,000
C.760	Soroti—12 sheets	1/2,500
C.891	Lira and environs	1/2,500
C.734	Lira—7 sheets	1/2,500
C.717	Masindi and environs	1/10,000
C.836	Tororo and environs	1/10,000
C.886	Kitgum and environs	1/10,000
C.912	Masindi—4 sheets	1/2,500
C.954	Tororo—12 sheets	1/2,500
C.887	Kitgum—7 sheets	1/2,500
C.929	Mukono—4 sheets	1/2,500
C.935	Lugazi—3 sheets	1/2,500
C.915	Bombo—4 sheets	1/2,500
—	Mityana—2 sheets	1/2,500

Miscellaneous maps :

North A.36 Q	Elgon (No. 54A)	1/125,000
North A.36 W	Mumias (No. M.234)	1/125,000
Ruwenzori Range (No. M.234) ...	... ...	1/125,000
Cadastral survey plans as required	... ...	1/50,000

Plans of other surveyed townships may be had on application.

The plans embodied in *Uganda* (Thomas and Scott, 1935) are obtainable separately at Shs. 7/50 a set of eight maps.

GPUP—3768—2,600—2-56.