



COLONIAL OFFICE

THE
COLONIAL TERRITORIES
(1950-51)

*Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament
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CONTENTS

DIARY OF SOME EVENTS OF COLONIAL INTEREST

		<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Pages</i>
PART I			
A GENERAL SURVEY	... ..	1-54	1
PART II			
CHAPTER I.	THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICE	55-80	16
CHAPTER II.	POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	81-248	20
	(a) The African Territories	81-148	20
	(b) The Far Eastern Territories	149-175	37
	(c) The West Indian Territories, with Bermuda and the Bahamas	176-202	42
	(d) The Mediterranean Territories	203-218	46
	(e) The Western Pacific Territories	219-225	48
	(f) Other Territories	226-248	49
CHAPTER III.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	249-470	51
	(a) Introduction	249-257	51
	(b) Development Plans	258-270	53
	(c) Production and Marketing	271-379	56
	(i) Marketing	271-276	56
	(ii) Agriculture	277-347	58
	(iii) Animal Husbandry	348-354	73
	(iv) Fisheries	355-357	74
	(v) Forestry	358-368	75
	(vi) Metals and Minerals	369-379	77
	(d) Industrial Development	380-382	79
	(e) Co-operation	383-396	80
	(f) Supplies to the Colonies	397-404	82
	(g) Communications	405-456	85
	(i) Shipping and Ports	405-412	85
	(ii) Civil Aviation	413-434	87
	(iii) Inland Communications	435-452	90
	(iv) Telecommunications	453-455	93
	(v) Postal Services	456	94
	(h) International Economic Relations	457-470	94
CHAPTER IV.	COLONIAL FINANCE	471-504	96
	(a) General Financial Policy	471-474	96
	(b) Colonial Development and Welfare	475-479	97
	(c) London Loans	480	99
	(d) International Bank	481	99
	(e) Taxation	482-488	100
	(f) Currency	489-492	101
	(g) Special Financial Arrangements with His Majesty's Government	493-494	101
	(h) Grants of Assistance from the United Kingdom	495-502	101
	(i) Miscellaneous	503-504	102
CHAPTER V.	THE SOCIAL SERVICES	505-722	103
	(a) Education	505-548	103
	(b) Mass Education (Community Development)	549-562	114
	(c) Social Welfare	563-585	117
	(d) Information Services and the British Council	586-607	122
	(e) Labour	608-644	125
	(f) Medical and Health Services	645-685	130
	(g) Nutrition	686-696	139
	(h) Housing and Town Planning	697-718	140
	(i) Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom	719-722	143

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Pages</i>
CHAPTER VI. RESEARCH AND SURVEYS	723-814	144
CHAPTER VII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	815-869	158
(a) United Nations Activities	815-852	158
(b) International Co-operation other than through the United Nations	853-869	167
APPENDIX I. List of Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Papers of Colonial Interest published during 1950-51		171
II. The Colonial Office, 1951—Senior Staff and Advisers		173
III.A. } Approved Development Plans and Classification of		174
III.B. } Schemes		175
IV. Total Public Revenue and Expenditure of the Colonial Terri- tories, 1939-50		176-178
V. Exports of Colonial Primary Products in 1936, and in 1946-50 inclusive		179
VI. Destination of Exports from Colonial Territories, 1936-50		180
VII. Sources of Imports by Colonial Territories, 1936-50		182
VIII. Area and Population of the Colonial Territories...		184

DIARY OF SOME EVENTS OF COLONIAL INTEREST, 1950-51

- 1950
 APRIL Inter-African Information Bureau on the conservation and utilisation of the soil set up in Paris.
 Uganda Government floated a loan of £3,000,000 on the London market.
 Tanganyika Government appointed a committee to consider the question of constitutional development.
 Announcement that the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would set up a Rhodesia-Nyasaland Secretariat and Inter-Territorial Conference.
 Trinidad Constitution Order in Council laid before Parliament providing for an elected majority in the Legislative Council, a Speaker and the appointment of Ministers.
 Announcement that Bermuda dockyard would be closed for reasons of economy.
 Series of land use meetings in Cyprus under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Cyprus Government.
 First South Pacific Conference opened in Fiji.
 House of Commons debate on the situation in Malaya.
- MAY Fifth Session of UNESCO General Conference in Florence. Hon. N. A. Ollenu, member of Gold Coast Legislative Council, attended as adviser to United Kingdom delegation.
 Sixth Session of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Bangkok.
 Third Assembly of World Health Organisation decided to establish an office for Africa at Geneva.
 Fifth Session of the South Pacific Commission in Fiji.
 East Africa High Commission floated a £7,000,000 loan on the London market.
 Party of British Trade Unionists visited Nigeria.
 Gold Coast Government appointed Sir S. Phillipson Special Commissioner on the organisation of regional government.
 Team of Gold Coast athletes arrived in London.
 Enactment of Sierra Leone Ordinance reconstituting Fourah Bay College.
 Announcement of £1,500,000 Colonial Development and Welfare grant to Malta, subject to Parliamentary approval.
 Discussions opened between His Majesty's Government and a delegation from the Governments of the British West Indies and British Guiana on future sugar policy.
 Second Session of Commonwealth Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia in Sydney.
 Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of State for War visited Malaya and Singapore.
 New Federation of Malaya flag hoisted.
 Announcement of settlement between His Majesty's Government and Hong Kong Government of financial matters outstanding at 31st March, 1950.
 Publication of Report on the Colonial Territories, 1949-50 (Cmd. 7958).
 Mr. K. W. Blackburne appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.
 "Colonial Weeks" in Southampton. Touring Exhibition "Focus on Colonial Progress" attended by 29,000 people.
 House of Commons debate on the Far East and South-East Asia.
- JUNE Seventh Imperial Press Conference in Canada.
 Seventh Session of Trusteeship Council opened at Lake Success.
 33rd Session of International Labour Conference in Geneva.
 Second Session of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara in Brussels.
 Tenth Meeting of Caribbean Commission opened in Martinique.
 Convention relating to the port of Beira and the Beira Railway concluded between His Majesty's Government, the Portuguese and Southern Rhodesian Governments.

JUNE—(contd.)

Nigerian Government appointed a Commission to make recommendations for the allocation of revenue to the three Regional Administrations and the Nigerian Government.
Publication of Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, November, 1949 (Colonial No. 256), and Exchange of Despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State relative to the Disorders (Colonial No. 257).
Party of industrial and trade union experts visited Nigeria to advise on industrial relations.
New plan of operations against Communist terrorists in Malaya launched by the Director of Operations, Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs.
Prime Minister of India visited Singapore.
Secretary of State for War visited Hong Kong.
Death of Sir Ahmed Tajudin, Sultan of Brunei. Omar Ali Saifudin proclaimed as his successor.
“Colonial Weeks” in Bristol. Touring Exhibition attended by 40,000 people.

JULY

Eleventh Session of Economic and Social Council in Geneva.
Second International African Labour Conference at Elisabethville, Belgian Congo.
Conference of Colonial Civil Engineers in London.
Inauguration of East African Naval force at Mombasa.
Meeting of Advisory Committee of the Desert Locust Survey in Kenya.
Statement by the Governor of Uganda reaffirming the Government's policy of holding rural lands in trust for Africans.
Publication of Report on the British Territories in East and Central Africa, 1945-50 (Cmd. 7987).
Publication of Exchange of Despatches between the Secretary of State and the Governor of Sierra Leone on the reconstitution of the Legislative Council.
Publication of Interim Report on the Financial and Economic Structure of the Maltese Islands, by Sir George Schuster (Colonial No. 260).
Announcement that His Majesty's Government approved the introduction of universal adult suffrage without a literacy test in the Windward Islands and certain constitutional changes in the Legislative and Executive Councils.
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions delegation toured Malaya.
Federation of Malaya Government announced the establishment of a Rural and Industrial Development Authority.
“Colonial Weeks” in Cardiff. Touring Exhibition attended by 38,000 people.
House of Commons debates on Colonial Estimates; Malaria Control; Colonial Students' Forestry Courses; Fiji's Constitution; Overseas Food Corporation.
House of Lords debates on Economic Development of the African Territories; Caribbean Federation.

AUGUST

Special Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories began meeting at Lake Success.
Minister of State visited East Africa.
East Africa High Commission floated a £2,000,000 loan on the London market.
Minister of Civil Aviation opened airport at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.
Announcement of a further £1,700,000 Colonial Development and Welfare allocation for higher and technical education in West Africa.
Gold Coast Government appointed a Commission on the structure and remuneration of the Civil Service (Sir D. Lidbury, Chairman).
Sierra Leone Government floated a £2,000,000 loan on the London market.
Conference between His Majesty's Government and the Yemeni Government on the Aden-Yemen frontier opened in London.

- AUGUST—(contd.)
- Cyprus Government floated a £2,540,000 loan on the London market.
 - West Indian cricket team won the final Test match against England, thus winning the Test rubber by 3 matches to 1.
 - Severe hurricanes caused widespread damage in the Leeward Islands.
 - Virgin Islands Constitution Act re-establishing the Legislative Council. Elections held in November.
 - Announcement that His Majesty's Government approved an increase in elected members in the Singapore Legislative Council and in unofficial members in Executive Council.
 - World Health Organisation established a supervisory office for the Western Pacific area in Hong Kong.
 - "Colonial Weeks" in Liverpool. Touring Exhibition attended by 83,000 people.
- SEPTEMBER
- Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State and Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, Secretary for Fijian Affairs, Fiji, attended Fifth Session of United Nations General Assembly as members of United Kingdom delegation.
 - Discussions on African and Middle Eastern defence between His Majesty's Government and South African Minister of Defence.
 - Tanganyika Government floated a £1,750,000 loan on the London market.
 - Professor W. Hamilton Whyte took up duty as Director of Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College, Ibadan, Nigeria.
 - Announcement of impending constitutional changes in the Gambia to provide for an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council and increased unofficial representation in the Executive Council.
 - General elections in Trinidad.
 - Third Session of Commonwealth Consultative Committee for Economic Development in South and South-East Asia opened in London.
 - Federation of Malaya Legislative Council passed bill providing for elections to municipalities, town councils and rural boards.
 - Parliamentary delegation visited Malaya and Singapore.
 - Death of Sir George Sandford, Governor of the Bahamas.
 - "Colonial Weeks" in Glasgow. Touring Exhibition attended by 51,000 people.
- OCTOBER
- Opening of new House of Commons attended by representatives of 16 Colonial Legislatures.
 - Annual Conference of Food and Agriculture Organisation in Washington.
 - International Tin Conference opened in Geneva.
 - Sixth Session of South Pacific Commission in New Caledonia.
 - Central and Southern Africa Transport Conference opened in Johannesburg.
 - Reorganisation of the Gold Coast Central Government Secretariat into Ministries.
 - Gold Coast Government appointed Mr. Adu Commissioner for Africanisation.
 - Commission appointed to consider constitutional questions in British Guiana (Sir J. Waddington, Chairman).
 - Inauguration of North Borneo's first Legislative Council.
 - Publication of Colonial Research 1949-1950 (Cmd. 8063).
 - Major-General R. A. R. Neville appointed Governor of the Bahamas.
 - House of Commons debate on the Annual Report of the Colonial Development Corporation.
 - House of Lords debate on the Administration of African Colonies.
- NOVEMBER
- Opening of Nurses' War Memorial Chapel in Westminster Abbey by Her Majesty the Queen attended by 50 Colonial nurses.
 - Third International Locust Control Conference in New Delhi.
 - Malaria Conference opened in Uganda under the auspices of the World Health Organisation and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

- NOVEMBER—(contd.)
- Inaugural Session of Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara in Nairobi.
 - International Conference on Transport in Central Africa at Dschang, French Cameroons.
 - Eleventh Meeting of Caribbean Commission in Curaçao.
 - Fourth Session of West Indian Conference opened in Curaçao.
 - New Central Research Station of Empire Cotton Growing Corporation opened in Uganda.
 - Announcement of His Majesty's Government's general acceptance of the Nigerian Legislative Council's recommendations for the revision of the constitution.
 - Announcement of £1,000,000 grant by Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board to help endow the Department of Agriculture at Ibadan University College.
 - Announcement of £1,000,000 scholarship scheme established by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.
 - His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh opened Gibraltar's new Legislative Council. First general elections held.
 - Publication of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, Report by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee (Cmd. 8080).
 - Regional Office of International Confederation of Free Trade Unions established in Singapore.
 - First meeting of Solomon Islands Advisory Council with expanded membership including native members representing the administrative districts.
 - Lord Reith appointed Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation following the resignation of Lord Trefgarne.
 - Sir H. Foot appointed Governor of Jamaica.
 - Mr. F. Crawford appointed Governor of Seychelles.
 - "Colonial Weeks" in Birmingham. Touring Exhibition attended by 47,000 people.
 - House of Commons debates on Colonial Development and Welfare Bill; British Territories in Borneo.
 - House of Lords debate on the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill.
- DECEMBER
- Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1950, received Royal Assent.
 - Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in New Zealand.
 - Announcement of His Majesty's Government's intention to pursue future policy in East Africa separately in each territory rather than on a general East African basis for the time being.
 - International Regional Conference on Education in West Africa at Achimota.
 - Announcement of His Majesty's Government's approval of constitutional changes in the general Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands and in the Legislative Councils of Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat.
 - Earthquake in the Leeward Islands causing widespread damage.
 - Announcement that His Majesty's Government was prepared to meet the cost of raising two further battalions of the Malay Regiment estimated at £1,250,000.
 - Riots in Singapore following a Court decision restoring a 13-year old girl, brought up in Malaya as a Muslim, to her Dutch parents.
 - House of Commons debate on African Education in Kenya.
- 1951
- JANUARY
- Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.
 - Eighth Session of Trusteeship Council opened at Lake Success.
 - Third Session of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara in Lisbon.
 - The Lord Chancellor inaugurated the reconstituted East African Court of Appeal in Nairobi.
 - Kenya Government floated a £6,000,000 loan on the London market.
 - Publication of White Paper on the Future of the Overseas Food Corporation (Cmd. 8125).

- JANUARY—(contd.)
- West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research formally opened in Nigeria by the Governor.
 - International Confederation of Free Trade Unions delegation visited West Africa.
 - Governor's Proclamation inaugurating the new Gold Coast constitution.
 - Federation of Malaya Legislative Council approved introduction of the Member System by which 9 unofficial members of the Legislative Council will be responsible for groups of Departments.
 - Singapore Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the disturbances which occurred in December (Sir L. Leach, Chairman).
 - "Colonial Weeks" in Bradford. Touring Exhibition attended by 48,000 people.
- FEBRUARY
- Inter-governmental Conference on Rubber held in London.
 - First general elections in the Gold Coast, and appointment of Ministers.
 - Office of Gold Coast Commissioner opened in London.
 - Publication of the Report of the Commission on the Establishment of a Customs Union in the British Caribbean Area, 1948-50 (Colonial No. 268).
 - Governor's Proclamation bringing into operation the Barbados Representation of the People Act, 1950, abolishing property qualifications for membership of the House of Assembly and providing for adult suffrage.
 - Sir John Imrie, City Chamberlain of Edinburgh, appointed Commissioner of Local Government in Trinidad.
 - Fiftieth anniversary of Treaty of Friendship between Great Britain and Tonga.
 - "Colonial Weeks" in Newcastle. Touring Exhibition attended by 65,000 people.
 - House of Commons debates on the Gold Coast Constitution; Overseas Resources Development Bill; the Situation in Malaya; Commonwealth and Colonial Empire (motion for setting up a permanent body of delegates from Parliaments and Legislatures).
- MARCH
- Overseas Resources Development Act, 1951, received Royal Assent.
 - The question of closer association of the Central African territories reviewed by a conference of officials in London.
 - Northern Rhodesian Government floated a £7,730,000 loan on the London market.
 - Formal opening of the new Gold Coast Legislative Assembly in presence of a Parliamentary Delegation from the House of Commons.
 - Twenty-fifth anniversary of the grant of Royal Charter to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.
 - Announcement of £175,000 grant by His Majesty's Government for relief and reconstruction in the Leeward Islands following hurricanes, and a fire in 1950.
 - Announcement of a second £250,000 Colonial Development and Welfare grant to Hong Kong University.
 - Mr. Stuart Gillett appointed Chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation following the resignation of Sir Eric Coates.
 - House of Commons debates on Labour Relations in West Africa; Gambia Poultry Scheme; Civil Aviation in Africa; Defence (Colonial Manpower).
 - House of Lords debate on the Overseas Resources Development Bill.

PART ONE

A GENERAL SURVEY

Introduction

1. A further year's events in the colonial territories demonstrate the advances made towards meeting the basic requirements for effective self-government. Measures taken to improve health are showing good results, education is being extended at all levels, and successes can be recorded in the efforts made to increase production of all kinds for local consumption and for world trade.

2. The aim of British colonial policy is to guide the territories to self-government within the Commonwealth, and the method is to assist their peoples to achieve this aim for themselves. To this joint enterprise Britain is contributing not only some of the tools essential to the job—finance, knowledge, technical skill and experience—but also the faith, goodwill and human understanding necessary to inspire their best use. Simultaneously the people of the territories are learning to increase their own revenues through a better use of their natural resources, they are training to meet the many professional and technical needs of their own countries, and they are learning the art of government through participation in their own political institutions.

3. The basic requirements for self-government are not achieved in a day, and this achievement takes hard work and determination as well as time. The pace of advance depends on many factors. Conditions in Britain and the world at large may help or hinder access to external requirements such as finance, supplies and markets. The inherent characteristics of the territories themselves have also to be reckoned with. In Africa, for instance, tropical soils, climate and vegetation present problems to which solutions appropriate to temperate zones cannot automatically be applied. In many territories the people are striving to master, in a matter of decades, forms of political and social organisation, knowledge and ideas that the West took centuries to develop. The Mediterranean Colonies, with their European populations, are small and their future is affected by their strategic situation. In others, communities of different race and culture live together under one administration, but do not yet constitute a nation or weld themselves easily into a strong and cohesive whole. The problems are as various as the circumstances of the territories, and each requires its separate solution.

4. Even so, the territories now play a significant part in Commonwealth and world trade, and each year their people are shouldering more of their own responsibilities. These are advances which provide some measure of the ground already won. They also show that as the territories consolidate their own internal position they can help to reinforce that of the free world. The development of democratic government means learning to solve one's difficulties and differences by agreement and mutual effort; on the political side too this work of consolidation promises much, not only for the people directly concerned, but as a contribution to the common strength.

The Health Services

5. Perhaps no aspect of the territories' changing life gives greater encouragement than the transformation taking place in the people's health, since without strong and vigorous populations all plans for advance are unrealistic. The task of eradicating mass ill-health and disease is still immense, but the general standard of public health is steadily improving, and in recent years there have been spectacular successes in controlling

certain diseases. Of the classical epidemic diseases, yellow fever is now reduced to a few sporadic cases among non-vaccinated Africans, smallpox no longer reaches epidemic proportions, and trypanosomiasis is kept under control by special measures which are constantly being strengthened by the results of research. The achievements of modern insecticides in controlling malaria were described in last year's report; as forecast there, these methods have won further successes during the current year. In Mauritius, deaths from this disease in 1950 were 383 as compared with 3,000 per annum before 1945. In British Guiana, 98 per cent. of the population is now protected by the spraying of houses with D.D.T. A similar campaign of spraying has been completed in British Honduras. In Malaya, incidence and deaths have never been lower. Where a disease still occurs on an epidemic scale, the mitigating effects of an organised medical service and modern methods of treatment are marked. 1950 was unfortunate in seeing a serious outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever in Nigeria, a disease whose mortality reached 80-90 per cent. in pre-war outbreaks. In 1950 the cases reported numbered 93,964 with a death rate of 19.5 per cent. This notable reduction was achieved by the fullest use of modern drugs and the mobilisation of over 500 medical staff, assisted by an even greater number of native administration, district and mission staff. Treatment was carried out at nearly 500 centres including 11 hospitals and 80 dispensaries.

6. No opportunity is lost to exploit the many new discoveries of medical science. New drugs are constantly being tested and applied, and in this field the Colonial Medical Services can claim to be doing pioneer work. In Uganda, for instance, experiments are being carried out with chloromycetin for the cure of trachoma (an eye disease) following on promising results reported during the year from the allied drug aureomycin. It is hoped that B.C.G. (*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*) vaccines will offer effective protection against tuberculosis, and research is being done on this and on drugs such as streptomycin, sulphones and para-aminosalicylic acid. Sulphone preparations, in particular diphenyl-sulphone, are giving satisfactory and sometimes dramatic results in the treatment of leprosy, a discovery of great significance in view of the prevalence of this disease in certain territories. As a result of a survey of East and Central Africa completed by an expert during the year, it has been possible to estimate that there are 265,000 cases among the total population of 22,000,000 in the five territories.

7. Less spectacular but no less important is the slow and painstaking work of raising the general standard of individual and community hygiene and of bringing effective preventive services within the reach of everybody—and, it may be added, of persuading the people in less advanced areas to take advantage of them. Health centres in urban and rural areas, field units for the control of epidemics, school hygiene and the use of schools for instruction in personal hygiene all contribute to this work. Mobile health units serve the more remote areas. In Sarawak, for instance, a mobile maritime dispensary service consisting of 16 specially equipped boats now reaches districts previously untouched by the medical service and deals with up to 160,000 cases a year.

8. Organised efforts to improve nutrition are an essential part of the campaign for raising the level of health. Knowledge gained from surveys and research is being applied to promote a better and more balanced use of available foods, and nutrition officers have been appointed in a number of territories. Research is centred in the Medical Research Council's Human Nutrition Unit in London and its field station in the Gambia, and survey and other research work is carried out in individual territories.

9. Staff shortages still seriously limit all this work. Among doctors the number of vacancies in January, 1951, was 160, although over 130 appointments were made during the preceding year. Arrangements now in force for seconding doctors employed in the National Health Service to these territories may, however, be expected to help reduce this shortage. Senior nursing staff are being recruited from the United Kingdom, and the number of colonial women coming to this country to train as nurses is steadily increasing. Their aptitude for this work is evidenced by the number of awards they have won in competition with European colleagues. Training for subordinate medical staff, including nurses, is being developed in the territories, and the Central Medical School in Fiji had some 175 Assistant Medical Practitioners under training during the year from all the island territories in the South-West Pacific.

Education

10. The expansion of education, which has been so remarkable since the end of the war, is still going on despite the two main limiting factors: teachers and finance. From all the Far Eastern territories in particular reports are again most encouraging. In Malaya, for instance, the number of children at school increased during the year by 50,000, and in Hong Kong 73 new schools were opened and the school population rose by 30,000. The year's more important plans include three from East African territories giving special attention to the quality and quantity of African education—a matter of fundamental importance in bridging the gap between the different communities in these parts of Africa. In Kenya a scheme has been approved for raising the standard of African education at an estimated annual cost of £966,000 and a capital outlay of £1½ million over the next five years, Nyasaland has completed a survey of schools as a basis for a detailed programme of development between 1950 and 1954, and in Tanganyika the Ten Year Plan has been revised to provide primary schooling for a much larger number of African children. All territories, however, are still hampered by a serious shortage of teachers, although local training facilities and their output are increasing and there is a large recruitment of teachers from the United Kingdom each year. The rising costs of education (to which teachers' salaries contribute a major item) are another serious consideration in planning further expansion: in the Windward Islands, for instance, these costs have increased by 110 per cent. in the last five years.

11. The number of men and women receiving higher education also rose again during the year: 2,719 attended the universities and university colleges in their own territories, and 4,500 were studying in the United Kingdom. These figures are, of course, still low; but the fact that the local institutions were able to accommodate some 400 more students than in the previous year is one measure of the headway gradually being made in the task of providing these young people with adequate opportunities for higher education in their own countries. The number of buildings completed or under construction on the college sites in the West Indies and in East and West Africa is another heartening sign. No less encouraging is the generous financial support that these institutions are receiving from all quarters: in addition to further grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds made during the year, greatly increased contributions have been promised by Governments (the East African Governments' annual contributions to Makerere College will be four times their previous size over the next five years), and private organisations and individuals have made substantial gifts and endowments.

12. In West Africa there have also been advances in establishing Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and in the expansion of Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone. Colonial Development and Welfare funds, amounting to £1,250,000, have been allocated as a contribution to capital expenditure and, for Fourah Bay College, to recurrent expenditure also. Building has begun and plans are well advanced. The Nigerian and Gold Coast Colleges are giving priority to the establishment of Departments of Engineering. Hitherto there has been no provision for teaching technical and commercial subjects up to the professional level; to fill this gap and to increase facilities for teacher training, are among the most important functions of these colleges. Technical education at the lower levels is receiving increasing emphasis everywhere. In Uganda, for instance, the main educational effort is towards more schools of a less academic type, and the foundation stone was laid at Kampala in September, 1950, of a commercial college to train Africans for more responsible business posts. In Malaya the junior technical schools are filled to capacity, a course in architecture has been added at the Technical College in Kuala Lumpur, Government technical departments are training students, and building is about to begin on a new technical college.

13. A word should be said about the education of girls, in which there have been marked, if not spectacular, advances during the year. Girls' education has always lagged behind that of boys, but social development depends so largely on the women of the community that every step in making up these arrears is important. One of the most encouraging signs is, perhaps, the headway reported from the Northern Region of Nigeria, where the predominantly Moslem population has hitherto presented strong resistance to the education of women. In Tanganyika there has been a Standard X in an African girls' school for the first time in the territory's history, and in Fiji the first post-primary school for Fijian girls, which was opened in 1948 mainly to prepare them for community life in the villages, is developing rapidly. Many other territories report increased facilities for girls' education or continuing efforts to stimulate interest in it.

14. Education cannot, however, be confined to the schools and universities: every branch of life in the territories, from agriculture to medicine or industry, has some contribution to make. Mention should be made, in particular, of the Adult Education programmes carried out by Governments, local authorities and Trade Unions, and assisted by the Extra-Mural Departments of the University Colleges of the West Indies, the Gold Coast and Ibadan (Nigeria). The Community Development schemes, which were first started in Africa and are now being taken up in Fiji and Sarawak, are tackling another important aspect of education by encouraging people in the villages to think and plan for their own needs and to carry out many local projects by co-operative effort.

15. Broadcasting also has an invaluable part to play as a medium of instruction and information, and in bringing people in remote areas into touch with the outside world. There are now broadcasting services in 23 territories, and with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare grants plans were put in hand during the year for improving a number of these and for establishing services in two more territories. Nor should the work of the public relations organisations be forgotten. The nation-wide campaign early in 1951 to explain electoral procedure to the people of the Gold Coast affords a notable example of the role of these departments in assisting understanding of public affairs.

Economic Development

16. The social services are, of course, intimately linked with economic development; their maintenance costs money, and the money in turn cannot be produced without energetic and efficient people to work and manage the economic undertakings. Financial assistance is at present being provided for these developments by the United Kingdom, mainly through the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and through the Colonial Development Corporation. Facilities are also provided for Governments to raise loans in the United Kingdom. The purpose of this aid, however, and of economic policy in general, is to enable the territories to develop their resources to the point where they can finance their social and public services from their own revenues—for self-government means, among other things, being able to pay for the living standards one enjoys. To this end surveys and scientific research make their contribution, roads, railways, airfields and harbours are being built or extended, agricultural and mineral production is being increased, and the growth of industries is being stimulated. To all these schemes Governments and private enterprise are making substantial capital contributions.

17. The execution of development plans continued at an increasing pace during 1950-51. A number of new plans were approved, and others were revised to take into account changes in conditions since they were initiated. The development plans of the South East Asia territories have been embodied in the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, drawn up by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee and published in November, 1950. This plan is the outcome of meetings between the Commonwealth Ministers (the first of which was held at Colombo in January, 1950) to consider measures for raising the living standards of Asian countries. The "Colombo Plan" is really an aggregation of the plans of different Commonwealth Governments. It is not a single master-plan. It involves a six-year programme beginning in July, 1951. The total cost is £1,868 million of which some £1,084 million will have to come from outside the countries concerned. The United Kingdom's contribution to this plan includes the release of sterling balances totalling £246 million over the six year period to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and the backing of the development programmes of the dependent territories in the area so far as they require external finance. The total sum involved in the plans of the four South-East Asia dependencies is £107,700,000.

18. The Colonial Development Corporation adopted 22 new schemes during 1950, bringing the total number of schemes in operation up to 50, involving a capital commitment of some £31 million.

19. In January, 1951, it was announced that the original conception of the Overseas Food Corporation's groundnut scheme in East Africa was to be abandoned in favour of an experimental development project. Responsibility for the Corporation has been transferred from the Minister of Food to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

20. Basic information essential to all these development plans is being assembled by research and surveys. Since 1940 some 450 research schemes have been financed from the special allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. During 1950-51 building, staffing and planning were carried out in connection with a number of new research institutes, including those for economic and social research in East and West Africa and in the West Indies, and the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research was formally opened in January, 1951. In the field of survey, which is financed from general Colonial Development and Welfare funds, more geological

mapping was completed than in any previous year. Air photography, carried out by the Royal Air Force for the Directorate of Colonial Geodetic and Topographical Surveys, covered 160,000 square miles in northern Nigeria and considerable areas elsewhere in Africa.

21. Inevitably the war in Korea and the rearmament needs of Britain and the United States began to make themselves felt in the territories towards the end of this period. An increased demand for certain primary products led to a rise in prices, and there was a slower rise in the price of goods imported by the territories and latterly a serious falling-off in the availability of some supplies. As a result of the combined effects of the higher prices fetched by their exports and a shortage of certain consumer goods some territories are again threatened with inflation; on the other hand higher export prices may also be expected to increase their financial resources for development work. More serious is the effect of the international situation on external aid for development. It now seems probable that the pace at which programmes can be carried out will be affected by the rate at which capital goods (such as steel for construction) can be supplied, as well as by finance which, at this time last year, appeared likely to become the chief limiting factor. Early in 1950 it was clear that the £120 million provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 for the period ending in March, 1956, would not be sufficient to meet the territories' needs, and an additional £20 million has now been provided under a further Act of December, 1950. This sum, which was felt to be the most that could be made available in the United Kingdom's present economic situation, is a further token of His Majesty's Government's determination to press ahead with the policy of colonial development in spite of the complications of the world situation. The additional £20 million will be regarded as a replenishment of reserves, and will be used to meet the most urgent and important needs as they arise rather than be allocated generally to individual territories as was done with the greater part of the original £120 million. The Secretary of State has indicated to Colonial Governments that in planning the use of the additional money he will pay first regard to assistance in the provision of basic services, primarily of an economic character, which will help the territories, and especially those with slender resources of their own, to strengthen their revenues and thus to support their own burdens in future.

22. The territories continued to be eligible for assistance under the United States Economic Co-operation Administration after the suspension of Marshall Aid to the United Kingdom in 1950. Although this plan is now affected by the demands of the United States defence programme, assistance was given in several important directions during the year. For example, a grant of \$2.32 million was provided for generating equipment for a new power station in Malta, and loans of \$8½ million and £3¼ million have been made to a commercial company for the development of bauxite in Jamaica.

23. The production of primary commodities, for local use and for export, is still the mainstay of the majority of economies. Taken as a whole, the picture in 1950-51 was an encouraging one. Copper production in Northern Rhodesia increased, as did sugar in the West Indies and Mauritius, and rubber and tin in Malaya (the latter reaching its highest point since the war). Ten per cent. of United Kingdom cotton imports came from colonial territories. Efforts to expand rice production by the extension of drainage and irrigation and the introduction of improved varieties have yielded good results in a number of territories, notably in Malaya where the crop was exceptionally good after last year's serious fall. Oil in Brunei touched a new peak with 5 million tons. Production of manganese in the Gold Coast (the world's

largest producer after the U.S.S.R.) is now running at 70,000 tons a month. Tobacco sales in Nyasaland made a record and production increased in other territories. Against these successes must be set the effect of bad weather on coffee in East Africa and of swollen shoot disease on cocoa in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, where the 1949-50 crops were less than the previous year's, though prices were higher. Schemes for developing the fishing industry now exist in nearly every territory and there have been notable developments in the meat industry in East Africa.

24. In last year's report it was stated that proposals had been made for a long-term Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. These proposals were acceptable to the Commonwealth producers, except those in the British West Indies and British Guiana. A delegation from these Colonies came to the United Kingdom in May, 1950, for discussions with His Majesty's Government. After a full exchange of views a mutually acceptable arrangement was reached, further details of which are given in para. 343.

25. Industrial development is being encouraged wherever possible and so far as it fits in with the overall development plan of the territory. A number of new factories were opened during the year, including the Liebig Meat Canning factory in Tanganyika and a factory in the same territory for the manufacture of tins; in Nigeria, plans are under way for a sack factory and a cotton spinning mill. In Trinidad many new enterprises were started, and both there and in British Honduras tax concessions have been granted to encourage pioneer industries. Any large-scale development of industry depends very largely, however, on the various hydro-electric power schemes which are under investigation or in the early stages of construction. Work on the Owen Falls scheme is progressing, the possibility of controlling the level of Lake Nyasa is being investigated, and similar developments are under consideration elsewhere.

26. Markets reacted strongly during the year to the international situation, prices falling in the early summer as supplies became available and rising steeply again on the outbreak of war in Korea. Pressure on particular commodities led to an agreement in December, 1950, between His Majesty's Government and the United States and French Governments to establish certain international commodity groups to recommend steps for safeguarding the availability of basic raw materials. Among commodities affected are rubber, tin, copper and cotton. It is possible that renewed scarcities may lead to the resumption of wartime bulk purchasing, but at the end of the year the only important exports from the territories purchased in bulk by the United Kingdom ministries were bananas, coffee, copper, sugar, vegetable oils and oilseeds; cocoa and tea reverted to private purchase.

27. Trade expanded both in value and volume. The increased value is accounted for largely by the rise in prices, particularly for certain exports, such as rubber and tin from Malaya. At the same time, the physical volume of goods imported and exported was about one and a half times as great during 1950 as in the immediate pre-war years. Imports into the United Kingdom from colonial territories represented 10.6 per cent. of total United Kingdom imports as compared with 9.8 per cent. in 1949 and 9.7 per cent. in 1948. The territories' contribution to the sterling area's dollar account was far greater during 1950 than in previous years, owing largely to an increased demand from the United States for certain of their raw materials. Their net dollar earnings reached an annual rate of \$550 million in the second half of 1950 as against approximately \$200 million in 1948 and 1949. These facts point to the growing importance of the territories in Commonwealth

and world trade and, taken in conjunction with the flow of capital from Britain for all forms of development, emphasize the continuing interdependence of the United Kingdom and the overseas territories.

Labour

28. The development of a strong and responsible trade union movement is essential to progress towards self-government. It has an important part to play not only in promoting good industrial relations, but also in affording opportunities for instilling among the people that spirit of service to the community at large which is one of the contributions that sound trade unionism can make to a democratic system. There has been a general strengthening of trade union organisation in recent years. The rapid increase in the number of unions formed is now showing signs of slowing down and, while a great field for expansion remains, the resultant stability in the existing movement is bringing with it an increased sense of responsibility. At the end of 1949 (the latest date for which complete figures are available) there were some 1,170 trade unions registered with a membership of some 680,000 as against 1,027 trade unions and a membership of about 610,000 a year earlier. Perhaps the most notable event of the year, given the excessively difficult conditions of Malaya, was the setting up of a Malayan T.U.C. by the unanimous decision of delegates from over 100 Malayan trade unions; affiliation to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was accorded to this organisation in November. Many unions are introducing social benefits for their members, and it is of interest to note that the trade union movement is stimulating the desire for adult education. The Malayan T.U.C. has set up a Working Committee on the subject, and in other territories there is increasing participation in the correspondence courses organised by the British T.U.C. and Ruskin College, and in courses organised by Labour Departments and the extra-mural departments of the University Colleges. In addition, the Nigerian Government assisted six Nigerian trade union officials to attend a course of study organised in the United Kingdom by the T.U.C. and Ruskin College, and T.U.C. Educational Trust scholarships were awarded to one Gold Coast and one Malayan trade union official for a year's study in this country. Further help is now available in the form of material assistance, advice and education from a sum of £37,000 voted by the T.U.C.'s Brighton Congress in September, 1950, for the encouragement of trade unionism in India, Pakistan and the colonial territories. I.C.F.T.U. delegations visited West Africa and South-East Asia (including British territories in both areas) during the year, and the South-East Asia Regional Office of the Confederation has now been established in Singapore.

29. There are encouraging signs of an increasing realisation of the value of negotiation and conciliation. A number of important wage agreements were concluded during the year, and the number of strikes showed some reduction. Among the more serious stoppages was the strike of agricultural workers in Grenada, accompanied by disorders involving some loss of life and looting of property, and a strike of sugar workers in Mauritius, involving eight factories and 1,500 workers. In Nigeria there was an unsuccessful strike against an arbitration award by the employees of mercantile firms in Lagos and some other areas, during which attempts were made to organise acts of violence.

30. The report of the Commission set up to enquire into the Enugu disturbances in 1949 was published in June, 1950. It advocated, among other things, the improvement of facilities for joint consultation at the colliery, better conciliation machinery, and the expediting of the Nigerian Government's

plans for establishing statutory corporations to run Government-owned industrial enterprises ; it also stressed the importance of the status of the Labour Department. These recommendations were welcomed by the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and at the latter's suggestion a group of experts in industrial relations visited Nigeria last summer to advise on matters at the colliery and on labour affairs in general. Proposals for setting up an Industrial Council to regulate wages and conditions at the colliery were among the suggestions which emerged from these consultations ; a bill to give effect to these proposals received preliminary consideration at the Legislative-Council Meeting in March, 1951. A Coal Corporation has also been established, and held its first meeting in January.

31. Labour legislation, already comprehensive, was further strengthened during the year by most Governments, particularly as regards workmen's compensation. In social insurance Malaya contributed another notable event to the year by the introduction of an Employees' Provident Fund Bill, legislation which no other territory has so far introduced.

Political and Constitutional Affairs

32. In most of the territories constitutional advances took place or were discussed during the year. The inauguration of the new Gold Coast constitution in January, 1951, suffices to mark this year as one of unusual interest. A constitution drawn up by Africans and placing responsibility for its successful working squarely on African shoulders has been launched, and it is now for the people of the Gold Coast to justify their own confidence and that of His Majesty's Government in the outcome of the first experiment of its kind in Africa. Britain continues to exercise a measure of control and guidance through the Governor's reserve powers and the three *ex officio* Ministers. The remaining eight Ministers composing the Executive Council, however, are Africans ; six of them are responsible for the day to day administration of Departments and all are answerable to a Legislative Assembly of 84 members, all but three of whom are elected, and all but nine of whom are Africans. Elections were held in February, following an intensive campaign to explain the constitution and electoral procedure to voters all over the country. For many this was their first taste of political life, and the discipline and good humour that were such marked features of the elections indicated the voters' appreciation of their responsibilities. The Convention People's Party, which put up the largest number of candidates, won an overwhelming majority at the polls. Soon after the elections the Legislative Assembly met to approve the appointment of the eight African Ministers, six of whom were drawn from the ranks of the C.P.P. The formal opening of the new Legislative Assembly took place on 29th March, and was attended by a delegation of four members of the House of Commons bearing a message of goodwill from the Speaker. Messages were also read from His Majesty the King and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

33. In Nigeria the discussions were concluded on a revision of the constitution. After the negotiations described in the report for 1949-50, the major point outstanding was the proportion of representation of the Northern Region in the central legislature. Since early in the discussions the Northern Region has held the view that it should have parity of representation with the Eastern and Western Regions combined. A proposal by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council that the solution to this problem might lie in having two Legislative Houses at the centre was discussed by the Regional Houses during the year but failed to receive unanimous support. In September the question then came before the Legislative Council where it was finally agreed that there should be one House at the centre and that,

in view of the respective populations of the Regions, representation of the Northern Region should equal that of the other two Regions together. These recommendations have been accepted by His Majesty's Government, subject to the examination of points of detail, and the new constitution is expected to come into operation later this year. Meanwhile, methods of electoral procedure have been considered by the Regional Houses and arrangements to allow electoral preparations to proceed have been made. It is hoped to hold the first elections this summer. These events are encouraging on two counts. In the first place, the revision of the constitution is possible now instead of in 1956 (as provided for under the present constitution) because of the satisfactory progress made in the last few years; and secondly, all differences have been settled by negotiation and agreement between the parties concerned, an achievement of no small significance to a country learning to govern itself by democratic methods.

34. In Sierra Leone, on the other hand, representatives of the Colony and Protectorate failed to agree upon, or even to discuss, the proposals for constitutional reform put forward in 1949. It has therefore been decided to introduce the constitution agreed upon in 1948, but deferred for further review at the request of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. This action has been generally welcomed in the Protectorate, and although there is still some opposition in the Colony to the 1948 proposals, there are good prospects that both parts of the territory will co-operate to bring the new constitution into operation. The new Legislative Council will have an unofficial majority, and the Executive Council, which has hitherto had an official majority, will be composed of four *ex officio* members and four members appointed by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council.

35. In Malaya, several steps have been taken which would be important at any time and are all the more so in the light of the Communist attempt to frustrate the development of democratic government in South-East Asia. In April 1951, a "Member System" was introduced which gave responsibility for the administration of several groups of departments to unofficials drawn from the various communities. No less important an event was the passing of a Local Authority Election Ordinance in September, 1950, providing for elections to Municipal Councils and Town and Rural Boards. This is the first step in carrying out His Majesty's Government's undertaking in the Federation Agreement of 1948 to introduce the electoral principle as soon as practicable. It is expected that Municipal elections will be held during 1951 in Penang, Malacca and Kuala Lumpur; these elections will provide the necessary experience on which to proceed to elections for the State and Settlement Councils and then for the Federal Legislative Council. Some progress can also be reported on the controversial question of Federal citizenship. The Communities Liaison Committee (an unofficial body composed of representatives of all the communities in Malaya) made recommendations last year for extending citizenship to a larger number of non-Malay Asians, and draft legislation embodying these proposals has been published. Constitutional development can also be reported from Singapore where the Legislative Council was reconstituted after a general election which was held in April. The number of elected members was then increased from six to nine; and the Executive Council is to be increased by the addition of two elected members from the Legislative Council, making an equal number of unofficial and official members.

36. A notable event at the other end of the political scale was the inauguration of North Borneo's first Legislative Council in October, 1950. Consistent efforts are being made to train the people for political responsibility,

and among significant advances in the smaller territories, mention should be made of constitutional changes impending in the Gambia, providing for a Legislative Council with an unofficial majority and with a Vice-President, probably a Gambian.

37. Constitutional progress in East Africa was the subject of a statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 13th December, 1950. After reaffirming that His Majesty's Government's objective in the East African territories is self-government within the Commonwealth, this statement made it clear that constitutional advance must depend on understanding and trust between all the races who live in East Africa; for the time being the matter would be pursued separately in each territory. In Kenya the Governor has been consulting local opinion on the next steps in constitutional development, in Tanganyika the Constitutional Development Committee has been taking evidence from representatives of all races, and in Uganda the newly constituted Legislative Council (with increased African representation and a measure of popular selection) was inaugurated in July, 1950.

38. The closer association of the Central African territories (Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland), which has been under discussion for many years, was explored again in March, 1951, by a conference of officials from the Colonial Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office and the territories concerned. Members of this Conference are now submitting a joint report to their Governments.

39. In the West Indies, the legislatures of the various Colonies continued to debate the proposals for a British Caribbean Federation put forward by the Standing Closer Association Committee in March, 1950, and described in last year's report. So far these deliberations have resulted in acceptance of the proposals by Trinidad, by the four Colonies of the Windward Islands, and by Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat (with certain reservations as to its representation) in the Leeward Islands. Other events in this area included the introduction of Trinidad's new constitution followed in September by the first general elections for the Legislative Assembly, the approval of constitutional changes being made in the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands, and the appointment of a Commission to review the constitution of British Guiana.

40. While these developments have been going on at the centre, the people in the towns and rural areas are getting their grounding in the art of managing their own affairs by participation in their own local government institutions. In Africa, efforts are being made to encourage the progressive educated elements to join with the traditional elements, and local government bodies are becoming increasingly representative of all walks of life. All the African territories are taking steps to provide more training facilities, and in Kenya a successful week-end course in local government was held in Nairobi, in November. Courses of instruction have also been held in the United Kingdom with the co-operation of local government bodies in this country.

41. In November, 1950, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Gibraltar to inaugurate the Colony's new Legislative Council. Several ministerial visits were also paid to the territories during 1950: the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for War visited Malaya in May, the latter extending his tour to Hong Kong; in August the Minister for Civil Aviation visited Northern Rhodesia to open the new airport at

Livingstone, and the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs toured East Africa. In January, 1951, the Lord Chancellor visited Nairobi to take part in the inauguration of the new East African Court of Appeal.

Communist Terrorism in Malaya

42. Strenuous efforts to put an end to Communist terrorism have continued to make heavy demands on the Malayan peoples and on the resources of the Federation Government. These efforts are supported by troops and money from the United Kingdom (re-inforcements were despatched early in 1950, and His Majesty's Government have agreed, in addition to the direct grant of £3 million for the year 1950 mentioned in the last report, to meet the cost, estimated at £1¼ million, of raising two further battalions of the Malay Regiment), by air assistance from Australia, and by the recruitment of administrative, police, and technical officers from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries. It is on Malaya, however, that the main burden of a campaign, complex out of all relation to the numbers of the enemy, must inevitably fall. The strength of the terrorists rests mainly in the thick cover offered by the jungle, and in the ease with which, until recently, they could extort food, money and information from the Chinese squatters living in remote jungle areas where it was virtually impossible to give them proper protection. Labourers on similarly remote estates have also been an easy prey. Resettlement of the squatters in new areas under effective administration has been given the highest priority under the "Briggs Plan" (introduced in June, 1950, by the Director of Operations, Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs), and considerable progress has been made. At the same time estates have been re-grouping their labour to provide better protection against terrorist raids. The problems involved in creating entirely new communities, with all the necessary public services, for some 400,000 people need no emphasis. Not least among these problems is the shortage of administrative staff. Nevertheless, some 200,000 squatters have already been moved into new homes and the resettlement of the remainder is proceeding with the utmost expedition. Wherever resettlement has been carried out the situation has shown an immediate improvement, and it may be said that the course of the campaign depends perhaps more on this operation than on any other. The "Briggs Plan" also involves the establishment of a closely co-ordinated war executive at the centre and in the States and districts (another operation requiring extensive planning and organisation), and the formation of a Home Guard in towns and villages; by the end of 1950 this force numbered 30,000 men of all races. Powers have now been taken to direct man-power into the police and essential occupations, and a number of other additional emergency powers were introduced during the year. Civilian casualties and the nature of terrorist incidents continued to reflect the hollowness of the terrorists' claim to be leading a "liberation" movement on behalf of any section of the Malayan people. Of the 1,433 civilians killed from the beginning of the emergency to 31st March, 1951, some 950 were Chinese, over 200 Malays, over 100 Indians, and 64 Europeans. The terrorists have continued to inflict suffering on the whole population by murder, robbery and intimidation and by sabotage to transport and to the industries on which the majority of the people depend for their living.

43. Although the campaign inevitably means the diversion of money and energy from constructive work, notable steps have been taken during the year in constitutional affairs and in social and economic developments. These, in themselves, provide an effective answer to the terrorists' claims that Communism represents a better way of life to the Malayan peoples.

44. It is not thought that the Communists were concerned in the riots which broke out in Singapore in December, 1950, following a court decision to restore a 13-year-old girl, who had been brought up in Malaya as a Muslim, to her Dutch parents. Disturbances lasted two days and caused 174 casualties, of which 18 were fatal. A Commission of Enquiry arrived in Singapore in February and has now completed its investigations in the Colony.

The Colonial Service

45. As development proceeds there is no slackening in the demands made on the Colonial Service. More men are required for a widening range of jobs which tend increasingly to call for expert qualifications. Recruitment during the year kept pace with the vacancies declared (which averaged over 114 a month), but there remained over 900 vacancies (compared with 1,130 at the end of 1949) representing the backlog from earlier post-war years. Recruitment from the United Kingdom is only for those posts in the higher branches of the service for which Colonial Governments cannot yet find qualified local candidates. Many local people now hold senior posts in their own countries; a notable appointment in February, 1951, was that of an African as Director of Medical Services in Nigeria.

46. A high standard of training continues to be maintained by the special courses provided in the United Kingdom with the help of universities, local authorities and professional organisations. Over seventy courses were running during the year. The subjects dealt with range from administration, education and medicine to surveying, fishing and the training of ground staff for airfields; some are long university courses taking from eight months to two years, others are refresher courses for officers already in the service lasting a few weeks. They were attended by over 1,400 senior officers, including 275 colonial men and women. In addition a large number of junior officers and teachers came to this country for training to qualify them for senior appointments in their own territories.

United Nations Activities

47. The improved atmosphere prevailing in the Trusteeship Council at its Fifth and Sixth Sessions, to which reference was made in last year's report, continued during the Council's Seventh and Eighth Sessions, held in the period under review. As a result the Council was able to despatch a considerable amount of constructive business. At its Seventh Session it examined the 1948 Annual Reports on British and French Togolands, together with the Visiting Mission's Reports on those territories, and a very large number of petitions. It also examined at length, and welcomed, the arrangements proposed by the United Kingdom and France as a contribution to the eventual solution of the Ewe question in French and British Togolands. In addition it set up a Standing Committee to keep under review Administrative Unions affecting trust territories. At its Eighth Session the Council received a progress report from the United Kingdom and France on the steps taken towards solving the Ewe problem under the arrangements set forth at its Seventh Session. It also made preliminary arrangements for the despatch of a Visiting Mission to East Africa in 1951, and established a committee to study problems of Rural Economic Development in trust territories. In all these activities United Kingdom representatives played a leading part in pursuance of His Majesty's Government's policy of co-operating to the fullest extent with the Council in implementation of its obligations under the United Nations Charter.

48. It is gratifying to be able to record also a distinct improvement in the atmosphere during the discussion of trusteeship and colonial questions in the

Fourth Committee of the 1950 General Assembly. On this occasion there was little of the bitterness and controversy which had marked the proceedings of the Fourth Committee on some previous occasions: there was a more constructive approach and of the 17 resolutions adopted relating to trust and other non-self-governing territories, the United Kingdom was able to vote for 11, abstained on 3, and voted against 3 only.

49. A memorandum on the proceedings relating to non-self-governing and trust territories at the 1949 General Assembly was published in September, and explained His Majesty's Government's policy as regards the discussion of trusteeship and colonial affairs in the United Nations. Briefly, the Charter provides for the United Nations to exercise certain functions of supervision in regard to trust territories. His Majesty's Government have always co-operated with the United Nations to the fullest possible extent in the legitimate discharge of these functions. The Charter does not, however, confer upon the United Nations any functions of supervision with regard to territories which are not administered under trusteeship. His Majesty's Government have therefore always firmly resisted attempts that have been made at Lake Success to set up a measure of United Nations supervision for such territories akin to that which the Charter provides in relation to trust territories. Subject to this reservation His Majesty's Government have indicated their willingness to co-operate to the full in constructive discussions of economic, social and educational questions of interest to non-self-governing territories.

50. To some extent the work of the Economic and Social Council and its related bodies, particularly the Specialised Agencies, has direct application to colonial territories. Representatives from these territories attended a large number of conferences held by the Agencies during the year. Among the most successful ventures of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in 1950 was a series of meetings on land use organised in Cyprus in co-operation with the Government. A Malaria Conference of considerable interest to African territories was held in Uganda under the joint auspices of the World Health Organisation and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. An International Labour Office Mission visited Malta, at the request of the Government, in October, 1950, to assist in the study of vocational training problems, particularly in relation to emigration. A number of scholarships and fellowships have been awarded to colonial students by various Specialised Agencies and bodies connected with the Economic and Social Council. A total sum of \$20 million has been allocated to the Specialised Agencies for carrying out the United Nations expanded programme of Technical Assistance in the initial period 1st July, 1950, to 31st December, 1951. Several territories have made applications for assistance under this programme. Material aid has also been given to a number of territories from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Other International Co-operation

51. Besides these United Nations activities there has been co-operation by Governments in various parts of the world in solving local problems. The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara held two meetings during the year, and did useful work in co-ordinating and extending programmes for practical co-operation on a wide range of technical subjects. The Tenth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission, held in Martinique, dealt in particular with livestock, soil and meteorological research projects, and its Eleventh Meeting, in Curaçao, considered agricultural development in the Caribbean. The Fifth and Sixth Sessions of the South Pacific Commission were held during 1950, and the first South Pacific Conference

was convened by the Commission at Suva under the terms of Article IX of the Canberra Agreement of 1947. This Conference formally associated the peoples of the territories concerned with the work of the Commission and endorsed its current programmes. Most of the projects approved in 1949 were in operation during 1950-51, and several important new projects have been approved. Consultation and exchange of visits between British and foreign colonial authorities, both metropolitan and territorial, continues as the basis of all cooperation.

Representatives at International Meetings

52. The presence of representatives from British dependent territories is becoming increasingly frequent at international meetings. For some years West Indians have been associated with the work of the Caribbean Commission, and two West Indians, elected by their own people, are members of the British Section of the Commission with two United Kingdom members. In September, 1950, two South-East Asia territories sent their own representatives to a meeting of Commonwealth Ministers: they were Dato Onn bin Ja'afar of Malaya and Mr. C. C. Tan of Singapore, who presented the development plans for their respective territories to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London.

53. They also figure on United Kingdom delegations to meetings of United Nations bodies, such as the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agricultural Organisation and U.N.E.S.C.O. Mr. R. Neerunjun, then Magistrate of the Industrial Court of Mauritius, attended the 33rd session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva as an adviser to the United Kingdom Delegation. The 5th Session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s general conference, held in Florence from May to June, 1950, was attended in a similar capacity by Mr. N. A. Ollennu, at that time a member of the Gold Coast Legislative Council. Of no less significance is the recognition accorded by an international organisation to personal merit in the I.L.O.'s selection of a Barbadian (Mr. Grantley Adams) to serve on its Committee of Experts on the Application of International Labour Conventions.

54. Nobody can carry greater conviction than the people of these territories in making known the aims and achievements of British colonial policy in international assemblies. At the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly last autumn the United Kingdom delegation included Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, Secretary for Fijian Affairs, Fiji. Addressing the Committee Sir Lala said:

“I hope that the facts I have given will show Members of the Committee that progress is being made in the British territories in the Southwest Pacific. The goal we have before us is self-government, but self-government of the people's choice, something they understand and something that they can work. But this I should like to stress. We in the Southwest Pacific are proud of, and intensely loyal to, our British connection, and the self-government we look forward to is self-government within the British Commonwealth of Nations”.

PART TWO

CHAPTER I

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICE

(a) Colonial Office

55. No major change in the organisation of the Colonial Office took place during the year under review. The number of staff rose to about 1,250—a slight increase on the figure of a year ago. This was due to the filling of a number of vacancies in the approved establishment which, owing to recruitment difficulties, had previously had to go unfilled. The figure is exclusive of the staff employed by the Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys, the Mineral Resources Division and the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau.

56. There were a few changes among the senior staff. Mr. F. S. Collier, C.B.E., succeeded Mr. W. A. Robertson, C.M.G., as Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State, Dr F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., was appointed a part-time Assistant Educational Adviser on questions of Technical Education, and Mr. G. Lacey, C.I.E., was appointed on a part-time basis to advise on Drainage and Irrigation problems in colonial territories.

57. There was some improvement in the level of recruitment of permanent staff but difficulties continued to arise from the shortage in the typing grades. The slight improvement in the supply of administrative officers made it possible to plan for the overseas secondment of administrative staff in the ensuing year. Before the war it was the practice to arrange for junior administrative officers to be seconded for two year periods in the Colonies to give them practical experience of problems on the spot. Owing to the war and the shortage of staff after the war, the system has necessarily been in abeyance but a start has now been made in resuming it. Two junior administrative officers have already been posted abroad in this way and plans have been made for two other officers to proceed overseas in the spring of 1951.

58. Meanwhile the scheme for the secondment of Colonial Service officers to the Colonial Office continues. There were 15 such officers on secondment, mainly for two year periods of duty. The scheme continues to be of reciprocal benefit to the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments by bringing into the Colonial Office a succession of officers with first hand experience of life and administration in the Colonies and returning them to their Colonies with an intimate knowledge of the workings of the Colonial Office and to some extent of the Home Government machine generally.

59. A number of visits were made to the territories both by Ministers and senior officers of the Department during the year. The Secretary of State visited Singapore and Malaya in May and June, 1950, and the Minister of State visited East Africa in August and September, 1950. Sir Hilton Poynton, Deputy Under-Secretary, visited the Far Eastern territories between May and July, 1950, and four of the Assistant Under-Secretaries visited between them East and Central Africa, the West Indies and Malta. In addition fairly extensive tours were undertaken by the Secretary of State's Advisers. The Education Adviser visited the Far East between August, 1950, and February, 1951, the Adviser on Animal Health made two separate visits to East Africa and the West Indies, and the Chief Medical Officer visited West Africa, the West Indies and the Far Eastern territories. The Adviser on Co-operation visited East and Central Africa, the Fisheries Adviser visited West Africa and Somaliland, and the Adviser on Inland Transport visited East

Africa, Mauritius and the Far East. The Labour Adviser visited East Africa, the Inspector General of Colonial Police toured East and Central Africa and Mauritius, and the Social Welfare Adviser visited East and Central Africa. Several senior officers also took part in international conferences.

(b) **The Colonial Service.**

60. *Appointments to Governorships.*—The following appointments to Governorships were made during the period under review :

Mr. K. W. Blackburne, C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Major General A. R. A. Neville, C.B.E., Governor of the Bahamas.

Mr. F. Crawford, C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor of Seychelles.

Sir Hugh Foot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor of Jamaica.

The Service suffered a severe loss in the death in office of Sir George Sandford, Governor of the Bahamas, in September, 1950.

61. *Conditions of Service.*—Reference is invited to Chapter II (para. 104) for a review of the effect of the new Gold Coast constitution on the public service in that territory. Public Service Commissions have been set up in Trinidad, Hong Kong and Singapore. An expert from the United Kingdom visited East Africa and Mauritius to advise on the setting up of Whitley machinery.

62. Salary scales have come under revision in a considerable number of territories during the period under review, and some Governments have reinstated cost of living allowances.

63. Improvements in the salaries of medical staff were effected during 1950 in East and Central Africa, following discussions with the British Medical Association. It is expected that improvements elsewhere in the Colonial Medical Service arising out of these discussions or following the recommendations of Salaries Revision Commissions will shortly be agreed.

64. A scheme for the secondment of doctors from the National Health Service to the Colonial Medical Service without loss of superannuation rights has now been introduced in the majority of colonies. It is hoped to arrange for a similar scheme for nurses in the National Health Service to serve for a limited number of years with Colonial Governments. With the co-operation of the British Transport Commission and the Railway Executive arrangements have been made which will facilitate the secondment of staff from British Railways to the Railway Departments of colonial territories.

65. *Recruitment.*—The following review relates to the senior grades of the Service which are recruited partly from local sources when qualified candidates are available and, to the extent that qualified candidates are not available locally, from this and other Commonwealth countries. The improvement in recruitment referred to last year was maintained during 1950 and the total number of appointments made during the year came to nearly 1,600, an increase of about 175 over those made in the previous year. The number of vacancies for all branches of the Service at the end of the year totalled 908 as compared with 1,130 at the end of 1949. These figures represent a positive improvement and in spite of the fact that the rate of declaration of new vacancies by Colonial Governments has increased, averaging 114 a month during the period, the actual rate of recruitment has more than kept pace with the current demand.

66. There has been a steady flow of recruits to the Administrative, Geological Survey and Legal Services, and the number of vacancies in these branches has been reduced to very small proportions. In the Administrative Service for example, there were only 25 vacancies at the end of 1950 compared with 132 at the end of 1949, 241 appointments having been made during the year. The recruitment of police officers has been on an unprecedented scale as a result almost entirely of the emergency situation in Malaya, and a total of 186 appointments to gazetted posts have been made during the year. These appointments include a considerable number of specialist police officers.

67. There is still a substantial number of vacancies in four important branches of the Service, i.e., medical, engineering, educational and agricultural, but there has been a real improvement in the recruitment of doctors and engineers. In 1950, 131 medical appointments were made, an increase of over 50 per. cent. compared with 1949, but there are still 160 unfilled vacancies and there remains a great need for more doctors, notably in West Africa and Malaya. In the Engineering Service progress has been most marked in the recruitment of civil engineers. One hundred and sixty-nine have been appointed compared with 151 in 1949, and the number of outstanding vacancies has been reduced from 144 to 83. The number of mechanical engineering appointments made has been the same in both years (70), but it has proved possible to reduce the outstanding vacancies from 106 to 78.

68. The extraordinary demands for educational staff have persisted, and although 233 vacancies were filled during 1950, there remained 170 vacancies at the end of the year. Recruitment for the Agricultural Service was at about the same rate as in 1949, but it has still not been possible to meet in full the urgent needs in this field. At the end of 1950 the outstanding vacancies were 84, the same figure as at the end of 1949.

69. The fact that there still remains a large total deficit in Colonial establishments should, however, be seen against the background of a vastly increased scale of recruitment, which is in fact nearly five times as large as in 1938. In that year 344 appointments were made to the Service compared with 1,587 in 1950. The present figure of 980 outstanding vacancies includes 575 for educational, engineering, medical and agricultural appointments. While it is proving a task of great difficulty to eliminate this backlog altogether, it is noteworthy that during the five and a half years since the end of the war a total of 770 doctors and dentists have been recruited compared with 243 in the five years preceding the war; 1,116 teachers compared with 62; 370 agriculturists compared with 99, while the recruitment of engineers, including architects and town planners, has totalled 1,024 since the end of the war.

70. Arrangements for disseminating information about Colonial Service appointments have continued during the year. They have included a wide programme of talks at schools, universities, technical institutions, etc., by members of the recruitment and advisory staff of the Colonial Office, as well as by a number of officers from different branches of the Colonial Service on leave. Information about the Colonial Service has also been made available to potential candidates through two recruitment publications: the first contains detailed factual information about appointments, and a revised edition was published in January, 1951, under the title "Appointments in His Majesty's Colonial Service"; the second is a booklet entitled "The Colonial Service as a Career", by Mr. Kenneth Bradley, C.M.G., and describes in a more conversational way the nature of the work at present being carried out by members of the Service.

71. Recruits have also, as in past years, been drawn from other Commonwealth countries: the rate of recruitment from these countries has continued on about the same level as during 1949.

72. *Training.*—Since the end of the war extensive training arrangements have been developed in this country to meet the needs of the exceptionally large number of officers appointed to the higher branches of the Service. These training facilities have been of value both to officers appointed from this country and to the increasing number of officers entering the senior service of their own territories.

73. The help given by the universities, local authorities, professional bodies and organisations of many kinds in establishing these training arrangements for officers before they take up appointments, as well as later during their service, has been of the greatest value to the Service and the colonies and is gratefully recognised.

74. Over 1,400 officers, including some 275 men and women of Colonial domicile, attended courses of instruction during the year. This compares with 1,060 in 1949 and 572 in 1948. This total does not include the large number of junior officials and teachers who came to this country for training designed to qualify them for the higher posts in the service of their territories.

75. Some of these courses are long university courses covering periods varying between eight months and two years, and designed for officers newly appointed to the Administrative, Educational, Agricultural and Medical Services; courses organised in co-operation with professional and other institutions have also been continued for surveyors, police cadets, geologists, engineers, fisheries officers, and for probationers entering the Colonial Legal Service.

76. For officers already in the Service, refresher courses and periods of study leave have covered nearly all branches of the public services from architecture and civil defence to survey and veterinary work, and a total of over 70 different training courses have been running during the year. These courses have varied in length from a few weeks to several months, and have included, for example, training for police officers in up-to-date methods of criminal investigation at Hendon and the use of fingerprints and photography at New Scotland Yard; fisheries courses giving practical experience in all branches of fishing, including trawling and net making; and training for members of the ground staffs of colonial airports in maintenance, flying control and fire fighting.

77. A small but growing number of officers and their wives have studied a wide range of African, Asiatic or Oceanic languages during their leave, mainly at the School of Oriental and African Studies at London. Again full use was made of the facilities generously extended by a large number of local government authorities for officers on leave, and for parties of serving officers brought specially to this country to study the working of local government.

78. Co-operation with other Colonial Powers in training the respective Colonial Services is being gradually developed. One French and one Belgian Colonial Service officer have been attending the Colonial Service "Second Course" training at Oxford, and a number of French, Belgian and Portuguese Officers, with representatives from Canada, Australia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan and Cyrenaica, attended the Summer School at Queens' College, Cambridge, which preceded the course. British Colonial Service officers paid another visit to Paris in December, 1950, where a series

of lectures and discussions on the French Overseas Territories had been arranged by the Ministry of Overseas France. During 1950 British officers attended courses at l'Ecole Nationale d'Administration and l'Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre Mer. In October, 1950, a delegation, including Colonial Service officers and Colonial Office officials, attended a week's discussion at the Pavillon Internationale in the Cité Universitaire, organised by the Director of the Centre de Hautes Etudes d'Administration Musulmane. This Conference discussed problems of common interest to the Colonial Powers in Africa, and was also attended by Belgian and Portuguese delegations.

79. The Report of the Conference of Colonial Government Statisticians has been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office (Colonial No. 267). All Colonial Governments have been advised to accept the recommendations in the report and the response shows that few reservations will be made. Many of the recommendations are already in operation, e.g., a start has been made on balance of payments calculations and capital formation estimates. The small territories are, of course, handicapped because statisticians, like other specialist staff, cannot be employed unless the administration is large enough to justify full-time work by at least one person.

80. The new post of Government Statistician, Sierra Leone, was filled early in 1951, and during the year under review sub-offices of the East African Statistical Department were opened in Tanganyika and Uganda, both in charge of experienced statisticians recruited in the United Kingdom. Generally, however, the emphasis in recruitment has shifted appreciably towards the appointment of inexperienced graduates, four of whom were sent to Africa in the latter part of 1950. Arrangements for the creation of the statistical service in North Borneo are at an advanced stage.

CHAPTER II

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(a) African Territories

81. Steady progress has been made in pursuit of His Majesty's Government's policy of guiding the colonial territories towards self-government within the Commonwealth by means of balanced political advance at all levels. In the Gold Coast the new constitution, based on the report of the Coussey Committee on Constitutional Reform, was brought into force by the Governor's Proclamation of the 1st January, 1951, the first election for the new Legislative Assembly took place in February, and the first Gold Coast Ministers took office at the end of the same month. In Nigeria the discussions and consultations on a new constitution have reached finality, and it has been agreed that there will be a single chamber legislature with the number of representatives from the Northern Region equalling that from the Eastern and Western Regions combined. The year 1951 should see the new constitution in operation. In Sierra Leone the Legislative Council Order in Council, 1951, provides for an unofficial majority in the legislature. The Executive Council will consist of an equal number of *ex officio* and elected members instead of an official majority as heretofore. In the Gambia also constitutional progress has been agreed upon during the year under review and the Legislative Council is to be enlarged and to become more representative. In Uganda the newly constituted Legislative Council, on which African representation is increased from four to eight with a measure of popular selection, met for the first time in July. In Tanganyika the Constitutional Development Committee continued to take evidence from representatives of all races. In Kenya the Governor has been consulting

local opinion on the next steps to be taken. In the course of a statement in the House of Commons the Secretary of State, reiterating the policy of development towards self-government within the Commonwealth, made it plain that further constitutional advance in East Africa depended on the development of true partnership between all communities.

82. From all territories come reports of progress in the evolution of sound and representative local government institutions from the traditional Native Administrations. The pattern varies according to local conditions, but everywhere the policy has been to form responsible bodies consisting of representatives of all classes of the community and to give them such powers and duties as they are able to perform. The object is to bring responsible local self-government near to the man in the village and in the street, and thereby to inculcate in all an interest in local government and a sense of responsibility for the provision of local services. Committees of local authorities are being formed, the electoral system is being gradually introduced, the imposition of local taxation is being encouraged, and emphasis is being laid on the importance of forming trained and efficient staffs of local government employees. The more progressive educated elements are being encouraged to join the traditional elements and to co-operate in the common task of raising the standard of living of all by their combined efforts. A number of those concerned in the development of local government have been receiving courses of instruction in the United Kingdom, and gratitude is due to the local government bodies in this country for their generous and willing help in freely giving their time and experience to those attached to them from Africa for training.

83. In Nigeria, the groundwork for setting up a three tier structure of autonomous local authorities in the Eastern Provinces is going forward steadily. In the Gold Coast, Select Committees, after careful enquiry, have made detailed recommendations for the implementation of the Coussey recommendations for the reform of local government; the necessary bills should be ready for presentation to the new Legislative Assembly before long. In Sierra Leone legislation has been passed providing for District Councils complementary to but covering a larger area than the Tribal Authorities. These Councils will be fully representative of all elements including the Tribal Authorities, and will be largely concerned with local development.

84. In East and Central Africa most of the local authorities have been reformed and reorganised during recent years, and adjustments in constitution and structure are being made in light of experience gained. These bodies are becoming more representative of all elements in the communities and are assuming increasing responsibilities as they become fitted for them. While statutory local authorities are being formed at a level which will enable them to become financially strong and to employ efficient staff, the formation of non-statutory councils at lower levels is being encouraged so as to bring local government as close as possible to the individual villager. In Kenya a local government weekend course was held in Nairobi in November. There was a large attendance of people of all races and the course is to be repeated. The need for increased local government training facilities throughout all the African territories is appreciated and steps are being taken to provide it. As political progress proceeds at the centre, so the need for strong, efficient and representative local government becomes increasingly evident. As in this country, it is in local government that leaders can best learn the sense of responsibility and disinterested service which they will need as they take an increasing part in the central

government and political life of their territories. It is in local government that the villager can most easily learn to demand and provide for those things of which he is increasingly feeling the need in the spheres of both economic and social development.

Developments in Individual Territories

85. *Nigeria*.—The evolution of a new constitution for Nigeria proceeded throughout the year. As described in last year's report (Cmd. 7958, paras. 91-94), consultation with representatives of the people from the district level upwards had culminated in January, 1950, in a General Conference at Ibadan; the recommendations of this Conference, after being considered by the Regional Houses, came before the Legislative Council, which appointed a Select Committee to consider them. The major point of difficulty which had emerged from the earlier consultations was the composition of the central legislature, and in particular the proportion of representation to be held by the Northern Region in that body. The report of the Select Committee, published in April, 1950, suggested as a solution of this problem that two Houses might be created at the centre, the composition of the House of Representatives being based on population and that of the Upper House on equality between the three Regions. It was agreed that this proposal should be referred to the Regional Houses for consideration at their summer meeting.

86. In the meantime the Secretary of State addressed a despatch to the Governor, which was published, in which he stated that, provided a satisfactory settlement could be arrived at on the composition of the central legislature and subject to further examination of details, His Majesty's Government were willing to accept the recommendations on which agreement had now been reached.

87. The views of the Regional Houses on the suggestion that there should be two Houses at the centre were not unanimous, but when the subject came before the Legislative Council in September for further consideration agreement was finally reached. One House rather than two was preferred for the central legislature, and in view of the respective populations of the Regions it was agreed to recommend that the representation of the Northern Region should be equal to the representation of the other two Regions together. The single chamber legislature which was thus envisaged would consist of 148 members, made up of 68 from the north, 34 each from the east and west, six *ex officio* members and six members appointed by the Governor to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented. It was agreed that for the present the Governor should continue to preside. These recommendations were accepted by His Majesty's Government, and the Secretary of State announced in November that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to bring the new constitution into operation by the middle of 1951.

88. In December the Regional Houses considered and made recommendations on the method of electoral procedure desired for their respective Regions. In both the Northern and the Western Regions there was a strong desire that the well-known and well-understood system of indirect election should be maintained, working up from the primary elections in the villages to the final Electoral Colleges which would elect members of the Regional House of Assembly. In the North it was recommended that the number of successive Electoral Colleges should vary according to local conditions but that in each Province there would normally be colleges at four levels: Village Area Colleges, District Colleges, Emirate, Native Authority or Divisional Colleges, and the Provincial Electoral College. In

the West the recommendations were for elections at the village level, the district or town level, and finally the divisional level where members of the House of Assembly would be chosen. The West also recommended special election arrangements for the towns of Lagos, Sapele and Warri. In Lagos the recommendation is for election in accordance with the rules governing Municipal elections, but with a franchise in conformity with that in the rest of the Western Region. Both the Northern and Western Houses hoped that provision could be made for an injection of Native Authority representation during the electoral process, and that candidates for the Regional Houses would not be restricted to persons elected at the primary stage. The Eastern Region's recommendations made no provision for the injection of Native Authority nominees (the Native Authorities have never played so important a rôle in the East). The Eastern House also preferred that the Divisional Electoral Colleges, to be chosen directly by the primary electorate, should choose the members of the Regional House from among their own number, thus limiting candidature to those who had secured election at the primary stage. No special arrangements for towns were contemplated. These recommendations are now under consideration, and it is hoped to hold the first elections later this year.

89. The recommendation that an expert and independent committee be set up to enquire into the division of revenue over a period of five years between the three Regions and the central Nigerian services, was carried into effect during the year. This Revenue Allocation Commission, whose members were Sir S. Phillipson, Mr. J. R. Hicks, of Nuffield College, and Mr. A. Skelton, a senior Canadian Civil Servant, visited Nigeria in the summer of 1950. (It has to be recorded, with deep regret, that Mr. Skelton met his death accidentally during this visit.)

90. The report was published in April. Its recommendations, which are under consideration in Nigeria, are that certain revenues should appertain to regional administrations as of right, and that grants from central revenues to regional administrations should be on a capitation basis to be decided by the Governor-in-Council and approved by the central legislature. In consideration of possible under-allocation of revenue to the North in the past, the Commission recommends in addition a capital grant of £2 million to the Northern Region.

91. In local government an important step forward was made in Lagos. The Lagos Local Government Ordinance, passed by the Legislative Council in March, 1950, authorised the creation of a new and enlarged Town Council, consisting entirely of elected members, with increased powers and enhanced status. The first elections, held on the basis of a franchise for all aged 21 or over with a six months' residential qualification, took place on the 16th October. Eighteen of the 24 seats were won by an alliance representing the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons and other nationalist groups. The other six seats were won by candidates, led by the Oba of Lagos, from the Area Councils. The alliance candidates received 12,615 votes and their opponents 11,938. Twenty-one per cent. of an electorate of 115,070 people voted. Experience showed that the provision of one polling division to 3,000 voters was inadequate, owing to the large number of illiterate and inexperienced voters, and steps are being taken to remedy this in future. At the first meeting of the new Council Dr. Olorun Nimbe was elected Mayor and Mbonu Ojike Deputy Mayor.

92. Preparations went ahead during the year for the introduction of the new councils in the Eastern Provinces, on the lines provided for in the Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance. In the Western Provinces

the Alake of Abeokuta, who had abdicated in December, 1948, returned to office early in December following a vote by the Native Authority in the important Egba Division of Abeokuta.

93. In 1950 Commissions of Enquiry were appointed by the Governor for each of the three Regions and for the Colony, to enquire into the workings of the native courts. The Chairman in each case was Mr. N. J. Brooke, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court.

94. In June, the Report of the Commission of Enquiry which, as mentioned in last year's report (Cmd. 7958, para. 98), was appointed to enquire into the disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria was published (Colonial No. 256) together with an exchange of despatches on the report between the Secretary of State and the Governor (Colonial No. 257).

95. In dealing with the events at the Enugu Colliery the report traced the course of industrial relations at the colliery in detail. While not holding the colliery management and the Government free from blame, it commented in strongly adverse terms on the character and influence of Ojiyi, the Secretary of the Colliery Workers' Union, and on a local press comment which had misled the miners into believing that there were arrears of pay due to them. The Commission held that the Chief Commissioner and his advisers had erred in diagnosing and treating the dispute as a political agitation rather than an industrial dispute. The police officer who gave the order to fire at the colliery was found to have committed an error of judgment, though acting in all honesty.

96. The Governor, in his despatch, demurred to the finding in regard to the Chief Commissioner and his advisers, expressing his considered view that the Chief Commissioner correctly recognised and treated the dispute as an industrial one until a threat to public security developed. On this point, on which alone the Governor differed from the Commission's findings, the Secretary of State in his answering despatch accepted the Governor's view.

97. In its more general recommendations the Commission advocated that the facilities for joint consultation at the colliery should be improved and better conciliation machinery set up; the report stressed in this connection the importance of the status of the Labour Department. The Commission further advised the Nigerian Government to press on with its plans for establishing statutory corporations to run Government-owned industrial enterprises. These recommendations were accepted and welcomed by the Governor and by the Secretary of State, and on the latter's suggestion arrangements were made for a group of experts in industrial relations to visit Nigeria in order to help by consultation and advice both at the colliery and in the general labour field in Nigeria.

98. This visit took place in the summer. The members of the group were Mr. P. G. Weekes, colliery manager from South Wales; Mr. E. Cain, J.P., secretary of a Durham branch of the National Union of Mineworkers; Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, chosen after consultation with the British Employers' Federation; and Mr. A. Dalgleish, chosen after consultation with the Trade Union Congress. The group was accompanied by Mr. E. Parry, Assistant Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State. Mr. Cain spent some three months at Enugu and Mr. Weekes, who took over temporarily the management of one of the mines, remained till February, 1951, the loan of his services having been generously extended by the National Coal Board. Colonel Ponsonby and Mr. Dalgleish, in the course of a two months' visit, had numerous consultations with representatives of the trades unions, individual employers and officials of the Nigerian Government. On the return of its

members to this country, the views of the group were communicated to the Secretary of State in a series of discussions in which the Governor participated. Mr. Parry subsequently returned to Nigeria in December with proposals for setting up an Industrial Council to regulate wages and conditions at the colliery, and a bill to give effect to these proposals came before the Legislative Council in March. The group made a number of other valuable suggestions, designed to improve industrial relations, for the consideration of the Nigerian Government and the newly formed Coal Corporation. A bill to establish this Corporation was passed by the Legislative Council in the autumn, and the Corporation held its first meeting in January. There was a marked increase in production at the colliery during the year.

99. *Gold Coast.* Political attention during 1950 centred upon the measures required to bring into operation the new constitution based on the report of the Coussey Committee on Constitutional Reform and the statement of His Majesty's Government on the report which had been published in October, 1949. For this purpose Select Committees of the Legislative Council had been appointed in December, 1949. Of these, the Committee appointed to examine the questions of elections and constituencies, (under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Ewart the Solicitor-General) was of particular importance to the timetable of constitutional change in the central government. The Committee's report, which was presented in June, made detailed recommendations regarding the division of the Colony and Ashanti into suitable constituencies in preparation for elections of the rural and municipal members of the new Legislative Assembly. It also submitted detailed proposals for the voting procedure to be adopted both in the rural and municipal areas, in which special care was devoted to the needs of the illiterate voter and the importance of maintaining the secrecy of the ballot. For the Northern Territories the Committee, after hearing the representations of local leaders, came to the conclusion that it was not practicable at the present stage of development to introduce the same method of indirect election on a popular franchise as had been recommended for the Colony and Ashanti; it proposed instead that there should be one Electoral College for the election of all 19 Northern Territories members, consisting of the members of the present Northern Territories Council with the addition of delegates to be nominated by the District Councils on the basis of one delegate for every 10,000 of the population. The Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Legislative Council in July. It was also decided that the number of representatives of commercial and mining interests should be increased from two—the figure recommended by the Coussey Committee—to six; the additional four members would not have a vote in the full Assembly, but could vote in Select Committees of the Assembly to which they might be appointed. The minimum age for voters was also reduced from 25 to 21.

100. As a result of these variations in the proposals of the Coussey Report there are 84 members in the Legislative Assembly under the new constitution elected as follows:—

- 5 municipal members elected by direct vote on a popular franchise (Municipal Members).
- 33 members elected by rural constituencies by indirect election on a popular franchise (Rural Members).
- 18 members elected by the Territorial Councils of Ashanti and the Colony (Territorial Members).
- 19 Northern Territories members.

- 3 members elected by the Chamber of Commerce (Special Members).
- 3 members elected by the Chamber of Mines (Special Members).
- 3 *ex-officio* Members.

101. On the basis of these decisions an interim Order in Council was passed and legislation introduced to authorise the demarcation of the Colony and Ashanti into constituencies and the preparation of electoral rolls. Registration of voters took place during the period 1st-22nd November and was accompanied by an intensive and country-wide campaign to explain to the public, particularly in the rural areas, the significance of the new constitution and the manner in which the electoral procedure would operate. The main burden fell upon the District Administration and the Public Relations Department, but in all some 1,200 permanent and temporary staff were employed full time on the work, and as many again part time. Fifteen mobile cinema vans with 250 gramophone records toured the country and 500,000 leaflets were distributed in six languages. In the event a total of 663,069 persons registered as voters; this represents approximately 22 per cent. of the population, or about 40 per cent. of those eligible to vote on age and nationality qualifications.

102. The Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, was made and laid before Parliament on the 21st December and the Royal Instructions were signed on the 26th December. The new constitution was brought into force by the Governor's Proclamation of the 1st January, 1951. Electoral regulations were published on the 8th January and the first election for the new Legislative Assembly took place on the 5th to 10th February. A total of 117 candidates were nominated for the 38 popularly elected seats. The Convention People's Party, which had secured successes at the municipal elections held at Accra, Cape Coast and Kumasi during the year and which nominated the largest number of candidates, won 33 of these 38 seats, including all five of the municipal seats. These first popular elections to be held on so wide a scale were marked by great enthusiasm, good humour and orderliness; there were no untoward incidents. Immediately after the elections, as an act of grace to mark the inauguration of the new constitution, the Governor announced his decision to remit the sentences of imprisonment of Kwame Nkrumah, the leader of the Convention People's Party who had been elected for Accra, and six other persons sentenced by the Courts for their part in the "positive action" of January, 1950.

103. At the end of February the Legislative Assembly met to elect a Speaker (Mr. Quist, the President of the old Legislative Council) and to approve the appointment of the eight African Ministers, six of whom were drawn from the ranks of the C.P.P. Mr. Nkrumah became the Leader of Government Business in the Assembly. The formal opening of the Assembly did not take place until the 29th March, and was attended by a delegation of two Labour and two Conservative Members of the House of Commons. The occasion was marked by much ceremony, and messages of goodwill were read from His Majesty the King, the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

104. Close consideration has been given during the year to the position of the civil service under the new constitution. The Constitutional Instruments provide that the appointment, promotion and disciplinary control of public officers shall be vested in the Governor acting in his discretion, and establish an independent Public Service Commission to advise the Governor. It is also provided that no bill or motion affecting the civil service shall be introduced into the legislature without the sanction of the Governor, and that no bill or motion which, in the opinion of the Governor, prejudices a

civil servant shall take effect without the approval of the Secretary of State. There is also provision for the safeguarding of pension rights. At the same time as the new constitution was brought into effect, a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor of the Gold Coast was published, emphasising the importance to the successful working of the new constitution of an impartial, efficient and contented Public Service free from political influence, and describing the manner in which it is intended that the special constitutional provisions concerning the service should operate.

105. In preparation for the introduction of the new constitution and the appointment of Ministers, the administrative machinery of the Government was reorganised during the year and the Secretariat was divided into the following nine Ministries: Defence and External Affairs; Finance; Justice; Health and Labour; Education and Social Welfare; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Communications and Works; Commerce, Industry and Mines; and Local Government. The appointments of civil servants as permanent Secretaries to these Ministries were announced in September, 1950, and by the end of the year all nine Ministries were in operation. In accordance with the recommendations of the Coussey Report, which have been adopted in the new constitution, the first three Ministries are directed by *ex-officio* Ministers, and African Ministers drawn from the Legislative Assembly have been appointed to the remaining six.

106. The reports of the three Select Committees appointed in December, 1949, to consider the recommendations of the Coussey Report on local government were presented and debated by the Legislative Council in December, 1950. Their findings agree broadly with those of the Coussey Report; the most important differences are their recommendations that the hierarchical structure of local government proposed by the Coussey Committee should be simplified, and that the new local authorities should as far as possible be based on areas of traditional allegiance. In accordance with a further decision of the Legislative Council, a Special Commissioner, Sir Sidney Phillipson, was appointed to make detailed recommendations regarding the organisation of regional government within the framework of the Coussey proposals, and began his task in September, 1950. In the light of his report and those of the three Local Government Select Committees, it is proposed that the new Assembly will appoint a further Select Committee to prepare the drafts of local government legislation.

107. Steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the 1949 Committee on Africanisation included the appointment of an African as Commissioner for Africanisation to co-ordinate the programme. The number of African members of the Senior Service rose from 179 on the 1st June, 1949, to 269 on the 1st June, 1950; in January, 1951, nine African Administrative Officers were appointed to the Political Administration. Also in fulfilment of the recommendations of the Africanisation Committee, a Commission was appointed with wide terms of reference to review the organisation and salary structure of the Gold Coast civil service. The Commission started work in November under the chairmanship of Sir David Lidbury, formerly Assistant Director-General at the General Post Office.

108. Early in 1951, the appointment was announced of Mr. Frank Leach, Secretary for Commerce and Industry in the Gold Coast from 1947 to 1949, as the Gold Coast Commissioner in charge of the new Gold Coast Office in London. The Commissioner will be responsible for fostering trade with the Gold Coast and expediting supplies, for providing information about the Gold Coast, and for co-ordinating the activities of the various agencies established in the United Kingdom for the benefit of Gold Coast residents. There

will also be a Trade Commissioner who will work under the general direction of the Commissioner. The Office, which will act as a centre of Gold Coast life in London, opened in temporary premises on the 1st February, 1951.

109. *Sierra Leone*.—Progress on constitutional reform was still delayed at the beginning of the year under review by the failure of representatives of the Colony and Protectorate to agree, or even to come together to discuss, the composition of a new legislature. In April, 1950, the Governor had informed the Legislative Council that if the unofficial members were unable to reach agreement, the only alternative would be to introduce the constitution already agreed on in 1948 and deferred for further review at their request. The Governor reported to the Secretary of State in May that he considered that, in the best interests of the territory, this alternative should be implemented without further delay, subject to certain amendments to the 1948 proposals which had subsequently appeared to be advisable. The Secretary of State accepted this recommendation and the exchange of despatches was published. The preparation of the new constitutional instruments was then begun and provision for the new constitution was made in the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1951.

110. Under the new constitution there will no longer be an official majority in the Legislative Council; the new legislature will number thirty and will consist of seven *ex-officio* members, 21 elected members and two nominated members. Of the 21 elected members, seven will represent the Colony and 14 the Protectorate. The Governor will continue to preside over the Legislative Council. The Executive Council, which has hitherto also had an official majority, will be reconstituted to consist of four *ex-officio* members and four members appointed by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council. It is intended to pass electoral legislation towards the middle of 1951, and the new legislature is expected to meet before the end of the year.

111. This action to reform the constitution has been welcomed in the Protectorate. The opposition which was shown to the 1948 proposals in the Colony has been maintained by a small section of opinion, but there are good prospects of co-operation between the two parts of the territory in bringing the new arrangements into operation.

112. Provision was made by the District Councils Ordinance, 1950, for the reconstitution of the 12 District Councils of the Protectorate. Each Council is to consist of the District Commissioner, the Chief of each chiefdom, and other representatives from each chiefdom elected by the Tribal Authority, the number of whom is determined by the size of the chiefdom. There is also provision for three additional members to be chosen in one of several ways to produce a proper representative balance in the Council. It will be the function of the Councils to elect one member each to the new Legislative Council, and they will also assume wide responsibilities for the development of their districts. Each district is to draw up its own five year development plan which, when approved, will be carried out under the supervision of the District Council out of local funds together with a grant from the central Government.

113. *The Gambia*.—In an exchange of despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State published in September, 1950, it was agreed that a number of changes should be made in the constitution of the Legislative Council. Since 1946 this Council has consisted of the Governor as President, six nominated official and six nominated unofficial members and one elected member. Under the new arrangements the Governor, while retaining the Presidency, will nominate a Vice-President—it is hoped a Gambian—and

will then begin to withdraw from active participation in the Council's proceedings. There will be three *ex-officio* members and four nominated official members. The elected membership will be enlarged by the provision of three, in place of one, elected members to represent the Colony. There will be five unofficial members nominated by the Governor. One of these will be recommended for nomination by the Chamber of Commerce and the remaining four by the four Divisional Conferences of the Protectorate, which enjoy the full confidence of the people. These proposals have been welcomed in the Gambia and it is hoped to bring them into force in the near future.

114. *East Africa*.—Early in 1950 there were increasing signs that uncertainty about the aim of His Majesty's Government's general policy in East Africa was giving rise to a growing feeling of insecurity between the races, and was therefore endangering confidence. This feeling led to a series of statements and proposals by prominent persons and unofficial organisations, both in East Africa and in this country, regarding the need for a statement of policy. Several suggestions were made as to how this might be met, ranging from the appointment of a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament to a proposal for a conference of all those concerned.

115. That feeling and the suggestions made, were of course taken into consideration, and on the 13th December, 1950, the Secretary of State made the following statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government:—

“As the House will be aware from my speech in the Colonial debate in July, I have been much exercised about the position in East Africa. Recently it has appeared to me that there has been a growing uncertainty throughout the area. I have, during the last few months, been considering the matter in consultation with my advisers and with the Governors who have been over here on leave or on visits, and have had the advantage of the views of the Minister of State, who has recently visited East Africa. I have come to the conclusion that it will be best to pursue the matter, for the time being at any rate, separately in each territory rather than on a general East African basis.

In Uganda there have very recently been constitutional changes which have increased the African membership of the Legislature from four to eight and which have provided for a measure of popular selection of those representatives. I feel that Uganda should develop in its own way, for its circumstances differ much from those both in Kenya and Tanganyika.

In Tanganyika a local committee is consulting all shades of opinion before making proposals for constitutional advance. I am sure the House will agree that the process of local consultation should be carried through before constitutional changes are made.

As regards Kenya, the Governor will, following on his discussions here, shortly be consulting with local opinion on the next steps. When he has carried out that consultation he will be in a position to put forward proposals and I hope then to be able to make a further statement to the House.

In the meantime it may be useful if I make clear certain basic principles of policy which must be observed:—

- (i) As has been repeatedly stated by His Majesty's Government with the assent of all parties, our objective is self-government within the Commonwealth.
- (ii) Self-government must include proper provision for all the main communities which have made their home in East Africa,

but in the long run their security and well-being must rest on their good relations with each other. Good relations cannot flourish while there is fear and suspicion between the communities ; it must therefore be our task to create conditions where that fear and suspicion disappear. In any constitutional changes in the direction of self-government, care must be taken to safeguard the proper rights and interests of all the different communities. Future policy must be worked out in full consultation with those who belong to the territories.

(iii) By our presence in these territories and by the assistance which we have given them in developing their resources we have set Africans on the path of political, social and economic progress and it is our task to help them forward in that development, so that they may take their full part, with the other sections of the community, in the political and economic life of the territories.

(iv) When Africans have reached that stage and the other communities feel secure as regards their future in East Africa, we can hope for a state of mutual confidence and harmony ; that will be a sound basis for a Government in which all sections participate. It will be some time before that stage is reached and meanwhile it is essential that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should continue to exercise their ultimate control in the East African territories. It is their firm intention to do so, while encouraging all reasonable freedom of action by the local Governments.

I would conclude by expressing the hope of His Majesty's Government—a hope in which I am sure the House will join—that all persons who are concerned with the future of these territories will work together towards that goal of true partnership on which, and on which alone, the future prosperity and happiness of all in East Africa must depend.”

116. The statement has on the whole been favourably received in East Africa. One criticism has been that it represented a policy opposed to association between the territories through the East Africa High Commission and the Central Legislative Assembly. Such criticism is based on a misunderstanding of the statement ; it remains the policy of His Majesty's Government to further the working of these two regional bodies.

117. At an impressive ceremony at Nairobi on the 9th January, attended by the Chief Justices and Law Officers of the colonial territories now under its jurisdiction, the new Eastern African Court of Appeal was formally inaugurated by the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Lord Jowitt. The new Court, with a permanent President and Justices of Appeal, replaces the former Court, members of which were drawn from the judiciaries of the member territories. It is hoped that the new arrangement will permit appeals arising in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Aden, Somaliland and the Seychelles to be heard more quickly than in the past.

118. *Kenya*.—The duties of Members of the Executive Council responsible for departments of the administration were re-allocated during the year. The Deputy Chief Secretary was relieved of responsibility for education and became the Member for Labour. Education was added to the portfolio of the Member for Health and Local Government. Sir Charles Mortimer retired from this Membership during the year, and was appointed an official Member of the Legislative Council.

119. The Governor has been consulting local opinion with the object of putting forward proposals for changes in the constitution to take effect when the term of the present Legislative Council ends early in 1952. In view of this, and of the fact that a general election in Kenya is due to take place at the same time, Sir Philip Mitchell's term of office was extended for a period of six months from the 31st December, 1951, to enable him to continue in office during this difficult period in Kenya's political development.

120. There were no important new developments in the field of local government, but there was steady progress in the evolution of the system of African District Councils.

121. *Tanganyika*.—The Constitutional Development Committee, whose appointment was mentioned in the report for 1949-50 (Cmd. 7958, para. 118), has spent the year visiting the main centres of population in the territory to collect evidence of public opinion among all sections of the community. The Committee has taken evidence from representatives of all races and has received numerous memoranda from individuals and public bodies. It is expected that the Committee will complete its report in the spring of 1951.

122. The process of developing the machinery of local government on the lines indicated in last year's report has continued steadily. Conditions vary widely throughout the territory according to the strength of the tendency to adhere to traditional customs among the numerous tribes which make up the African population. In such circumstances progress cannot be uniform. In certain areas, such as the coastal districts of the Eastern Province, the Lushoto and Pare Districts of the Tanga Province, and the Moshi and Masai Districts of the Northern Province, a definite framework of district councils has been established and forms of local government, based on differing tribal traditions, are beginning to fall into recognisable patterns. In other parts of the territory, where district councils have not yet been formed, the development of local councils with popular representation, as a basis for the future establishment of district councils, is being actively pursued; particular attention is being paid, where necessary, to the elimination of small detached units by merging them into their natural tribal groupings. A most important advance has been made in certain areas, notably in the Rungwe and North Mara Districts, by the separation of judicial from executive functions in the Native Authority, a conception quite foreign to tribal custom and tradition. Other developments during the year to which particular reference may be made are the establishment of councils with popular representation in certain chiefdoms of the Mbeya, Njombe and Iringa Districts, and the formation of chiefdom councils in Ngara, Biharamulo and Bukoba Districts, as a first step towards the creation of district councils. The increasing prosperity of the territory, which has resulted from rising world prices of primary products, means that considerably larger revenues will be available to Native Authorities; they will thus be enabled to extend their functions and responsibilities to new activities, such as the development of natural resources, improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry, and the provision of facilities not hitherto existing, such as water supplies, mechanical cultivation and co-operative marketing.

123. A second Provincial Council, for the Southern Highlands Province, was established early in the year. Experience gained by the operations of this Council and the Lake Province Council, which was set up last year, has tended to show, however, that the present provinces into which the territory is divided are too large to constitute a suitable unit of purely local government but too small to carry the burden of staff and finance which will be

necessary if there is to be any substantial devolution of authority from the central Government to Provincial Councils. The organisation of local government and the question of devolution of authority from the centre are, however, also matters within the terms of reference of the Constitutional Development Committee, and further consideration of these questions must await the Committee's report. In the meantime no further Provincial Councils have been established on the present basis.

124. There have been no new developments in urban local government. A prominent Indian resident has been elected Mayor of Dar-es-Salaam for the current year.

125. *Uganda*.—The important changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council, which were announced by the Governor in 1949 and noted in last year's report (Cmd. 7958, para. 122), were put into effect during the year. The newly constituted Council, on which African membership had been doubled, met for the first time in July, 1950.

126. In local government there have been further advances in developing experience and skill on the part of Africans through their operation of the system of popularly elected local councils set up by the African Local Governments Ordinance of 1949, in the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces.

127. During the course of the year there have also been important developments in Buganda, to which the African Local Government Ordinance of 1949 does not apply. These changes were agreed by the Buganda Lukiko in September, 1950, and are in substantial accord with recommendations by the Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances in Buganda in 1949; they will give considerable extra scope for unofficial participation in the administration of Buganda. In the Lukiko, which has 89 members, the number of unofficials has been raised from 36 to 40; of these 20 are elected by the Saza Councils direct from public life without having had first to secure election to a number of lower Councils, as was previously the case. There has also been set up a system of Councils advisory to the Chiefs at the Saza (county), Gombolola (District) and Miruka (parish) levels, on all of which unofficial members are in a majority. Arrangements have also been made to limit the term of office of the three principal officers of the Kabaka's Government to three years; this, however, does not preclude the reappointment of any of them for a second term. No such reappointment was made when, as a consequence of this development, the holders of these three posts, who had been in office for several years, resigned in November, 1950, and the Kabaka appointed three new ministers.

128. The 50th anniversary of the signing of the Buganda Agreement of 1900 was celebrated in March, 1950, at a ceremony attended by the Kabaka and the Governor of Uganda.

129. *Zanzibar*.—The question of introducing election of the Arab and Indian members of Legislative Council, instead of appointment by His Highness the Sultan, has been revived. This question was first raised in 1949 but it was then decided to postpone consideration of it. The Protectorate Government has now, however, published some suggestions for the consideration of the communities concerned. There is no special development to report in local government. Efforts to stimulate interest among the population in the creation and functioning of local councils have been continued with varying success.

130. *Somaliland Protectorate*.—The strengthening and reorganisation of the administration noted in the last report (Cmd. 7958, para. 126) has continued and is now nearing completion. The proposed reform of local

administration, also described in the last report, has started with the enactment of a Local Authorities Ordinance. The Local Authorities set up under this Ordinance are generally small Councils composed of a senior representative with several assistants. Appointment is by Government, but it is hoped to choose largely from nominees put forward by the Somalis themselves. The first reaction of the people to these measures has not been uniformly favourable, but it has always been realised that some elements of the population would oppose such reforms; there is still hostility between some of the tribal and family groups, and friendly co-operation is bound to take time to develop. The policy of the Government is to proceed gradually, varying the pace of reform according to local conditions in the particular areas concerned.

131. *Nyasaland*.—There were no important political or constitutional developments during the year. A further stage in the progress of popular representation was reached with the reconstitution of the African Provincial Council for the Southern Province to provide for membership of 16 chiefs and 10 others instead of 20 Chiefs and 5 others; it is interesting to note that this change was suggested by a resolution of the Council itself. In the Central and Northern Provinces the ratio is 13 Chiefs to 12 others. The gradual evolution of these Councils with their combination of hereditary members and other suitable Africans, is a matter of great future importance to Nyasaland.

132. *Northern Rhodesia*.—The Secretary of State agreed to receive in London during the second half of April, a delegation from the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to discuss constitutional matters affecting the territory. It was agreed by all participating in these discussions that they would not be related in any way to the question of closer association of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (see para. 148), and that this subject would be excluded throughout the talks.

133. Two new African members of the Legislative Council have recently been nominated by the Governor, on the recommendation of the African Representative Council, in succession to the two members first selected whose two-year term of office had expired. They are Mr. Dauti Yamba and Mr. Paskale Sokota. Mr. J. S. Moffat, O.B.E., has succeeded Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, D.S.O., as one of the two nominated European members of the Legislative Council representing African interests, and as a member of the Executive Council.

134. The new African Provincial Councils, elected by Native Authorities and African Urban Advisory Councils at the end of 1949 for a period of three years, held meetings and elected a new African Representative Council. There was some encouraging competition for membership of the new Councils, only twelve out of the twenty-nine members of the old African Representative Council securing re-election. In the new African Representative Council members come from many walks of life: four are Chiefs, three are Indunas from Barotseland, one is a minister of religion, one an African Welfare Officer from the Copperbelt, one a trade union official. There are also several teachers, independent traders and Native Authority councillors.

135. In Barotseland the Katengo Council has grown steadily in importance and now takes the place of Provincial Councils in other provinces. The replacement of nominated members by men elected by secret ballot under universal male suffrage has been further developed. Another important innovation was the choice by the Paramount Chief of a member of the Katengo Council, in private life a storekeeper and not an office-holder under the Barotse Native Government, as one of the Barotse Representatives to the African Representative Council.

136. The reorganisation of the Native Authority system, mentioned in the last report (Cmd. 7958, para. 136), has continued and the great majority of Native Authorities are now operating on the reorganised basis. Most of the new Councils have already appointed their departmental councillors and many include for the first time some of the more educated and progressive elements of the African community. The traditional Chiefs and Councillors and the ordinary people have, for the most part, welcomed the reorganisation and are anxious to bring the greater skill and wider vision of the new Councils to bear on the problems of African local government.

Regional Organisations

137. *West Africa*.—The review of the machinery for regional consultation and co-operation was completed during the year. As a result of this review, which was undertaken in the light of experience gained in the working of the West African Council with particular regard to the constitutional developments in the West African territories, it was decided that the West African Council shall be dissolved. In its place there will be set up a new regional body to be known as the West African Inter-territorial Conference, which will consist of two members of the Executive Council of each of the four West African territories, thus making possible for the first time African representation on the regional organisation. Normally the Governor of Nigeria will preside.

138. The main functions of the Conference will be to keep under review the progress of inter-territorial and international co-operation on West African economic, social and research matters. The permanent secretariat which served the West African Council will be taken over by the Conference and will continue to be charged broadly with its present duties, including in particular those of fostering international collaboration with the non-British territories in West Africa, organising inter-territorial and international conferences on technical subjects, supervising the administration of joint research services and co-ordinating the military and civil aspects of West African defence.

139. No formal meeting of the West African Council was held in 1950-51. The Governors of the West African territories and the Chief Secretary to the West African Council attended a meeting of the West African Air Transport Authority and took the opportunity to discuss informally matters of common interest. The Office of the Council continued to fulfil a co-ordinating function on matters of common concern to the four West African Governments.

140. In the sphere of inter-territorial co-operation the Office of the Council was responsible for the organisation of joint discussions on defence matters between Civil and Military Authorities in West Africa, and acted throughout the year as the channel of communication on matters of West African policy between Headquarters, West African Command, and the four West African Governments. The established series of inter-territorial conferences was continued during the year under the aegis of the Office of the Council. It included the first Conference of Directors of Medical Services, which was attended by the Secretary of State's Chief Medical Officer, and which recommended, *inter alia*, the establishment of a West African Advisory Council on Medical Research. The 6th Conference of Directors of Public Works was held in Lagos and the 2nd Conference of Directors of Geological Survey was held at Jos. As at previous conferences, observers from neighbouring French territories were invited to attend in their professional capacity. An informal inter-territorial meeting on educational questions was held at the Office of the Council and was later in the year followed

by a meeting of Directors of Education at which a representative of the Office of the Council was present.

141. In international relations the Office of the Council continued to maintain close liaison with the French authorities in French West Africa and Equatorial Africa, and received increased quantities of information and published material relating to their territories. This information was edited and published by the Office of the Council in the form of periodic bulletins designed for a wide circulation throughout the British Administrations in West Africa, with the object of informing the officers of those administrations of the social, political and economic developments and problems in the neighbouring French territories. The Anglo-French Liaison Officer on the staff of the Office of the Council was able to visit the Ministry of Overseas France in Paris in the course of the year. The Office of the Council was also responsible for organising the International West African Education Conference (see para. 857) which took place at the University College of the Gold Coast in December, 1950, and which was attended by representatives from the French territories in Africa, Portuguese Guinea and Liberia, as well as from the four British West African territories. The Chief Secretary to the Council led the delegation from British West Africa to the 2nd Inter-African Labour Conference held at Elisabethville in July (see para. 855), and also represented the West African territories at the meeting of the Provisional International Council for control of the Migratory Locust (see para. 780) which took place in June at Leopoldville. An Anglo-French Committee on civil aviation (see para. 433), on which the British representatives will be found from the Office of the Council and from the Directorate of Civil Aviation, has also been established.

142. In the discharge of its responsibilities for the administrative oversight of the regional Research Institutes in West Africa, the Office of the Council continued to be closely associated with the development of the Research Institutes dealing with cocoa, trypanosomiasis and fisheries. The Cacao Research Institute continued its investigations into the diseases of cacao and the development of new types of cacao trees. The Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research (see paras. 784-6) began its independent life in the course of the year when its Managing Committee was constituted a body corporate. The beginning of 1951 also saw the launching of the "Cape St. Mary", the Research Fisheries vessel from which much of the deep sea work of the West African Fisheries Research Institute (see para. 744) will be carried out. Plans for the development of the Institute have now been approved and recruiting for its full staff has been started.

143. The Secretary of State appointed to the Office of the Council during the year an officer charged with carrying out a general survey of the research needs of West Africa in agriculture and forestry. This investigation has now started and when it has been completed it is hoped to formulate proposals for co-ordinating research work in West Africa in these fields. In the meantime proposals are being considered for the reorganisation on an inter-territorial basis of the Oil-Palm Research Station at Benin in Nigeria. The proposed establishment of an Advisory Council for Medical Research will also help towards the co-ordination of medical research work in West Africa.

144. *East Africa*.—The East Africa High Commission met twice during the period under review, in October, 1950, and in March, 1951. At the former meeting the High Commission reviewed plans for a three-year campaign against the desert locust which, since last autumn, has been threatening a major invasion of East Africa. They also considered the effects of

the severe and prolonged drought in Tanganyika on the East African transport situation, certain defence questions and the co-ordination of future territorial and High Commission loan requirements in the London market. At their March meeting the High Commission considered the progress of the public review of the future of the East African Central Legislative Assembly after its initial four-year period.

145. The Central Legislative Assembly met in Nairobi on three occasions during the year. Among the bills which they passed into law were the East African Railways and Harbours Administration Act, consolidating the territorial legislation affecting the East African transport system, the High Commission Pensions and Provident Fund Acts and an Act to provide for the encouragement, development and control of the Lake Victoria fisheries. The Railways Administration Act was a considerable piece of legislation setting up the East African transport system on a unified legal footing.

146. *Central Africa*.—No meetings of the Central African Council were held during the year. In consequence, the recommendations of the committee set up by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to study the question of co-operation between them have not yet been formally implemented although they have been accepted by the three Governments concerned. The Central African Council has therefore not yet been officially dissolved and replaced by the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Inter-territorial Conference.

147. During the course of the year, however, useful work was done by various committees of the Council. In particular the Council was responsible for arranging and supervising the discussions which took place in May, 1950, between delegates representing the Governments of Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on technical matters concerning the development of the Zambesi River from its source to its mouth, with particular reference to the project for the development of hydro-electric power at the Kariba Gorge. This meeting was successful and entire agreement was reached on a number of questions on which recommendations have been accepted by the Governments concerned.

148. On the 8th November, 1950, the Secretary of State made the following statement in the House of Commons:—

“The question of the closer association of the Central African territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been under discussion for many years. His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom have after careful consideration formed the conclusion that it is desirable that there should be a fresh examination of the problem, and they have accepted the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that a conference of officials of the three Central African Governments, of the Central African Council and of the Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office shall be held in London for this purpose. It is intended that the conference shall meet early in 1951.

The officials will examine the problem in all its aspects and consider whether it is possible, in the light of this examination, for them to formulate proposals for a further advance to be made in the closer association of the three Central African territories which they could recommend to the Governments of these territories and to His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom. It should be emphasised that the work of the Conference will be purely exploratory and will in no way commit any of the participating Governments to the adoption of any

proposals that may be formulated by the Conference. Full account will be taken of the special responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom towards Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and adequate opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of any proposals that may be put forward. This will include consultation with African opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in accordance with His Majesty's Government's statement made in the House of Commons that full account would be taken of it before any change affecting African interests could be considered."

The Conference was held in London from the 5th to the 31st March, 1951. Members of the Conference are now submitting a joint report to their Governments.

(b) The Far Eastern Territories

149. *Federation of Malaya*.—During the period under review no effort has been spared in the fight against Communist terrorists. Military, including air re-inforcements were despatched from the United Kingdom to Malaya in the early months of 1950, and the Australian Government provided one squadron of transport and one squadron of bomber aircraft. The Police Force has been greatly expanded; many new administrative measures have been introduced by the Federation Government and further far-reaching emergency powers have been taken.

150. A plan of operations was introduced on 1st June, 1950, by the Director of Operations, Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs, the broad purpose of which was to accelerate measures already in train and to concentrate more effectively all the resources at the disposal of Government on the primary task of disrupting the offensive power of the terrorists. The Briggs Plan, apart from ensuring a close-knit war executive organisation at Federal, State and district level, has as its principal features the resettlement in protected areas of the Chinese squatter communities living in or on the fringes of the jungle, and the setting up of an effective administration in the newly settled areas; the plan remains the basis of the present operations. The resettlement operations alone have presented immense problems of planning and organisation, and required much additional manpower. Very notable progress has been achieved. Since the start of the operations some 200,000 squatters have been moved to new homes in protected areas and plans have been laid for the resettlement of the remaining 200,000. Completion of this operation is expected by the end of 1951. In all areas where resettlement of squatters has been carried through, an immediate improvement is noticeable; bandit incidents have decreased, and the squatters themselves are showing an increasing desire to be resettled. The leaders of the Chinese community have continued to give strong support to the Government's policy of resettlement and the Malayan Chinese Association in particular has continued to provide valuable assistance in various ways. Plans for the regrouping of estate labour—a parallel operation—are well advanced.

151. Another important feature of the Briggs Plan has been the formation of a Home Guard in towns and villages. Some of these men, soon after the formation of the Home Guard, had fine achievements against the bandits to their credit. The total strength at the end of 1950 was about 30,000 of whom 25,400 were Malays, 3,500 Chinese, 800 Indians and 300 other nationalities. Later, powers were taken to direct manpower into essential occupations, particularly the Police. Simultaneously with this local action every effort has been made to speed up recruitment of Police and

Administrative and Technical officers from this country and the Commonwealth.

152. The level of terrorist incidents, which had risen in the early months of 1950, was broadly maintained throughout the year. On the basis of the highest monthly number of reported incidents, the worst period was from September to November, 1950. From November, 1950, to February, 1951, a definitely downward, though still fluctuating, trend was noticeable. The figures of incidents taken alone are not however a reliable guide to the situation. The increased activity was partly the result of a change in tactics by the terrorists, who began to work in smaller and more widely dispersed parties. At about the same period as the effects of resettlement began to be noticeable, the Security Forces also succeeded in increasing their contacts with the terrorists, and casualties on both sides increased. The most frequent forms of sabotage during the year have been the slashing of rubber trees, damage to estate and mine property, railway sabotage, and latterly the holding up of food lorries.

153. From the beginning of the emergency to 31st March, 1951, terrorist casualties were at least:—

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,863
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Surrendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Captured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782

During the same period civilian and Security Force casualties were:—

Civilians

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433
									(of whom 957 were Chinese)
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910
Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372

Security Forces

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181

154. It will thus be seen that 3,129 terrorists were killed, captured or surrendered against a total of 892 members of the Security Forces killed. Civilian casualties result mainly from the wholly ruthless intimidation of unwilling supporters, mostly fellow Chinese. Despite bandit ruthlessness, the co-operation given by the people to the Security Forces has increased, and information is now more readily forthcoming. The Malays have rallied with enthusiasm to the Malay Regiment and the Police, and have played an outstanding part in anti-bandit operations alongside their colleagues in the British and Gurkha forces. Of the civilians killed, however, 64 were Europeans, 28 of whom were killed during the past year. Four of this number were Government officials and one the wife of a Government official. The courage of the planters and miners and their families in continuing their vital task of production while at the same time playing a most valuable active part in the fight against the terrorists has merited the highest praise.

155. Although the emergency has required that the resources of the Government should be concentrated on the elimination of Communist terrorism, a number of important measures have been taken—in themselves powerful weapons against the Communist threat—for the social, economic and political development of the country. The principal political development during the year has been the introduction of a quasi-Ministerial system of Government in April, 1951. Under this "Member System" as it is known,

unofficial members of Legislative Council, drawn from the various communities, have been appointed to take charge of groups of Government departments and thus share responsibility for the conduct of public affairs which hitherto has rested solely with permanent officials. Initially nine Member posts were created, six of which have been filled by unofficials and the remaining three by officials. It is also the intention that the High Commissioner should be replaced as President of the Legislative Council by a Speaker. A second political development which can be regarded as a landmark in the history of Malaya since World War II was the passing of a Local Authority Election Ordinance in 1950 providing for elections to Municipal Councils, Town and Rural Boards. It is anticipated that elections will be held during 1951 to the Municipal Councils of Penang, Malacca and Kuala Lumpur. With the experience gained in local elections, the next step will be the introduction of the electoral principle in State and Settlement Councils, and finally in the Federal Legislative Council. Lastly, progress has been made to give effect to the recommendations of the Communities Liaison Committee and the conditions for the acquisition of citizenship should be liberalised to permit a larger number of non-Malay Asians to become citizens of Malaya. This controversial subject has been fully discussed by the several communities, particularly the United Malays National Organisation and the Malayan Chinese Association. Draft legislation has now been published and will shortly be considered by the Federal and State Legislative Councils.

156. The Secretary of State, with the Secretary of State for War, visited Malaya during the Whitsuntide recess of 1950. Although their first object was to discuss with the High Commissioner, the Director of Operations and the military authorities the problems of the emergency and to examine the situation on the spot, they also took the opportunity of meeting members of all communities and discussing the political and economic development of the country.

157. During September and October, 1950, a delegation of Members of Parliament (the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Listowel, Air Commodore A. V. Harvey, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Major Niall Macpherson, Mr. E. Popplewell and Mr. R. W. Williams) paid a visit to Malaya under the auspices of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

158. In November, 1950, Sir Harold Briggs, the Director of Operations, visited the United Kingdom to join the High Commissioner, who was already in London to attend the opening of the new House of Commons, in discussions with the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and other Ministers concerned on the progress of the anti-terrorist campaign. The Commissioner-General and Sir John Harding paid a brief visit to the United Kingdom in March 1951, for discussions with Ministers.

159. The Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo submitted six year development programmes to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee which met in London in September, 1950 (see para. 17). These programmes are described in Chapter VII of the Report by the Committee ("The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia", Cmd. 8080). An important item in the Federation programme is the establishment of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority to assist the primary producer to develop a sound economy. (See also paras. 262-3). The United Kingdom Delegation included the Commissioner-General for South-East Asia (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald), Dato Onn bin Ja'afar and Mr. C. C. Tan. This is the first time that non-official representatives from the Colonies and Protected Territories have attended a Commonwealth Ministerial Conference as advisers and taken part in the

discussions. Dato Onn presented the Federation of Malaya programme to the Committee and Mr. C. C. Tan that of Singapore.

160. Although there has been a considerable improvement in the financial position of the Federation, His Majesty's Government have agreed, in recognition of the increasing part the Malayan peoples are anxious to play in their own defence against external and internal aggression, to meet the cost of raising two further battalions of the Malay Regiment at an estimated expenditure of £1½ million.

161. *Singapore*.—There have been no outbreaks of Communist terrorism on a widespread scale during the year but there have been many single acts of Communist sabotage, arson and murder. Undoubtedly the situation would have been far less satisfactory but for timely preventive action by the Government and the constant vigilance of the Special Branch of the Police Force who succeeded in making a number of notable arrests of Communist leaders. On the 28th April, 1950, an abortive attack with a hand grenade was made in public on the Governor, Sir Franklin Gimson. On this, as on other similar occasions, the public showed a marked reluctance to come forward with evidence which might have led to the arrest of the criminals.

162. Serious riots, in which it is reasonably certain that the Communists had no part, broke out on 11th December, 1950, and lasted for 48 hours, following upon a Court decision restoring a 13 year old girl, who had been brought up as a Muslim in Malaya, to her Dutch parents. Eighteen people were killed and 156 injured during the course of the riots. Troops were called in to assist the Police in restoring order. The Governor, in consultation with the Secretary of State, appointed a Commission to enquire into the causes of the riots consisting of the Right Honourable Sir Lionel Leach, K.C., Captain H. Studdy and Mr. J. H. Wenham; the Commission left the United Kingdom for Singapore on 8th February and returned on the 6th April.

163. Despite the more disturbed conditions of the past year, there has been a healthy growth of political activity in the Colony both in the Legislative Council and the Municipality. An Order in Council was made increasing the number of elected members on the Legislative Council from six to nine, the increase to take effect on the reconstitution of the Legislative Council after the general election in April, 1951. At the same time the Executive Council will be increased by the addition of two elected unofficials from the Legislative Council, bringing the number of unofficials on the Executive Council to six, which is also the number of official members. The Legislative Council already had an unofficial majority which will now be increased. The Governor has also announced his intention of accepting the advice of the unofficial members of the Executive Council, when it is tendered unanimously, except in cases where he would feel it necessary to use his reserve powers were the matter one for the Legislative Council.

164. *North Borneo*.—The new constitution was brought into operation with effect from the 17th October, 1950, and the inaugural meeting of the new Legislative Council was held in Jesselton on the 31st October, 1950.

165. The Kota Belud district has been selected as the most suitable area for a first experiment in the establishment of a Native Authority. If successful, this experiment will be extended to other areas of the Colony. A Native Court has been established and two Native Chiefs have been appointed in and for Labuan; the Rural Board of Labuan, which had been established before the war, has been fully resuscitated. Further measures for the development of local government, such as the creation of Municipalities in the larger towns and the extension of the Town Board or Sanitary Board system, are under consideration.

166. Despite continued labour and supply difficulties, further considerable progress in reconstruction and development was made during the year, particularly in replacing buildings in out-stations, constructing new houses and reconditioning roads, and very satisfactory results were recorded in commercial and economic activity. Much still remains to be done, however, in the way of reconstruction, and many of the temporary buildings put up as a "first aid" measure now urgently require replacement.

167. *Sarawak*.—Although, in the main, Native Authorities have generally continued to function satisfactorily during the past year, and have provided very useful experience of the practical working of the local government system, it has become apparent that in many cases local units of administration are too small to be economically sound. Accordingly, a senior Administrative Officer who has studied local government in other parts of the world, has started a review of the local government system. As a result of his preliminary survey of the position it is felt that it would be a mistake to create further small racial Local Authorities which ignore minority elements, and that it is possible to establish much larger units on an inter-racial basis which will command sufficient resources to attain financial stability. Consideration is being given to the further development of local government on these lines.

168. Arrangements have been made whereby the Governors of the British Borneo territories, together with their Senior Advisers, meet at six monthly intervals for the discussion of mutual problems, and to develop closer co-ordination of policy and co-operation in effecting it.

169. It is the intention in the near future to bring into operation a unified judiciary for North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, and thereby to increase the efficiency of the administration of justice and ensure uniformity of practice in accordance with modern procedure.

170. A Customs Agreement has been concluded with the other Borneo territories (Brunei and North Borneo) whereby dutiable goods moved from one territory to another do so without payment of additional customs duties.

171. Measures for the furtherance of the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Colony continue to be actively pursued. A development plan has been drawn up (see paras. 262-3), and in spite of the shortage of manpower, materials and equipment, progress has already been made with improvement in roads and other communications, water supplies and the development of hospital buildings and housing schemes.

172. *Brunei*.—His Highness Sir Ahmed Tajudin, K.B.E., C.M.G., who had ruled as Sultan of Brunei since 1931, died suddenly in Singapore on the 4th June, 1950, while en route to this country for a holiday. His younger brother, Omar Ali Saifudin, Duli Pengeran Bendahara, was proclaimed Sultan of Brunei on the 7th June, 1950.

173. *Hong Kong*.—During the past year Hong Kong has naturally been affected by the establishment of the authority of the Central People's Government over the whole of China and by the unsettled conditions of the Far East generally. In view of these conditions His Majesty's Government have maintained in the Colony the substantial reinforcements of all arms which were originally sent for the protection of Hong Kong in May, 1949. These forces have undertaken vigorous training, the value of which has been proved by the two battalions sent from Hong Kong to Korea in September, 1950, and have maintained themselves in a state of preparedness. During the summer a number of incidents occurred in which ships using the south-western approaches to Hong Kong were fired on from Chinese islands near the Colony; protests were made in Peking but no reply has been received.

174. Despite difficulties in the early part of the year due to the Chinese Nationalists' blockade of ports on the mainland of China, and over the running of through trains between Canton and Hong Kong, the Colony's trade, both with China and the rest of the world, continued to prosper. The outbreak of fighting in Korea in June did not have the immediate serious effect expected, and up till the end of November, 1950, trade figures were breaking all records. However, the Chinese intervention in Korea in December, 1950, resulted in restrictions on trade which could not but have an adverse effect on Hong Kong's trade and industry and which cannot at present be fully evaluated.

175. In the early part of the year refugees from China continued to flood into Hong Kong to such an extent that in May, 1950, control of Chinese immigration from China to Hong Kong was introduced for the first time in the history of the Colony. Of the other events during the year the most important were the financial agreement reached in May, 1950, between His Majesty's Government and the Hong Kong Government, details of which are given in para. 494; the grant of £250,000, made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to Hong Kong University for capital development; the establishment of a Public Services Commission to make recommendations concerning the appointment of candidates to the Hong Kong Government service; and the making of an Order in Council enabling the Hong Kong Supreme Court to adjudicate in the dispute between an American Company and two Chinese air-lines as to the ownership of 70 aircraft which, until ownership is decided, remain in the Colony. The question of constitutional reform, which has presented more difficulties than were at first envisaged, is still under consideration. Hong Kong's many problems were fully discussed with the Governor who came home on leave during the year.

(c) **The West Indian Territories with Bermuda and the Bahamas**

176. *Development of Closer Association.*—The Report of the Standing Closer Association Committee (Colonial No. 255) was published in March, 1950. In a message to the peoples of the West Indies, commending the Report to the territorial Legislatures for their serious examination and discussion, the Secretary of State emphasised that His Majesty's Government had no wish to prejudge or influence the Legislatures' decisions, and that it was for them to decide whether or not they wanted closer association in the form of federation, as recommended by the Committee. He also stressed that His Majesty's Government did not look upon federation as in any way prejudicing the development of self-government in the individual territories.

177. The Legislatures of Trinidad, the four Colonies of the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and St. Lucia) and the Presidencies of Antigua and St. Kitts in the Leeward Islands, have voted in favour of the Committee's recommendations for federation. The Legislature of the Presidency of Montserrat in the Leeward Islands has also voted in favour of the recommendations, subject to the proviso that Montserrat representation in both Houses of the proposed Federal Legislature should be raised from one to two members. The outcome of the deliberations of the other Legislatures is awaited with keen interest.

178. The Report of the Commission which made various proposals for the unification of the Public Services in the British Caribbean Area (Colonial No. 254), which was published in March, 1950, is also to be discussed by the Legislatures.

179. The Report of the Commission on the Establishment of a Customs Union in the British Caribbean Area (Colonial No. 268) was published in

February, 1951. It makes important recommendations for the unification of customs legislation and practice, and for a common external tariff, and is to be considered by the Legislatures. The Standing Closer Association Committee expressed the view that a customs union is the foundation of a federal structure; there is little doubt that the establishment of a union would tend towards creating conditions inviting closer political unity.

180. Under the Comptrollership of Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G., the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies, which has its headquarters in Barbados, continued to give valuable assistance to the Colonial Governments in social and economic matters. It provides a pool of expert advisers in various subjects, who are available for consultation by individual Governments according to their requirements, and serves as a most useful medium for handling problems which require central or co-ordinating action. The Organisation's Report for the three-year period 1947-49, published in November, 1950 (Colonial No. 264), and the subsequent Report for 1950 (Colonial No. 269), give an interesting account of its development and functions.

Developments in Individual Territories

181. *Bahamas*.—There were no changes in the constitution during the year. Successive committees of the elected House of Assembly have, however, been considering over recent years whether there is need for revision of the constitution, but no recommendations have so far been made. The Bahamas constitution, which is based on the 18th century principle of the separation of the Executive from the Legislature, is advanced compared with that of most other colonies. There is an unofficial majority on the Executive Council; the Upper House of the Legislature (the Legislative Council), which is wholly nominated, has an unofficial majority; and the Lower House (the House of Assembly) is comprised solely of unofficials elected by the registered voters and controls supply.

182. *Barbados*.—The Representation of the People Act, 1950, abolished property qualifications for membership of the General Assembly, granted adult suffrage and reduced the number of members required to form a quorum of the Assembly from twelve to nine. This Act was brought into operation by Proclamation on 20th February, 1951.

183. The relative positions in the Constitution of the General Assembly and the Legislative Council have been the subject of resolutions by both bodies. The last of these was passed by the Legislative Council in December, 1950, and was to the effect that the Council should be considered a revising and delaying chamber, provided that legislation rejected by it should not come again before it from the House of Assembly without having first been submitted to the electorate at a general election following a dissolution or by a referendum; and that the right of the Council to amend or reject any measure of whatever nature, be clearly laid down in constitutional documents. Amendments made by the Council in December to the National Gas Corporation Bill evoked strong reactions in the House of Assembly against the present powers of the Council, and agreement as to its future position has not yet been reached. The question of the grant of "Ministerial status" to unofficial members of the House of Assembly was raised but has not been pressed and has lain dormant throughout the year.

184. Early in 1950, the Petroleum Act was passed, by which all oil rights in the Colony were assumed by the Government (subject to compensation to existing rightholders) together with the sole right to issue prospecting licences. A controversy arose as to whether one licence over the whole Island should be issued, as had been recommended by the Government

expert who had visited Barbados to advise on the oil position. Another expert was employed to advise on this point and in April the island was divided for oil prospecting purposes into two portions. The British Union Oil Company was offered a licence over the larger area (about 55 per cent. of the Island) but declined it; the American Company, Gulf Oil Corporation, was offered and accepted a licence over the smaller area.

185. *Bermuda*.—In consultation with the Bermuda Government it has been agreed that two of the three islands which will no longer be required by the United Kingdom Service Departments, as the result of the decision to close down the Naval Base and Dockyard, shall be handed over to the Bermuda Government without any immediate payment. Detailed arrangements for the transfer of the property were discussed with the Bermuda Government. The terms for the transfer of the third island were also discussed.

186. The Governor has set up a Commission of unofficials, under the chairmanship of the Attorney-General, to investigate the terms and conditions of service and the methods of recruitment in the Civil Service, and its general organisation and methods of administration.

187. *British Guiana*.—A Commission consisting of Sir John Waddington (Chairman), Professor Vincent Harlow and Dr. Rita Hinden (Members) and Mr. J. D. Hennings (Secretary), appointed by the Secretary of State to consider constitutional questions in British Guiana, arrived in the Colony on the 15th December. Its terms of reference are "to review the franchise, the composition of the Legislature and of the Executive Council and any other related matters, in the light of the economic and political development of the Colony, and to make recommendations". The Commission began taking oral evidence in public session on the 27th December and left British Guiana on the 13th February. Its report is in preparation. The election for the Georgetown Town Council, which took place in December, resulted in all the former members being returned with the exception of one who did not stand for re-election.

188. *British Honduras*.—A Commission of unofficials, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice, was set up by the Governor at the beginning of 1948 to consider proposals for constitutional reform, covering the Legislative Council, the Executive Council, the electorate and the constitution of District Town Boards. At the end of the period under review this Commission was about to present its report.

189. His Majesty's Government's declaration offering to refer to the International Court of Justice the dispute with Guatemala over the territory of British Honduras was due to lapse in February, 1951. The declaration has been renewed for a further period of five years.

190. The public concern which followed the devaluation of the British Honduras dollar at the beginning of 1950 was somewhat allayed, and with the revival in exports and increased activity on public works as part of the development schemes, unemployment was reduced. A further sum of about £67,500 was provided from United Kingdom funds to assist in offsetting the effects of devaluation on the cost of living.

191. *Jamaica*.—Sir John Huggins, G.C.M.G., M.C., who had been Governor since 1943, returned to the United Kingdom in September, 1950, on final leave pending retirement. His successor (Sir Hugh Foot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.) took up his appointment in April, 1951.

192. The Report on the Public Service, by Mr. C. E. Mills, C.B.E., was considered by the Government of Jamaica and changes along the lines of

some of its recommendations were introduced during the period under review. The Service was regraded into administrative, clerical and manipulative classes. Salaries were revised and the war bonus consolidated. Employees on weekly and daily rates were granted a basic wage plus a cost of living allowance. A bill dealing with the appointment of a Public Service Board and a Public Service Commissioner to advise the Governor on appointments, promotions and related matters was laid before the Legislature.

193. *Leeward and Windward Islands*.—In July, 1950, it was announced that the Secretary of State had agreed to the introduction in the Windward Island Colonies of universal adult suffrage, without a literary test, together with certain constitutional changes including elected majorities in the Legislative Councils, and the election to Executive Council of three elected members from the Legislative Council. Elections have been postponed until later in 1951 so that effect can be given to these changes.

194. In December, 1950, it was announced that the Secretary of State had agreed that certain changes should be made in the constitution of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands and in the Legislative Councils of Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat broadly similar to those approved for the Legislative Councils of the Windward Islands. The lives of the above Leeward Islands Legislative Councils had been extended to October, 1951. The Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands has been re-established and elections were held in November.

195. In September, 1950, Mr. K. W. Blackburne, C.M.G., O.B.E, succeeded Earl Baldwin of Bewdley as Governor of the Leeward Islands.

196. Towards the end of 1950, Mr. S. A. A. Hammond, C.M.G., submitted a report on the cost of living in the Leeward Islands. An investigation into the cost of living was begun in the Windward Islands early in 1951.

197. In August, severe hurricanes destroyed some 1,400 houses and rendered nearly 7,000 people homeless in Antigua and Anguilla. His Majesty's Government has made grants of £175,000 towards relief of distress and the cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction, including the rebuilding of the Leeward Islands Federal Secretariat, which was destroyed by fire shortly before the hurricanes. At the end of December a series of earth tremors began in the island of Nevis causing widespread damage to stone buildings. Some damage was also caused by tremors in St. Kitts.

198. *Trinidad and Tobago*.—The new constitution approved for Trinidad and Tobago has now been introduced and the first general elections for the new Legislative Council were held in September, 1950. Eighteen members were elected by universal adult suffrage, the remainder of the 26 seats being filled by 3 *ex-officio* and 5 nominated members. The new Council is presided over by a Speaker appointed by the Governor. Of the 18 seats contested in the election, 6 were won by the Butler Party, 6 by Independent candidates, and 2 each by the Caribbean Socialist Party, the Labour Party and the Political Progress Group.

199. At the inaugural sitting of the new Legislative Council in October, 1950, 5 members were elected to serve on the Executive Council which now consists of 9 members (including 3 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated) under the Chairmanship of the Governor. As provided for under the new constitution, the 5 elected members have been entrusted by the Governor with the administration of departments. Their Ministerial responsibilities cover the following portfolios: Education and Social Services; Labour Industry and Commerce; Agriculture and Lands; Communications and Works; Health and Local Government.

200. The Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order-in-Council, 1950, under which these changes were brought into effect, also provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission in the Colony. The Commission has now been appointed and advises the Governor on questions relating to recruitment, appointments and other matters affecting the public service in the Colony.

201. The recommendations of the Commission which reported in December, 1949, on the financial relationship of the three municipalities in Trinidad with the central Government, have been accepted both by the Government and by the Municipal Councils. They include the revision of the general basis of municipal rating; the provision by the Government of regular annual grants to the municipalities for certain recurrent expenditure; the writing-off of certain arrears of municipal debt owed to the Government at the end of 1948; and the establishment of a Local Government Department within the central Government to supervise its relationship with the three municipalities. Sir John Imrie, C.B.E., City Chamberlain of Edinburgh, was appointed in February, 1951, to the post of Commissioner of Local Government as head of the new department.

202. A committee, which was appointed to make recommendations for the reform of local government outside the three municipalities, submitted its report in March, 1950. The committee concurred in the recommendation of the Commission that a Local Government Department should be established, and made a number of further recommendations which are now under consideration. These include the creation of two new municipalities in the populated areas lying to the east of Port-of-Spain, and the delegation of certain executive powers to County Councils whose functions are at present advisory.

(d) The Mediterranean Territories

203. *Malta*.—H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth paid two further visits to Malta, the first towards the end of 1950 and the second in March, 1951, to join H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh who was still serving there with the Mediterranean Fleet. During the first visit Her Royal Highness was joined for a short time by H.R.H. Princess Margaret.

204. Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., whose visit to Malta to advise on the financial situation was mentioned in last year's report (Cmd. 7958, para. 207), presented his recommendations to the Maltese Government in May; his Interim Report was subsequently published here as Colonial No. 260. The Maltese Government sought an indication of the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the light of this report, and it was announced in Parliament on the 25th May, 1950, that an additional £1½ million over the next five years, from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, would be set aside for Malta on the understanding that such assistance would be directed towards projects likely to strengthen the economic foundations of Malta and to make good arrears of capital expenditure accumulated during the war and post-war years.

205. The Ministry of Dr. Paul Boffa was defeated in the Legislative Assembly in June, 1950, during the debate on the Budget. On the Prime Minister's advice the Assembly was dissolved. At the general election in early September no party secured an absolute majority of seats; Dr. Enrico Mizzi, leader of the Nationalist Party, the largest party in the Assembly, was invited by the Governor to form a Ministry. On Dr. Mizzi's death in December, 1950, he was succeeded as Prime Minister by the Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party, Dr. Borg Olivier. The Nationalist Ministry in turn was defeated in the debate on the Speech from the Throne in January, 1951, at

which date a Budget for the financial year 1950-51 had still not been approved by the Assembly. On the Prime Minister's advice the Assembly was again dissolved, the Proclamation being signed by the Governor on the 22nd February. On the 27th February the Malta (Emergency Provisions) Order in Council, 1951, was made, empowering the Governor in Council, in the absence of a Legislative Assembly, to approve a Budget for 1950-51 and to enact certain other financial legislation necessary to enable the government of Malta to be carried on until a new Legislative Assembly could be elected and meet. This Order in Council was preceded by the Malta (Constitution) (Temporary Provisions) Letters Patent, 1951, amending Section 59 of the 1947 Constitution Letters Patent which deals with the powers available in an emergency; and the Order was made under Section 59 of the Constitution Letters Patent as thereby amended. Both instruments are temporary and will expire after the general election when the Assembly meets again. The Maltese party leaders in the Assembly were informed that an amendment to the constitution would be necessary, in the circumstances which had arisen, before the Proclamation of dissolution was signed in February, and the making of the consequent Order in Council had been the subject of consultation with the Maltese Prime Minister.

206. *Cyprus*.—The struggle between Right and Left referred to last year (Cmd. 7958 para. 198) continued unabated. Rival delegations left the Island in the early summer to promote the cause of union with Greece; one, led by the Bishop of Kyrenia, visited Greece, England and the United States: the other, led by the Mayor of Famagusta, visited England, France and various capitals of Eastern Europe.

207. The Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Cyprus died in June, and in October the Bishop of Kitium was elected Archbishop in his place. Among the Moslem Turkish community the office of Mufti, which had been abolished in 1929, was revived and a member of a religious Order in Turkey was appointed to it.

208. In May, the Municipality of Limassol was put into commission following upon the imprisonment of the majority of the Municipal Councillors for contempt of Court.

209. Legislation enacted during the year included measures designed to codify and modernise Turkish family law, and certain additional restraints against subversive activities.

210. Economic development continued throughout the year. The most important single event in this field was the launching in September of a Cyprus Government loan of £2,540,000 on the London market to pay for the first stage of a central electricity scheme which is eventually to bring electricity to the whole Island. Work on the power station has started and is up to timetable.

211. Two conferences on land use were held under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and work in forestry, co-operation, and anopheles eradication continue to attract foreign visitors. An important statement of forest policy was published during the year.

212. The Island suffered from exceptionally bad weather during 1950 and much damage was done through flood, frost and summer rain-storms. The Cyprus Government has spent rather more than £150,000 on repairs and relief measures. The vine products industry has also needed assistance as a result of the post-war slump; over and above supporting the price of grape alcohol and raisins, the Cyprus Government has made available a loan of £187,000 to the Vine Growers Co-operative. The Cyprus Government has also set aside £700,000 to provide capital for improving the water supplies of the Cyprus Municipalities.

213. *Gibraltar*.—The main event of the year was the opening of the first Gibraltar Legislative Council (see Cmd. 7958 para. 203) which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 23rd November. His Royal Highness' visit gave great and universal pleasure in the Colony.

214. Elections for the first Council were held at the beginning of November and resulted in the return of three members supported by the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and two Independents.

215. City Council elections were held the following month, four members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and three Independents being elected. This is the first time since the war in which all elective seats on the City Council have not been held by the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights.

216. Work on housing continued (see Cmd. 7958 para. 202) and a considerable number of Gibraltarians were moved into the new accommodation. The last of the wartime evacuees who wished to be repatriated returned home early in 1951, a larger number than had been originally expected deciding, when it came to a choice, to settle permanently in the United Kingdom.

217. There was a certain amount of discontent during the spring and summer over a new trades tax imposed by the Gibraltar Government to meet the costs of the housing programme. This had died down however before the new constitution came into force.

218. Legislation enacted during the year included an Education Ordinance, embodying Gibraltar's post-war educational settlement, and a Notification of Accidents Ordinance which is expected to prove a first step in the direction of social insurance.

(e) **The Western Pacific Territories**

219. *Fiji*.—The triennial elections to the Legislative Council took place in August, 1950, and were keenly contested. Sir Hugh Ragg, the senior unofficial member, after a record period of service on the Council of 24 years, did not stand for re-election.

220. At the end of 1950 His Majesty's Government transferred to the Government of Fiji the final responsibility for decisions on a number of financial issues which had hitherto been borne in London.

221. Sir Lala Sukuna, Secretary for Fijian Affairs, was appointed Adviser on the United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly for 1950 and made a notable speech in the Assembly's Fourth Committee dealing with the affairs of trust and non-self governing territories.

222. *British Solomon Islands*.—The Resident Commissioner's Advisory Council has been expanded from seven to 15 members and provision has been made for the appointment of five Native members representing the Administrative Districts of the Protectorate.

223. *Gilbert and Ellice Islands*.—In spite of adverse climatic conditions which have reduced copra exports the Colony was again able to meet the annual cost of ordinary administration and services from revenue.

224. *Tonga*.—In February, 1951, Tonga celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship with Great Britain. His Majesty the King sent a personal message to Her Majesty Queen Salote in honour of the occasion.

225. *Pitcairn Island*.—An officer from the High Commission for the Western Pacific made an official visit to the Island and was able to settle a number of outstanding matters concerning its administration.

(f) Other Territories

226. *Aden*.—The Governor, Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., left Aden on 30th October, 1950, on leave pending retirement, and the administration of Aden Colony and Protectorate was taken over by Mr. W. A. C. Goode, Chief Secretary, pending the appointment of Sir Reginald's successor.

227. The Legislative Council established in 1947, and the Township Authorities created in 1945, have continued to work satisfactorily. During 1950 the franchise for the Fortress Township Authority was widened, the property qualification being reduced from a minimum of Rs.2,000 to Rs.1,000, and the vote being granted to any male British subject or British protected person or person resident in the Colony for five years or more, who has received an average monthly income of Rs.130 or more during the year preceding his application for enrolment.

228. Relations with the Yemen were strained by unfortunate frontier incidents, especially one that occurred in 1949, and by conflicting claims to territory lying to the east of the "status quo" boundary drawn by the Treaty of Sana in 1934. It was eventually decided to discuss these matters at a conference between United Kingdom and Yemeni representatives in London. This conference lasted from the 29th August to the 12th October, 1950, and resulted in agreed recommendations for a "modus vivendi" being submitted by the two delegations to their respective Governments. These recommendations were accepted by both Governments, and the terms of the "modus vivendi" were published simultaneously in London, Aden and the Yemen on 10th March, 1951. They provide for the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries, for co-operation on economic and other matters, and for the appointment of a joint commission to settle incidents and disputes which have occurred on the frontier of the Yemen and the Aden Protectorate. The atmosphere of the conference was very friendly, and it is hoped that it will prove to be the prelude to permanently improved relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen.

229. The exodus of Jews from the Yemen to Israel, which began in 1949, continued during 1950, and has now virtually ceased. These emigrants travelled by land from their former homes in the Yemen to Aden where, by arrangement with the Government of the Colony, they were accommodated in a camp specially provided for them. From Aden to Israel they were conveyed by aircraft provided by the American Joint Distribution Committee, a Jewish charity organisation which claimed that this airlift from Aden to Lydda was the largest of its kind in history. Between June, 1949, and November, 1950, nearly 42,000 Jews were so conveyed. The migration was a remarkable one, and there was no compulsion on the travellers from either Jews or Yemeni Moslems. The exodus was joined by a number of Jews who had been resident in the Colony of Aden.

230. *Mauritius*.—There has been a noticeable improvement during the year in the conduct of public business by the new Legislative Council. The Governor has appointed Dr. C. E. Millien, an elected member of Legislative Council, to serve as an additional member of Executive Council.

231. Reforms have been made in the machinery of local government. The electorate of the Municipality of Port Louis has been enlarged and the number of Councillors increased; the three Township Boards have been given an elected element and have been re-designated Town Councils.

232. The Committee appointed to review the ten-year development plan has reported, and the development and welfare estimates for 1950-51 reflect

increased emphasis on economic development. The creation of the post of Development Commissioner has been approved.

233. To assist in financing development and housing schemes, a loan of some Rs.3,000,000 has been raised locally, and it is hoped to raise a further loan in due course on the London market.

234. Legislation was passed introducing a non-contributory pension scheme for needy persons above the age of 65, and additional taxation was imposed to meet the cost of the scheme. An Ordinance was also passed introducing income tax as the system of direct taxation, thus effecting an improvement in its incidence.

235. Mr. J. D. M. Smith, C.M.G., was appointed as Salaries Commissioner to review the salaries of the civil service and examine the question of incorporating cost of living allowances with salaries.

236. *Seychelles*.—Mr. F. Crawford, C.M.G., O.B.E., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, K.B.E., C.M.G. During the period between the former Governor's departure and the arrival of Mr. Crawford in the Colony, Mr J. D. Bates was seconded from Tanganyika to act as Officer Administering the Government.

237. During the first half of 1950 an elected District Council for Victoria was inaugurated.

238. The Colonial Development Corporation has initiated an extensive fishing project based on St. Anne Island.

239. Sir Charlton Lane visited the colony to undertake a Revision of Laws.

240. *Falkland Islands Colony*.—The economy of the Colony, which depends almost entirely on sheep farming, continues to benefit from the effects of the boom in wool prices. The resultant buoyancy in revenue has improved the prospects of financing the Colony's ten-year development programme.

241. Communications between Port Stanley and outlying parts of the Islands have been greatly improved by the growing use of a local air and sea service operated under Government auspices and by the establishment of improved radio communications with the farm settlements.

242. *Falkland Islands Dependencies*.—In November, 1950, the Governments of the United Kingdom, Argentina and Chile renewed for a further season the declarations regarding the despatch of warships to the Antarctic referred to in last year's report (Cmd. 7958 para. 230).

243. The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey ship "John Biscoe", carried out the usual reliefs of British posts in the Dependencies during the Antarctic summer of 1950-51.

244. Dr. V. E. Fuchs, the former leader of the F.I.D.S. post at Stonington Island, was appointed in June, 1950, as head of the Scientific Bureau referred to in paragraph 231 of last year's report. Arrangements are now being set in train for the systematic publication of the scientific results of the Survey's activities.

245. *St. Helena*.—Progress has been made in providing better housing for workers, and improvements have been made to school and other Government buildings, roads and water supplies. These works have mainly been financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

246. The rebuilding and improvement of the flax mills financed from the Rehabilitation Fund created for this purpose, has also advanced considerably and the main works are nearing completion.

247. *Tristan da Cunha*.—The establishment on Tristan da Cunha of the base of the Tristan da Cunha Development Company for catching crawfish has started a revolution in the life of the island. For the first time in the

island's history paid employment is available to most of the able bodied islanders and imported goods are on sale. The crawfish canning factory has just been completed and will provide further employment in future years.

248. The island has enjoyed the first year of regular civil administration in its history as a result of the appointment of an Administrator early in 1950. Communications have been greatly improved by the regular visits of the fishing vessel of the Tristan da Cunha Development Company. The company has continued to provide the island with the services of a doctor and an agriculturist, and has met the salary of the school teacher appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has also maintained the Chaplain on the island as in previous years. Legislation has been enacted for the protection of the many species of birds found on Tristan da Cunha and the neighbouring islands.

CHAPTER III ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Introduction

249. The following sections of this report show that the year under review was one of continued economic development and progress on which, however, the international situation began to have an increasing impact in the latter half.

250. Important advances are indicated in many territories in the implementation of long-term development plans, some of which were reviewed or revised in the course of the year to take account of new and changing conditions. The volume and value of total trade continued to expand, though the changes in the world supply situation of certain types of raw materials and manufactured commodities, mainly producer goods, began towards the end of the year to threaten a renewal of some physical shortages in the colonial territories as elsewhere.

251. Figures of import and export trade for recent years are given in Appendices VI and VII. It will be seen that while exports from all regional groups increased in value, the value of imports did not keep pace. Thus, exports increased in value between 1949 and 1950 by £433 million, while imports increased by only £223 million. There are important local and regional variations in the trade trends. For example, in Malaya total exports, as a result mainly of the very high prices to which tin and rubber (as well as many other raw materials produced in colonial territories and elsewhere) rose during the year, increased by £239 million while imports rose by only £113 million. Volume indices for the trade of the territories as a whole are not available, but indices published in Malaya show that the volume of imports into Malaya (comparing 1950 with 1949) increased as much as the volume of exports from Malaya.

252. The average annual value of the total imports of the territories was £185 million in 1936-38 and the corresponding figure for exports was £205 million. Comparable figures for 1950 were approximately six times as large. Price increases have of course played the major part in this expansion but, even leaving out of account the growth of Hong Kong's trade, the physical volume of goods moving into and out of the territories in 1950 was about one and a half times as large as in the immediate pre-war years.

253. The rise in the value of exports, while beneficial in that it increases the financial resources from which the territories can meet rising costs of development, also carries with it a danger of renewed inflation if shortages, especially in the field of consumer goods, should develop. So far the normal time lags, local savings and the fiscal measures taken by Governments have limited the degree of inflation which has actually occurred; but looking

further ahead the need to maintain, and if possible increase, the flow of supplies to match the increased incomes earned by the producers seemed likely again to become one of the big problems. In last year's report it was suggested that finance was once more becoming the main limiting factor to further development. While the period under review has not seen any lessening of the importance of securing adequate finance for development, a continuation of existing supply trends may once more affect its pace.

254. In previous reports reference has been made to the important contribution made by the colonial territories to the dollar balance of payments of the sterling area. This contribution became even more important during the year under review as a result of the increased demand by the United States for certain raw materials produced in these territories. It is not possible to measure accurately the whole contribution, since to do so it would be necessary to take into account not only the territories' net balance of payments with the dollar area but also the contribution made through the export of dollar saving goods to the sterling area. On the other side of the account it is necessary to allow for the fact that imports into the territories from the sterling area may have a direct or indirect dollar cost. Thus the considerable volume of exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom to the colonial territories reflects indirectly the expenditure *inter alia* of dollars on equipment and materials needed by the United Kingdom for its export industries. This is, of course, implicit in the character of the sterling area itself as one of multilateral trade.

255. A complete statement of the balance of payments of the colonial territories, including all the invisible transactions, involves too many tentative figures to justify its publication. The dollar account, however, rests on a rather firmer basis of detailed statistics and is set out below:—

COLONIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DOLLAR AREA

Estimated Payments and Receipts

\$ Million

	1948			1949			1950		
	1st half	2nd half	Year	1st half	2nd half	Year	1st half	2nd half	Year
							(Provisional)		
<i>Payments for Imports (f.o.b.)</i>									
West Africa	15	10	25	15	10	25	10	10	20
West Indies	75	60	135	55	45	100	30	30	60
Far East	70	45	115	35	25	60	15	5	20
Other	20	20	40	20	20	40	10	15	25
Total	180	135	315	125	100	225	65	60	125
<i>Receipts from Exports</i>									
West Africa	80	45	125	70	25	95	65	35	100
West Indies	25	25	50	30	30	60	30	40	70
Far East	145	150	295	130	95	225	125	215	340
Other	15	15	30	15	10	25	20	25	45
Total	265	235	500	245	160	405	240	315	555
<i>Other Transactions, net (receipts)</i>									
All Colonial territories	10	15	25	10	20	30	25	25	50
<i>Surplus</i>	95	115	210	130	80	210	200	280	480

Notes:—(i) Sales of gold to the United Kingdom for sterling are not included.
(ii) Figures for Hong Kong are less comprehensive than for other Colonies.

256. Payments for dollar imports which were under administrative control declined steadily in the period covered by the above table as availabilities from non-dollar sources increased. Receipts from exports on the other hand have fluctuated, showing a severe decline in the second half of 1949. Net colonial dollar earnings, which were not much above \$200 million in both 1948 and 1949, reached an annual rate of \$560 million in the second half of 1950. The commodities largely responsible for this increase were rubber and tin.

257. The index of the volume of colonial exports (1946=100), the coverage of which was described in the report for 1948-49 (Cmd. 7715, para. 239), shows the following upward trend since 1946:—

1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 (revised)
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 (provisional)

On the basis of provisional figures, the rate of growth in 1950 was smaller than in the earlier post-war years.

(b) Development Plans

258. A number of new long-term plans for the economic and social development of their territories have been prepared by Colonial Governments and approved by the Secretary of State; other plans, already in existence, have been revised to take account of changed circumstances. Governments have been encouraged to undertake general reviews of their long-term development plans at approximately three-yearly intervals, with the objects of seeing whether the broad balance of the plans is being preserved, of eliminating from the plans schemes which circumstances have rendered impracticable during the remaining period of the plans, of bringing into them any new schemes which may have become of greater importance since the plans were first compiled, and of taking into account important changes in the general economy of the territories which may affect their ability to carry out the plans, or may make particular schemes less important.

259. In Africa, the *Nigeria* development plan has been under revision. Since 1946, when the plan was approved, there have been many changes in circumstances, the most prominent of which are the rise in costs and the considerable measure of autonomy which regional administrations will enjoy under the new constitution. It has been estimated that the full implementation of the 1946 plan would now cost £90 million. The revised plan has been based not only on a fresh estimate of costs, but also on the known and estimated availability of staff and materials, and allows for a substantial measure of regional autonomy in the assessment of priorities. The revision of the plan involved extensive consultation with the people through their local provincial and regional representative bodies before submission of the revised plan to Legislative Council in March, 1951. This plan envisages a total expenditure over the next five years of £34 million. In addition to the activities covered by the plan the Nigerian Government has under consideration the financial needs of other organisations of economic development in the territory including the Cameroons Development Corporation, other local development corporations and the public utility corporations. A draft

development plan has been approved in the *Gold Coast* involving the expenditure of £67 million over a 10 year period ending in 1961. Of this sum about £27 million would be devoted to the improvement of communications. Approved revision of parts of the *Sierra Leone* plan brings its total estimated cost to nearly £11 million. An enlarged *Gambia* plan is also under discussion. Changes in the *Nyasaland* post-war development programme, which was approved in 1947, are referred to in paragraph 477. A new plan for the *Somaliland Protectorate* has been approved, providing principally for the preservation and improvement of pastures and the development of animal husbandry. A revised plan for *Zanzibar* has been approved involving an expenditure of £1,593,651. The *Tanganyika* Government have prepared a revised plan for the period 1950-56, providing for an expenditure of £24 million. This plan is now under consideration. A revised plan is expected to be issued shortly in *Northern Rhodesia*.

260. In the Caribbean area, a five year economic programme has been drawn up for *Trinidad and Tobago*, representing a continuation of a development programme adopted in 1938. The programme embraces an estimated total expenditure of \$35,900,000 (£7,500,000) of which \$14,700,000 is to be spent on improving water supplies. A new plan is also under consideration in *British Honduras*, and the existing plans in *Jamaica* and *British Guiana* are being revised or reviewed. In *British Guiana* up to the end of 1950 \$12½ million had actually been spent on development under the original plan; about half of this sum had been devoted to drainage and irrigation. A development plan for *St. Lucia* was prepared two years ago but was suspended owing to the need to concentrate on the rebuilding of Castries, which was largely destroyed by fire in August, 1948. The position was reviewed in 1950 and it was decided that the possibilities of agricultural development should be examined by a team of experts as a preliminary to revised proposals for agriculture and road building. A draft development plan for *Grenada*, prepared in 1948, has been approved after revision involving the elimination or reduction of certain items and a greater emphasis on economic development. A development plan for *Antigua*, submitted in 1950, is being revised following the extensive damage caused by hurricanes in August. A plan for *Montserrat* has been approved, one for *St. Kitts-Nevis* is being considered, and one for the *Virgin Islands* is being prepared.

261. The existing development plan for *Mauritius* has been revised largely in accordance with the recommendation of a reviewing Committee composed of unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The revised plan reflects increased emphasis on schemes of an economic character. A 10 year plan has also been drawn up for developing the economic and social conditions of the *Falkland Islands Colony*. Chief amongst the various projects contained therein are the building of a new power station, hospital extensions and improvements in communications, educational facilities and medical and various social amenities.

262. Reference is made in para. 17 to the "Colombo Plan". The programmes submitted by the South-East Asia dependent territories amounted to a total of £107,700,000 as follows:—

	£
Federation of Malaya	45,000,000
Singapore	53,000,000
North Borneo	5,200,000
Sarawak	4,500,000

It is stated in the "Colombo Plan"* that it is not the present intention of the United Kingdom Government, in view of their special responsibilities for these territories, to seek finance from other Governments in respect of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak apart from assistance which is available under present arrangements. To this the Chancellor of the Exchequer added in the House of Commons on the 28th November, 1950, that "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, as part of their contribution to the plan as a whole, will stand behind the British Protected and Colonial territories taking part in the plan to the extent that external finance is required for their programmes as these are finally agreed with the territories."

263. Before the production of the "Colombo Plan" the territories of South-East Asia were already preparing long-term development plans. During 1950 the *Federation of Malaya* Government published a draft development plan covering the six years 1950-55, and providing for all aspects of economic and social development. The plan, which was approved in principle by the Legislative Council in July, 1950, covers among other projects the establishment of a Rural and Industrial Development Authority for the purpose of assisting the primary producer to develop a sound economy. In *Singapore* work has already started on departmental plans for the expansion of educational, medical and social welfare services, together with a large housing programme. Plans are also being prepared for a new international airport and a new graving dock. A *Sarawak* development plan, containing proposals for the development of natural resources and social services, has been completed and approved by the Secretary of State. It includes schemes for the improvement of agriculture, the development of communications and the extension of medical and health services. *North Borneo* has also drawn up a six-year development programme. All these programmes have been embodied in the wider "Colombo Plan" and are already being executed.

264. In a White Paper issued on the 9th January, 1951, (Cmd. 8125), His Majesty's Government announced that the original conception of the East African groundnuts scheme was to be given up and that the scheme would be continued, in charge of the Overseas Food Corporation, as an experimental development project under the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Legislation making these changes effective from the 1st April, 1951, was enacted in March as the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1951. Among other things it has been decided that the expenditure of the Corporation should no longer be financed by advances from the Exchequer, but should be brought on to votes.

265. The revised plans for the Corporation's future work up to 1957 are as follows. The Corporation will not proceed with further development at either Kongwa or Urambo, where areas of 24,000 acres and 60,000 acres respectively will be available for farming each year. In the Southern Province the Corporation will continue the clearing at present in hand to give a total area for agriculture of 60,000 acres by 1954. Instead of farming in units of 30,000 acres as originally proposed, land at Urambo and in the Southern Province will be split into units varying from 1,500 to 6,000 acres in order that the men in charge may gain an intimate knowledge of the land they farm. At Kongwa, following the report of the Kongwa

* Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South East Asia, Report by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee (Cmd. 8080), Chap. X, para. 31.

Working Party, there is to be a group of farms up to a maximum of 12,000 acres as an experiment to ascertain the most efficient sized unit. The balance of the cleared land at Kongwa will, as announced, be available for grazing cattle which will afford a supply of meat for local use. The Corporation will continue to experiment with new crops and techniques to find the most efficient and suitable farming system.

266. The cost of this revised and reduced plan, over seven years, not making allowance for certain contingencies, will be of the order of £6 million. The plan will be subject to review in 1954 when, if the results are reasonably encouraging, further clearing may be authorised. Provided that costs do not greatly exceed the estimates it is the Government's firm intention that farming operations should continue until 1957, since it is considered that seven years is the minimum period for establishing the cropping policy and agricultural techniques on which the economics of the farming or marginal lands in the tropics can be reasonably tested.

267. It is His Majesty's Government's considered opinion that, as thus revised and redirected, the project can make a significant contribution to the economic development of East Africa. The results of experiments being undertaken in clearing and mechanised farming techniques may be of still wider significance and value in tropical agriculture.

268. During the calendar year 1950 the Colonial Development Corporation adopted 22 new projects, covering a wide field of colonial development. The total number of projects in operation at the end of the year was 50, involving a capital commitment of approximately £31 million.

269. Lord Reith took over the Chairmanship of the Corporation from Lord Trefgarne, who relinquished it for personal reasons. Certain changes in the membership of the Board have also occurred following the expiry of the terms of office of the original members.

270. The Colonial Economic and Development Council, to which three new members were appointed during the year, continued to advise the Secretary of State upon economic policy generally and in particular upon the numerous development plans and revisions of plans which were submitted to him during the year.

(c) Production and Marketing

(i) Marketing

271. Striking changes have occurred in the markets for colonial products during the year under review. In the preceding six months sterling prices for produce and raw materials had in general moved upwards to adjust themselves to the new exchange rate with the United States dollar established by devaluation. In the early summer, however, prices of many commodities showed a tendency to decline as supplies became available in quantities more nearly equal to demand.

272. With the outbreak of war in Korea this trend was abruptly reversed and prices advanced strongly under demand stimulated by increased industrial activity, stockpiling and speculative buying. This trend continued throughout the year, flattening when the political outlook appeared favourable and continuing more swiftly upwards as markets reacted to bad news.

273. The pressure on particular commodities was intensified by special factors such as the increased requirement of the American stockpile for tin and rubber, which more than counterbalanced increased production, and the

failure of the already restricted American cotton crop. The extent of the rises is illustrated by the table below.

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

(Monthly averages)

Month	Rubber	Tin	Sisal	Cocoa	Coconut Oil	Sugar	Copper
	London	London	London	New York	Straits	New York	London
	pence per lb	£ per ton	£ per ton	Shgs. per cwt	£ per ton	s. d. per cwt	£ per ton
April 1950 ...	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	590	130	199	131	34 9	162
May ...	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	602	130	246	128	33 7	170
June ...	24	601	130	256	115	34 0	186
July ...	34 $\frac{1}{8}$	715	130	302	128	43 2	186
August ...	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	809	140	332	151	46 5	186
September ...	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	811	150	320	151	47 7	202
October ...	59	981	160	287	148	46 9	202
November ...	53	1,117	180	286	157	42 9	202
December ...	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,202	200	276	161	44 0	202
January 1951 ...	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,352	210	306	186	39 2	202
February ...	72	1,460	226	307	212	42 0	202
March ...	63	1,250	243	307	188	44 0	202
March 1951 price as percentage of April 1950 price	288	211·9	186·9	154·3	143·5	126·6	124·7

274. The above figures show startling increases compared with 1939 prices. These increases are, however, in most cases smaller in proportion than those which have occurred in the prices of other commodities produced almost entirely outside the colonial territories. Although the price of tin reached a record level of £1,500 a ton during the year, compared with an average price of £226 during 1939 (an increase just under sevenfold), the prices of lead and zinc, for instance, neither of which is found in any considerable quantity in the colonial territories, rose during the same period from £16 to £136 (over eightfold) and from £14 to £151 (about elevenfold) respectively.

275. The acute competition for basic raw materials and the resultant shortages threatened to disrupt industrial activity; in December, 1950, His Majesty's Government therefore entered into discussions with the Governments of the United States and France with a view to alleviating the position. These discussions resulted in proposals for the establishment of a number of international commodity groups comprising representatives of the Governments of countries which were principal users or producers of the commodity in question. These commodity groups will consider and recommend to Governments the specific action which should be taken in the case of each commodity in order to expand production, increase availabilities, conserve supplies and ensure the most effective distribution and utilisation of supplies amongst consumer countries. Important colonial commodities which are already affected or likely to be affected by the activities of such commodity groups include rubber, tin, copper and cotton.

276. Although it seems probable that increased scarcities and the requirements of expanding re-armament programmes may lead to the partial resumption of the wartime system of bulk purchasing, at the end of the year only the following important colonial exports were still purchased by United Kingdom

Ministries: bananas, coffee, copper, sugar, vegetable oils and oilseeds. During the year cocoa and tea, in addition to the commodities mentioned in the 1949-50 report (Cmd. 7958, para. 327), reverted to private purchase and arrangements were made for the re-opening of the London Cocoa Market (January, 1951) and the London Tea Auctions (April, 1951).

(ii) *Agriculture*

277. There have been no significant changes during the year in the general objectives of agricultural policy. Much valuable work continues to be done to improve the quality and—where market conditions or other special circumstances justify it—the quantity of crops for export. At the same time strenuous efforts are being made to increase food production for local consumption to help meet the growing needs of increasing populations and to raise their standard of living. In Nyasaland, for example, the Government has established maize farms with a total area of 16,000 acres. In addition to providing much needed maize for local consumption these farms are being used to gain knowledge of implements and tractors under different soil and climatic conditions. In Uganda, farms are being established at Busoga to provide food for the rapidly expanding African population of Jinja and at the same time for the purpose of working out agricultural techniques in farm lay-out and mechanisation. The farms are situated on fertile soil previously uninhabited owing to sleeping sickness. They are managed in units of approximately 500 acres and it is anticipated that three 500 acre farms will be cleared and cropped by the end of 1951. In Kenya, the use of machinery on a considerable scale in the European areas, combined with African production in Nyanza Province, has made possible the production, with fair regularity, of a surplus of grain which has often proved an important addition to Tanganyika's food supplies. In other territories local development boards or corporations are undertaking similar schemes with direct government backing in the form of financial or technical assistance. In Nigeria, for example, the three regional production development boards are keenly alive to the necessity of increased food production and a number of schemes are already in being with more under investigation. The Northern Regional Production Development Board has allocated £136,000 for the establishment of four centres in Sokoto Province where a total of 50 tractors will be available for hiring to local farmers. The ultimate aim is the ploughing by mechanical means of 150,000 acres and so far 2,500 acres have been ploughed for Sokoto farmers with whom the scheme is very popular. In the Western Provinces a large scale farming project (known as the Ijebu Farm Project) is under investigation in an area of approximately 16 square miles in the western half of the Oshun River forest reserve. A large part of the area will be devoted to large scale mechanised cultivation of food crops. In addition the Colonial Development Corporation is operating food production projects designed to meet deficiencies in local food supplies. All these activities emphasise once again the urgent importance of properly planned measures to conserve the soil and to save the land from improper use. Further reference is made in paras. 280-281 to some of the steps being taken in this vital sphere. Special reference may be made to the efforts to increase rice production in almost all the tropical territories by the provision of more and improved irrigation facilities.

278. In pursuance of the recommendations of the British African Land Utilisation Conference held at Jos in Nigeria in November, 1949, of which an account was given in last year's report (Cmd. 7958, paras. 252-258), the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry has appointed a special committee, known as the Pilot Schemes Committee, to

consider what can be done to encourage experiments in the injection of capital into peasant agriculture and in the introduction of improved farming methods. The Committee has recommended a number of schemes in various territories and these are being studied by Governments.

279. Reference was made in the last annual review (para. 250) to the report of a mission which made a survey in the African territories of problems in the mechanisation of native agriculture. One of its recommendations was that a machinery advisory bureau should be set up in the United Kingdom to act as a clearing house for enquiries from all territories (not Africa alone) by the collection, collation and circulation of the results of experimental work carried out in the territories, and to maintain close liaison with manufacturers and research institutions in this country. This recommendation has been accepted and plans to establish a suitable organisation are going forward.

280. Continued attention has been given throughout the territories to measures designed to improve the conservation of the soil. Following a recommendation of the Soils Conference held at Goma in the Belgian Congo in November, 1948 (referred to in the 1948-49 report, Cmd. 7715, para. 242), an Inter-African Soil^o Bureau was established in Paris in 1950 with a membership covering the principal metropolitan powers in Africa South of the Sahara. Its primary function is to provide for an interchange of information between the member countries on all matters relating to soil conservation and land utilisation. The Bureau acts as a general centre of information for the countries concerned and provision is also made for the regular dissemination of information by means of a quarterly bulletin, the first number of which is now being prepared. Consideration is being given to extending the functions of the Bureau to include all matters relating to the economic and social development of African peasant communities.

281. The Goma Conference also recommended the establishment of permanent Regional Committees in Africa whose objects should be to stimulate discussions within the region and to work out the methods of soil conservation and land utilisation best suited to it. The first meeting of a Southern African Regional Committee was convened by the Government of the Union of South Africa in Pretoria in June, 1950, at which a draft constitution was drawn up and arrangements made for a continuing secretariat. It is intended to hold a further meeting of this Committee during 1951, and it is hoped there will also be inaugural meetings of Eastern, Western and Central African Committees.

282. Crops in a large part of Africa and South-West Asia are in danger of serious losses from attacks by the Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*). The Desert Locust Advisory Committee, at their meeting in Nairobi on the 5th May, 1950, reached the conclusion that a major invasion of the desert locust could no longer be prevented as swarms were so widely distributed that they could not be eliminated either by climatic conditions unfavourable to the locusts or by control measures. As a result, it was decided to set up a Desert Locust Control Organisation to deal with the plague, and Brigadier G. M. Gamble, C.M.G., O.B.E., was appointed Chief Locust Officer. The campaign will cost in the first year (1st October, 1950, to 30th September, 1951) approximately £1,220,000. Of this sum His Majesty's Government has found £331,500, and the remainder is being contributed in varying proportions by the governments of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Somaliland Protectorate, Tripolitania and Eritrea.

283. Mobile units of the Control Organisation are operating in the Arabian Peninsula, the Somaliland Protectorate, Eritrea, Ethiopia and part of East

Africa. In Saudi Arabia there is also an Egyptian Anti-Locust team working side by side with the British organisation. Other important danger areas of desert locust breeding are India and Pakistan, Persia and French Equatorial, West and North Africa. Control measures in these areas are being undertaken by organisations set up in the territories concerned, but close liaison is being maintained with the British organisation.

284. The present technique of desert locust control is based mainly on the use of bran mixed with the insecticide benzene hexachloride. This "poison bait" soaked with water is scattered on the ground and is eaten by the locusts. Recent experiments suggest that dry bait may be of an equal effect, while resulting in economy, since water in desert is an expensive commodity. In addition to baiting, in some areas machines mounted on lorries are used for dusting locusts with insecticide. The full campaign carried out by the Desert Locust Control Organisation involves employment of about 100 Locust Officers many of whom have been specially recruited in the United Kingdom. Large supplies of bran and insecticides have been built up, and hundreds of vehicles purchased. In this connection 57 Dodge trucks specially equipped with sand tyres and winches for use in desert conditions, and available only from dollar sources, are being obtained through the United States Economic Co-operation Administration.

285. It is not possible to forecast with any accuracy the length of time the campaign will have to continue, but provision is being made for at least three years. During the early part of 1951 swarms of locusts reached Kenya and the northern parts of Tanganyika, and also moved west to Lake Chad and invaded the Northern areas of Nigeria.

286. Arrangements were made for holding an international conference on the desert locust in Cairo at the end of March to survey the overall position and to co-ordinate the efforts made by different countries. The Desert Locust Control Organisation is being advised on the technical aspect of the campaign by the Scientific Officers of the Desert Locust Survey, a permanent research organisation with headquarters at Nairobi, and also by the Anti-Locust Research Centre whose Director, Dr. B. P. Uvarov, C.M.G., F.R.S., is a world authority on locusts.

287. During the early part of 1950 the Secretary of State's Agricultural Adviser, Mr. G. F. Clay, made an extensive tour of the British West Indian and neighbouring territories, and presided over a conference of agricultural officers of the region at Hope, Jamaica, in May, 1950. During the period under review he also paid three visits to the groundnuts area in Tanganyika, and one visit to the Abyan development scheme in the Aden Protectorate. The Deputy Agricultural Adviser, Mr. G. W. Nye, represented the Secretary of State at the opening of the new Cotton Research Station at Namulonge in Uganda in November, and took the opportunity to make a tour of Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He has also visited the Field Working Party Scheme at Geneiri in the Gambia as leader of a mission to make recommendations for the future of the scheme.

288. *Bananas*.—Exports of bananas from Jamaica in 1950 were just over six million stems. Production fell below the estimate for the year as a result of severe storms when a hurricane passed near Jamaica in October and caused heavy damage to crops. A delegation from Jamaica visited the United Kingdom in November-December, 1950, to discuss with the Ministry of Food, the price to be paid in 1951 for Jamaica bananas shipped to this country under the long-term contract with the Ministry of Food, and to discuss a possible extension of this contract. An agreement was reached under which the price for 1951 was maintained at the same level as for 1950,

namely £32 per ton f.o.b., and the contract was extended for a further two years, i.e., until the end of 1954. These arrangements were subsequently accepted by the Government of Jamaica. As a result of the expansion of planting of the Lacatan variety it is estimated that production may reach 7 million stems in 1951.

289. Exports from the Cameroons under British Trusteeship, amounted to approximately $4\frac{3}{4}$ million stems in 1950 and about 7 million stems are expected in 1951. An f.o.b. price of £32 a ton was agreed between the Ministry of Food and representatives of the Cameroons Development Corporation and their agents for the exportable surplus of bananas from the Cameroons, including the Likomba estates.

290. *Citrus*.—Contracts have been entered into by the Ministry of Food for the purchase of up to 3,500 tons per annum of concentrated orange juice from Jamaica and British Honduras. The contracts cover a ten-crop period beginning on the 1st October, 1950. The Trinidad citrus growers, who were offered a similar contract for 1,500 tons, have decided not to accept it for the time being, and Jamaica and British Honduras are planning to provide this extra quantity themselves.

291. *Cocoa*.—In the Gold Coast the campaign against swollen shoot disease has been continued with great vigour. As a result of intensive propaganda, and the availability of a greater number of trained field staff, the necessity for cutting out diseased trees is now more generally accepted. Compulsory powers were restored to the Government at the end of 1949, but it did not prove necessary to make wide use of them. The strategy of the campaign has consisted in the creation of a widening disease-free belt between the area of mass infection and the rest of the country. From this perimeter the field staff work inwards, reduce the area of mass infection and thereby reduce the rate at which the disease spreads. The campaign has been having considerable success. The extent of new planting, and the interest shown by the farmers in new varieties, are particularly satisfactory.

292. In Nigeria also the campaign for cutting out diseased trees has continued. Every effort is being made to secure the co-operation of farmers, and opposition to the scheme is now negligible. At first the policy was to concentrate on areas where the disease is endemic, but Nigeria has now adopted the technique evolved in the Gold Coast for establishing a protective belt around endemic areas to protect adjacent healthy areas. The perimeter of the affected area is now well determined. The replanting of cocoa in the diseased areas has not so far been encouraged, in view of the difficulty of ensuring that all sources of infection are removed. A soil survey of the cocoa areas is now being planned. It is fundamental to the success of a rehabilitation scheme that the areas suitable for long-term cocoa cultivation should be determined.

293. The 1949-50 cocoa crops yielded 247,627 tons in the Gold Coast and 98,900 tons in Nigeria. Prices fixed by the Cocoa Marketing Boards in West Africa to be paid to producers during the 1950-51 season were considerably higher than those fixed for the previous season, both to take account of the level of world market prices, which were well maintained despite some fluctuations, and to provide an incentive for greater production. In the Gold Coast the price was fixed at 70s. 0d. per load (about £130 a ton). In Nigeria the price of Grade I cocoa was fixed at £120 a ton and the Board guaranteed a minimum price of £100 (Grade I) for 1951-52. The Gold Coast Marketing Board made a loan to the Gold Coast Government of £2,300,000 to finance an extension of Takoradi Harbour, and allocated £1 million from reserve funds for scholarships at the University College of

the Gold Coast. The Nigerian Marketing Board made a loan of £2,700,000 to the Nigeria Government, and decided to contribute a sum of £1 million from reserve funds to endow the Department of Agriculture at University College, Ibadan.

294. The 1950-51 crops are estimated at 270,000 tons in the Gold Coast and 100,000 tons in Nigeria. Production in Nigeria has been affected by an outbreak of Black Pod disease. Exports from West Indian Colonies during 1950 were expected to exceed 10,000 tons.

295. Much further investigation will be required before it is known whether cocoa can be developed in the South-East Asian territories on a large scale. A special Cocoa Officer has been appointed to the Malayan Agricultural Department to supervise experimental work and preliminary surveys. The condition of the experimental crop in the Singapore quarantine nursery grown from Gold Coast seed is very encouraging. Experimental plantings have also been made in Zanzibar and British Honduras. It had been hoped that the Potaro district of British Guiana might be suitable for cocoa but a recent soil survey has unfortunately shown that it is not. Investigations in other parts are proceeding.

296. *Coffee*.—Exports from the 1949-50 coffee crop in East Africa were:—

								<i>Tons</i>
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,561
Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,801
Tanganyika	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,769

Output was again reduced owing to bad weather.

297. Representations were made by the Uganda and Tanganyika Governments that, under the revised contracts negotiated with the Ministry of Food early in 1950, the effective increase in the price for hard coffees grown by African producers was proportionately less than the increase in the prices for mild coffees grown by European producers. Revised ceiling and floor prices for these hard coffees have now been offered by the Ministry, and accepted by the Uganda and Tanganyika producers. These price revisions have also been applied to the contracts for Sierra Leone and Gold Coast coffees.

298. *Cotton*.—Efforts to increase production of colonial cotton have continued during the year. In Uganda prices to producers have been raised, a premium is paid to Local Authorities for seed cotton grown in their areas, arrangements are being made for the disinfection of cotton seed to prevent disease, and re-organisation of the ginning industry is being given special attention. In Tanganyika investigations are being undertaken to extend cultivation by partial mechanisation, and similar experiments are also to be made in Uganda. Increased production in Nyasaland will depend on measures for irrigation and flood water control of the River Shire which are now the subject of investigation. In northern Nigeria there is a drive for better methods of cultivation and roads are being built and improved to extend the existing cotton growing areas. The possibility of extending cotton growing to other territories, particularly British Guiana is under consideration. The production of high quality long staple cotton under irrigation in the Aden Protectorate has proved most successful, and the possibilities of greatly extending the area under irrigation have been investigated by a mission of enquiry. The new Central Research Station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was opened at Namulonge, Uganda, in November, 1950. Here will be carried out fundamental research of value to all cotton producing Colonies, as well as specialised research in respect of Uganda cotton. The

following table shows cotton production in colonial territories in recent years.

Thousand bales (400 lb)

Territory	Average Production 1935-36— 1939-40	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 †	1950-51 Estimates
Uganda	335	166	391	355	330
Kenya	16	5	10	10	10
Tanganyika	61	54	51	42	50
Nigeria*	43	22	51	62	70
Nyasaland	11	13	2	6	8
West Indies	6	4	7	5	5
Others	3	2	2	2	7
Totals	475	266	514	462	480

* Exports only (there is a large local consumption).

† Provisional figures.

299. The following table shows that United Kingdom imports of cotton from colonial territories have increased considerably over the past three years. They now amount to a little less than 10 per cent. of the total United Kingdom cotton imports.

Thousand bales (400 lb)

Source	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
West Africa	34.9	41.6	71.9
East Africa	76.1	70.0	123.0
West Indies	2.7	4.4	5.5
Total	113.7	116.0	200.4

The hard currency problems of the sterling area and the comparative failure of the 1950-51 United States crop, have raised prices of raw cotton to record levels. The Raw Cotton Commission is now negotiating long-term agreements with the Governments of Tanganyika and a number of West Indian Colonies for the disposal of their exportable surpluses of cotton. A similar agreement has also been offered to Cyprus. Some 60 per cent. of the Uganda crop was disposed of through bulk sales to the Raw Cotton Commission and the Government of India, the remainder being reserved for free auction.

300. *Sisal*.—Prices for sisal increased from £130 per ton in January, 1950, up to £250 a ton in March, 1951, as a result of the general world shortage of supplies of hard fibres. Production in British East Africa remained at approximately the same level as in 1949 (160,000 tons) but, as freshly planted or replanted areas reach maturity, production should gradually increase. Research is progressing into the extraction from sisal waste of pectins and pectates (hardening agents) and a wax similar to Brazilian carnauba wax (used for electrical insulation and in the manufacture of polishes).

301. The effects of the rise in the price of sisal have been felt most keenly on the Continent. The high price has encouraged economy in consumption and a search for substitute materials, but practically all alternative fibres are in equally short supply and are also rising in price. A new factor in the

marketing of sisal has been the entry of the United States into the market on a substantial scale, owing to increased use there of sisal in place of manila hemp, and owing to the failure of the Mexican henequen crop.

302. *Other Fibres.*—Trials in growing various fibre-producing plants have been continued in several territories. One difficulty in establishing any of the soft fibre crops is the large amount of labour required in harvesting and processing them. Consequently much attention is being given to the possibility of doing this mechanically. The problem was investigated in Nigeria by a team which included members of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering and the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau, as well as representatives of the British Jute Trade Research Association. The results were encouraging and further research is proceeding. A mechanical decorticator for Mauritius hemp, has received its first tests and is considered to show distinct possibilities, although a number of modifications in construction have proved to be necessary. Liaison has been established with the British Brush Manufacturers Research Association in their search for substitute fibres, and samples of possible substitutes have been supplied to them. In North Borneo existing plantations of manila hemp are being replanted with new strains free from "Bunchy Top" disease.

303. *Gums and Resins.*—Samples of damar resins, produced in South-East Asia, and copal resins, produced in East and West Africa, have been sent to the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau for examination. Provided they reach the standards required by United Kingdom manufacturers, it is thought that their collection might be stimulated by the prevailing high prices. The production of turpentine from British Honduras slash pine is under investigation and a most encouraging report has been received on a sample shipment of oleo-resin shipped from that source.

304. *Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils.*—There have been no significant changes in connection with the marketing of oilseeds and vegetable oils. Exports from Malaya, East Africa and the Seychelles are disposed of through commercial channels. The exportable surpluses of the four West African territories, of Zanzibar and of Fiji and the Western Pacific territories are purchased by the Ministry of Food.

305. Open market prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils have fluctuated considerably in the past year. A sudden rise early in 1950 was followed by a progressive decline until the end of June by which time prices had returned almost to their former level. Events in Korea and, no doubt, the effect of stockpiling activities caused another steep rise in prices in September, and although this was again followed by a fall the turn of the year found prices once more rising sharply. Those colonies which sell their produce on the open market experienced no difficulties in disposing of their crops at satisfactory prices.

306. The Ministry of Food's contracts for oilseeds with the West African Marketing Boards cover a period of three years from 1949. Separate prices have been written into the contracts as minima for each of the years in question, the actual prices for each year being negotiated annually with the Ministry of Food before the end of the previous October. As the result of the negotiations which took place in October, 1950, between the representatives of the Ministry of Food and of the West African Marketing Boards, the prices being paid by His Majesty's Government in 1950-51 increased appreciably over those paid for the previous year.

307. *Groundnuts.*—Purchases for export in the 1950-51 buying season in the Gambia are estimated at 64,500 tons as compared with the previous

season's figure of 61,500 tons. In Nigeria the late and generally unsatisfactory rains again affected production, and rendered the fertiliser trials largely ineffective. Purchases are unlikely to exceed 140,000 tons as compared with 188,000 tons actually bought during the 1949-50 season. By October, 1950, the last of the stocks of groundnuts accumulated at Kano had been cleared and, in all, 300,000 tons of old and new crops of groundnuts were railed from Kano during the course of the year. The situation on the railway is still not satisfactory and shipping shortages, which developed early this year, would have involved serious delays in the evacuation of groundnuts had the crop been larger. In the interval between the clearance of the stocks at Kano and the opening of the new crop the opportunity was taken to clear and fumigate all stores, and this should go a long way towards reducing the incidence of infestation with *Trogoderma* in the 1950-51 crop.

308. The Overseas Food Corporation planted 84,000 acres for the 1950 harvest, mainly at Kongwa and Urambo. Three quarters of this acreage was planted with sunflower, the remainder with groundnuts, maize and sorghum. The acreage was considerably less than had been hoped for under the plan to develop 600,000 acres by 1954, but land clearing had not been as rapid as had been expected. Clearing at Kongwa was finished by the end of 1949, but development at Urambo and in the Southern Province during the 1949-50 season fell below expectations, partly because the arrival of land clearing machinery at Urambo was delayed owing to the diversion of railway services to famine relief, and partly because the topography of the Southern Province made a more selective method of land clearing necessary.

309. The sunflower crop harvested in 1950 was poor in all regions and, with the exception of some fields of sorghum, the Kongwa harvest yielded uniformly disappointing results. This was the second disappointing year at Kongwa and the Corporation set up a Working Party to consider what should be the future of the cleared area there. Their Report,* published in September, 1950, recommended the dropping of sunflower from the crop rotation and the limitation of farming at Kongwa for the time being to 24,000 acres, of which 12,000 acres would be under crop each year. The report also suggested that some experimental ranching might be undertaken and a further review made at the end of three years to decide in the light of experience whether the agricultural acreage should be extended. These recommendations were accepted by the Corporation.

310. Encouraging results with groundnuts were obtained at Urambo and in the Southern Province. At Urambo 2,710 acres were harvested with an average yield of 548 lbs (decorticated) an acre. A much smaller area (250 acres) in the Southern Province yielded 694 lbs. an acre.

311. A Report† on the development policy to be followed in the Southern Province was published by the Corporation in January, 1951. It recognizes that many agricultural problems in this region remain to be solved, but nevertheless holds out a prospect of satisfactory results being attained in time. Over 20,000 acres have now been felled, of which 10,000 are completely cleared. By the end of February over 8,000 acres had been planted for the 1951 harvest, mainly with groundnuts and maize. A further 40,000 acres of bush are being felled during the wet season of 1950-51, and this land will be cleared by slower methods than those hitherto used, involving more hand labour. This work will be completed by 1954.

* "Report of the Kongwa Working Party", published by the Overseas Food Corporation.

† "Conclusion and Recommendation on Agricultural Development Policy in the Southern Province of Tanganyika", published by the Overseas Food Corporation.

312. By the end of 1950, 65,000 acres of bush had been felled at Urambo, of which nearly 45,000 acres had been completely cleared. By the end of February about 43,000 acres had been planted, of which over half were under groundnuts; the remainder were planted with maize and sorghum. An experimental plot of 120 acres of tobacco has been started at Urambo. There is to be no further development at Urambo, beyond the work of completing the clearing of land already felled.

313. *Oil Palm Products*.—Purchases in 1950 of palm kernels for export amounted to 381,000 tons in Nigeria and 70,000 tons in Sierra Leone; the corresponding figures in 1949 were 370,000 tons and 80,000 tons respectively. The purchases of palm oil in Nigeria amounted to 158,000 tons.

314. Progress continues to be made with the establishment of Pioneer Oil Mills in Nigeria and Sierra Leone. At present, plans for the installation of six mills have been approved in Sierra Leone. There is one mill in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, and five in the Western Provinces. Eighteen mills are in operation in the Eastern Provinces (eight owned by the Regional Production Development Board and ten privately), a further eight are under construction, and the programme envisages the purchase and installation of 50 mills by the end of 1952. The mills cost between £5,000 and £6,000 each, according to the locality in which they are sited. They produce 70 per cent. more oil of a quality far superior to that produced from an equivalent quantity of fruit by traditional hand methods, and in every instance they are operating at a profit. Exports of palm oil from Malaya in 1950 reached a total of 57,000 tons as compared with 55,000 tons in 1949.

315. *Coconut Products*.—Exports of coconut oil and copra from Malaya were maintained at 128,667 tons (in terms of oil); imports were 72,978 tons, showing a net excess of exports over imports amounting to 55,689 tons. Purchases from Fiji and the Western Pacific territories in 1950 were over 44,000 tons of copra, and over 10,000 tons of oil. In terms of copra this represents about 64,000 tons as compared with 59,000 tons the previous year. Seychelles exports of copra amounted to 4,500 tons and Zanzibar exports of coconut oil to over 7,800 tons in 1950.

316. The agreement with Zanzibar for the purchase of coconut products, due to expire at the end of this year, includes an arrangement similar to that for oilseeds from West Africa as regards price fixing. Exports from Zanzibar are almost entirely in the form of oil, the copra being processed by the local milling industry and shipped in containers supplied by the Ministry of Food. A satisfactory price was agreed for the 1951 production.

317. The prices for coconut products from Fiji and the Western Pacific territories for 1951 were increased in accordance with the formula written into the long-term contract for this area. During the course of 1950, Marketing Boards were formally constituted and established in each of the Western Pacific territories, and separate contracts in similar terms between the respective Boards and the Ministry of Food have been drawn up and executed.

318. *Other Oilseeds*.—Owing to a somewhat smaller cotton crop in Uganda exports of cotton seed at about 45,000 tons were lower than in 1949. Shipments of cotton seed from Nigeria in 1950 amounted to 15,000 tons as compared with some 4,000 tons in 1949.

319. *Cloves*.—In the 1949-50 season the Zanzibar clove crop was comparatively small, but the current crop is exceptionally large. By the end of 1950 exports of cloves amounted to 17,727 tons, more than twice the quantity exported during 1949. In addition to cloves, 154 tons of clove oil were exported from Zanzibar in 1950.

320. The future of the industry is very uncertain because of the ravages of the "Sudden Death" disease. This disease is much more widespread than was at first thought. At first attempts were made to control the disease by cutting out affected trees, but these are so numerous that this method has had to be abandoned. Control measures are now being directed to the protection of the area which is at present free from the disease. Much research has been undertaken into the causes and method of transmission of the disease. It has so far reached no conclusion but is being continued.

321. *Pyrethrum*.—The demand for pyrethrum has continued at a high level and production for 1950 is estimated at 2,000 tons, or 30 per cent. more than in 1949. Concern is, however, being caused in Kenya by the incidence of pyrethrum bud disease (*Ramularia*) which reduces yield, and results in a marked loss in the pyrethrin content of the flowers. Research is being started to check the decrease in yield and to ensure that pyrethrum remains competitive with synthetic insecticides.

322. *Rice*.—During the last three or four years much effort has been made to increase colonial rice production, despite the shortage of qualified staff and many other claims on the time of Departments of Agriculture. There is ample evidence that the world shortage of rice will continue and any that can be produced will be sure of a ready market. The reports of the expert missions referred to in the 1949-50 report (Cmd. 7958, paras. 280-284) have been closely considered and further surveys, research, and preliminary trials, have been undertaken or are being planned. Research to improve varieties and increase yields is being continued.

323. In Malaya, the 1949-50 crop of milled rice reached 430,000 tons, compared with 312,000 tons in 1948-49 and 349,000 tons in 1947-48. This was an exceptionally good year. The area under wet padi is now about 900,000 acres. Most of the increase in production is due to the extension of drainage and irrigation on existing rice lands and to the introduction of high yielding varieties.

324. Under the six-year development plan it is proposed to improve some 284,000 acres of existing rice land and to irrigate some 85,000 acres of new rice land. This programme is now far advanced. There are also something like half a million acres of swampland still unused. Unfortunately most of it is peat land, and on the evidence of the report of the expert mission which visited Malaya in the summer of 1949, it seems doubtful, on our present knowledge, whether peat soils can be successfully used for rice. The clay soils still unused are more likely to be suitable. The mission recommended that a research and experimental station should be set up to study the effects of drainage and irrigation and mechanical cultivation on clay and peat soils. This proposal is supported by the Federal Government. Experiments in mechanisation on clay soils have already begun and so far they are promising. If they are successfully completed, it is intended to proceed with a pilot mechanised scheme on clay soil next year.

325. Four years ago, North Borneo was able to feed from local production only one in four of the population, and the ration was very meagre. By the end of 1949 it was able to feed on a much more generous scale four out of every five. The estimated production is now about 30,000 tons. There are considerable areas in North Borneo, which, although they are difficult of access, may be suitable for the mechanised cultivation of rice. The precise extent of these areas and the suitability of the soil has not yet been accurately determined. The results of an experimental scheme undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation in conjunction with the local Government, in the Marudu Bay area have shown that this area is unsuitable, and the scheme has therefore been discontinued.

326. Much of the rice grown in Sarawak is produced by shifting dry cultivation. It is difficult to estimate the production but in 1949-50 it may have been about 125,000 tons. The methods employed in wet cultivation are for the most part primitive and inefficient, but modern methods are now being introduced. Trials in pump irrigation and mechanised cultivation are also being undertaken. The aim of these trials, and one of the principal objects of an agricultural soils survey which is now in progress, is to reduce the area under shifting cultivation by the introduction of large scale intensive cultivation of wet padi.

327. British Guiana is now producing about 65,000 tons of rice a year. The export surplus is sold under contract to Trinidad, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands. In 1949 British Guiana fulfilled her exports under the contract and was able to export besides, 1,000 tons to Jamaica. Plans are now being made to expand production. Proposals have been put to the Colonial Development Corporation by the British Guiana Government for the joint formation of a Rice Development Company which would undertake a project of some size involving mechanical cultivation, new drainage and irrigation works and the establishment of new central rice mills. The Corporation has sent a mission to the Colony to investigate the proposals, and its report is now awaited. Plans are also being made to expand production through increased acreage, improved varieties and more efficient milling. The Colonial Government has a number of drainage and irrigation schemes under construction and others under consideration. The present acreage planted with rice is about 80,500 ; by 1952 it is expected to be above 100,000. The services of a rice breeder are being sought, and steps are now being taken to obtain two large new rice mills. In British Honduras measures to increase rice production are under consideration.

328. In West Africa the production of rice has been somewhat increased, and research is being undertaken on the possibility of developing large scale production. The total production in 1950 is estimated at 260,000 tons. In Sierra Leone the main effort is directed towards growing more rice on swamp-land and less on the uplands, where bad cultivation of dry rice has caused problems of soil erosion. Two grants have been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to establish a rice research station at Rokupr. There are also development schemes for mechanical clearance and empoldering of mangrove estuarial land, the mechanical cultivation of riverine grassland, and investigations into the chemical behaviour of Sierra Leone soils under irrigation and drainage. In Nigeria the North Regional Production Development Board has provided money to establish centres to hire tractors and mechanical equipment to farmers in the Sokoto area. Irrigation schemes on a fairly large scale are being prepared in connection with proposals for the mechanised cultivation of rice in this area. In the Eastern Region there are plans for the extension of rice cultivation and swamp reclamation and the installation of small rice mills. A free grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds has been made for research into the improvement of the rice growing industry. In the Gambia the Colonial Development Corporation has undertaken a scheme to develop the mechanical cultivation of rice.

329. In East and Central Africa, which now produce about 60,000 tons of rice a year, much preliminary investigation will be required before any great increase can be expected. Several schemes and experiments are already in hand in Tanganyika, including a small experiment in fully mechanised cultivation, and a number of small irrigation schemes have been completed in the Lake and Western Provinces. Research is being undertaken in Nyasaland, where rice is produced by primitive methods on land subject to uncontrolled flooding. The Colonial Development Corporation, in connection with

the Vipya Tung Estates scheme, has also started a mixed farm which includes the mechanical cultivation of rice. In Northern Rhodesia preliminary experiments are being undertaken and the Bangweulu swamps have recently been surveyed. A detailed hydrological survey of the Kafue flats is now under consideration.

330. *Rubber*.—The main feature of the period under review was a spectacular increase in the price of rubber. The average price of 3s. 9d. per lb. for No. 1 Ribbed Smoked Sheet was almost four times the average for the preceding year, while the maximum price of 6s. 1d. reached during February, 1951, was the highest since 1912. This rise was due to a variety of causes. The low prices during the earlier part of 1950 had persuaded the users that rubber was in ample supply and, when prices began to rise in the later months of 1950, there was a widespread inclination to hold off the market and reduce stocks in the hope of reversing this tendency. But the tendency was not reversed and the rubber manufacturing industry entered the period under review with low stocks and a widespread feeling that it had perhaps misjudged the market. The Rubber Study Group, at its meeting in Brussels early in May, 1950, predicted that production of natural rubber would exceed consumption in 1950 by about 100,000 tons and that this quantity would be absorbed into commercial and governmental stocks. In other words it estimated that production would exceed consumption but that demand would about equal supply. The estimates of consumption were in fact very much on the low side and demand might in any case have exceeded supply, but with the outbreak of hostilities in Korea this was a foregone conclusion, and demand was consistently much in excess of supply through the period under review in spite of a sharp increase in production caused by the rising prices.*

331. The increase of production was perhaps least in Malaya, which was already producing almost to maximum capacity, but even so production in 1950 was 4 per cent. greater than in 1949. The increases in North Borneo and Sarawak were no less than 25 per cent. and 41 per cent. respectively. (It may be added that there were equally sharp rises in foreign countries. In Indonesia production in 1949 was 430,000 tons, the Study Group estimate for 1950 was 520,000 tons, and actual production in 1950 was 687,000 tons.)

332. Advantage was taken in Malaya of the rising prices to introduce increased rates of export duty with the double purpose of increasing the Government revenues and of mitigating the inflationary tendencies, and a new cess was imposed to finance replanting and new planting with high-yielding strains of rubber.

333. Another by-product of the greatly increased demand for rubber and the outbreak of hostilities in Korea was the reactivation of synthetic rubber factories in the United States which were in a stand-by condition; the output of synthetic rubber was steadily increasing during the later months of the period under review. The peak output of synthetic rubber is expected to be reached during 1951.

334. The unbalanced rubber situation caused considerable concern to the Government of the United States, which is by far the largest consuming country, and in December they approached the Governments of the principal producing and consuming countries with the suggestion that an inter-Governmental Conference should be held to consider the situation. By arrangement

* Early in April, 1951, it was decided to restrict the export of rubber from the United Kingdom and colonial territories to China and the Soviet bloc, to quantities not exceeding estimated civilian needs. This was followed in May, 1951, by a complete embargo on exports of rubber from these territories to China.

with the United States Government, the United Kingdom Government convened the Conference in London in February, 1951. An official of the Colonial Office was Chairman of the Conference. The Conference adjourned after two and a half weeks' discussion to enable the delegations present to seek further instructions from their Governments, and reconvened in Rome in April. By this time the situation was somewhat easier as the result of the great increase in the production both of natural and of synthetic rubber and the drastic limitations which had been imposed on consumption, particularly of natural rubber, in the United States. The Conference therefore reached the unanimous conclusion that no special inter-governmental action was for the time being necessary. The Conference adjourned again with no date appointed for reassembly, on the understanding that it could be called together again if the situation deteriorated.

335. One of the major problems facing the rubber industry in the South-East Asia territories at the present moment is that of replanting existing smallholdings with high-yielding material. In Malaya the Government has set up a Committee to study the question and in Sarawak a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for demonstrating replanting of smallholdings is in operation; in North Borneo similar measures are being taken.

336. In preparation for the time when supply and demand may be expected to reach equilibrium, the British Rubber Producers' Research Association is continuing with its programme of research, and the British Rubber Development Board is popularising new outlets for natural rubber. One of the more important considerations affecting the future of rubber is likely to be the continued operation of the United States synthetic rubber plants. Replanting of estates and smallholdings in Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak with high-yielding material is of particular importance as the most effective way of meeting competition from synthetic rubber.

337. *Tobacco*.—Sales of the 1950 crop in Nyasaland reached a record total of 31·68 million lb. of a value of £2·3 million. African Trust Land tobacco was of a poorer quality than usual owing to heavy rains and sunless weather. Nevertheless purchases by the Native Tobacco Board totalled over 22 million lb., and nearly 21 million lb. of a value of £1·37 million were sold. In the Kasungu area the clearance of 500 acres has been undertaken, six drying barns are under construction, and houses and roads are being built. Adverse weather affected the Northern Rhodesian tobacco crop in 1950 but nevertheless it was expected to be about a million pounds bigger than in the previous year.

338. Tobacco production in the East African territories, notably Uganda and Tanganyika, is increasing. The popular types are dark-fired and flue-cured, the former representing about two-thirds of the total crop, which is now about seven million lbs. Uganda has two factories, and the tobacco industry there is becoming increasingly important to the territory's economy. The bulk of the production is consumed locally, but some cigarettes and pipe tobaccos are exported to nearby countries, and the United Kingdom takes a small quantity of leaf.

339. Nigeria is now producing about one million lbs. of tobacco for local consumption, an increase in production of about 35 per cent. over 1949. Mauritius recently contracted to sell 154,323 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco to the United Kingdom. It is hoped that a long term agreement for supplying this country with the Mauritius varieties will follow from this initial contract. Imports of Jamaican cigars into the United Kingdom amounted to 170,849 lbs in 1950 as compared with 138,245 lbs in 1949. Heavy rain and floods affected the quality and quantity of the North Borneo production of cigar

wrapper leaf. Exports in 1950 were just over 250,000 lb. There are reports of further flooding of areas planted in 1950.

340. *Sugar*.—The production of sugar has continued to increase and the exports from the 1950 crop are expected to reach 1,210,000 tons. In Fiji, where excessive rain was followed by drought, production decreased, and it is to be expected that the output of the next season will also be adversely affected. The 1950-51 sugar crops in Mauritius and Jamaica, 456,000 tons and 289,000 tons respectively, show an improvement on last year's record crops. The 1950-51 crops in Trinidad and British Guiana are expected to yield 162,000 tons and 189,000 tons respectively. There has been an outbreak of leaf scald disease in British Guiana. Energetic measures, financed jointly by the local Government, the industry and Colonial Development and Welfare funds, are being taken to deal with it.

341. It was stated in the 1949-50 report (Cmd. 7958, para. 336-342) that proposals for a long term Commonwealth Sugar Agreement resulting from the negotiations in 1949 and 1950, were acceptable to producers in Mauritius, Fiji and East Africa and in Australia and South Africa, but that since West Indian producers felt that the proposals did not give them sufficient assistance, a conference of the West Indian legislators, sugar producers and representatives of labour in the sugar industry, had been called in Grenada during February, 1950.

342. As a result of that conference a delegation from the British West Indies and British Guiana arrived in the United Kingdom in May. The delegation was composed of political and labour representatives of Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Antigua and St. Kitts (Leeward Islands) and St. Lucia (Windward Islands). It was led by Mr. A. Gomes and was assisted by representatives of the British West Indies Sugar Association and the West India Committee. Negotiations lasted from the 26th May to the 5th July.

343. The main point on which the delegation made representations was that they wished His Majesty's Government to increase from 640,000 to 725,000 tons the quantity of sugar which it would purchase at the negotiated price. His Majesty's Government was unable to change the basic figures of the offer, since they were part of a negotiated agreement with all the Commonwealth sugar producing countries; but after a full exchange of views a mutually acceptable arrangement was reached. The United Kingdom Government agreed that they would make a special examination of the position during 1953, which was the first year in which all the provisions of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement would operate. It was agreed that the examination would be made in the light of all the circumstances then obtaining, including the levels of export performance achieved by all parties to the agreement and the trends of consumption. The review would embrace all the quantities of sugar covered by the proposed agreement, and if the level of consumption in the United Kingdom proved higher than had been estimated, the United Kingdom Government would offer to increase the quantities to be purchased under guarantee. The increase would be at least in proportion to the amount by which actual consumption proved to exceed the estimate. The delegation recommended to their Governments that the West Indian sugar producers should be advised to accept the offer, and the British West Indies Sugar Association has now done so.

344. In the autumn of 1950 it was announced that the Government of New Zealand had informed the Government of the United Kingdom that New Zealand desired to participate until 1957 in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Under the arrangements proposed by the New Zealand

Government the Ministry of Food will continue to supply until the end of 1952 all the raw sugar requirements of New Zealand at prices to be negotiated each year within the Commonwealth Agreement. Thereafter, from 1953 to 1957 inclusive, New Zealand has agreed to purchase 75,000 tons of sugar at the Commonwealth guaranteed prices. The remainder of her requirements during this period will be purchased in the world markets. As the result of this development the United Kingdom Government were able to inform the participants in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement that if producers so desired the United Kingdom would increase from 1,568,000 tons to 1,643,000 tons the amount of sugar which it had undertaken to buy at guaranteed prices during the period from 1953 to 1957 inclusive. The Commonwealth producers have accepted the offer.

345. The arrangements finally offered to the Commonwealth producers and accepted by them may now be summarised as follows. The proposals are to cover a period of eight years from 1950 to 1957 inclusive, but may be extended for a year at any time during its course. The first three years of this period are covered by an earlier arrangement under which the United Kingdom Government had undertaken to find a market for all Commonwealth sugar exports from 1948 to 1952 inclusive. During the period 1953 to 1957 inclusive His Majesty's Government has undertaken to purchase 1,643,000 tons of sugar at prices to be negotiated on a basis which is to give producers reasonable remuneration. The amounts to be purchased from the participating countries on these terms are as follows:—

	<i>Tons</i>
British West Indies and British Guiana	670,000
British Honduras	18,000
Mauritius	351,000
Fiji	125,000
East Africa	5,000
Australia	314,000
South Africa	157,000

The rounding down of these allocations to the nearest thousand tons has left 3,000 tons unallocated at present. It is proposed that the allocation of these 3,000 tons should be made at the time of the 1953 review in the light of all the circumstances then obtaining with special regard to the position of East Africa and British Honduras. The Commonwealth countries participating in the Agreement are to plan for the present for aggregate exports which will not exceed 2,375,000 tons a year. Within this aggregate figure the totals for the various producing countries are the following:—

	<i>Tons</i>
West Indies and British Guiana	900,000
British Honduras	25,000
Mauritius	470,000
Fiji	170,000
East Africa	10,000
Australia	600,000
South Africa	200,000

The difference between the total production which Commonwealth countries are at present to plan for and the total amount which the United Kingdom Government has undertaken to buy at annually negotiated prices might be expected to find a market either in the United Kingdom or in Canada at current market prices plus preference. The Agreement might be extended for a year at any time during its course. In 1951 the Agreement was extended by one year until 1958.

346. The price for United Kingdom purchases of Commonwealth sugar during 1951 was settled by negotiations in London at the end of 1950. The price for 1951 is £32 17s. 6d., an increase of £2 7s. 6d. per ton over the price for 1950. This price is subject to the deduction of pre-war freight.

347. The International Sugar Council has met twice during the year under review to consider when the time may be ripe for the negotiation of a new International Sugar Agreement. On both occasions the United Kingdom delegation, representing both the United Kingdom and the Colonies, included representatives of the sugar exporting Colonies.

(iii) *Animal Husbandry*

348. The importance of the livestock industry to colonial territories has continued to be recognised. It has attracted increased interest in the West Indies, and Mr. R. J. Simmons, the Secretary of State's Adviser on Animal Health, spent the first three months of 1951 in the area. A Livestock Conference was held in Trinidad by the Caribbean Commission in 1950, at which views were exchanged on animal breeding and research and the control of animal diseases in the Caribbean. The British West Indian territories have shown an increasing interest in the improvement of cattle breeding by the import of pedigree stock, and in Jamaica in particular high quality beef and dairy herds are being built up.

349. In the African territories notable developments have taken place. In particular, Kenya has appreciably expanded its pig industry, and the Kenya Pig Industry Board has concluded an agreement with the Ministry of Food for the supply of up to 5,000 tons of bacon a year until 1954. A statutory Meat Commission has also been set up in Kenya with powers to control the purchase, sale, marketing and slaughter of cattle throughout the territory, in order that steps may be taken to organise and develop the cattle industry. In Tanganyika a meat factory under private management has been built at Dar-es-Salaam. This factory, in which the Tanganyika Government has a 51 per cent. holding, will soon be capable of handling 100,000 head of cattle per annum, and will provide a market for cattle drawn from a large part of the territory. On the Mkata plains of Tanganyika experiments are being made as to the possibility of cattle ranching in an area marginal to tsetse fly, and results will have application to other similar areas. In Nigeria, the possibilities of better development of the cattle industry in the Northern Provinces are being considered. A Livestock Mission, which in 1948-49 surveyed extensively Nigeria's livestock industry with particular reference to meat production, has recently published its report. The recommendations of the mission are now receiving consideration.

350. In Somaliland, the Colonial Development Corporation has considered the possibility of setting up a plant for freezing mutton for export to the United Kingdom, but experiments carried out with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries failed to establish that rinderpest could not be carried in carcass mutton, and the project has had to be abandoned. The Corporation's scheme for exporting frozen mutton from the Falkland Islands is proceeding, but the freezing plant will not begin to operate before 1952. The Corporation is also proceeding with plans for a large scale livestock development project in British Honduras for the increased production of milk, beef, wool, pig products and poultry. It has decided to terminate the scheme for poultry and egg production in the Gambia in view of the inability of the local soil to produce sufficient feeding stuffs.

351. Hides and skins have increased in commercial importance, the value of exports from East and West Africa during 1949 (the last year for which statistics are available) showing an increase of approximately £1 million over the value of exports in 1948. During the year under review prices have risen very much higher owing to the international situation. At the same time quality has been improved by better methods of preparation. Colonial Governments have continued to make every effort to improve the conditions under which animals are slaughtered.

352. Progress in work against the major livestock diseases has been maintained. Against rinderpest, caprinised virus is still the most widely used prophylactic, and its production and large-scale employment has continued without any setback during the year. Experiments and extensive field trials with lapinised rinderpest virus on various cattle breeds have been continued in both East and West Africa. In East Africa work is proceeding towards the evolution of an *in vitro* test for the assessment and study of rinderpest immunity. An experiment in the transmissibility of rinderpest between cattle and sheep was begun in British Somaliland and continued in Kenya.

353. Plans to establish an International Bureau of Epizootic Diseases, near Nairobi in Kenya, are now advanced; its inauguration will provide a valuable exchange service of information concerning new techniques against such major diseases as rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia, and the incidence of such diseases in the African territories south of the Sahara.

354. A research station to work on breeding, nutrition and sterility problems of dairy cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry, is being established at Naivasha in Kenya. The East African Veterinary Research Organisation has continued its work against East Coast Fever, which remains a serious disease of young cattle in Eastern Africa. The work of this organisation has included an extensive tuberculosis survey of Southern Tanganyika, studies of helminths of cattle and investigations into the nutritional value and digestibility of important local grasses.

(iv) Fisheries

355. With the completion of the current course of training in the United Kingdom, all the territories concerned will have full complements of Fisheries Officers. Schemes of fishery development are proceeding in nearly every territory. There are about twenty-five motor fishing vessels of various tonnages at work on development and demonstration schemes, and others are planned. It should soon be possible for African fishermen to use motor fishing vessels, and this should result in a considerable increase in their catches. The following examples are typical of the advances being made in all regions:

356. In the *West Indies*, an experimental motor fishing vessel is having successful results in Barbados in catching flying-fish, and in trolling and trapping. In the Grenadines a fish curing establishment has been set up. In *West Africa*, creek fisheries and marine fish trapping are being developed in the Gambia. In Sierra Leone marine fish trapping has given excellent results, and the African fisheries are taking up this new method of fishing. Good catches have also been made with drift nets. A good quality fish meal is being produced on an experimental scale. In the Gold Coast inshore trawling is proving successful, and teams of African instructors are teaching the up-river villagers to fish. In Nigeria inshore trawling shows promise, and in the Eastern Provinces new sea fisheries for sharks, sawfish and shads

are being developed. A fish farming expert has been appointed and plans have been approved for the largest fish farm in Africa. In *Aden*, Danish seining has had some success. In *Malaya*, excellent progress is being made in all departments of the fisheries in spite of the emergency.

357. Fish farming is being developed in St. Lucia, Antigua, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. In Malaya village fishponds are being established in large numbers. It is estimated that there are about three hundred acres of recently made fishponds in the colonial territories, and future development is likely to be rapid as the yield of fish from these ponds averages about one ton per acre per annum.

(v) *Forestry*

358. *The Forest Estate.* Satisfactory progress was continued in many territories in forest reservation or the establishment of the forest estate. This setting aside of the lands dedicated in perpetuity to the growing of forests is the essential foundation of forestry in any country, but it is a task which has a definite end. Malaya reports that 11,357 square miles of the country had been reserved in 1949; when the future of areas at present under consideration has been settled the establishment of the forest estate will be for all practical purposes complete. Cyprus, with some 17½ per cent. of the country as forest reserve, has already reached that end. Nigeria, although it has no more than 7.3 per cent. of the whole country under forest reserve, reports that with one-sixth of the Western Region and 10½ per cent. of the Eastern Region reserved, it has for practical purposes secured all the land in those Regions which can be made available in large blocks. The Gold Coast also, with 7.7 per cent. of the whole country reserved, has nearly one-fifth of the high forest included in the total and is now likely to turn its attention to the savannah woodland region.

359. There is great variety in the stages reached by the various territories and in the local possibilities. It has been accepted in many, probably most, places that the desirable minimum requirement of forest for a fully occupied country, if it is to be self-contained, should be one-quarter of the area, but it has also to be accepted that to attain this figure may not always be possible or even desirable. While it would be wrong to assess progress entirely by success in the creation of a forest estate, the degree of that success is a not unsuitable guide to the soundness of long-term forestry progress. It must be pointed out however that lack of progress in the essential first phase of establishing a forest estate is usually attributable to inadequate staff, to the local Government's pre-occupation with essential day-to-day controls, or to systems of land tenure which make reservation difficult.

360. *Forest Management and Silviculture.* Cyprus probably represents the model of forest management for the Mediterranean area. Its small size, coniferous forests and freedom from the luxuriant tropical weed growth and climatic extremes simplify its task, but it had first to solve a problem which at one time appeared insurmountable—grazing and browsing by goats. This has been done successfully and the time is not far ahead when grazing will have been eradicated from the mountain forests and will be under control in all forests. The response of vegetation to this protection has been remarkable, but the most important development is that public opinion is now aware of the dangers of permitting forest grazing.

361. Of the tropical territories, Malaya is the most advanced and has most successfully practised sustained yield forestry with a shelterwood system, a

felling control by area and natural regeneration by improvement fellings. In spite of banditry and the wartime break in continuity, improvement work is reported in nearly all States, and 185,066 acres are now under regeneration, a further 40,410 acres being classed as fully regenerated. Some six years ago Nigeria, with its sustained yield of timber in danger, followed Malaya's lead, adjusting methods to its particular circumstances, and this country now reports 79,442 acres under regeneration in its richest high timber forests. The Gold Coast has a large area of forest at present unoccupied, but so certainly needed for future agriculture that it cannot be reserved. This supplies the flourishing export trade, which has greatly expanded in recent years; its exploitation is not sustained yield forestry but "salvage" felling, and it allows the reserved forests to be held as true reserves. These are at present, therefore, not under active management but await the time when they will be required for sustained yield working as the permanent forests of the country.

362. In those East and Central African territories which have any considerable area of high elevation lands, plantations have received attention on a commercial scale. Eucalyptus plantations on private estates are a feature of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, and Kenya has made good progress with its large coniferous softwood plantations which now amount to 45,000 acres. A noteworthy step forward in Northern Rhodesia has been the creation of a Forest Regeneration Fund.

363. In British Guiana, the Governor announced, in an address to the Legislative Council in December, 1948, that the work of the Colonial Development Corporation in the Bartica triangle was to be strictly controlled to provide for a yield sustained in perpetuity; the method used would be that of a felling cycle with fixed annual cutting areas required in predetermined sequence.

364. *Staff.*—The professional staff situation is considerably easier; there are still vacancies to fill, but little future difficulty is expected. Most Forest Departments, however, feel the unusual proportion of inexperienced men in their establishments and will not obtain full benefit from recruitment until all new officers have finished their post-graduate training.

365. *Production.*—The year was one of ever-increasing expansion in exports of a wide range of timbers. Exports were as follows:

	1949	1950
	tons	tons
Gold Coast	167,041	203,600
Malaya and Singapore	96,276*	143,000* (11 months)
Nigeria	113,735	130,000 (9 months)
North Borneo	78,553	62,000 (10 months)
British Honduras	21,177	32,230
British Guiana	21,000	27,000
Kenya	10,918	16,000 (10 months)

* Including re-exports.

366. It is to be noted that a very great part of these quantities are made up by "salvage" fellings on lands which will eventually be required for agriculture by developing countries and which cannot therefore become forest reserves. It is only by the creation of an adequate forest estate and its intensive management that the future loss of these salvage fellings can be made good and permanent production maintained.

367. *Hardwoods.*—The shortage of softwoods is encouraging the substitution wherever possible, of "soft" hardwoods, and exports of these timbers

from United Kingdom territories are expanding. There appears to be a definite possibility that several varieties of such timbers from these territories may be able to establish themselves permanently in the United Kingdom market. In the Gold Coast, the largest exporting territory, railway and harbour facilities are at present restricting the volume of exports, but Takoradi harbour is being extended and plans for an increase in the carrying capacity of the railway are being prepared. A significant factor in stimulating demand for colonial timbers has been the introduction of timber grading rules or timber inspection services in some of the main exporting territories. This has favourably affected the export quality of their timbers and has encouraged trade interest.

368. Official and unofficial representatives from United Kingdom territories took part in a mission sponsored by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation which visited the United States to investigate the marketing and utilisation of tropical hardwoods. It appears from their report that an expansion in exports of a limited number of varieties of hardwood to the United States should be feasible.

(vi) *Metals and Minerals*

369. Metal and mineral exports continued to comprise the largest proportion of exports from the colonial territories; quantities and values of some of the principal commodities for 1949 and 1950 are shown below:

		Quantity		Value (£000)	
		1949	1950	1949	1950
Malaya—					
Tin (Metal)	000 tons	55	82	31,925	55,256
Northern Rhodesia—					
Copper	000 tons	244	291	27,819	42,857
Gold Coast—					
Gold	000 fine ozs.	656	703	6,513	8,723
Gold Coast—					
Manganese	000 tons	729	712	4,003	5,008
Gold Coast—					
Diamonds	000 carats	1,066	932	1,390	1,777
Tanganyika—					
Diamonds	000 carats	131	131	1,010	1,371
Brunei—					
Crude Oil	000 tons	3,200	2,925 (Jan.— Sept.)	7,015	16,240 (Jan.— Sept.)

370. Tin was by far the largest dollar earner amongst metals and minerals, and of the 82,000 tons exported in 1950 from the Federation of Malaya, 45,000 tons went to the United States valued at \$ (U.S.) 80.2 million.

371. In the Federation of Malaya 57,537 tons of tin-in-ore were produced in 1950, an increase of 2,627 tons over 1949. Banditry has not curtailed output, but it has considerably restricted the prospecting for new deposits which is necessary if production is to be maintained.

372. The mining of iron ore has been resumed in the Federation of Malaya and production in 1950 amounted to 498,903 tons. The bulk of the iron ore is exported to Japan, its traditional market, but a trial shipment made to the United Kingdom during the year proved satisfactory and arrangements are being made for further shipments.

373. The Geological Survey recently established in the British territories in Borneo has found considerable deposits of good quality bauxite in Sarawak. In Brunei mineral oil production reached the record figure of five million tons in 1950.

374. Several large companies including the Union Corporation, New Consolidated Goldfields Limited, Selection Trust, Sierra Leone Development Company and a subsidiary of the Mond Nickel Corporation are actively engaged in prospecting for minerals in Tanganyika, while the Colonial Development Corporation is continuing its examination of the coal deposits in the territory. In Kenya, the Government is considering measures to encourage prospecting and mineral development. Preliminary survey work by American E.C.A. geologists in north-eastern Kenya has indicated the existence of conditions favourable for the accumulation of petroleum, and geophysical investigations are proceeding. The economic possibilities of producing niobium, zirconium, titanium and iron from minerals in the neighbourhood of Tororo, Eastern Province, Uganda, are under examination. Drilling of the Kilembe copper-cobalt deposits in Western Uganda is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1951, and it is expected that a decision on their development will be taken shortly thereafter. Output of copper in Northern Rhodesia reached 275,000 tons in 1950 in spite of the difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of coal from Wankie colliery in Southern Rhodesia. Preliminary examination of coal deposits in Northern Rhodesia has unfortunately not been encouraging. Work on the coal deposits at Livingstonia, Nyasaland, continues ; so far the results have been satisfactory.

375. Production of gold in the Gold Coast, the principal colonial producer, amounted to 686,226 fine ozs. compared with 676,930 fine ozs. in 1949. Excluding the U.S.S.R., the Gold Coast is the world's largest producer of manganese ; production is now running at the rate of 70,000 tons per month. About 95 per cent. of the world's industrial requirements of columbite are obtained from the tinfields of Nigeria. It is used in the manufacture of high temperature steels for jet engines and other purposes. Production of columbite in Nigeria amounted to 862 tons in 1950, but reserves are limited. Lead-zinc deposits in Nigeria, which are believed to be both valuable and extensive, are under examination with a view to development.

376. The Volta River scheme for the large-scale production of aluminium in the Gold Coast has been the subject of further investigation during the year. The project would involve the construction of a dam, power station, smelter, railways and a new harbour, together with the development of extensive bauxite deposits and is estimated to cost from £70m to £100m depending on the output of aluminium planned. While it is believed that the project is technically and commercially sound, some technical aspects, and the problem of raising the necessary funds, are still under consideration. It is hoped that a decision whether to proceed with construction will be made shortly.

377. The Anaconda Mining Company has suspended its operations in British Guiana, having decided that the venture was too speculative in present circumstances owing to rising costs. On the other hand the Colonial Development Corporation have increased their investment in British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Limited which is engaged in the production of

alluvial gold, and the Economic Co-operation Administration is giving financial assistance to a company prospecting for diamonds.

378. Assistance from the Economic Co-operation Administration for the development of bauxite in Jamaica is referred to in paragraph 464.

379. An International Tin Conference was held at Geneva in October and November, 1950, under the auspices of the United Nations to consider the question of concluding a Commodity Control Agreement for tin in accordance with the principles of the Havana Charter. It was felt that, although the situation had changed with the invasion of Korea and the consequent intensification of American stockpiling, there was still need for an agreement to regulate the tin mining industry when stockpiling ceased or diminished appreciably and tin production again exceeded demand. The Conference considered a Commodity Control Agreement for tin, drafted at the meeting of the Tin Study Group in Paris in March, 1950. It proved impossible to reconcile the divergent views on the fundamental questions of the functions of the buffer stock and the regulation of production, and the Conference adjourned.

(d) Industrial Development

380. The expansion of industrial enterprises, including the opening of many new factories in the colonial territories, continued during the year.

381. In *Nigeria*, advances have been made in the development of the textile industry, and the Colonial Development Corporation have planned to establish, in co-operation with the Nigerian Cocoa and Cotton Marketing Boards, twin factories for sack making and cotton spinning. Nearly all the plant required for the cement factory in *Uganda* has arrived and is being erected. Projects under consideration in *Uganda* include the manufacture of cotton textiles, safety razors and iron and steel. Plans have been put into operation in *Nyasaland* for the expansion of an established soap factory into an industry producing fully boiled soap, edible oils, cattle cake and glycerine. A plywood factory has also been established and plans for a textile factory are well advanced. A brick making factory is about to be set up in *Brunei*. The new cement factory in *Jamaica* is due to come into production shortly. Other industries started in *Jamaica* include the manufacture of gypsum plasters and blocks and laundry blue. The Liebig Meat Canning factory in *Tanganyika* began operations in the middle of the year and the Metal Box Company have opened a factory in the territory for the manufacture of tins for this and other purposes. Many new industries were started in *Trinidad* during the year including the manufacture of time-recorder machines, cotton shirts, stout, boxes and cartons; legislation has been enacted permitting the designation of new industries as "pioneer" and empowering Government to grant taxation and duty concessions. In the *Gold Coast* a number of industrial enterprises, including three timber mills, six printing presses and two weaving concerns, are already being assisted by the statutory Industrial Development Corporation; in addition there are plans for a brick and tile cement factory. Customs and income tax concessions have been granted in *British Honduras* in order to encourage the timber industry and the manufacture of soap, edible oil and tannic acid. Industry in *Hong Kong*, especially textile manufacture, continued to expand.

382. Hydro-electric schemes, which are of importance for industrial development, have received further attention. In *Nyasaland* a full-scale investigation, lasting two or more years, is to be made into the possibility of artificially controlling the level of Lake Nyasa and of using the Shire River for the generation of hydro-electric power and for the irrigation of lands in the lower Shire valley. Work on the Owen Falls dam and the

hydro-electric scheme is proceeding satisfactorily. The first part of the building is due to be completed by 1954 with the installation of four generator sets producing 60,000 kw. In *Nigeria* the Electricity Development Scheme provides for the installation of electricity in numerous places throughout the territory and for the extension of some of the existing undertakings. A statutory electricity corporation, mainly to take over the Government's electricity undertakings, was established. The Volta River scheme in the *Gold Coast* is discussed in para. 376. In the *Federation of Malaya* the construction of a government-owned hydro-electric station on the Klang River near Connaught Bridge at Klang is going forward. The completion of this new station will enable industrial consumers in the area to receive an unrestricted supply of electricity for the first time since 1941. In *Fiji* and *British Guiana* investigations are also being carried out into the possibilities of hydro-electric developments.

(e) Co-operation

383. There has been a general expansion of the co-operative movement and an increasing realisation of its contribution to greater prosperity and to better living standards. During the year Registrars were appointed in *Hong Kong*, *Jamaica* and *St. Helena*. The possibilities of starting co-operative societies in *North Borneo* are being considered, and in *Zanzibar* it has been decided to create a post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Protectorate; an officer, who has been sent on a study tour in Ceylon, has been appointed to fill it. There are now 25 territories in which Registrars of Co-operative Societies have been appointed. The Co-operative Departments perform a highly important function in giving encouragement and guidance to societies, particularly in those territories where the co-operative movement is in an early stage of development. In territories where societies have been established for a longer time, a number operate successfully with little assistance from the Departments except for the annual auditing of accounts.

384. In the *Gold Coast* special attention was focused on the organisation of consumer co-operation at the wholesale and retail level, and the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment started operations. The amount of cocoa marketed by societies in *Nigeria* increased. An interesting development in this territory, which is unique as far as the co-operative movement in the colonial territories is concerned, is the formation of co-operative village maternity centres.

385. There has been no dramatic expansion in *Tanganyika* during the period under review except in the Bukoba coffee industry, where a union has been formed and many more primary Societies have been registered. A union was also formed at Rungwe for the marketing of rice and coffee. With the recently approved expansion of staff new developments are expected. A vocational training school known as the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Coffee School was opened. In *Northern Rhodesia* the number of societies of all types has been nearly doubled, and with additional staff provided in 1950, societies have been started in hitherto untouched areas. Maize milling and ghee making societies have been formed in *Nyasaland* and are meeting with considerable success. There are now two unions of ghee societies. There are also some rural consumer societies, and a union has been formed to import certain consumer goods for its member societies. In *Kenya* maize marketing and ghee societies are developing quickly in some areas and where new plantings of coffee are beginning the organisation of the growers on a co-operative basis for planting, processing and sale is taking place simultaneously.

386. In *Mauritius*, credit societies, combined with marketing and consumers' stores, are the main activities and the volume of business undertaken has shown a considerable increase.

387. In *Cyprus* the number of credit societies reached 444, and any farmer has a credit society within easy reach; the total membership of societies of all types numbers 95,000. Over 12,000 tons of carobs are marketed through the co-operative societies. A system of Schools Savings Banks was started in 344 elementary schools by the Departments of Education and Co-operation; some 25,000 school children deposited an aggregate of about £1,100 weekly or approximately 6d. per child per week. The Co-operative Central Bank, financed by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), had a successful year. In *Malta* agricultural primary societies, engaged in the marketing of produce and the supply of agricultural requirements, continued to operate.

388. It was reported from *Fiji* that the enthusiasm for co-operation lay mostly in its appeal as a novel form of social organisation; wealth did not attract the islanders, thrift was unknown and the future held no visible threat to their security. The attention of officers of the Department was devoted to visits, training of office bearers and the organisation of collective marketing. One of the main difficulties was to encourage interest in keeping the accounts. Societies in the *Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, however, showed a greater interest in co-operation. They continued to extend their activities both in the export of copra and in the import of consumer goods; the formation of the handicrafts wholesale society is an attempt to prevent the islands from complete dependence on copra.

389. There was a steady development of existing types of societies in *Malaya* and a few more types were introduced. The taking over on a co-operative basis of a government-owned rice mill was completed in the State of Perlis. In *Hong Kong* attention was devoted to setting up the new Department of Co-operation and to training its staff. Arrangements were begun to organise the vegetable and fish marketing schemes on co-operative lines. In *Sarawak* the emphasis has been on training field staff and on establishing demonstration co-operatives in selected areas. Twenty-four societies have been registered in all, the majority of these being Thrift and Credit or Thrift Societies, and others are in the course of formation.

390. A new Co-operative Societies' Ordinance was prepared in *Trinidad* and is now being considered. Legislation has also been drawn up for the establishment of a Credit Union Bank, the membership of which will be comprised of Agricultural Credit and Co-operative Societies. The Credit Union League and the Federation of Agricultural Credit Societies have both welcomed the formation of this bank. A Co-operative Union has been formed in *British Guiana* to unite a small group of credit unions and consumer co-operative societies, a milk marketing association and two co-operative farming societies carrying on the mechanised cultivation of rice. In *Dominica* the main interest in co-operation is centred round processing and marketing societies and savings unions.

391. A Technical Meeting on Rural Co-operatives, jointly sponsored by the Caribbean Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, was held in Trinidad during the period under review. The object of the meeting was to discuss the development of the co-operative movement in the Caribbean and delegates from nearly all the countries in the Caribbean attended. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Trinidad and Tobago was elected the Chairman.

392. Nine Governments decided to alter the title of "Registrar of Co-operative Development" to "The Commissioner for Co-operative Development" and to rename their Departments "Department of Co-operative Development." It was considered that these new titles more properly described the duties of the Heads of these Departments and the function of their Departments.

393. The Advisory Committee on Co-operation in the Colonies continued to review the annual reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies and other matters affecting co-operation in the Colonies.

394. The Secretary of State's Adviser spent five months visiting Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. He was also the United Kingdom's delegate to the I.L.O. Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation held at Karachi in December, 1950.

395. It was decided that the course for members of the staff of Co-operative Departments at the Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, should be extended to cover three terms; the fourth annual course is being attended by officers from Cyprus, the Gold Coast, Mauritius, Trinidad, Nigeria, Tanganyika and six officers from the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union.

396. Another short Summer School was organised at Oxford in July in collaboration with the Agricultural Economic Institute and the Agricultural Co-operative Association. It was attended by officers on leave from Co-operative Departments in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Jamaica, Nigeria, Gold Coast, North Borneo, Tanganyika and British Guiana. The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs and Dr. Raymond Miller of F.A.O. visited the Summer School.

(f) Supplies to the Colonies

397. The improvement in the supply position noted in the report for 1949-50 continued over a large part of the year and a wide range of goods was imported into the colonies. In the second half of the year under review, however, a number of difficulties began to develop. These are referred to below. Sufficient quantities of cotton textiles of the types required in the colonial territories were generally available in 1950, the principal sources being the United Kingdom, India and Japan. At the end of the year, and in the early months of 1951, supply became less easy, owing to difficulties over raw cotton supplies; there were also rises in price. The following table shows imports into selected colonial territories up to the latest date for which statistics are available.

million sq. yds.

	1947	1948	1949	1950 (Provisional)
MALAYA	223	229	176	341
HONG KONG	59	80	76	112
WEST INDIES	53	41	45	49
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	122	137	176	138
WEST AFRICA	165	203	307	263

398. The United Kingdom increased its exports of semi-manufactured steel and of cement to the colonial territories in the calendar year 1950, as shown by tables below. These tables also give figures for some other leading United Kingdom exports to these territories.

U.K. EXPORTS TO BRITISH COLONIES

Commodity and Territory	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Quantities				Value			
<i>Cement</i>	(000 tons)				(£000)			
West Africa ...	140	191	294	312	490	768	1,208	1,343
East Africa ...	58	99	146	155	212	423	642	711
Malaya ...	67	94	111	159	235	386	463	679
West Indies ...	86	111	118	141	321	465	508	609
	351	495	669	767	1,258	2,042	2,821	3,342
<i>Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof</i>	(000 tons)				(£000)			
West Africa ...	47.1	48.6	87.8	93.5	2,234	2,746	4,831	5,462
East Africa ...	45.2	70.9	87.9	95.2	1,770	3,409	5,101	5,153
Northern Rhodesia ...	8.3	12.2	21.3	27.6	329	555	1,093	1,438
Malaya ...	40.6	36.9	61.0	75.4	1,884	2,120	3,290	4,021
Hong Kong ...	21.9	34.8	36.5	56.0	999	1,629	1,777	2,423
West Indies ...	33.4	41.8	62.5	63.3	1,550	2,267	3,302	3,650
	196.5	245.2	357.0	411.0	8,766	12,726	19,394	22,147
<i>Machinery</i>	(tons)				(£000)			
West Africa ...	8,560	12,640	14,912	17,995	1,843	3,379	4,297	5,142
East Africa ...	9,595	19,621	27,736	20,153	2,117	4,946	6,886	5,843
Northern Rhodesia ...	1,154	1,477	4,237	6,695	250	399	1,095	1,974
Malaya ...	13,348	11,073	13,883	15,655	3,237	3,343	3,820	4,346
Hong Kong ...	2,434	6,106	6,888	7,989	680	1,685	2,241	2,538
West Indies ...	5,543	7,873	8,536	9,866	1,245	1,934	2,494	3,039
	40,634	58,790	76,192	78,353	9,372	15,686	20,833	22,882
<i>Motor Vehicles Cars</i>	(number)				(£000)			
West Africa ...	2,063	2,430	3,259	3,095	584	761	1,088	1,107
East Africa ...	1,485	3,976	4,184	3,493	398	1,228	1,358	1,178
Malaya ...	4,464	5,583	5,273	5,910	1,203	1,542	1,531	1,871
Hong Kong ...	1,517	1,225	1,918	1,423	431	382	590	469
West Indies ...	2,326	3,388	3,817	3,871	615	1,017	1,159	1,241
	11,855	16,602	18,451	17,792	3,231	4,930	5,726	5,866
<i>Motor Vehicles Commercial (including agricultural)</i>	(number)				(£000)			
West Africa ...	406	1,077	1,318	1,491	227	648	668	815
East Africa ...	716	2,684	3,156	3,623	349	1,154	1,480	1,590
Malaya ...	579	649	1,024	1,232	224	234	374	468
West Indies ...	265	591	715	795	102	260	318	348
	1,966	5,001	6,213	7,141	902	2,296	2,840	3,221
<i>Cotton Piece Goods:</i>	(000 sq. yards)				(£000)			
West Africa ...	67,946	116,058	174,339	138,790	6,312	11,763	17,286	13,998
East Africa ...	18,551	38,965	24,718	14,453	1,752	4,553	3,087	1,936
Malaya ...	39,914	31,414	33,397	36,550	3,437	3,386	3,905	4,298
Hong Kong ...	7,247	4,959	6,209	5,227	719	643	848	733
West Indies ...	4,671	10,480	14,653	12,642	491	1,250	1,564	1,456
	138,329	201,876	253,316	207,662	12,711	21,595	26,690	22,421

U.K. EXPORTS TO BRITISH COLONIES—(cont.)

Commodity and Territory	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Quantities				Value			
<i>Sugar—refined</i>	(tons)				(£000)			
Malta	6,825	6,003	6,680	6,906	252	217	236	314
West Africa	6,476	12,576	22,254	27,937	306	598	1,019	1,562
Malaya	6	16,696	37,192	92,357	—	610	1,364	4,170
Hong Kong	2,075	9,899	8,785	7,337	76	357	310	314
	15,382	45,174	74,911	134,537	634	1,782	2,929	6,360
<i>Electrical Goods and apparatus</i>					(£000)			
West Africa					555	1,052	1,287	1,450
Northern Rhodesia					86	215	348	416
East Africa					579	1,147	1,152	1,850
Malaya					1,691	1,976	2,557	3,167
Hong Kong					599	1,181	1,873	1,413
West Indies					439	835	1,178	1,007
					3,949	6,406	8,395	9,303
<i>Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours</i>					(£000)			
West Africa					1,768	2,404	2,785	3,102
East Africa					703	1,353	1,274	1,326
Malaya					2,193	2,379	2,787	3,704
Hong Kong					1,889	1,465	2,443	3,584
West Indies					1,018	1,464	1,827	2,169
					7,571	9,065	11,116	13,885

399. In the South-East Asian territories, which depend largely on imports of rice, bulk purchase contracts were made with Burma and Siam in 1950 and similar contracts were under negotiation for supplies in 1951.

400. In the second half of the period covered by this report, there were increasing signs of difficulty in obtaining some important colonial imports. Towards the end of 1950, many colonial importers reported difficulty in placing orders or securing early delivery for steel from the United Kingdom. In the early months of 1951, order books of the steel producers had become very full, and it had been found necessary for the steel industry to reduce its export commitments. Prices from continental sources were generally considerably higher than those from the United Kingdom. Supplies of tinplate continued to be barely adequate, and there were difficulties over those products affected by raw material shortages in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, for example, sulphuric acid and other chemicals containing sulphur. It became increasingly difficult to obtain supplies of newsprint, as the quantity available for export from the United Kingdom to the colonial territories was small, and it became difficult to obtain the supplies from Canada and Scandinavian countries. Some other essential supplies for which the territories turn to North America were affected by shortages and export controls in the United States.

401. While the colonial territories shared with other countries in the results of the developing shortages of many raw materials from the last quarter of 1950 onwards, they were able on the other hand to bring about some relaxations in their import licensing policies. Following upon the

accession to the European Payments Union of Belgium, Western Germany and Switzerland, a considerable volume of trade that had previously involved hard currency payments was no longer subject to restriction on this account. Under the programme of liberalisation of intra-European trade, sponsored by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, the Colonial Governments were in a position, by the end of 1950, to simplify the licensing from Western European and certain other countries, of a range of goods which have previously had to be controlled by the issue of licences for each transaction. This took place in some instances by the introduction of open licences for such goods from the countries in question. These two factors contributed towards an appreciable reduction in import controls, although of course imports from dollar and other hard currency countries were still restricted by individual import licensing. Imports into the territories from Japan were governed by a renewed sterling area trade arrangement with SCAP (Supreme Commander Allied Powers). This permitted of a somewhat larger import of textiles and other essential goods from that source in 1950-51 than in the previous year.

402. Another factor which contributed to difficulties over supplies was the shortage of shipping, which developed in December, 1950-January, 1951, and the increase in freight rates which took place on nearly all routes.

403. Despite the difficulties which began to develop in the supply of some manufactured imports, the total volume of imports into the territories can be regarded as having reached a satisfactory level, except in those territories which ran into problems of inflation, owing to a sharp rise in export earnings. Although steps were taken in these territories to limit the growing demand through fiscal and similar measures, the need developed for a substantial increase in imports of many consumer goods. This need occurred at a time when raw material shortages for industry in many of the exporting countries were beginning to make themselves felt. There was also the shortage of shipping space on some routes. This situation, therefore, and the renewed stringency over supplies for steel for development, were the two chief difficulties in the supply field in the period under review.

404. Imported supplies for Hong Kong were affected by the United States controls against exports to China; these also affected United States goods and goods in United States vessels shipped to Hong Kong.

(g) Communications

(i) *Shipping and Ports*

Passenger and Cargo Services

405. *East Africa.*—Considerable improvements in passenger services were effected by the introduction of the Union Castle Line's new one-class motor ship, the "Blomfontein Castle", 18,000 tons, on the intermediate service to East Africa, and the transfer of the "Durham Castle" to the round Africa service. The position will be further improved when three more vessels at present under construction are brought into service. The position in East Africa has also been eased by the conclusion of agreements between the East African Governments and the B.O.A.C. for Government officers to travel by air at reduced fares.

406. *West Africa.*—There was no appreciable improvement in the West African passenger position during the year under review, but three new vessels are expected to come into service on the West African run before

the end of 1951. The special arrangements made to carry coal from the United States to the United Kingdom in December and January involved some diversion of cargo steamers and some delays in the shipment of supplies to and from West Africa.

407. *West Indies*.—The passenger position on the West Indies route showed a little improvement during the year. The French line introduced the reconditioned "Colombie" on the run to the Eastern Caribbean in November. It is hoped that two new French liners will be ready for service on the route late in 1951 or in 1952. The Government has continued to explore the possibility of providing additional British services between the United Kingdom and the West Indies, but no suitable scheme has yet been submitted by the shipping industry. The problem is still under active consideration.

408. *The Far East*.—Shipping services to Malaya and Singapore have been adequate to meet local needs. In spite of the international situation the tonnage of vessels clearing at Hong Kong in 1949-50 (27 million tons) showed a considerable increase over the previous year (22 million tons).

409. With the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, and the Colonial Governments concerned, Japanese shipping was once again admitted to British colonial ports, notably Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, subject to certain restrictions in the shore privileges of crews. Permission was also given for individual Japanese ships to visit North Borneo, Aden and Dar-es-Salaam.

Ports

410. The quantity of imports and exports passing through the East African ports is still rising, and the work of improving the ports to meet the heavy flow of traffic continues. At Mombasa work has begun on the ten-year plan of development, the first step being the provision of an open stacking ground behind the deep-water quay. Additional storage accommodation will then be built, followed by the construction of additional deep-water berths. At Dar-es-Salaam, deep-water berths are under construction—two to the order of the Railways and Harbours Administration and a third to the order of the Belgian Government. Further south in Tanganyika work on the port of Mtwara is now going well ahead. It is expected, however, that one berth will be ready by the end of 1951 and the work completed in 1952.

411. Improvements continue at several West African ports. It is hoped to complete the extensions at Takoradi by the end of 1952. The wharf at Lagos is to be abandoned and the Apapa wharf extended to deal with the traffic at present handled at Lagos, and to allow for expansion caused by economic development in the interior. Dredging of the delta bars and channels will enable ships to proceed fully laden to and from the Niger Delta Ports, Port Harcourt and Calabar. It is hoped to complete the deep-water quay at Freetown before 1952. The wharf at Bathurst should also be completed before 1952, thus providing 280 feet of accommodation. The possibility of further improvements to Accra harbour is being examined.

412. In Sarawak, preliminary borings in connexion with the Rejang Port development proposals have been completed, and borings are now in progress at the site of the proposed new port at Gunong Ayer. To facilitate the entry into the Rejang River of ships of large tonnage engaged in the timber trade, improvements are being made to the navigational aids at the entrance. In North Borneo, it is hoped to start work shortly on the development and reconstruction of wharves at Jesselton, Labuan and Sandakan.

(ii) *Civil Aviation*

413. *Air Services*.—There have been some alterations and improvements in the trunk air services operated to and through the colonial territories. In March, 1950, the B.O.A.C. restored the services on the Mid-Atlantic route, operating with Constellation aircraft via Lisbon, the Azores and Bermuda to Nassau, where connexions are made with the services operated to Jamaica and the west coast of South America. By October, the route was operated with Constellation aircraft throughout. In November, the London—New York service, operated with Stratocruisers, was extended to Nassau to connect there with the Constellation services between London and the west coast of South America. The B.O.A.C. service between Bermuda and New York is to be restored on 1st June.

414. In August, 1950, the York aircraft operating between London and West Africa were replaced by Hermes aircraft; in September the Solent flying boat service to East Africa was replaced by a Hermes service to Nairobi; in November a Hermes service via Nigeria and Northern Rhodesia replaced the flying boat service to Johannesburg which had previously operated through East Africa and Egypt. The South African Airways service through East Africa to the United Kingdom is now operated with Constellation aircraft.

415. In January, 1951, the B.E.A. service from the United Kingdom to Malta was extended to Cairo.

416. Local and regional services have also been expanded and improved in some areas. Bahamas Airways continued to operate between Nassau and Miami, and also in the summer months carried many visitors between Florida and the Butlin holiday camp at West End, Grand Bahama. Caribbean International Airways established a new service between British Honduras and the Cayman Islands and thus provided a British service between Belize and Tampa in Florida. B.W.I.A. have continued their operations in the Caribbean area and have established new services between Jamaica and Miami. Their service between Trinidad and Kingston via Antigua now calls also at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The inter-island services in the Windward and Leeward Islands, which the company had planned to operate with amphibian aircraft, have not yet materialised as the aircraft which it was proposed to use was found when tested locally to be unsuitable for that area. In the meantime communication with St. Vincent and Dominica, to which B.W.I.A. have not hitherto been able to operate owing to the lack of suitable airfields, has been maintained with a Grumman Goose amphibian chartered from British Guiana Airways.

417. Local companies based in the Mediterranean Colonies have maintained or expanded their regional services. Gibraltar Airways also operated, in addition to their daily service to Tangier, services to Seville, Malaga and Grenada in Spain and to Tetuan in Spanish Morocco. In Malta the two local companies have combined, Malta Airways having acquired the share capital of Air Malta. British European Airways have been appointed operating agents for both companies and now operate all the regional services from Malta, including the service between Malta and the United Kingdom. Cyprus Airways operate a number of services to neighbouring countries including Greece, Turkey, the Lebanon, Israel and Egypt. The company have recently introduced new services to the Persian Gulf and to Khartoum. It is estimated that in 1949, of the total number of people visiting Cyprus, approximately half travelled by air.

418. West African Airways, East African Airways and Central African Airways have continued their operations, but with increased frequencies in some cases to meet the expanding traffic. The expansion of traffic has been particularly marked in East and Central Africa.

419. Aden Airways have continued to develop their services in the Middle East, and the first internal air services in the Aden Protectorate, to Mukalla and Mukeiras, are now in operation.

420. In South-East Asia and the Far East, regional services have been maintained. Malayan Airways have continued to operate a network of services in Malaya which have been of the greatest value in the present disturbed conditions in the peninsula. The company also operate services between Singapore and neighbouring territories including North Borneo, Sarawak, Indonesia, Indo-China, Siam and Burma. Of the two local companies based in Hong Kong, Cathay Pacific Airways operate to the Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Singapore and North Borneo. The operations of Hong Kong Airways have again been restricted by the situation in China but the company is at present operating services to Formosa and Japan.

421. Pending the completion of arrangements for the establishment of a separate local air line, Fiji is negotiating an agreement with Q.A.N.T.A.S. Empire Airways to operate air services within the Colony with Catalina aircraft on a contract basis for a limited period. The Western Pacific High Commission are also discussing with Q.E.A. the extension of their Dakota service from Honiara to Nauru and Tarawa to strengthen the administrative connexion between the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the remaining High Commission territories.

422. *Ground Services.*—I.C.A.O. regional air navigation meetings were held in the Caribbean and Middle East during the year and were attended by representatives of the colonial territories in those areas. A special I.C.A.O. meeting on aeronautical fixed telecommunication services in the African—Indian Ocean and Middle East regions was held in Paris, and was also attended by representatives from the colonial territories.

423. The provision of aeronautical telecommunication facilities for international use is laying increasing financial burdens on colonial territories, particularly those possessing major airports. As a measure of assistance, mainly to the smaller and poorer territories, £300,000 has been allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of essential equipment. Grants have already been made to a number of Colonial Governments.

424. In the Caribbean area International Aeradio Limited have concluded agreements with a number of Colonial Governments to operate and maintain on their behalf the aeradio telecommunications and radio aids to navigation, recovering the charges on a non-profit making basis from the air lines making use of them. A local company, International Aeradio (Caribbean) Limited, has been formed and incorporated in Trinidad to operate the services; this company is at present operating in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Grenada and St. Lucia.

425. International Aeradio Limited have also assumed responsibility for the installation and maintenance of all ground aeradio equipment in the East African territories on behalf of the East Africa High Commission.

426. In Jamaica plans are under consideration for the reconstruction of the Palisadoes airport, or alternatively for the selection of a site for a new airport. No decision has yet been reached whether a new airport will be necessary, but meanwhile the Colonial Government are also considering plans

for the extension of the runway at Montego Bay to enable the airport there to be used by the heavier types of aircraft in the event of Palisadoes having to be closed for reconstruction.

427. Consideration is also being given to the possibility of constructing airfields in St. Vincent, Dominica and Montserrat, and of improving the existing airfields in the Windward and Leeward Islands to facilitate the provision of improved services by B.W.I.A.

428. In Barbados a new runway has been constructed to take the heavier types of aircraft. The cost, amounting to over £330,000, was met by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

429. Plans have been approved for the improvement and expansion of the airport at Kano in Nigeria. Improvements are also being effected to the airports at Entebbe in Uganda, Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia, and Chileka and Lilongwe in Nyasaland. A grant of £14,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been made to the Nyasaland Government for the purpose. The new airport at Livingstone, which was constructed entirely at the expense of the Northern Rhodesian Government, was opened by Lord Pakenham, the Minister of Civil Aviation, on the 12th August, 1950. Plans are under consideration for the construction of a new airport at Dar-es-Salaam in Tanganyika. In Singapore temporary improvements are being undertaken at Kallang and investigations are being made into the suitability of Paya Lebar as a site for a new permanent civil airport. A detailed survey of the site for the proposed new airport at Hong Kong has been completed, but consideration is now being given to the possibility of improving Kai Tak airport as an alternative to the construction of a new airport. In North Borneo and Sarawak airports have been further improved.

430. At the Fourth Meeting of the South Pacific Air Transport Council it was decided that the international airport for Fiji should be sited at Nadi, where surveys for a new runway and airport buildings are being made by the New Zealand authorities who operate the airport as agents for the Council.

431. There are now 12 technical Annexes to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation which, with minor reservations, have come into force in the colonial territories. The absorption in a brief period of this great mass of technical matter has imposed a considerable strain on limited civil aviation staffs, but the conduct of international aircraft operations has undoubtedly benefited from the standardisation of the procedures involved. The Colonial Air Navigation (Amendment) Order, 1950, which came into force on the 1st October, 1950, was principally concerned with the application to the colonial territories of certain of these standard requirements.

432. *Meteorology.*—Considerable progress has been made in the arrangements for establishing Regional Meteorological Services to cover the West Indian Colonies and the Bahamas, with headquarters in Trinidad, and the South-East Asia territories, with headquarters in Singapore. The Government of New Zealand has undertaken to provide a domestic Meteorological Service for Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission territories east of 170° East. Substantial grants towards capital and recurrent expenditure on Colonial Meteorological Services have been made from the Central Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of £1 million for Meteorology, and further grants to assist approved schemes are under discussion. Various Colonies and colonial groupings with independent meteorological services have become separate members of the World Meteorological Organisation which has now come into being as a specialised agency of the United Nations in place of the International Meteorological Organisation.

433. *General.*—At the meeting of the Anglo-French Standing Joint Committee on Civil Aviation held in Paris in May, 1950, it was agreed to set up an Anglo-French Joint Committee for West Africa to consider problems of joint interest in French West Africa and the four British West African Colonies. This Committee held its first meeting in Dakar in March, 1951.

434. The fourth meeting of the Southern Africa Air Transport Council was held at Nairobi in February, 1951; at this meeting the four West African territories were represented for the first time. Representatives also attended from the East and Central African territories.

(iii) *Inland Communications*

435. *Roads.*—The extensive road development programmes previously reported in East and Central Africa (see Cmd. 7958, paras. 408-409) are proceeding satisfactorily, and further stages in the development of the Great North Road have been completed. Further work has been done on the arterial road from Dar-es-Salaam to Morogoro. Road development in all the West African territories has also made considerable progress.

436. During the Japanese occupation of Malaya there was almost complete neglect of road maintenance. A large volume of arrears has had to be tackled after the liberation and these arrears have not yet been fully made up. The Federation of Malaya's six-year draft development plan contains provision for the construction and improvement of some 430 miles of road. The construction of 27 miles of road from Temerloh to Maran in the State of Pahang has been put in hand. This will shorten the road distance across central Malaya by 70 miles.

437. Rehabilitation of roads and bridges in North Borneo has been continued satisfactorily, and a Commission has been appointed to investigate and report on public passenger and goods-carrying motor transport. In Sarawak a survey of the first section of the proposed new road from Kuching to Serian, which will ultimately link the former with Sibuluan, has been completed.

438. The Corentyne road in British Guiana has been reconstructed. This serves the area in which it is hoped to expand rice production. In British Honduras work has begun on the Middlesex to Roaring Creek road which will link the port of Stann Creek with the main Belize to Cayo road. This will eventually provide a further outlet to the Atlantic for traffic from the Guatemala frontier. It is proposed to spend £600,000 on road development in Trinidad during the next five years.

439. *Water Transport.*—The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operate some 6,000 route miles of inland waterway services on the great East African lakes—Victoria, Tanganyika, Kioga and Albert. The total vessel mileage exceeds a quarter of a million annually; over a quarter of a million tons of cargo were lifted last year. Plans are in hand for modernising the steamers and tugs. A new marine workshop has been established at Kigoma. It may be necessary to reconstruct many of the piers on Lake Victoria because of the effect on the level of the lake of the building of the dam at Jinja.

440. *Central African Transport.*—An international conference on Transport in Central and Southern Africa was held at Johannesburg from 25th October to 16th November, 1950. Its Agenda had been prepared by the Lisbon Conference on African Inland Transport held in 1949. A great deal of preparatory work in the collection and collation of information about existing transport facilities and plans for their development had been carried out by the secretariat established by the Government of the Union of South Africa

on the recommendation of the Lisbon Conference. Representatives of the Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom took part, together with representatives of the following territories and administrations:—Angola; the Belgian Congo; Ruanda-Urundi; French Equatorial Africa; Madagascar; Mozambique; Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; the East Africa High Commission (representing the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika); and the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. Observers representing the United States Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were present.

441. Among the more important recommendations was one that the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge should be accepted as the ultimate standard gauge for all important railways in Central and Southern Africa. This is of importance in view of the consideration being given to the possibility of linking the Central African system of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, with the East African systems, which at present are of metre gauge. The most far-reaching recommendation was that collaboration between the Governments who participated in the Lisbon and Johannesburg Conferences should be continued, and although the conference was unable to make unanimous recommendations upon the means by which this might be achieved, it was proposed that Governments should be invited to agree in principle to the establishment of a Standing Advisory Organisation for the furtherance of this aim.

442. On the recommendation of the O.E.E.C. Conference on African Transport, 1950 (see Cmd. 7958, para. 413), a further conference to consider transport problems in Central Africa, and in particular in the French territories of the Chad, Northern Cameroons and Ubangui, was held at Dschang in the French Cameroons from the 20th to the 25th November, 1950, and was attended by British, French and Belgian delegations. The major transport development recommended was the construction of a road or railway linking the Nigerian Bornu Province with French Chad territory. It was also suggested that permits be obtained to install radio stations on the river routes in order to improve river transport services.

443. *Survey of link between Central and East African Railway Systems.*—As a result of the recommendations made in the report of the reconnaissance survey (see Cmd. 7958, para. 418) carried out with the assistance of the Economic Co-operation Administration, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration put in hand in May, 1950, an engineering survey to paper location stage, and the report is expected by June, 1952. It is expected that a complementary development survey, for which the Economic Co-operation Administration have promised financial assistance, will be reported upon at the same time.

444. As an additional measure to relieve congestion and to assist the economic development of Northern Rhodesia by means of greater transport facilities, attention has been given to the possibility of increased use of the Benguela railway; the Johannesburg Conference was able to note with satisfaction that an agreement had been reached between the interested railway representatives regarding the introduction of direct tariffs for this route.

445. *The Beira Convention.*—The great expansion of the external trade of Central Africa which has taken place in recent years has resulted in heavy pressure upon the main port of access at Beira. This has inevitably led to congestion and delay at the port. Discussion and consideration of this problem among the Governments concerned led to the conclusion

on 17th June, 1950, of a Convention* under the terms of which the Government of Portugal undertake to maintain the port of Beira and the Beira railway in a state of efficiency adequate to the requirements of the traffic proceeding to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. To this end they undertake to promote the execution of the work and the acquisition of the equipment necessary for the technical and economic development of the port of Beira and the Beira railway. The other parties to the Convention agree to take all reasonable steps within their power to prevent any discrimination in the territories concerned against traffic for which the port of Beira is the natural inlet or outlet.

446. The expansion of the capacity of Beira clearly cannot be carried out overnight, and there has been a periodic recurrence of congestion at the port leading at one time to an imposition by the Conference Lines of a 60 per cent. surcharge on their tariffs. The surcharge was, however, removed on the 1st January, 1951; at the same time new berthing regulations for the port, and the introduction of a phasing programme to be operated by a secretariat in Salisbury, were announced by the Governments concerned.

447. *East African Railways.*—Freight traffic on the East African railways continues to increase. In 1950 it exceeded 4 million tons as compared with 3½ million in 1949 and 3½ million in 1948. These record traffic results were secured only by considerable achievements in operation since the full amount of railway stock needed to cope with so large a tonnage is still not all delivered. No less than 56 main line engines and 26 shunting engines are outstanding, besides a substantial part of the thirteen hundred wagons and coaches on order. The conversion of locomotives to oil burning on the Kenya and Uganda section is not yet completed, but good progress has been made. All the equipment required for the conversion is now in the country and the programme should be completed by the middle of 1951. So successful has been the changeover to oil, both operationally and financially, in Kenya and Uganda that the policy is now being extended to the Tanga line, which was previously part of the Tanganyika Railways. Good progress has been made with the major works throughout the whole East African system. In Kenya the realignment of the main line between Nairobi and Nakuru has been completed at a cost of some £2½ million; this involved the construction of the Limuru and Gilgil tunnels. The realignment gives a shorter running distance and a better gradient and should effect a big saving in train miles. The Nakuru-Eldoret section is next in line for regrading. Other work on the Kenya-Uganda system included the opening of a number of new stations and the introduction of a telephone control system by selector telephone on the Mombasa-Nairobi section. In Uganda itself, work is being begun on the extension of the main line from Kampala to Mityana. It is hoped eventually to extend the railway westwards or south-westwards and survey work is now being undertaken to establish the best alignment and the economic prospects. This work is being carried out by the East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration under guarantee by the Uganda Government. In Tanganyika, the new spur line, 135 miles in length, connecting the Central Line with Mpanda lead mines, was completed in August, 1950. The first export consignment of lead reached Dar-es-Salaam the same month. In the Southern Province, the new railway joining the temporary port of Mkaya on Lindi Creek and Nachingwea in the groundnuts area was put out of service early in the year by washaways caused by the exceptionally heavy rains after the dry season. The line was restored in May, 1950, and it is hoped that the work of consolidation, which has

* Cmd. 8061, Treaty Series No. 61 (1950)

been carried out since, will avoid a recurrence. At the end of September, 1950, Messrs. Paulings relinquished to the Railways Administration their contract for the construction by rapid mechanical means of the railway link between Mtwara, the site of the new port in the Southern Province, and the existing railway to Nachingwea. This work, which will take until mid 1952, will be completed by hand labour. The Tanganyika railways system was severely affected by the unprecedented drought early in the year. At Tabora, the main railway centre in Western Tanganyika, it was necessary to transport water by rail from the river 150 miles distant to meet local needs and to keep the locomotives running. Altogether some twelve million gallons of water were railed into Tabora. As a result, only essential passenger and goods services could be maintained.

448. The Administration's loan programme of £23 million to finance new works and to redeem some existing loans involved two loan issues on the London market in 1950. Both issues were made in the name of the East Africa High Commission, the first in March for £3,500,000 and the second in May for a further sum of £7,100,000. Both were markedly successful.

449. *West African Railways.*—Following a report by an expert from the British Railways, measures to improve the operating capacity of the Nigerian Railway have been put in hand. Plans for setting up a statutory Railway Corporation in Nigeria are now under consideration. In the Gold Coast, it has been decided that in addition to the new railway construction referred to in the last report (Cmd. 7958, para. 415), there should also be a new line from Awaso in the Western Province to Berekum in Western Ashanti, and one from Kumasi to Navrongo in the Northern Territories. The first will open up important timber and cocoa areas in Western Ashanti and the second, though not at present an economic proposition, is considered essential for the development of the Northern Territories. In Sierra Leone recommendations by consulting engineers for the improvement of the Sierra Leone Railway are being considered by the local government.

450. *Malayan Railway.*—Rehabilitation of war damage is now practically completed except for the relaying of the East Coast Line. This latter work continues as fast as prevailing conditions permit. The restoration of Sentul Works was continued during the year and this work included the construction of a new foundry and boiler shop.

451. The activities of bandits continue and there were numerous derailments and damage, particularly to goods trains. Machine gun attacks upon passenger trains also continued, though casualties were fortunately light. The interference to the operation of the railway is not confined to damage and casualties: the need to run pilot trains and to limit certain trains to daylight running inflicts a severe handicap upon the movement of traffic.

452. *North Borneo.*—In North Borneo, the work of reconstruction and development to a standard of 60 lb. rail was started in 1950 and will continue during 1951. Efforts are being made to secure additional locomotives and rolling stock.

(iv) *Telecommunications*

453. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Board arranged a meeting in the autumn of 1950 of Technical Advisers to members of the C.T.B. to exchange views on modern technical and traffic developments in the field of telecommunications. This conference was attended by representatives of several Colonial Telecommunications Departments.

454. During the year radio telegraph circuits were opened between Aden and Perim, Singapore and North Borneo, Malta and Rome, and Singapore and Japan. Radio telephone circuits were opened between Malaya and the United Kingdom via Nairobi, Aden and the United Kingdom also via Nairobi, and Malta and Rome. Radio telephone ship-shore services were established in Barbados, British Guiana and at Mombasa. In July, 1950, Cable and Wireless Limited assumed responsibility for the operation of the internal telecommunications services of Fiji. Cable and Wireless Limited have also re-established the cable service between Jesselton (North Borneo) and Hong Kong and Singapore.

455. A survey of the telephone system in the Windward and Leeward Islands has been carried out by representatives of the G.P.O. and of Cable and Wireless Limited. Their report is now under consideration.

(v) *Postal Services*

456. Following the example of the United Kingdom Post Office, a number of Colonial Administrations have raised their overseas postal rates to foreign territories. The Commonwealth rate has not yet been raised. It is hoped that a postal service to Tristan da Cunha will be inaugurated shortly.

(h) **International Economic Relations**

(i) *Economic Co-operation with other Colonial Powers*

457. Since the early months of 1950 the Overseas Territories Committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) has been the main centre for co-operation in economic affairs with other European powers responsible for colonial dependencies. Italy joined the Committee as a full member on the approval by the United Nations of a trusteeship agreement for Italian Somaliland.

458. The work of the Committee in the period under review has fallen broadly into three divisions which cover generally the whole field of economic collaboration, technical assistance, production and marketing and development. As indicated in last year's report the Committee was instructed to follow up its general review of the problems and needs of technical co-operation by a more detailed study of future requirements. This work was entrusted to a separate working party under United Kingdom chairmanship which has allocated subjects for examination, initially in the field of agriculture, to specialised working parties composed of technical experts with special knowledge and experience of the problems under review. Such working parties have so far been convened on soil erosion in Africa, plant-breeding in Africa, animal husbandry in Africa, the mechanisation of agriculture in the overseas territories generally and the specialised problem of pasture improvement in the African territories. The experts who have taken part have found the exchange of views most stimulating; a number of recommendations have emerged and have been accepted regarding concrete measures for co-operative advance in dealing with the problems discussed. This fruitful series of studies will be extended.

459. In production and marketing special studies have been made, in collaboration with other Committees of O.E.E.C., on the problems and prospects of increasing the production of coarse grains and cotton in the overseas territories.

460. The Committee has also been reviewing the whole question of colonial development with a view to determining the way in which progress can be

facilitated by the harmonisation of economic policies and the pooling of experience. After some examination of general issues a number of more detailed studies have been decided upon. The first, on the needs of Africa for external investment and the means of satisfying them, is now being undertaken by a working party of the Overseas Territories Committee.

461. The Committee has also carried out a joint study with the Manpower Committee of O.E.E.C. into the potential of dependent overseas territories as areas which might receive immigrants from those countries in Europe with a surplus of population. The conclusion reached was that a wide range of climatic, social and political considerations, for the most part inflexible, made it unlikely that these territories would afford any but the most exiguous outlet for the surplus population of Europe.

(ii) *Relations with the Economic Co-operation Administration*

462. Within the framework of the European Recovery Programme colonial territories have been eligible to receive certain forms of aid from the United States Economic Co-operation Administration (E.C.A.) which were described in last year's report. On the suspension of Marshall Aid to the United Kingdom in 1950, it was agreed that United Kingdom dependencies would continue to be eligible for these forms of aid.

463. A large number of technical assistance projects have been approved by E.C.A. but a small proportion only have been launched owing to the difficulty of recruiting the experts required in the United States, a difficulty now being intensified through the calls on skilled manpower arising from expanded defence programmes. In these circumstances greater emphasis is tending to be placed on visits by colonial experts to the United States. For example, an O.E.E.C. tropical timber mission, on which British colonial territories were well represented, gained much valuable knowledge from a study of American logging and timber utilisation techniques. Such help as has been available has been most valuable, for example, in providing an entomologist to assist in the Volta river survey in the Gold Coast and the work accompanied by the distinguished physiologist lent to the Anti-Locust research centre.

464. In connection with "deficiency materials" assistance, agreements were signed during the year between the Economic Co-operation Administration and Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Reynolds Metal Company of the U.S.A.) and Jamaica Bauxites Ltd. (a subsidiary of Aluminium Ltd.) providing for the grant of dollar loans totalling \$8½ million and sterling loans totalling £3¼ million for the development of the bauxite deposits in Jamaica.

465. Assistance through the provision of United States equipment for development projects was confined to a few cases in which the need for equipment from this source could be conclusively established. The most notable grant was \$2.32 million to provide the generating equipment for a new power station in Malta. In the past the limitation of E.C.A. aid from the Overseas Development Pool to the essential dollar element in projects has severely restricted the uses to which this potentially valuable aid could be put. Discussions with the E.C.A. Mission in London have led to a revised scheme whereby dollars from the pool may be used to finance imports into certain territories, and the "sterling" thus generated would be available to meet up to half the cost of development projects approved by E.C.A.

(iii) *Point Four*

466. In June, 1950, the United States Congress passed the Act for International Development under which funds, amounting to \$34.5 million, have since been appropriated to finance the Point Four programme of technical assistance. It is hoped that British dependent territories will obtain assistance under this programme by specific project agreements, under an umbrella agreement to be concluded between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government.

(iv) *United Nations Technical Assistance*

467. Technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and Specialised Agencies are described in para. 839.

(v) *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

468. Jamaica remains the only colonial territory to which, at its own request, the General Agreement is not being applied under the Protocol of Provisional Application.

469. The United Kingdom delegation to the Tariff Conference and the Fifth Session of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement, held at Torquay, included a representative of the Colonial Office. A member of the staff of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies was attached to the delegation for a short time.

470. Following the policy adopted at previous tariff negotiations and endorsed by Colonial Governments, no negotiations were undertaken with foreign countries on behalf of the colonial territories because in most of them customs duties as a source of revenue are of such importance as to make it inadvisable to limit freedom of action to increase rates of duty. Any losses or gains to the colonial territories from these tariff negotiations will therefore arise only from changes in margins of preference in the Commonwealth or from reductions in duty by either foreign or Commonwealth countries in the course of their negotiations with each other. The schedules of concessions are not available at the time of writing, but there is no reason to believe that any cuts in preferential margins have been made which are likely to have any appreciable adverse effect on colonial trade.

CHAPTER IV

COLONIAL FINANCE

(a) **General Financial Policy**

471. It was reported last year that 1949-50 had been a period of considerable economic development in the colonial territories. Greater supplies of capital and consumer goods had become available, there had been some improvement in recruitment of technical staff, and it was noted that the time had almost come when finance might be regarded as the limiting factor in development.

472. These tendencies continued during the greater part of the year under review. Towards the end of the year, however, the impact of the consequences of rearmament in this country and in the United States began to be felt, and the picture started to change. On the one hand, the increased demand for many of the primary products exported from colonial territories led to further and very substantial rises in the prices of those products. On the other hand, the prices of the manufactured goods imported by the territories also began to rise, though more slowly, and the expansion in the volume of supplies available first slowed down and then began to show signs

of being altogether checked in certain fields. Moreover, owing to the strain placed by rearmament on the resources of the United Kingdom, it became necessary for His Majesty's Government to consider more carefully than would otherwise have been the case the extent to which they could increase the amount of assistance being made available to the territories in the form both of Colonial Development and Welfare grants and of loans raised on the London market. Nor was the effect of these developments the same for all territories. Thus, most of the Colonies in the West Indies, the demand for whose primary products has not been markedly increased by the effects of rearmament, and certain other territories such as Malta, whose earnings arise from the export of services rather than of commodities, did not share to any substantial extent in the benefits arising from the increase in the prices of most primary products.

473. Against this background of increasing economic stringency at home, His Majesty's Government's policy has been to impress on Colonial Governments the need, in implementing their development programmes, to use their own financial resources (including revenues, surplus balances and local loans) in the maximum degree consistent with financial stability, and at the same time to strengthen those resources by giving every encouragement to schemes of economic development which would act as a foundation on which the improvement of social standards could be built. In conformity with this policy, levels of taxation have been fully maintained during 1950-51 and in one or two cases have risen markedly; the policy of encouraging local savings has again been stressed; and strong emphasis has been placed on economic schemes in connexion with the disposal of the money provided under the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act (see para. 476).

474. More detailed comment on the various aspects of finance is given in the following paragraphs.

(b) Colonial Development and Welfare

475. The rate of expenditure both on research and on development and welfare schemes, which was achieved in 1949-50, was maintained during 1950-51. The effect of rising costs, however, was more marked than before, and in certain cases compelled the revision of development plans on lines more restrictive than had been previously envisaged.

476. Early in the year under review it had become clear that, at the existing rate of expenditure, the £120 million provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 would be insufficient to meet the essential needs of Colonial Governments in the period to March, 1956. Moreover, central services such as research, geodetic and topographical surveys and geological surveys, whose work is essential to the future development of the territories, found themselves unable to plan ahead even on a restricted basis without further funds; and the General Reserve of £11 million under the 1945 Act had become almost wholly committed in the form of substantial grants made over the previous few years to territories in urgent need of extra money for development. His Majesty's Government accordingly agreed to introduce new legislation to provide a further £20 million for colonial development until March, 1956, and the Act received the Royal Assent in December, 1950. In the economic circumstances of the United Kingdom, £20 million was the maximum provision which His Majesty's Government felt able to make; but they appreciated that this sum represented only a small portion of the financial assistance which Colonial Governments would need in order to implement their more important projects of development during the period in question. It was therefore especially important

that the money should be spent in the best possible way, and it was decided that no general system of allocations to individual territories should be employed, such as was applied to the £120 million under the 1945 Act, but that the greater part of the money should be held in reserve for allocation during the next five years to schemes of the greatest priority and urgency, particularly in territories whose financial situation has deteriorated, or has not been markedly improved, as a result of the general trends noted in para. 472 above. In conditions of rising costs and increasing recurrent burdens arising from development schemes, fundamental importance will be attached to strengthening the revenues of colonial territories so as to ensure that they will be able to maintain and gradually expand their social services; consequently after the extra requirements of research and surveys have been provided the greater part of the £20 million is likely to be devoted to schemes that are economically productive or are basic to future economic development. (See report for 1949-50, Cmd. 7958, para. 207.) A special allocation of £1½ million has been made to Malta from the £20 million; this is additional to the previous territorial allocation of £1 million (see para. 204).

477. Following the receipt by Colonial Governments of the information about the Uganda Government's proposal for simplifying the administration of Colonial Development and Welfare funds (see Cmd. 7958, paras. 462-463), a few other Governments have suggested revised methods for using the unspent balance of their allocation of money: their proposals are however less radical than those of Uganda. The Government of Nyasaland has, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, closed all its previously current development schemes financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds with effect from the 1st January, 1951, except for a few concerned with public works, and is devoting the remaining money to contributing a fixed annual percentage towards the cost of development work carried out by six of the government departments. The revised development plan of Nigeria, which is at present under consideration, entails a broadly similar method of using Colonial Development and Welfare money, which has received the approval of His Majesty's Government. In another direction the Government of Mauritius proposes to confine the remaining money at its disposal to two projects—irrigation works and educational buildings.

478. In general there was a tendency among those Governments whose territories provide fair scope for development to restrict the use of Colonial Development and Welfare funds to fewer and larger schemes, for the sake of simplicity and ease of administration. The small and poorer territories have naturally continued to submit a relatively larger number of applications for smaller amounts; the complexity of the financial problems involved in these territories by the quickening tempo of development has led to demands for extra financial staff on a temporary basis to deal with them.

479. Although greater emphasis has been placed on the furtherance of economically productive schemes during 1950-51, some of the most interesting developments have occurred in other fields, particularly in higher education. In January, 1951, approval was given to the expenditure of the remaining balance of the £750,000 of Colonial Development and Welfare money previously allocated for the permanent buildings of the Teaching Hospital attached to the University College of the West Indies. Final plans for the layout and individual buildings of the University College of Ibadan, Nigeria, were approved, in March 1951: these involve total expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds of £1½ million.

(c) London Loans

480. Although the international situation caused lulls for two periods of two and three months respectively in issues of Colonial Government loans on the London market, the Colonial loan programme initiated in the autumn of 1948 made further progress. Issues greater in number and for a greater total value than in 1949-50 were made during the twelve months period, reflecting the increased financial requirements from external sources as the pace of development quickened. The following loans were floated:—

(i) April, 1950—the Government of Uganda raised £3,100,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 98, 1966-69, for the purposes of relending to the Uganda Electricity Board.

(ii) May, 1950—the East Africa High Commission raised a further £7,100,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at $99\frac{1}{2}$, 1966-68 on behalf of the Railways and Harbour Administration, £3,500,000 having been raised in March, 1950, at $97\frac{1}{2}$ as noted in the previous report. This loan also carried the several guarantees of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

(iii) August, 1950—the Government of Sierra Leone raised £2,030,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at $99\frac{1}{2}$, 1968-70 for financing various development works.

(iv) August, 1950—the East Africa High Commission raised £2,000,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stock at par, 1968-70, on behalf of the Posts and Telegraphs Administration. This loan also carried the several guarantees of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Stockholders of the Uganda Government 5 per cent. 1951-71 loan were offered conversion into the High Commission loans. The unconverted balance of the Uganda loan was redeemed on 1st March, 1951.

(v) August, 1950—the Government of Cyprus raised £2,540,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at par, 1969-71, to finance an Electricity Grid scheme.

(vi) September, 1950—the Government of Tanganyika raised £1,750,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at par, 1970-73, by conversion of an equal amount of Tanganyika 4 per cent. guaranteed stock 1951-71. The unconverted balance of the 1951-71 loan was redeemed on 1st February, 1951.

(vii) January, 1951—the Government of Kenya raised £6,070,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at par 1973-78, of which some £1,900,000 was a conversion of local East African War Bonds 1949-51.

(viii) March, 1951—the Government of Northern Rhodesia raised £7,730,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 99, 1970-72, for the purpose of relending to Rhodesia Railways.

(d) International Bank

481. No specific request for a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has yet been received from a Colonial Government and consequently no such loans have been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government under the Colonial Loans Act, 1949. During the course of the year, however, the difference between the rates of interest charged by the Bank (including their statutory commission) and those obtained on the London market narrowed considerably, and it became apparent from the Bank's fifth annual report, published in September, 1950, that there were reasonable prospects of the Bank, in certain circumstances, being prepared to allow the proceeds of loans to Colonial Governments to be used to finance expenditure in sterling and local currency. These two developments may well open the way to the use by Colonial Governments of the facilities provided by the Bank.

(e) Taxation

482. The Governments of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and North Borneo increased their rates of income tax on companies from 4s. to 6s. in the £ from 1st January, 1951. The Federation Government also altered its rate of export duty on rubber from 5 per cent. ad valorem to a sliding scale based on the price of rubber, subject to a minimum rate of 5 per cent.; under this arrangement a duty of about 25 per cent. would become payable when the price of rubber was 4s. 8d. a pound. The Government of North Borneo increased its rate of export duty on rubber from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. ad valorem, and the Government of Sarawak removed the ceiling on its existing sliding scale of duty on rubber.

483. Other Governments which increased their rates of income tax on companies were Hong Kong, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. in the £; Gambia, from 9s. to 10s. 3d.; Mauritius, from 7s. to 7s. 6d.; St. Kitts-Nevis from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; and Kenya has introduced legislation to raise its rate from 4s. to 5s. The Government of Tonga imposed income tax with effect from 1st January, 1951, at a rate of 5s. in the £ on companies, and at rates varying from 3d. to 7s. 6d. on individuals.

484. In order to make greater funds available for development the Governments of the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone replaced specific duties on some exports, including cocoa, by graduated ad valorem duties; and the Government of Tanganyika renewed the substantial export duty imposed on sisal in 1950.

485. As a means of reducing the cost of living the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika reduced or abolished customs duties on certain essential imports including paraffin and various articles of clothing.

486. Double taxation relief arrangements were entered into with the United Kingdom by the Governments of Sarawak and Brunei as from 1st January, 1950; and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar have now agreed to enter into similar arrangements from 5th April, 1950. An arrangement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Greece in respect of profits on air transport, which came into effect as from 1st January, 1946, has been extended to Cyprus with effect from the same date. The extension to certain colonial territories of the Double Taxation Relief arrangements between the United Kingdom Government and the Governments of Canada and New Zealand, is under consideration.

487. By 31st March, 1951, the agreement of the United States Government had still not been received to the extension to colonial territories of the United States—United Kingdom Double Taxation convention referred to in para. 441 of last year's report.

488. Under the provisions of Section 36 of the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1950, the United Kingdom now unilaterally grants relief to persons resident in the United Kingdom (and in respect of remuneration chargeable to United Kingdom tax) in respect of double taxation arising from the Income Tax of those territories which have not entered into formal double taxation relief arrangements with the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1945. The relief is limited to a maximum of three-quarters of the combined rates of United Kingdom profits tax and income tax (including sur-tax). This relief replaces the "Dominions" income tax relief provided under Section 27 of the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1920, where the relief was limited to a maximum of half the United Kingdom rate of income tax. As the unilateral relief, unlike the previous "Dominion" income tax relief, is restricted to residents of the United Kingdom and to

remuneration liable to United Kingdom tax, it has been suggested to Malta and Hong Kong, the two Governments concerned, that they should amend their Income Tax legislation so as to provide for the granting of relief required in respect of double Colonial-United Kingdom taxation in so far as relief is not provided under United Kingdom legislation.

(f) **Currency**

489. Legislation has been completed by all territories concerned in the Eastern Group of Colonies in the British West Indies for the unification of their currencies. The first meeting of the newly constituted Currency Board was held on 27th December, 1950, and it is expected that the completion of the Board's preliminary work will enable the new unified note issue to take place shortly.

490. Progress has been made towards completing the agreement whereby North Borneo and Sarawak will be formally incorporated in the Malayan currency system. The need for full consultation among the several interested parties has precluded a rapid settlement.

491. At the time of the termination of the mandate in Palestine the circulation of the currency of the Palestine Currency Board, constituted under the authority of the Secretary of State, amounted to £61 million. With the introduction of their own currency by the Government of Israel in 1948, and by the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan in 1950, the responsibilities of the Board have diminished. The present nominal circulation is about £5 million. The Board continues to operate under the authority of the Secretary of State until such time as it is considered practicable to dispose of its assets and liabilities.

492. A general upward tendency in the volume of currencies in circulation was noted during the year under review. The only exceptional increase, however, has been in Malaya where the very great rise in the price of rubber has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the demand for the circulating medium. This situation in Malaya resembles closely that existing in West Africa during the cocoa season of 1948-49.

(g) **Special financial arrangements with His Majesty's Government**

493. The steps to be taken to implement the Colombo Plan in so far as it concerns the South-East Asia dependencies is dealt with in paras. 17 and 262-263.

494. A supplementary financial settlement was effected in 1950 with the Government of Hong Kong under which, after taking into account certain claims and counter-claims between the two Governments in respect of expenditure arising out of the war, a balance of £598,000 was determined as due by His Majesty's Government to the Hong Kong Government. It was agreed that this sum should be retained by His Majesty's Government and treated as Hong Kong's contribution towards the cost of reinforcement to the garrison up to 31st March, 1950. In addition Hong Kong agreed to contribute £1 million towards the cost of the reinforcement in 1950-51, as well as to meet the cost of certain roads and a bridge required by the garrison, and to bear the cost of maintaining all public roads.

(h) **Grants of assistance from the United Kingdom**

495. Expenditure through the vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services during 1950-51 was approximately £13 million.

496. Included in this sum are issues totalling £5,116,700 made to various colonial territories for specific purposes or as grants in aid of expenses of

administration which could not be met without a measure of assistance from the United Kingdom.

497. The grants for specific purposes included a payment of £3 million to the Government of the Federation of Malaya towards the cost of internal security measures during 1950. This is additional to the sum of £3 million re-imbursed to Service votes during the year towards the cost of the British forces acting in aid of the Federation Government. No assistance is expected to be needed in 1951-52. In recognition, however, of the increasing part which the Malayan peoples are anxious to play in their own defence against external and internal aggression, His Majesty's Government has agreed to meet the capital cost, estimated at £1,240,000, of raising two further battalions of the Malay Regiment. The Federation Government will meet the cost of accommodation and of the maintenance of the two additional battalions from its own funds; His Majesty's Government has, however, agreed to review the position if it should later appear that further assistance might be necessary in 1951.

498. Issues totalling £561,000 were also made to the Governments of North Borneo and Sarawak as first instalments of the assistance promised by His Majesty's Government towards War Damage Compensation Schemes. £50,000 was issued to the Governments of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis and the Leeward Islands Federal Government on account of the grants in aid promised by His Majesty's Government towards the cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction and relief of distress following the hurricanes and fires in August, 1950. The assistance promised totals £175,000, of which it is expected that some £33,000 will be found from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

499. £200,000 was issued to the Government of St. Lucia on account of the assistance promised for the rebuilding of Castries following the fire in 1948. The total contribution promised is £1,025,000, and of this sum £525,000 is to be provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote.

500. A further £1,746,000 was expended in meeting certain liabilities of the former Government of Palestine which remained outstanding when the Mandate was terminated in 1948, and which had to be met by His Majesty's Government under the terms of the Financial Settlement with Israel (Cmd. 7941), or which still await settlement with successor authorities.

501. Payments to the British Council amounted to approximately £440,000. Grants to bodies and institutions—the Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the National Institute of Oceanography—totalled £107,900.

502. A sum of £1,910,000 was re-imbursed to the Service Departments as His Majesty's Government's contribution towards the cost of internal security measures in African territories, following the recommendations of the Conference with representatives of the Colonial and other Governments in Africa held in London in October, 1949.

(i) **Miscellaneous**

503. *Savings Banks*.—Savings banks generally operate on a relatively modest scale, but except in one or two of the smaller West Indian territories, deposits and the number of depositors on the whole continued to increase. With rising costs, however, there is an indication that in some of the smaller territories it is becoming difficult to cover expenditure, which usually includes the payment of interest to depositors at 2½ per cent., without assistance from the revenues of the territories.

504. *Sterling Balances.*—Sterling assets of colonial territories comprise funds of the Currency Boards; funds held with the Crown Agents for the Colonies; net assets held with United Kingdom banks by their branches and by other banks and residents in colonial territories; loans to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom expressed in sterling or sterling area currencies; and, so far as known, sterling securities of official bodies but not those of private individuals or firms. These assets increased substantially during the year and the total at the 31st December, 1950, was some £850 million. This total contains certain holdings of sterling securities which were not included in figures of colonial sterling assets published in previous reports. For this reason the following table shows revised figures for the 31st December, 1948, and the 31st December, 1949, as well as those for the current year:

£ million

	31st December, 1948	31st December, 1949	31st December, 1950
Total*	645	670	850
Of which the principal holders were—			
West Africa	180	200	255
East Africa	105	110	140
Malaya (including Singapore and the Borneo territories)...	105	105	165
Hong Kong	80	70	95

* Including Dominion and Colonial sterling securities amounting to 90 at 31st December, 1948, and 31st December, 1949, and 100 at 31st December, 1950.

CHAPTER V

THE SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) Education

505. *Higher Education.*—In the colonial territories there are three universities—the Royal University of Malta, the University of Hong Kong and the University of Malaya—and four university colleges—the University College of the Gold Coast, University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, the University College of the West Indies, and Makerere College, the University College of East Africa. In the current session they have a combined student population of 2,719.

506. The full time academic staff in these seven institutions number over 400, including 130 professors or heads of departments. There is a continuing increase in the number of staff as the universities and colleges widen their range of studies and as it proves possible to make appointments to posts which have previously been left vacant in the absence of adequately qualified candidates. The past year has seen an improvement in the competition for advertised vacancies in almost all subjects. In a satisfactory proportion of cases the colonial universities and colleges have been able to appoint men and women who have had extensive teaching experience in the universities of the United Kingdom, the Dominions or elsewhere, including, for example,

the occupants of chairs in the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh. In open competition a number of locally born candidates have secured appointments; for example, in the four university colleges there are now 47 locally born members of the staffs, and the proportion is higher in the three universities.

507. The libraries have maintained their rapid progress. Together they have a total of over 250,000 books and pamphlets. All have received numerous gifts, among which may be mentioned long sets of Hansards for each of the seven institutions, given by members of the House of Lords and members or former members of the House of Commons, and the presentation to certain of the libraries by the Carnegie Corporation of copies of the Library of Congress catalogue. Dr. Richard Offor, the Library Adviser to the Inter-University Council, has continued to supply central services (such as microfilm copies of material needed for research by the local staffs) of which the local librarians make continuous use.

508. During the year the three largest grants in this field from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, made on the recommendation of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, have been £1,100,000 (including all previously authorized schemes) to the University College of East Africa, £400,000 to the University College of the Gold Coast and £250,000 to the University of Hong Kong. These commitments have exhausted the £6 million originally allocated for higher education in the period 1945-56. Colonial Governments have given notably generous support. The East African Governments have agreed, for the quinquennium starting in 1951, to make recurrent grants to Makerere College four times the size of their previous grants. The Gold Coast Government has agreed to increase its annual grant to the University College from £100,000 to £146,000 for 1950-51, £251,000 for 1951-2 and to £311,000 for 1952-3. The Nigerian Government has added a further £500,000 to its original £250,000 contribution to the endowment fund of University College, Ibadan. The Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya have agreed to give \$5 million each to the University of Malaya. The Government of Hong Kong, by increasing its annual contribution to the University by a further \$500,000, is now contributing four times the amount it was giving before the war.

509. Financial support from private sources has also been munificent. The Cocoa Marketing Board in the Gold Coast has given £1 million to the University College for the development of agriculture and its associated sciences (in addition to its former gifts totalling nearly £2 million). The Cocoa Marketing Board of Nigeria has endowed the department of agriculture of University College, Ibadan, by a gift of £1 million. The appeal by the University of Malaya has already raised from private sources the total of £425,000; a gratifying feature of the response has been the very large number of donations from individuals throughout Malaya. In Hong Kong, Sir Robert Ho Tung has presented \$1 million for the building of a new hall of residence for women students at the University.

510. The construction of permanent buildings is going forward. One of the halls of residence at the University College of the West Indies was in use at the opening of the session 1950-51, and several of the other main units of the first building phase are nearing completion. At Makerere College a new Medical School and new Physiology Laboratories were completed, and the first new hall of residence will be ready for occupation shortly. Through the generosity of Dr. Williamson of Tanganyika, who has given £50,000, it has also been possible to start work on new Physics Laboratories. University College, Ibadan, has placed the contract for its main building scheme. The University College of the Gold Coast has begun to build the first of the halls

of residence on its Legon Hill site, and will be able to expand on its present temporary site by using the premises which the Achimota Training College will vacate when it moves to Kumasi at the end of the current session.

511. The Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, under the Chairmanship of Sir James Irvine, has maintained and strengthened the intimate contact between the colonial university institutions and the home universities through its visits and in many other ways. The four university colleges have, in special relationship with the University of London, worked out over sixty special syllabuses to suit local conditions; among several satisfactory examination results the most notable was at the University College of the Gold Coast where all the candidates presented for the Intermediate examination in Arts passed. The University of London has agreed that full-time members of the staffs of the colleges in special relationships may, on certain conditions, be registered as internal students for the Ph.D. examination.

512. The development of the university colleges made all the more apparent, particularly in the African territories, a gap in the educational systems not so much between secondary and university levels as in subject matter, there being little or no provision for technical and commercial subjects up to the professional level. Some progress towards filling this gap was made during the period under review by further steps taken to establish the Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology referred to as "Regional Colleges" in last year's report (Cmd. 7958, paras. 477-479). These colleges will be complementary to the university colleges and of comparable status. In engineering, for example, the creation of departments for training up to the standards required by the professional institutions in the United Kingdom has been given priority by the provisional authorities of both the Gold Coast and Nigerian Colleges.

513. Heads for these departments were among other staff which were being recruited during the period by the Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology. This Committee continued also to advise on the apportionment of Colonial Development and Welfare funds to the colleges which came within its purview, and on academic and organisational questions brought before it, including the legislation required to establish the Gold Coast College. The Committee also arranged visits to West Africa by two representatives who conducted valuable exchanges of views and information and gave advice on the spot. These were Professor E. J. R. Eaglesham, Professor of Education in the University of Durham, who visited Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, and the Institute of Education in the Gold Coast; and the Rev. R. W. Stopford, C.B.E., M.A., who was able as a former Principal of Achimota College to advise in all three territories on many aspects of the development of institutions of higher education in West African conditions.

514. Two members of the Committee visited African territories at the specific request of individual Governments. Mr. J. C. Jones, C.B.E., B.Sc., Principal of the Polytechnic, Regent Street, visited the Gold Coast and submitted a report and recommendations dealing with the development of technical education at a lower level as well as of the College of Arts, Science and Technology. Dr. F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., Ph.D., formerly Principal of Chelsea Polytechnic and now Assistant Educational Adviser (for Technical Education) at the Colonial Office, visited East Africa, and made recommendations for the development of the projected Kenya Technical Institute in Nairobi into a College to serve all four East African territories, and for rationalised territorial systems of trade training and apprenticeship.

515. For both the Gold Coast and Nigerian colleges the year was largely a period of planning. In Nigeria, building has begun on the site at Ibadan, where the main branch of this tripartite college is to be located, and siting and clearing operations have been completed for the Zaria branch. An allocation of £500,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was approved as a contribution to the capital cost of the whole project. In the Gold Coast, the Interim Standing Committee for the new college has been active, though it has encountered many difficulties in planning, chief among these being the lack of a Principal-Designate. There is good hope, however, that an appointment can soon be made. The work of clearing the site at Kumasi made substantial progress. The allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds approved as a contribution to the capital costs of this college was £350,000.

516. Fourah Bay College was enabled to undertake considerable expansion by legislation passed at the beginning of the year under review, and by the allocation to it of £450,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, including £100,000 as a contribution, necessary in the circumstances of Sierra Leone, towards recurrent expenditure. The new College Council prescribed by the Ordinance was set up and held its first two meetings during the period, 15 new members of staff were appointed, and work continued on the conversion for temporary use of buildings of the former hospital at present occupied by the college.

517. *Primary, Secondary, Technical and Adult Education.*—Nigeria well exemplifies some of the main trends of development and some of the difficulties which have been encountered during the year in many other territories. One of the prime difficulties is of course financial. The recurrent costs of education, in which teachers' salaries play a large part, are met jointly by the Nigerian Government in the form of grant-in-aid, and by the voluntary agencies, which run the schools and other institutions, from fees paid in respect of individual pupils and, in some cases, from communal contributions, which latter are at present voluntary. Government grants at present provide about two-thirds of the recurrent costs of teachers' salaries in assisted primary schools, over 90 per cent. in secondary schools and 100 per cent. in teacher training centres. The increasingly heavy expenditure on grants-in-aid is likely shortly to reach the point where any additional expenditure can be met only by raising the fees or the contributions from local government bodies. It is to be expected that in many parts of southern Nigeria increased voluntary contributions will be forthcoming, and it may be that, in addition, some local government bodies will levy an education rate in due course.

518. Another field on which development must be concentrated, if there is to be any large increase in the number of children being effectively educated, is teacher training. In Nigeria there are now 88 teacher training centres, including 22 for women, and two rural education centres for training teachers in rural science. In the Western Region, Elementary Certificated Teachers for junior primary schools are being trained at the rate of over 500 a year, but the proportion of certificated teachers to total staff in these schools is still lower than one to five. This is partly due to the annual withdrawal of scores of Elementary Certificated Teachers for further training for the Higher Elementary Teachers' Certificate. In the senior primary school system the dilution of trained staff is not so severe, but the supply of Higher Elementary Certificated Teachers is still inadequate, partly because some of them are having to be used to staff secondary schools. In the Eastern Region the output of the training centres reached a peak of about 1,150 in

1950, and in future years an increase in the number of women trained is likely to be offset by a decrease in the number of men. The Government is giving special assistance to expansion of teacher training in the Northern Region; the Higher Elementary Training Centre at Katsina is now filled to capacity with 84 students, and an Elementary Training Centre was opened during the year at Mubi.

519. Another sphere in which expansion is of particular importance if arrears are to be overtaken and balanced social development achieved is that of education for girls. There has been a considerable advance in the Northern Region, where resistance to girls' education has been strongest. Senior primary schools for girls have been opened by two Native Authorities, and four Provincial Women Education Officers have been posted to the Region. The Girls' Training Centres at Kano and Sokoto have been turning out trained teachers, and two more centres are being built. The demand for more domestic science centres cannot yet be met owing to a dearth of qualified staff. In the Eastern Region the Government Women's Teacher Training Centre at Enugu is nearing completion, and it is hoped that when this gets under way it will be possible to expand the existing domestic science centres in this Region.

520. In adult education the number of campaigns in which the Nigerian Education Department is assisting has risen from 24 to 33, covering 52,700 pupils in 2,590 classes, including an increasing number of women. During the year several Native Authorities took the initiative for the first time in launching campaigns. The adult education programme now covers organised areas in each of which there is a seasonal literacy campaign every year lasting several months, and a network of adult education centres with post-literacy classes which function throughout the year. Assistance is given in the production of seven news-sheets, and booklets are being produced in seven languages, though distribution is still a problem.

521. Finally many advances have been made in technical education. Handicraft Centre buildings have been completed at Lagos and Enugu, two others are under construction and two more are planned for next year. The new buildings for the Technical Institute at Enugu are nearly complete, and at least six new Trade Centres are in various stages of planning and construction. At Yaba Technical Institute there are now 190 full-time day students, besides part-time day and evening students in certain subjects, and the Trade Centres at Kaduna, Yaba and Enugu now have 95, 133 and 170 apprentices under training respectively in a considerable variety of trades.

522. In the *Gold Coast* the enrolment figures for teachers under training rose from 1,507 in 1948 and 1,696 in 1949 to 1,792 in 1950. There are now 20 teacher training colleges, 11 for men, 5 for women and 4 co-educational; of these 8 provide the four-year post-primary or two-year post-secondary course for Teacher's Certificate "A", and 12 provide the two-year post-primary course for Teacher's Certificate "B" in infant junior schools. The buildings of several of these colleges were completed or extended during the year. Shortage of teachers is still acute in the Northern Territories, where two of the twelve new Native Authority schools built during the year cannot be opened in 1951 through lack of teachers. Secondary classes have now been instituted at Tamale in the Northern Territories, and a Government Trade Training Centre has been opened, also at Tamale, which will provide the four-year courses in masonry, carpentry, metalwork, etc., already available at Mampong in Ashanti and at Asuansi in the Colony. Plans are well advanced for the establishment of Technical Institutes in several industrial

centres. The Gold Coast Ten Year Education Plan was revised during 1950; the new draft plan provides for a fuller and more rapid development of facilities for all stages of education. Under the new constitution there is an African Minister of Education. The Ministry came into being at the end of 1950, with Mr. T. Barton as its permanent Secretary. Responsibility for many local matters has been devolved to the Assistant Directors of Education at Cape Coast and Kumasi.

523. In *Sierra Leone* the three teacher training colleges at Bo (which moved to new premises during the year), Bunumbu and Njala have continued to display marked activity; at Njala women students were enrolled for the first time. Two highly successful vacation courses for teachers were held at Moyamba and Bo. Revised scales of teachers' salaries, in accordance with the recommendations of the Binns Report, are now in operation and arrears have been paid. The Joint Committee of Employers and Teachers appointed a Reference Committee to deal with appeals from teachers who were dissatisfied with their assessments on the new scales; this Committee has considered about 80 appeals and its decisions have satisfied the teachers.

524. In *Nyasaland* the main effort has been concentrated on completing the survey of schools. Every district has been thoroughly inspected and an agreed expansion programme has been drawn up, based on the principles accepted in the territorial Five Year Plan, detailing the development to be carried out in each year from 1950 to 1954. At present there are 654 assisted schools in Nyasaland consisting of 384 village schools giving only a sub-standard course, 240 junior primary schools and 30 senior primary schools; in 1954 it is planned that there should be 235 village schools, 370 junior primary schools and 86 senior primary schools. The net increase required in the number of assisted schools is comparatively small, as the needs of places at present without schools are offset by the fact that a number of the village schools have been condemned by the survey as inefficient and removed from the assisted list; but about 30 per cent. of the schools have been recommended for development. Efforts are being made to stimulate the education of women and girls through Consultative Committees of European and African women and refresher courses for both serving and former women teachers. More girls are passing the Standard VI Examination and provision is being made for girls in one of the secondary schools. The administrative side of the Education Department has been strengthened by the return early in the year of the six Africans who had been taking a course at the Colonial Department of the London University Institute of Education to take up their posts as Inspectors of Schools. Another important development is the great increase in the teacher training side of the Jeanes Training Centre; 15 students successfully completed the two-year Higher Grade course, 23 Higher Grade and 27 English Grade students have finished their first year and 20 more in each category have been admitted.

525. In *Northern Rhodesia* the problems caused by the increasing number of African children in urban areas are receiving close attention. The original 1947 African Education Plan aimed to provide primary school facilities by 1956 for 18,000 in the urban areas, but it is estimated that in 1950 there were 38,500 children of school age in these areas. Most of this increase has occurred in the Copperbelt, where accommodation exists for only about 9,000 out of 23,000 children of school age. Trade and vocational education for Africans, particularly at the primary level, is steadily increasing and the numbers attending such courses rose from 462 to 789 in 1950. Most of the courses were in carpentry and building, but other courses, mainly in domestic science and homecraft, were also popular. Plans have been approved for

eight Mission Junior Trades Schools to be opened in 1951. Of the Development Area Schools, designed to serve the various needs of each development area, two are now established and are providing courses in trades, homecraft and mass literacy for their areas, and three more are being built.

526. In *Tanganyika* the Ten Year Plan was revised during 1950 and provision has been made for giving primary schooling to a much larger number of African children. This will inevitably be accompanied by greatly increased expenditure, since both teachers' salaries and building costs have risen enormously since the Ten Year Plan was produced in 1947. There have also been important developments in education for girls. For the first time in the history of the territory there has been a Standard X in an African girls' school; 15 girls from Mbeya Government School and one other girl passed the Standard X Territorial examination. The Government African Girls' School at Mbeya, built with Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was completed during the year, and a new Government girls' day school has been built in Tanga. Trade training has been transferred to the Department of Education with the opening of a new centre at Ifunda, formerly used by the Overseas Food Corporation.

527. In *Uganda* there has been a marked increase in interest in various forms of practical education for boys and girls. All the education authorities in the Protectorate are united in advocating the need for more schools of a less academic type, and the establishment of junior secondary technical schools has been recommended. One such school was opened at Lira during the year with 106 post-primary pupils, and plans have been prepared for the opening of three more in 1951. Agricultural courses have been held for teachers in various centres, and the foundation stone was laid in September of the Muljibhai Madhvani Commercial College for Africans in Kampala, which it is hoped will train Africans for more responsible posts in business. The parallel development of practical education for girls has also been pursued, and includes the establishment of two centres for post-primary domestic training. The Education Department has been giving increased attention to advising teacher training centres, and the examinations taken by students in training have been overhauled to give greater emphasis to the practical side. Women teachers for junior secondary schools have been trained for the first time at Namagunga. The Government training centre for Muslim teachers has been re-organised to take primary as well as vernacular students, and is to be moved to Kibuli, the centre of Muslim education at Kampala. A non-African education tax was imposed during the year, the revenue from which will be added to the funds already available for Asian and European education; the imposition of this tax has led to a general review of the financial allocations previously made and of the facilities at present provided.

528. The outstanding event of the year in *Kenya* was the approval by Legislative Council of the report of the Beecher Committee on African Education. In order to improve the quality of education in African schools this report recommended a rapid expansion of secondary schools, improvements in teacher training and an increase in the inspectorial and supervisory staff. It is estimated that this programme will involve capital expenditure of £1,500,000 in the next five years and an increase in annual expenditure from central Government and African District Council funds by £356,000 to a total of £966,000. Many new schools have been built or enlarged during the year, and work has begun on the Indian Women's Teacher Training Centre. Building of the new inter-racial Technical College is about to begin. A grant has been approved from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for £100,000 towards the cost of the Muslim Institute in Mombasa.

529. In the *Somaliland Protectorate* approval has been given for a Junior Secondary School at Borama and for two schemes to promote technical education. The first is to provide extra technical classrooms at Sheikh Intermediate School, and the second is for a Day Trade School offering a four-year course for artisans ; this latter school is to be run in conjunction with the Public Works Department apprenticeship scheme. District Education Committees, at present acting only in an advisory capacity, have now been formed in all districts, and in most of them monthly meetings are held under the chairmanship of the headmaster of the district elementary school.

530. In *Mauritius* the teacher training college at Beau Bassin is being provided with additional accommodation, and the Girls' Government Secondary School opened in temporary quarters in January, 1951. Plans for adult education in 1951 include classes in art and handicrafts for persons over 20 and practical classes in physics, chemistry and biology for candidates studying for the External Inter. B.Sc., 1st M.B. and local pharmacy examinations.

531. It has been a year of steady progress and expansion in the Far Eastern territories. In the *Federation of Malaya* the number of children attending school has again increased by over 50,000 during the year to a total of 626,789 ; English, Malay, Chinese and Indian schools all share in this increase. Three new schools have been built to accommodate over 1,000 girls and extensions have been made to 19 Government and aided schools. 734 young men and women have attended the teacher training Normal Classes, of whom 216 completed the course during the year. In most States arrangements have been made for training teachers of English in vernacular schools, and the first batch of teachers so trained is now at work. The Technical College at Kuala Lumpur now has 210 students as against 192 a year ago ; the telecommunications course has been reorganised and a course in architecture added. In addition 65 students are undergoing a year's practical training with Government technical departments. The plans for the new technical college building are nearing completion and work is expected to commence shortly. With enrolment increased by 184, the junior technical schools are now filled to capacity for the first time since the liberation. There is a growing interest in adult education and, in addition to the evening classes organised by the Education Department, organisations on the model of the Workers' Educational Association in the United Kingdom are now being formed.

532. In *Singapore* a new teacher training college has been opened and 18 school buildings have been erected under the Supplementary Plan approved last year ; more than 8,000 children had entered these new schools by November, 1950. To meet the increased demand for staff the enrolment of probationer teachers for English schools has been increased from 278 in 1949 to 750 in 1950. A Council for Adult Education has been set up to co-ordinate the efforts of Government and voluntary bodies in this field. An outstanding event of 1950 was an Education Week, the first of its kind to be held in Singapore. This was very popular in spite of an attempt to discredit it by the Communists, and it is intended to make it an annual feature.

533. *North Borneo* has continued its post-war recovery, and in four years the number of schools open has increased from 144 to 218, and the school enrolment from 10,268 to 19,624, of whom 5,591 are girls. The number of registered teachers has risen in two years from 538 to 947, and the number of pupils attending post-primary schools has shown an encouraging increase from 93 in 1947 to 523 in 1950. Most of the teachers in Government

vernacular schools are still very poorly qualified, and the shortage of trained teachers is acute ; to remedy this £72,000 has been allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to cover the capital cost and recurrent expenditure for five years of the Teachers' Training College, Tuaran. Adjacent to the college site is a full primary school of three modernised units which will be used as the main practising school. The Menggatal Trade School which was opened in 1949, and is also being financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, has proved a successful experiment ; there are at present 29 pupils in the two-year carpentry course, which has a bias towards building construction, and a second course for mechanics and fitters is to start in July, 1951.

534. In *Sarawak* the number of children attending school increased by 12 per cent. during the year and four new School Certificate classes were opened in the Mission English schools. A further group of 57 men students, including 9 from Brunei, successfully completed the course at the Batu Lintang Teacher Training Centre, and a few women student teachers were admitted as day students. A central domestic science centre has been established in Kuching, catering for pupils from all the girls' secondary schools in the town, and part-time handwork classes have been organised for serving women teachers. Twenty-two young married couples completed the two-year residential course at the Rural Improvement School, Kanowit, and a further group was recruited for instruction in improved methods of agriculture, hygiene, homecrafts and child welfare. Another experiment in adult education was carried out in a selected Sea Dayak area, and follow-up literature in the form of booklets and pamphlets is now being produced by the Education Department.

535. In *Hong Kong* the number of children in school increased by 30,000 during the year to a total of 160,000, while the total number of schools rose to nearly 900, with 20 new Government or aided schools and 53 new private schools. The building time of these new schools, some of which accommodate 1,000 pupils, ranged from 12 to 24 weeks. A very successful Education Week was held at the end of November, 1950. Mr. N. G. Fisher, Chief Education Officer, Manchester, visited Hong Kong in October-December, 1950, at the invitation of the Hong Kong Government, to advise on educational expenditure.

536. One of the most interesting and successful ventures in *Fiji* has been the residential Adi Cakobau Intermediate School, the first post-primary school for Fijian girls, which has developed rapidly since it was opened at the end of 1948 and has as its primary aim to prepare girls for the community life of the villages. In *Tonga* the proportion of trained certificated teachers in the village schools is steadily increasing, and native arts and crafts are fostered in both primary and secondary schools ; in the 1950 Leaving Certificate Examination at the end of the secondary course, 178 out of 227 candidates elected to take handicraft as an optional subject.

537. The *West Indian Colonies* are very acutely affected by problems which also confront many other territories : the continuous steep rise in the costs of education and the difficulty of providing adequate accommodation and staff to meet the striking increase in the population of school age. It is estimated that the number of West Indian children of school age will have increased from 556,000 in 1946 to 798,000 in 1961. As regards education costs (80 per cent. of which are accounted for by salaries in most Colonies) recurrent expenditure on education in the Windward Islands, for example, has increased by 110 per cent. in the last five years ; in Jamaica and Barbados expenditure on education now represents 15 per cent. and 20 per cent.

respectively of the total expenditure of these two Colonies. The education authorities in the West Indies are alive to the fact that the rising rate of expenditure cannot continue unchecked while there is no appreciable expansion of revenues. It is only by such measures as simpler and cheaper school buildings, the adoption in some schools of double shifts, the dilution of teaching staffs by employing assistant teachers at lower salaries, and by the determination of local communities to make some contribution, that the rise in costs can be curbed and the benefits of primary education can be more widely spread.

538. The paramount importance of teacher training is well realised in the West Indies, the Bahamas and Bermuda. In *Dominica* the local training of elementary school teachers has been carried on by means of full-time training of pupil teachers at the Training Centre in Roseau, and Saturday morning classes for senior teachers from all schools in Roseau and Portsmouth. In *St. Lucia* a successful series of six one-week courses was held during the latter half of 1950 for the six different grades of teachers employed in the primary schools; total attendance at these courses was 276. A teachers' Easter vacation course was held in *St. Kitts*; a high standard was maintained, and the visiting lecturers included four members of the staff of the University College of the West Indies and two British Council officers. In the *Bahamas* a training college for 30 students and a practising school for 200 students was opened at Oakes Field; the training college has its own broadcasting studio, and for an hour every school day lessons are broadcast to out-island schools; these are given by the students in training and treated as demonstration and criticism lessons. In *Bermuda* a special local course was provided for untrained teachers and is being continued during 1951.

539. Nevertheless it cannot be pretended that the need for further improvement and reform of teacher training methods does not exist. Consultations have taken place between the Education Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and the education authorities in all the West Indian territories. For the larger Colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, and British Guiana it was recommended that there should be occasional regional conferences of training college Principals for the interchange of views on methods of teaching, and that the exchange of members of training college staffs by temporary secondment should also be considered. For the Windward and Leeward Islands it was recommended that (a) teacher training throughout these islands should follow a uniform syllabus which would be prepared and submitted to Boards of Education, (b) Education Officers assisted by specialist teachers, should be personally responsible for organising and conducting teacher training classes, (c) the final examination for an Eastern Caribbean Teacher's Certificate should be conducted by an external board of examiners, to eliminate wide variations in standard, (d) specially selected certificated teachers should be admitted to a special one-year course at the Erdiston Training College for Teachers, Barbados, and (e) rural school teachers who had shown special aptitude for practical subjects should be selected to attend courses in agriculture and woodwork. It is hoped that the adoption of these proposals will result in a considerable improvement while not placing any undue burden on the severely limited financial resources of the islands.

540. There is also in the West Indies a growing awareness of the need for the development of technical education. It is hoped that two technical schools will be completed in Trinidad in 1951, and that the new Technical Institute which has been under construction in Barbados will shortly be in full operation. The Technical High School building in British Honduras

has been completed, but through lack of funds the Kingston Technical School, Jamaica, can neither be replaced nor extended. More rapid development in the technical field is impeded by the very high cost of building and maintaining technical institutes and providing adequate equipment, by the difficulty of recruiting suitably qualified staff at salaries which the Governments can afford to pay, and by the difficulty of selecting suitable local candidates for training owing to the restricted opportunities for developing the basic skills in the schools. It has been suggested that some of these difficulties could be met by developing a regional centre for technical education at the new Technical Institute in British Guiana, by providing short courses for teachers who show aptitude for technical training, and by awarding more scholarships to students and craftsmen who wish to train as technical instructors.

541. Two events in *Jamaica* are worthy of mention. First, a bill was passed in November, 1950, establishing a single Authority for Education and making it responsible for the control of education for all groups in the island. It is hoped that this new authority will be able to produce a more integrated system of education in Jamaica. Secondly, an Education Month was held which publicised the need for an educated population and provoked a great deal of thinking and talking about educational problems.

542. In *Gibraltar* a new Education Ordinance came into force in November, 1950. A considerable changeover of secondary school buildings was carried out which has made it possible to accommodate many more pupils in the secondary grammar school. Teacher training has been accelerated and provision has been made for three additional student teachers to go to the United Kingdom for training in 1951.

543. In *Cyprus* a series of summer schools for elementary school teachers was conducted in 1950, attended by a total of 863 teachers and largely run by people who had been to the United Kingdom under the scholarship programme. The buildings of the Apprentices' Training Centre have been completed and the centre now has its full complement of 100 apprentices under training. A second rural central school, for Turkish-Cypriot students, was opened during the year; this new school has made it possible for Greek and Turkish students to be taught in their own language. The Departments of Education and Co-operation have jointly started a system of schools savings banks; about 25,000 elementary school children are contributing and about £1,100 a week is being deposited.

544. Reference has been made in the preceding paragraphs to developments in adult education in a number of territories. Adult education at the higher level is also being stimulated by the work of the Extra-Mural Departments which now operate in the University Colleges of the West Indies, the Gold Coast and Ibadan. In this country an Anglo-Colonial summer school on adult education, held at Oxford in July-August, 1950, and run by the Workers' Educational Association for the Colonial Office, repeated the success of a similar summer school held at Gomshall, Surrey, in 1949.

545. *The Fulbright Agreement.*—Exchanges between the United States and the colonial territories under the Fulbright Agreement developed considerably during 1950, and the 1950-51 colonial budget was fully implemented. Travel grants were approved to assist 13 candidates from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda to visit the United States for various courses of study and research. Nine American lecturers and advanced research scholars and three American graduate students received awards to enable them to visit the colonial territories for periods of up to a year; these awards were held at the Universities of Hong

Kong and Malaya and the University Colleges of East Africa, the Gold Coast, Ibadan and the West Indies. The 1951-52 colonial budget provides for 16 grants for travel to and from the United States for colonial candidates and 15 awards to enable Americans to visit the colonial territories.

546. *U.N.E.S.C.O.*—The Fifth Session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. is referred to in para. 849. Co-operation with U.N.E.S.C.O. was continued in activities arising from the Organisation's programme for 1950 from which colonial territories could benefit, or to which they could contribute.

547. For example, three U.N.E.S.C.O. Fellowships for colonial and trust territories were awarded to candidates from Tanganyika, Nigeria and British Togoland. A film fellowship sponsored by the Organisation and financed by the Shell Film Unit was awarded to a Nigerian who began his course in London in October. In Aden, Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Cyprus, British Guiana, British Honduras and Jamaica surveys of press, film and radio were carried out by U.N.E.S.C.O. experts with the collaboration of the Governments concerned. The U.N.E.S.C.O. International Book Coupon Scheme, which facilitates the purchase of books without the complications of foreign exchange and import licences, was extended to the colonies during the year. Through the agency of the British Council one set of the first U.N.E.S.C.O. Travelling Exhibition of Reproductions of Modern Paintings was sent to the Far Eastern territories in the autumn, and a second set to the West Indies.

548. In the field of fundamental education close liaison for the exchange of information has continued between the clearing house in the Colonial Department of the University of London Institute of Education and the Clearing House for Associated Projects in U.N.E.S.C.O.'s Fundamental Education Division. Direct links have also been developed between the U.N.E.S.C.O. Clearing House and accredited correspondents in a number of colonial territories, including Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya, who are concerned with fundamental education projects; these correspondents receive copies of a periodical contact letter and other material from the Clearing House and in return supply U.N.E.S.C.O. with information on the development of their schemes. The Colonial Office co-operated with the fundamental Education Division in preparing and staging a U.N.E.S.C.O. Exhibition of Fundamental Education Textbooks, which was formally opened in May at the University of London Institute of Education by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and remained on view for three weeks. Mr. C. J. Opper, Director of Education, Mauritius, was lent to U.N.E.S.C.O. for a year to take charge of the pilot fundamental education project in Haiti. The Mass Education (Community Development) Committee, which meets regularly, is also a sub-committee of the U.N.E.S.C.O. National Co-operating Body on Education.

(b) Mass Education (Community Development)

549. It is difficult to assess the progress over the year even in material terms. Countless essays in community development continue to be made all over Africa. They are varied in character and size, ranging from resettlement schemes which may affect a whole population to minor projects which may touch the lives of barely half-a-dozen families. Yet each is a measure of the awakening of a community, large or small, and each, therefore, may have an enduring importance.

550. Generally, during the period, there has been a consolidation of the administrative machinery needed to guide and to give form to popular enthusiasm and initiative, testifying to the fact that there has been a growing understanding of the true nature of community development.

551. An example of the way in which government organisation can be and is adapted to the needs of community development may be taken from Kenya, where the officers designated as Community Development Officers come within the framework of the Social Welfare Department. Among their functions is the administration of Community Centres, built largely from the funds contributed by the local communities, where games are played and concerts and dances organised; but at the same time these Centres are nuclei for the dissemination of information regarding the development and government of the country and the world beyond. It is, however, the work that goes on outside the Centres which is perhaps the most important in the present context. The Community Development Officers are members of the Provincial Administration and under the immediate control of District Commissioners. At the same time they are members of the District Teams, the co-ordinating bodies of officials and unofficials which plan the development programmes of the areas concerned.

552. Another example of the type of government organisation may be taken from West Africa. In Sierra Leone, Provincial Community Development Committees have been formed of representatives from districts chosen by the District Councils sitting together with representatives of the Agricultural, Education, Medical and Public Works Departments under the Chairmanship of the Provincial Commissioner. The composition of the Committees is planned to ensure that they are thoroughly representative bodies. Great importance is attached to the stimulation and working out of ideas for district development at the district level in consultation with the District Councils. The object is that no scheme shall be excluded from consideration which has popular support, is calculated to improve village life, and is feasible; for it is intended to stimulate thought about development projects generally, and to avoid stereotyping of application. As in a number of other territories, sums are specially provided in the estimates for carrying out schemes brought forward through this sort of machinery. Purposes to which Community Development funds could be devoted include, for example, the purchase of materials for the construction of permanent roofs on buildings constructed at Native Administration cost or by voluntary labour. Another suitable purpose would be grants for the purchase of tools and equipment to be used in projects adopted by village groups. Some of the uses of such tools and equipment are the making of roads or the carrying out of small drainage schemes.

553. There are many other indications of the way in which Governments are adjusting their machinery to fit in with the conception of Community Development, e.g. the demonstration schemes in Uganda and the similar teams, recently expanded, which have had a great popular success in the Gold Coast. Provincial development teams consulting local interests are now almost universal, and there is a growing number of officers specifically charged with Community or Social Development work. In Tanganyika, for example, there has been set up a department of Community Development under a specially appointed Commissioner who will be responsible for the work of the Community Centres which are similar to those in Kenya. He will also have his special functions in relation to a number of settlement and development schemes now in progress in Tanganyika. All these things contribute to the general momentum of the Community Development movement which also owes much to the experience and present application of mass literacy techniques in many parts of Africa.

554. It may be useful to turn from machinery and to give some examples of the effect of Community Development policy in the field. In the Gambia the Government, through its officers, has stimulated and led discussion to encourage an interest in Community Development. One of the results of this was that a village community at Fantoto in the Upper River Division elected to undertake the closing of two breaches in the river bank which had been responsible in the rains for flooding a wide area of low land adjoining the village. The land harboured mosquitoes and it was considered that if freed from flooding it could profitably be used for growing crops. Government Surveyors first took levels to show how the work should be done if the object was to be achieved. The work was then carried out by the village community.

555. In the Sokoto Province of Nigeria a team is touring districts repairing well tops, making slaughter slabs and cement compost pits, and building market stalls in stone and cement. The villagers collect the sand and stone required for the work by communal effort. The village of Atcha in the Eastern Province of Nigeria wanted a school. The members of the village were willing to give labour, but the money with which to buy cement and roofing material was beyond their means. It happened, however, that the railway which runs through Atchaland wished to construct a new halting place on the line. Over a long period the people hired themselves to the railway as labourers to construct the halt. The pay which they received was placed in the village fund and finally enough money was collected to start building the school. Sand, stone and timber were provided by the people and carried on their heads to the site of the school; building was carried out by communal co-operation. The building reached roof height and the first part of the roof was put on when funds almost became exhausted. At this stage the District Officer was able to come forward and supply sufficient material to complete the roof. Having been helped in this way the villagers decided that they would make the surroundings fit for their new school and accordingly turned out and cleared an area for a playing field.

556. At Muputi in the Machakos District of Kenya the district team put the Community Development Officer in charge of educating the people in the value of wind breaks and plantation in retaining the moisture in the soil and reducing the desiccating power of the wind. At first the people were sceptical as to the value of the efforts of man to overcome the drying up of the land, but finally by the use of such methods as the mobile cinema, news sheets and posters, besides the older ones of discussion and teaching, the people were won round. On the appointed day they embarked upon a vast voluntary effort to plant half a million trees.

557. At Igoraka in Uganda a concentrated campaign to eradicate hook-worm and round-worm was carried out. A survey was first made, and discussions with the people showed that most of them were willing to have proper latrines and to protect their water supplies if the doctor would then come to treat them all for worms. By means of films and house to house visiting the people were shown what was needed and finally most households undertook the task of digging. They were helped in this by the demonstration team. When the work was finished the Medical Department arranged mass treatment of the population for the diseases. Subsequent visits showed a great decline in the rate of infection.

558. The above examples have been chosen because they are relatively small and simple. They are typical of much that is being done. Their multiplication can do much to improve the well-being of people in Africa, and also outside Africa where similar techniques are likely to prove successful.

Already in Fiji and Sarawak a start has been made. The entire island of Moturiki in the former territory has become the venue of a carefully prepared community development project closely linked with the economic needs of the islanders. In Sarawak encouraging results from an experimental mass literacy campaign in the Ulu Paku have shown what can be achieved among people whose contacts with the outside world are extremely limited. The role of Government is to encourage, lead and help. To assist in this work certain central services and training facilities have been developed in this country.

559. The Mass Education Clearing House is now firmly established at the Colonial Department, Institute of Education, University of London. Its organ, the Mass Education Bulletin, has appeared regularly every quarter and has a circulation of 4,000 copies. Nearly half of this number are sent to subscribers of the Colonial Review, while the remainder are sent individually to addresses at home and in some 54 colonial territories, and Commonwealth and foreign countries. It is free and has been widely welcomed in all quarters, including U.N.E.S.C.O., the Foreign Office, the British Council, and several universities in the United States.

560. The Clearing House has maintained close contact with the Fundamental Education Clearing House of U.N.E.S.C.O. in Paris, to which it is complementary, and has been instrumental in bringing achievements in this field in British territories to international notice. The officer in charge has built up a busy two-way information service, and is in personal contact with some 246 Government servants, private agencies and private individuals in the Commonwealth, and has been able to welcome to the Clearing House for discussions a large number of Colonial Service officers, missionaries, etc., home on leave. This small but important Colonial Development and Welfare scheme has now been in operation for nearly two years, and it is clear that both the Clearing House and Bulletin have come to stay, and fill a long-felt need.

561. The Committee on Mass Education (Community Development) met regularly during the year, and continued to review progress in many colonial territories both in and outside Africa. It also met a number of officers actively engaged on community development projects and organisations in their territories.

562. The Committee also sponsored a most successful course for practitioners in Community Development which was held in London and Eastbourne for three weeks during May and June, 1950. This course, the first of its kind and experimental, was attended by some twenty officers of all seniorities from various territories and departments; it concentrated chiefly on the forms of training which are necessary and practicable for Community Development in tropical Africa, not only for the people themselves and their own leaders, but also for Government officers of all ranks. Invaluable help was given by the Institute of Education and the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London in making available staff and facilities for the course, which at times could be said to have developed into a conference.

(c) Social Welfare

563. Social welfare development during 1950 has ranged from the introduction of old-age pensions in Mauritius, plans for administrative improvements for the 127,000 members of Trinidad's Friendly Societies, for a West Indian Federation of Social Welfare Workers, and for a survey of social welfare needs in Northern Rhodesia, to the enactment of legislation of such social importance as the law protecting children in Singapore.

564. The plans for social welfare in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore were referred to in last year's report (Cmd. 7958, para. 526). These are proceeding very satisfactorily. In the Federation of Malaya the general development of social welfare has been good, particularly in urban areas. In rural areas it has been handicapped by the present emergency. In Hong Kong a new and comprehensive draft Adoptions Ordinance has been completed. The Women and Children's Section of the Social Welfare Office has been re-organised and strengthened by additional staff of six children's officers and 11 assistant children's officers in place of four women senior social workers and seven women social workers. Preliminary plans have been made for establishing a moral welfare section of the Social Welfare Office to deal primarily with juveniles, with an experienced woman to take charge. In the West Indies the overall picture of social welfare has gained in independence and realism. Some of the territories, viz., British Guiana, Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, and the Presidency of St. Kitts-Nevis, have transferred their welfare services wholly from Development and Welfare funds to local funds. In Barbados a new permanent post of Social Welfare Officer has been created. Although Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and St. Kitts-Nevis no longer possess separate social welfare departments, they have made considerable efforts to place the work on a permanent footing under other arrangements. In Jamaica a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £64,450 has been made to the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission to enable this body to continue its work for a further two years up to the end of March, 1952. In the Gold Coast there has been a continued expansion in the department's activities. Provision for social development has been transferred from the Development head of the Estimates since this is now regarded as a permanent feature of the Government service. A new community centre at Be Re Kum in Ashanti, which is a gift from Messrs. Cadbury and Fry, was opened early in 1950. The new community centre at Accra, the gift of the United Africa Company, was opened during the year under the management of a local committee with a Government Woman Social Welfare Officer acting as Secretary. In Sierra Leone the Government accepted responsibility for financing the Social Welfare Department as from 31st March, 1950, when the scheme financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds expired. The Welfare Organisation in Kenya has continued to do splendid work. In Tanganyika the objectives and organisation of the Social Development Department have been under review. In Mauritius a Social Welfare Adviser, who is also Public Assistance Commissioner, has been appointed.

565. The Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee reviewed reports from colonial territories, heard first-hand accounts of conditions, and offered advice on a number of questions raised. During the year the Committee has been strengthened by the inclusion of a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies and of a former member of the same Committee. A member of the Social Welfare Committee has also been appointed to the Education Committee. The object of these appointments is to ensure co-ordination between the two Committees.

566. Mr. Chinn, the Secretary of State's Social Welfare Adviser, left England on the 24th January on a tour of Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

567. *Child and Youth Welfare.*—A Sub-Committee of the Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee was set up early in 1950 to undertake a special review of child and youth welfare in the colonial territories, to consider any special problems in this field referred to it by the main Committee, and to report to the latter any recommendations arising from such a review. The

Committee held a number of meetings during the year and examined the reports on the welfare of the child in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei. The Committee was addressed by Dr. Rawson of the Social Welfare Department of Malaya, and had the opportunity of meeting and discussing child welfare in the West Indies with Miss Ibberson, Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. In Jamaica the Juvenile Law (1948) has now been enacted. It is regarded as one of the most important pieces of social legislation yet enacted in this Colony. In Hong Kong a Standing Conference of Youth Organisations has made a detailed report containing far-reaching recommendations which are now being considered by Government. The World Assembly of Youth has progressed steadily since its formation in 1949 and representatives from the Gold Coast, Singapore, Malaya, and Sierra Leone attended a Council meeting which was held early in the year at Istanbul.

568. *Care and Protection.*—Children and young persons in need of care of the authorities, especially in Singapore, Hong Kong and Lagos, continue to receive the attention of Governments. In Hong Kong the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance (1938) has been completely rewritten as the Protection of Women and Juveniles Ordinance, 1951, to include *inter alia* all adaptable provisions of the United Kingdom Children's Acts. In the Federation of Malaya new legislation dealing with the protection of women and girls and adoption is under consideration by an expert Committee.

569. It remains difficult to provide physically handicapped children in colonial territories with special educational facilities. Their needs, however, are not being overlooked, and in Singapore a home for 30 crippled children is being established by the British Red Cross in co-operation with the Government.

570. *Voluntary Organisations.*—There has been the closest co-operation between the Colonial Office and voluntary organisations in the United Kingdom, many of which have continued to play an important part in the welfare of colonial peoples.

571. The St. John Ambulance Brigade are planning to extend their activities; with this object Sir Otto Lund and the Countess of Brecknock left the United Kingdom in January on a tour of the Caribbean area. Countess Mountbatten also left the United Kingdom on an extensive tour of East and West Africa with a similar object. Lady Limerick, of the British Red Cross Society, has made arrangements to tour East and West Africa, Mauritius and Aden to inspect local units and hospital welfare services. Lady Baden-Powell began a tour of the Caribbean area to stimulate interest in the Girl Guides. The Boys' Brigade have appointed an Organiser to open new fields of work in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria. The Serendah Boys' Home in the Federation of Malaya is an outstanding example of the good work done by the Save the Children Fund, and financial provision has been made for building a new house for the Organiser and making certain other improvements. The same organisation is planning to send an Organiser to Somaliland to care for the homeless boys in that country with the aid of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

572. Mr. J. Wilson, the Secretary of the British Empire Society for the Blind, visited the West African territories in September to prepare the way for pilot schemes which the Society had in view for taking measures and encouraging action to prevent blindness, and to bring education, employment and welfare to people who are already blind. During 1951 an appeal is to be made for funds to enable the Society to finance its work, and Colonial Governments have been invited to assist in making this appeal a success.

573. *Voluntary Work by and among Women.*—A Working Party including members of the Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee, the Mass Education (Community Development) Committee and the Colonial Office was set up to study voluntary work by and among women in colonial territories and hopes shortly to be able to recommend ways and means of meeting existing and future needs.

574. *Treatment of Offenders.*—Legal provision for probation now exists on the Statute Books of all colonial territories with but few exceptions. In a year of steady expansion of probation services, considerable increases in its use and in trained staff have been reported from Cyprus, the Federation of Malaya and Kenya, where the probation of adults is now firmly established. Tanganyika and Hong Kong had for the first time the services of fully qualified probation officers, while a start in this essential form of penal sanction was possible in Aden and in Somaliland Protectorate. In Trinidad and Nigeria particularly the value of this form of punishment has been fully recognised by the courts. In the latter territory a course for nine newly-appointed officers was held locally.

575. *Pari passu* with the expansion of probation came an increase in the number of Borstals and approved schools. Of the larger territories Uganda and the Federation of Malaya can look back on a year of notable progress, with the establishment of an approved school, a Borstal, and a remand home in the former, and improved facilities for segregation and classification in the growing number of institutions in the latter. It is also encouraging to note that the smaller territories are making a start in this direction, and institutions were established in Sarawak and on St. Ann's Island, Seychelles, for the treatment of juvenile delinquents in these two Colonies.

576. It has been a year of further advances for Colonial Prisons Departments. Improvement to existing prison accommodation, often effected entirely by prison labour, has been reported from many quarters, and in a few territories, notably Seychelles and the Federation of Malaya, entirely new accommodation has been built or is under construction. In the prisons improved facilities for segregation have allowed for an expansion in industrial training. In Nigeria, for example, machines for advanced training in tailoring and shoemaking have been installed. The Malaya Prison Service runs its own printing service, and arrangements have been made for specie bags required by banks in West Africa to be manufactured in local prisons.

577. The pay and conditions of service of staff have been improved in a number of territories and in most these now approximate to those of the Police. As a result, a more promising type of recruit is forthcoming. Higher standards of efficiency are also being maintained by the expansion of training and refresher courses. The Gold Coast and the Federation of Malaya in particular paid attention to this most important aspect of administration, and many other territories have not lagged far behind. Discipline has been uniformly good throughout the year but the improvements in the discipline and morale of Cyprus and Mauritius Prison Services deserve special mention.

578. The necessity for efficient after-care and kindred services has received particular attention during the year under review. In Kenya, Discharged Prisoners Aid Committees have been established in Nairobi and Mombasa; in Northern Rhodesia the Lusaka Branch of the Northern Rhodesia Prisoners Aid Society continues its valuable work and is assisting in the formation of two new branches in that territory; in Mauritius, statutory provision exists for funds to be always available for the After-Care Organisation which now receives a per capita contribution to its finances whenever a prisoner is

admitted to jail. Officers appointed especially for the purpose attend many of the busy urban courts in Nigeria and the Gold Coast; they perform useful work in keeping out of prison persons who would normally have to undergo short and useless periods of imprisonment in lieu of non-payment of fines for petty offences, by getting in touch with relatives and friends at once and raising the necessary cash.

579. The problem of the short-term offender received particular attention in the West Indies, where schemes of extra-mural labour were introduced in three Colonies; a tendency to award longer sentences for serious offences by recidivists was noticeable in Uganda and the Gold Coast, where facilities now exist for the treatment of this category of offender on lines closely following the systems of corrective training and preventive detention established in the United Kingdom. Further restrictions in the power to award corporal punishment both in courts and in prisons were made in a number of territories.

580. The Treatment of Offenders Sub-Committee met regularly during the year and continued its useful work. On three occasions profitable discussions were held with the Commissioners of Prisons of three large territories; this close contact proved especially valuable in the case of Singapore which has recently embarked on a considerable reorganisation of its prison and penal services.

581. *Training.*—25 Students were receiving training in social science at the London School of Economics during the period under review, and a number were also receiving instruction at various provincial universities and institutions. Facilities have been provided overseas for training in social welfare either through departmental training courses or by direct training in the field. For example, in British Honduras a course of training for social development staff was completed successfully. It covered such subjects as history and principles of the co-operative movement, savings unions, how to organise co-operative societies, how to make economic surveys of villages, credit unions, social structure of the colony, and community associations. A course in social study has been started at the University of Hong Kong and plans are in hand for a similar course in the University of Malaya.

582. Three West Indian Probation Officers underwent a three-months' course of training arranged by the Home Office, and an expatriate officer from the Federation of Malaya attended a rather more advanced course for a similar period.

583. Perhaps the outstanding contribution to training during the year was the successful revival of the pre-war Overseas Prisons Officers Course, organised by H.M. Prison Commissioners. For three weeks in June, 17 prison officers from nine widely different territories received a comprehensive course of training which included visits to many penal establishments and lectures from prominent persons. It is hoped to make this an annual event.

584. In addition, again through the good offices of the Prison Commission, training was arranged for two African Prison Cadet Officers from the Gold Coast for six months, and for two European officers from the Federation of Malaya at Wakefield. Facilities were again willingly and frequently granted to Prison Officers and others on leave to visit prison and other penal establishments in all parts of the United Kingdom.

585. Specialist training, for example in the case of delinquents and child welfare, continues to be provided in the United Kingdom. Besides the Home Office, various voluntary organisations have been very helpful in providing facilities.

(d) Information Services and British Council

586. During examination of the estimates of the Government Information Services by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1950, the information activities of the Colonial Office were among those selected for enquiry. The Select Committee's general conclusion was that "so far as the Colonial Office is concerned the money is being spent with due regard to efficiency and economy."*

587. Events in the Gold Coast during the year underlined the value of effective information services in assisting public understanding of important issues. Faced with the task of organising nation-wide elections in a country where most of the people were unfamiliar with the procedure involved, the Gold Coast Government called upon its Public Relations Department to explain to the general population what they were being asked to do. Every possible medium of information was used—written, visual and oral—and touring information units visited outlying villages. The smoothness with which the election proceeded showed that the work of explanation had been effectively carried out.

588. Twenty-one Colonial Governments now employ full-time information officers, and in most other territories an officer of the administration is charged with information work among other duties. To assist Colonial Governments in training locally-born officers in the techniques of information work the Colonial Office Information Department has organised training courses in the United Kingdom. At the first course, which began in July, 1950, officers from Cyprus, Sierra Leone and Trinidad attended, and at the second course, beginning in February, 1951, officers from British Guiana, the Gold Coast, the Federation of Malaya, and Singapore.

589. Where the Press is not yet fully developed, attention continues to be paid to efforts to improve its editorial and technical standards. Under Colonial Office auspices a second group of eight colonial journalists came to London in September, 1950, to attend, with British students, the Polytechnic Diploma Course in Journalism. Instruction at the course includes lectures by leading figures in all branches of the newspaper and printing industries. As in previous years arrangements were also made for parties of colonial pressmen to pay a month's visit to the United Kingdom in order to see something of British institutions, industry and agriculture. The two parties in 1950 both came from West Africa.

590. Services of news, features and illustration have been provided to local newspapers, both through the Public Relations Departments and by co-operation with news agencies and similar organisations in the United Kingdom.

591. The subject of Colonial Press Laws formed an important item on the agenda of the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa in June, 1950. At the invitation of the Empire (now Commonwealth) Press Union, Brigadier R. F. Johnson, Head of the Press Branch of the Information Department, attended the conference as an observer, and a close liaison between the Union and the Information Department has been established whereby problems in this field may be afforded continuous study.

592. Assistance has continued to be given to Colonial Governments in building up effective broadcasting and films services.

593. The advantages of broadcasting as a medium of information, education and entertainment in the colonial territories need no emphasis.

* Fifth Report from the Select Committee on Estimates. Session 1950. 25th July, 1950.

Sixteen Colonial Governments operate broadcasting services ; commercial companies operate broadcasting under licence from the Colonial Government in five territories and wired rediffusion in six territories. In other territories there is still no local broadcasting service.

594. Development schemes launched during the year with aid from Colonial Development and Welfare funds will improve the existing services in British Honduras, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Trinidad, and will establish broadcasting services where none existed before in Cyprus and Tanganyika. It will, of course, take time before the full effect of these schemes is felt. The construction of broadcasting stations and the building up of effective services take time, and in addition there are at present shortages of broadcasting equipment. There is, for example, a delay of up to eighteen months in the delivery of new transmitters. However, in some instances interim arrangements may be possible to afford some service until the full scheme can be brought into effect.

595. The most important recent scheme is that in Nigeria, involving six stations at a capital cost of some £350,000, which will be furnished partly under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and partly from local funds. Mr. T. W. Chalmers, formerly Controller of the B.B.C. Light Programme, was seconded by the B.B.C. for three years to the Nigerian Government as Director of the new services. Engineers and other key staff have also been seconded by the Corporation. This technical assistance will be invaluable in the initial stages. In the meantime, Nigerians are to be trained locally and by the B.B.C. in London. A similar policy is being pursued in the other colonial territories. Thus in the past year B.B.C. men have been seconded for short terms to Cyprus, Jamaica and Tanganyika, while colonial broadcasting staff from a number of territories have come to London for training.

596. A marked expansion in receiving facilities has increased the estimated number of listeners by about 700,000 to just under 2,000,000 (out of a total population of about 67,000,000). This satisfactory expansion has come about in three ways. First, the wired broadcasting services have been extended both by commercial companies and Colonial Governments and have given cheap listening facilities to many more listeners in the towns, particularly in Hong Kong and the Gold Coast. Secondly, a number of Colonial Governments have organised community listening in the rural areas ; the most important of these schemes is in the Federation of Malaya. Thirdly, the availability of cheap receivers from this country has made possible a considerable increase in the number of domestic listeners. The demand for the "Saucepan Special" sets in Central Africa is now at the rate of one thousand sets a month. The set is a short-wave all dry battery model ; it sells in Northern Rhodesia at £5 plus £1 5s. 0d. for the battery, which is estimated to last for about 300 hours of reception. They have been mainly bought by Africans and have proved very popular. The impact that broadcasting makes on these new African listeners, and the new interest that it brings into their lives, may be illustrated by quoting from their letters. For example: "I feel proud when I switch on my set and have the whole world in my house. I am living about twelve miles from Ndola, and for ages I have been feeling lonely, but now with my Saucepan wireless set, I feel as though I am in a Recreation Hall or in a Theatre". Another wrote simply, "Oh, how very happy we are, I and my wife Lucy. How very pleased we are when our wireless set starts to speak at 5 o'clock".

597. The programme services in the colonial territories have been expanded during the past year. Broadcasts in four or more languages are now given in six territories. Radio Malaya has considerably increased its time on

the air in Chinese. The Central African Service now broadcasts in seven languages, and has increased the time given to broadcasting in the vernacular. The recorded programmes sent out by the B.B.C.'s Transcription Service are widely used. The news bulletins and programmes of the General Overseas Service and the special programmes broadcast from London such as "Calling the West Indies", "Calling West Africa" etc. are relayed by the colonial stations and are of great value to the local services.

598. The Colonial Film Unit, continuing its work of promoting the development of educational film production in the Colonies, held in Jamaica a Film Training School for the West Indies throughout the year. Pupils from Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana attended the school. During 1951 a similar school is to be organised in Cyprus.

599. Four Colonial Government film units are now in active operation—Malaya, Central Africa, Gold Coast and Nigeria. The oldest, the Malayan Film Unit, has recently been considerably expanded. Special premises are being built for the Unit, the cost being met by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The Central African Film Unit, which began production in September, 1948, has since then made more than 25 films in colour for African audiences—films either directly educational or telling stories with a moral. A film produced by the Gold Coast Film Unit, "Amenu's Child", is being exhibited at cinemas in the United Kingdom, and, with another Gold Coast film, "New Horizons", was shown at the meeting of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations in June, 1950. The first major production of the Nigeria Film Unit, "Smallpox", a film to encourage vaccination, has had an encouraging reception.

600. Much information material of all kinds has been supplied by the Central Office of Information for distribution by information departments in colonial territories. It includes films, picture sets, posters, film strips, newspapers and periodicals, an illustrated periodical "To-day", specially produced for colonial distribution, and a wide range of material for the Press, including news commentaries, feature articles and ebonoids. The specially prepared newsreel "British News" has continued to be issued every fortnight. Among films about Britain distributed during the year was "The Debate Continues", a film record of the opening of the new House of Commons.

601. This flow of information material, coupled with the service of the B.B.C., has helped to keep before the people of the colonial territories a developing impression of British life and thought. Invaluable work continued to be performed by the British Council which, with the opening of posts in four more Colonies, now has representatives in all but the smallest colonial territories. In addition to assisting with the development and equipment of centres where people of different races can meet to study and discuss British culture and institutions, the Council has continued to play a part in adult education, to arrange for distinguished lecturers to visit various Colonies, and to assist visitors from the Colonies to study various aspects of the British way of life by arranging short tours, or more prolonged technical and academic courses, in the United Kingdom.

602. In the task of keeping the people of the United Kingdom as fully informed as possible about colonial affairs and developments, the Colonial Office Information Department continued to assist the Press and the B.B.C. (not least by facilitating the visits of special correspondents to colonial territories), to extend the range of written and visual material available to schools and others, and to sponsor lectures through the Central Office of Information. Lectures on a large scale are also organised by the Imperial Institute, which is particularly concerned with schools. Both lecture services

are greatly aided by members of the Colonial Service who offer to lecture during leave in the United Kingdom.

603. It is probably true to say that the Press and the B.B.C. are paying more attention to colonial questions than ever before. The B.B.C., for example, as well as broadcasting talks and discussions, sent correspondents to West Africa and the Caribbean to collect material for special programmes. In a schools series, "The Commonwealth and Empire", Radio Malaya and the Gold Coast Broadcasting Service co-operated with the B.B.C. to provide two of the programmes. In addition, films about the Colonies are being shown in B.B.C. television programmes.

604. Following the success of the exhibition "Focus on Colonial Progress" in London in 1950, a touring version of the exhibition was prepared by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Colonial Office, and visited eight major cities in England, Scotland and Wales during 1950 and early 1951: At each city the local authorities organised "Colonial Weeks" on the pattern of "Colonial Month" in London and this greatly stimulated interest. The total attendance at the touring exhibition was over 400,000, so that by the end of the tour nearly 930,000 people had seen the exhibition in its original or touring form. Sales of information material during the tour at the H.M.S.O. bookstall which accompanied the exhibition totalled over £1,000, the "best-seller" being "A Colonial Quiz", of which over 14,000 copies were sold.

605. Several new films designed to show life and progress in the colonies to Britain and the world were completed by the Central Office of Information during the year. They included "Land of Cyprus", a film about soil conservation and over-population, "Caribbean", a general picture of the Caribbean Colonies, and "Alien Orders", a film about the Emergency in Malaya.

606. In Commonwealth and foreign countries responsibility for disseminating information about colonial affairs rests with the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office respectively, but assistance has been given by the Colonial Office and by Colonial Governments. A lecture tour in the United States, organised by the British Information Services, was undertaken at the end of 1950 by Mr. J. N. McHugh, Director, Information Services, Federation of Malaya, who spoke about the situation in Malaya.

607. Colonial information problems will be discussed at a conference of information and public relations officers from the Colonies to be held in London, in June, 1951—the first conference of its kind.

(e) Labour

608. *Staff and Training.*—The Secretary of State's Principal Labour Adviser, Mr. E. W. Barltrop, completed in May, 1950, an extended tour of Central and South Africa and the Belgian Congo, during which he was able to make a study of some aspects of the problem of migratory labour. He subsequently led the United Kingdom Government delegation at three international meetings, the Second Inter-African Labour Conference at Elisabethville in July, 1950, and the I.L.O. Plantations Committee and the I.L.O. Asian Advisory Committee meetings at Bandoeng, Java, in December, 1950. Mr. E. Parry, Assistant Labour Adviser, accompanied the party of experts on industrial relations and trade unionism who carried out between June and September, 1950, a study of the problems of industrial relations in Nigeria, following the publication of the report of the Fitzgerald Commission. Mr. Parry subsequently made a further visit to the territory to discuss the proposed establishment of an industrial council at the Enugu colliery. In January, 1951, he visited Sierra Leone to advise on industrial relations

problems. Miss S. A. Ogilvie, Assistant Labour Adviser, completed a tour of some of the West Indian territories in May, 1950, and attended the Third Conference of British Caribbean Labour Officers which met in Barbados from 16th-19th May, 1950.

609. The staffs of many Colonial Labour Departments have been further strengthened during the year, in particular by the appointment of additional personnel to carry out inspection duties. Three officers from the trade union movement in this country were also appointed during the year to the staffs of Labour Departments.

610. The bi-annual training courses for officers of Colonial Labour Departments, which were inaugurated in this country in 1949 under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in association with the Colonial Office, were continued during the year. The courses, which last three months and include study of practical work in local offices of the Ministry of Labour, comprise instruction in industrial relations, statutory wage-fixing, trade unionism, the employment exchange services, social insurance, factory inspection, vocational training, "Training Within Industry", tropical housing, nutrition and the work of the I.L.O. The courses have proved a most successful medium for instructing Colonial Labour Officers in the latest developments in labour practice and administrative techniques, due regard being paid to colonial conditions and varying stages of development in the different territories. They have been of special value to locally recruited officers of labour departments and to officers from the smaller territories; they also provide a valuable forum for the exchange of experience. To date 79 officers from 27 territories have attended.

611. *Activities of Labour Departments.*—Comprehensive labour legislation has now been enacted in most territories, but further measures to strengthen and improve this legislation were taken by the majority of Colonial Governments during the year. Particular attention has been given to workmen's compensation, a problem which has grown in importance with the increasing amount of wage-earning employment. Legislation dealing with one aspect or another of workmen's compensation was enacted in Aden, Brunei, Barbados, Jamaica (Turks and Caicos), Mauritius, Nigeria, Sarawak, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, and Uganda. Legislation was also under consideration at the end of the year in Cyprus, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Somaliland and Zanzibar.

612. The principal improvements were increases in the rates of compensation, extension of the scope of local legislation and improved facilities for reference to medical referees. The most important advance during the year was in Northern Rhodesia, where provisions were introduced for the payment to Africans of pensions instead of lump sums in respect of total disablement and for payments in respect of dependants of African workmen.

613. Further attention has been given to measures for the prevention of accidents in workplaces and for closer control over the employment of women and children. Additional legislation to deal with the particular problems of the latter was enacted during the year in the Bahamas, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Somaliland.

614. Negotiations have taken place during the year between the Central African Governments and the Union of South Africa on the subject of migratory labour and the particular problems raised by clandestine migration.

615. At the end of 1949, the latest date for which complete figures are available, there were approximately 1,170 trade unions registered in the colonial territories with an estimated membership of 680,000, compared

with 1,027 trade unions and a membership of about 610,000 at the end of 1948. There were signs, however, that the exceptional rate of increase in the number of trade unions in recent years has slowed down; but at the same time there have been improvements in the membership of individual unions, amalgamations, and a general strengthening of trade union organisation.

616. The development of the trade union movement, apart from its place in industrial progress, can do much to encourage and stimulate social initiative and responsibility among the colonial peoples. It is of interest to note that an increasing number of unions are introducing social benefits for their members or extending the range of existing benefits. The movement has also given some impetus to the desire for adult education which has found expression, for example, in the increasing numbers who participate in the correspondence courses organised by the British T.U.C. and Ruskin College, or in the special courses and lectures organised by Colonial Labour Departments and the extra-mural departments of the University Colleges. The Malayan T.U.C., which has shown a particular interest in adult education, has established a Working Committee to study the general problem in that territory. Six Nigerian trade union officials were assisted by the Nigerian Government to attend a course of study in this country organised by the T.U.C. and Ruskin College. A Gold Coast trade union official and another from the Federation of Malaya were awarded by the T.U.C. Educational Trust scholarships, tenable in this country, of one year's duration. In spite of occasional acts of irresponsibility on the part of some trade union leaders during the year, there are encouraging indications of a growing sense of responsibility and an increasing appreciation of the value of negotiation and conciliation as an integral part of collective action. During 1950, officials of the Nigerian Railway Workers' Union toured the railway workshops in an effort to encourage increased production.

617. The trade union situation in the Federation of Malaya continued to improve. The increase in membership was not marked but the unions have succeeded in stabilising their position under conditions of extreme difficulty. In March, 1950, delegates from over 100 Malayan Trade Unions unanimously decided to set up a Malayan T.U.C. The organisation is now firmly established and affiliation to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was accorded in November, 1950. A nominee of the Malayan T.U.C. was a member of the British delegation to the International Labour Organisation's Committee on Work on Plantations which met in Indonesia in December, 1950. Another trade union official from Malaya attended as an observer.

618. In the field of social insurance the year has been marked by the introduction in the Federation of Malaya of an Employees' Provident Fund Bill, the first piece of legislation of its kind in the colonial territories.

619. The bill envisages a contributory scheme covering up to 600,000 employees in the first instance although it is hoped that, when experience of its working has been gained, it will expand and prove the first step towards setting up a comprehensive system of social insurance in the Federation. Discussion of the bill continues and recommendations have been made for widening its scope.

620. As the bill stands all employees over 16 years of age, who are employed in certain occupations and earn under \$250 (nearly £30) a month are included in the scheme. The occupations covered include work in any estate over 25 acres, and in any mill, workshop, mine, shop, restaurant or theatre where more than a certain minimum number of persons (varying

from 5 to 10) are employed. Government and municipal employees are also included.

621. Contributions to a Central Provident Fund, which will be set up as a trust account in the Post Office Savings Bank, are to be made by monthly deductions from the employee's pay, to which the employer adds an equal sum. The total sum, which bears interest, can be withdrawn by the employee when he reaches the age of 55.

622. The introduction of a revised form of statutory wage fixing machinery has been under examination for some time by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, and legislation is at present being enacted which will involve a much wider use of this method of establishing reasonable wage levels.

623. *Wage Agreements and Labour Disputes.*—The number of strikes during the year has shown some reduction and there have been welcome signs of a greater readiness on the part of trade unions and employers to accept conciliation or arbitration. A number of important wage agreements were concluded during the year. An interim agreement was signed between the Rubber Workers Unions in the Federation of Malaya and the Malayan Planting Industries Employers Association on the 29th September, 1950, which *inter alia* amended the increase of 12 per cent. in wage rates agreed from the 1st April, 1950, to 24 per cent. from the 1st October, 1950. New agreements concerning waterfront workers in Trinidad resulted in wage increases of 6 cents an hour. It was announced in Trinidad on the 4th January, 1951, that an increase of 12½ per cent. over the 1949 earnings of all hourly and daily paid workers and task and piece workers in the sugar industry had been recommended by the Sugar Industry Wages Council. This recommended increase was in addition to the 12½ per cent. increase which the employers granted the workers at the beginning of the 1950 crop. An important wage agreement was concluded in January, 1951, between the Copper Mining Companies of Northern Rhodesia and the African Mineworkers' Union. It provided for an increase in the basic wage and improved bonuses for leave and long service.

624. A strike of sugar workers in Grenada in early September, 1950, was attended by some damage to public and private property. Part of the demands of the trade union involved were settled by reference to arbitration, agreement on other points was reached by negotiation. Further trouble developed in February when widespread strikes were called by the Mental and Manual Workers Union and affected agricultural workers. A state of emergency was declared. The strikes continued for about a month. They were accompanied by some acts of violence, intimidation and arson. Some lives were lost and there was looting of property. Agreements have been reached between the employers and the above Union, and also with the unions comprising the Trades Union Council, providing for an increase in wages, holidays with pay, and a procedure for the settlement of any further disputes.

625. A strike of sugar workers occurred in September, 1950, in Mauritius which eventually affected eight factories and involved 1,500 workers.

626. A small strike of dock-workers occurred at Antigua in April, 1950, at the height of the sugar crop season, which caused some dislocation in field and factory. Attempts at conciliation were successful and work was resumed on 5th May, 1950. There was a subsequent strike of workers in one area, because of alleged victimisation, which was settled on the intervention of the Federal Labour Department. An agreement to govern future relationships between employer and worker was also drawn up.

627. A strike by the employees of mercantile firms in Lagos and some other areas began in Nigeria on the 1st August, 1950, and eventually involved about 30,000 workers. The dispute was referred to arbitration. The strike broke out again when the award was announced although the principal claim of the trade union for a 12½ per cent. wage increase had been conceded. The strike did not receive the support of most of the workers and ended on the 26th December. There were unfortunately some acts of violence and intimidation during the second phase.

628. On the 2nd October, 1950, there was a stoppage of work at the Marampa Iron Mines in Sierra Leone which involved some minor disturbance. Work was resumed on the 5th October, and following a Board of Enquiry negotiations between the parties resulted in settlement of most of the issues.

629. An unofficial strike in the asphalt industry of Trinidad occurred in November, 1950, and lasted about 3 weeks, the ostensible cause being the employment of a non-unionist.

630. A short strike of stevedore labourers occurred in British Honduras in October, 1950. The strike was in breach of a local Essential Works (Trade Disputes) Order. A Tribunal was appointed by the Governor to enquire into the dispute.

631. Following up the Report of the Fitzgerald Commission of Enquiry into the Enugu disturbances in 1949, a group of experts was chosen by the Secretary of State to survey industrial relations in Nigeria. (See paras. 94-98.)

632. In Jamaica industrial relations have been affected during the year by representational disputes between the two main trade union groups. A strike at the Worthy Park Sugar Estate was called by the Jamaica T.U.C. on the 24th November, 1950, as part of its campaign to secure recognition as a bargaining body for sugar estate workers. The strike lasted eight weeks and was finally settled when the Sugar Manufacturers' Association agreed to a poll to decide which union should represent the workers at that estate.

633. *Stevedore Labour in West Africa.*—At the request of the Governments concerned an enquiry into the recruitment and employment of stevedore labour at the main ports of Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria was carried out during 1950 by Mr. J. Sealey of the Transport and General Workers Union, and Captain G. G. Langford of Messrs. Port Line Limited. The recommendations, which were designed to ensure greater regularity of employment, a fairer distribution of work between the territories, and a measure of decasualisation, have been accepted by the Governments concerned.

634. *International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.*—An official delegation from the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions carried out a two-months tour of South-East Asia to survey the position of trade unionism. Mr. F. W. Dalley, C.B.E., was the T.U.C. representative on the delegation. The Mission covered fourteen Asian and Far Eastern countries in their tour, including Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. As a result of their recommendations a Regional Office of the Confederation was established in Singapore in November, 1950, of which Mr. Dhyana Mungat has been appointed Director.

635. A further delegation led by Mr. F. W. Dalley visited during the early part of 1951 the territories of French West and Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, the Gambia, Nigeria and Liberia. Members of the delegation attended a Trade Union Conference held at Duala in the Cameroons in March, 1951; representatives from the territories mentioned also took part.

636. *International Labour Organisation.*—The United Kingdom delegation to the 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva included a representative of the Colonial Office and also the Magistrate of the Industrial Court, Mauritius, as an adviser concerning colonial territories. It is hoped that it will be possible for a representative from a colonial territory to attend future sessions of the Conference.

637. Mr. E. W. Barltrop, the Secretary of State's Labour Adviser, was one of the United Kingdom delegates at the first session of the Organisation's Committee on Work on Plantations, held at Bandoeng (Indonesia). Trade Union representatives from Malaya, Employers' representatives with colonial experience and official representatives of the Federation of Malaya and Tanganyika also attended this meeting, at which the basic problems of plantation labour were considered.

638. The Colonial Office was also represented at the first and second Sessions of the Organisation's Asian Advisory Committee, held in Geneva and Bandoeng and, with a representative of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, at the Asian Regional Technical Conference on Co-operation held in Karachi.

639. Consideration was given during the year to the application to colonial territories of various International Labour Conventions which have been ratified by His Majesty's Government.

640. Missions from the International Labour Office visited Malta and the African territories. The latter mission was present at the Inter-African Conference at Elisabethville (see para. 855).

641. A fellowship for study in the United Kingdom was granted by the Organisation to an official serving in the Labour Department of the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

642. *Other Matters.*—At the Trades Union Congress held in Brighton from the 4th to 8th September, 1950, it was agreed that a sum of £37,000 should be devoted to the encouragement of trade unionism in India, Pakistan and the Colonies. Assistance will be provided under three main heads: material assistance, advice in the territory concerned from a responsible and experienced trade unionist, and provision for educational work.

643. The Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, composed, in addition to officials, of persons qualified by their personal experience to advise on colonial labour problems and conditions, met on eight occasions during 1950-51.

644. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed in Singapore in July, 1950, to enquire into the working of the Seamen's Registration Bureau.

(f) **Medical and Health Services**

645. In the field of health, the year under review has seen steady progress in colonial territories towards the ultimate goal, which is the achievement and maintenance of a satisfactory state of positive health in all communities. Much still remains to be done and dramatic improvements can hardly be expected in the brief period covered by an annual review. Nevertheless, it can fairly be claimed that the advances made have been substantial and encouraging.

646. One of the most hopeful signs for the future is the emergence of a more clearly defined picture of disease problems, amid the complexities of mass ill-health which have for so long embarrassed medical and health administrations in tropical countries. New light has been thrown on the aetiology of many of the more obscure causes of ill-health, and more

effective methods of control have been evolved. In consequence, as the general standards of public health improve, it is becoming easier to single out for special attention in a particular territory those diseases which have the greatest social and economic significance. The fundamental strategy, however, is still based on the improvement of standards of individual and community hygiene by unspectacular but time-consuming routine; and the extent to which special campaigns can be developed depends on the resources which can be diverted from the basic tasks.

647. In recent years, science has given physicians the world over many new weapons with which to wage their battle against disease, and officers of the Colonial Medical Service have not been slow to exploit them. They have, in fact, played a leading role in testing and applying the most modern methods to relieve mass and individual suffering, both by curative medicine in hospitals and dispensaries and by prophylaxis in the homes and in the field.

648. *Vital Statistics*.—The absence of reliable vital statistics is a serious handicap to medical planning, and much attention is being paid to extending the scope of reliable registration of births and accurate recording of causes of death. Although, in some of the more compact territories, the position is already reasonably satisfactory, great practical difficulties have still to be overcome in the larger territories. In the latter, however, not only the Governments, but also local authorities and native administrations, are alive to modern needs in this important field of health administration. In Sierra Leone, for example, compulsory registration of births and deaths in six Chiefdoms was introduced on the 1st January, 1951; and the Government of the Gold Coast is arranging for an expert medical statistician to pay a visit during the present year to advise on medical aspects of statistics.

649. From evidence accumulated in previous years and made available in 1950, the important fact emerges that, almost everywhere, the population is growing at an accelerating rate. Generally speaking, longevity is increasing, and infant mortality decreasing, with a notable effect on the lower age groups. This healthy sign is particularly noticeable in territories where large-scale eradication of such diseases as malaria has been possible.

650. Strenuous efforts have been made during the year to recruit the doctors required for service in colonial territories. At the beginning of 1950 there were 198 vacancies, and by the 1st July this number had increased to 210. In the first half of the year 45 appointments were made, and between the 1st July and the 31st December, 86 further vacancies were filled. Although this improvement in the flow of doctors for Colonial Medical Departments is being maintained, the new development programmes, the need to replace retiring officers and the return to this country of a number of doctors selected at the end of the war on short-term agreements have given rise to large fresh demands for expatriate staff. On the 1st January, 1951, the number of vacancies stood at 160. With the object of making a Colonial Service career more attractive to the right type of medical recruit, several new schemes have been adopted. Arrangements are now in force for the secondment to certain territories of doctors employed in the National Health Service. The emoluments of doctors in some territories have been improved so that, when differences in taxation rates are taken into account, they are broadly comparable with incomes which medical men may expect in this country. Arrangements have also been made for the recruitment of men with certain higher qualifications (e.g., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., etc.), for employment as Special Grade Medical Officers at appropriate starting salaries,

By these and other means, it is hoped to bring about a permanent improvement in the rate of recruitment. However, the need for doctors remains urgent, particularly in West Africa and Malaya.

651. *Preventive and Social Medicine*.—Whilst prevention remains the keynote of public health policy, a proper balance is being maintained between measures calculated to eradicate disease at the source and those necessary services which are primarily curative.

652. The development of health centres in urban and rural areas is gaining in popularity and proving effective. In urban areas, there has tended to be more specialisation, with maternity and child welfare centres, chest clinics and V.D. clinics developing as separate entities. In rural areas, on the other hand, the health centre is taking on a more comprehensive role and, in effect, preventive services are being grafted on to the well-established dispensary system which previously performed a predominantly curative function. Staffing arrangements at these centres vary according to local circumstances and requirements, but the typical complement is a medical assistant, a sanitary assistant and a midwife. Satisfactory reports on the development of this system have been received from Kenya, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and elsewhere.

653. The mobile maritime dispensary service in Sarawak was augmented during the year when 14 additional craft, raising the total to 16, were brought into use. The year's performance of this service has been very satisfactory, and the regular penetration of these boats into areas previously untouched by the medical service has been of great benefit. Reports have consistently recorded the popularity of the service and public appreciation of it. The total number of cases dealt with by the 16 units amounted to over 160,000.

654. Marked success has also been achieved by the mobile health unit operating in a remote part of Cyprus, where it serves 25 villages. It is proposed to put two additional units into the field as soon as vehicles can be obtained.

655. Mention may be made here of the role of the medical field units, or epidemic control units, as they are sometimes called. Typically West African in conception, they have evolved from the former Sleeping Sickness Control Units. They deal not only with endemic diseases of all kinds in the areas in which they function but also, when need arises, with epidemics of such diseases as smallpox, cerebro-spinal-meningitis, relapsing fever and trypanosomiasis. An interesting feature, which has become more prominent in the past year, is the extension of the scope of these units to include health surveys: important records of causes of morbidity have been compiled by such units, notably in the Gold Coast. In the Gambia, a similar survey is associated with a deparasitation scheme.

656. This health survey work, or morbidity survey as it might more appropriately be called, is of great importance. It serves to identify the endemic diseases and to throw light on their relative incidence. It has been shown that it can readily be incorporated in a campaign against a specific disease, for example, yaws. At the research level, a more elaborate survey is being carried out in Tanganyika; work covered in 1949 was intensified and extended in 1950, and valuable results are expected.

657. School hygiene is receiving special attention and some form of school meals service is being introduced by an increasing number of territories. The fullest possible use is also being made of the school as the centre for instruction in personal hygiene in its widest sense, and the systematic examination of school children is being carried out on a much more extensive scale than in previous years.

658. Venereal disease remains one of the greatest social evils in colonial territories, but, as with so many other diseases, new drugs are simplifying the curative aspects of the problem. It is found that, when the intensive use of the newer and more expensive drugs is economically possible, out-patient treatment can replace hospitalisation and a much larger number of patients can be rendered non-infective in a much shorter time.

659. The incidence of eye diseases, notably trachoma, in many territories is still a matter of serious concern. Considerable importance is therefore to be attached to reports from Uganda of promising results obtained in the treatment of trachoma by the new drug Aureomycin. Work is now progressing on the allied drug Chloromycetin, given by mouth. If this proves satisfactory, it will be possible to prevent much of the residual disability, amounting in many cases to total blindness, with which this disease is accompanied. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that this pioneer work is being carried out in a British dependency.

660. In Mauritius, a register of blind persons has been instituted with the object of obtaining reliable information on the incidence and causes of blindness; associated with registration is a scheme to enable cases of disease which might lead to blindness to be referred at an early stage for expert treatment.

661. In the Federation of Malaya, the appointment during the year of an experienced health specialist to the staff of the Department of Child Health has served to strengthen the link between the preventive and hospital side of the Department's work, by bringing about closer liaison between the hospitals and the child welfare and school health services. Whilst health education work has been increased in the schools and welfare clinics, maternity and child welfare services have been hampered in some districts by the activities of the terrorists, which have made visiting by health sisters and nurses a hazardous undertaking.

662. *Epidemic Diseases*.—Epidemics of preventable disease resulting in mass mortality are becoming progressively less common, but 1950 unfortunately saw the biggest epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever yet recorded. It occurred in the north of Nigeria and the resources of the Medical Department were heavily taxed in combatting it. During the first six months of the year, a total of 93,964 cases was reported with 18,153 deaths, giving a death rate of 19.5 per cent.; the population at risk was approximately 13,000,000. It should be borne in mind that, in certain pre-war epidemics, the case mortality was of the order of 80-90 per cent. The notable reduction achieved during the 1950 outbreak would not have been possible without the fullest use of the modern drugs and first-class arrangements for their distribution. The staff mobilised to deal with the epidemic included 16 medical officers and more than 500 subordinate medical staff on government and native administration strength; an even greater number of native administration and district personnel assisted, as well as the lay and medical staff of various Missions. Treatment was carried out in 11 hospitals, 80 dispensaries, 365 treatment centres and 41 mission stations. Of all epidemic diseases, this is one of the most difficult to control in conditions such as exist in northern Nigeria, and district medical staff and the specially-organised epidemic teams are constantly on the watch for seasonal outbreaks. Having regard to the magnitude of the task during the 1950 epidemic, the greatest credit is due to the departmental organisation, which undoubtedly prevented an even greater disaster.

663. As regards the other classical epidemic diseases such as yellow fever, smallpox, trypanosomiasis and typhus, there is little to report. Yellow fever incidence is now reduced to a few sporadic cases among non-vaccinated

Africans. Smallpox has occurred in considerable numbers but never on an epidemic scale, and trypanosomiasis has been kept under control by special fly eradication and clearing measures, which are now well established and are being progressively strengthened. Tick-borne relapsing fever, which is endemic in parts of Africa, and which has at times had an incidence bordering on epidemic proportions, is yielding to control measures of which probably the most effective is the treatment of dwellings with insecticides lethal to the tick which carries the disease.

664. *Tuberculosis*.—During the year arrangements were made with the Pasteur Institute in Paris for freeze-dried B.C.G. vaccine to be supplied to all colonial territories which require it. This specially-prepared vaccine remains active for a much longer period than the liquid type previously used, and it is therefore now possible to make available over a much wider area the protection against tuberculosis which the vaccine affords. There are still many technical and practical difficulties in the way of universal B.C.G. vaccination, and much research has still to be completed before its value can be finally assessed, but medical departments are now considering the possibilities and many are actively exploiting them. Meanwhile, work has been carried on with the liquid form of B.C.G. vaccine and, although it is early yet to anticipate results, those which have become available are encouraging.

665. The reorganised courses in tuberculosis now provided at the Welsh National School of Medicine in Cardiff are likely to attract an increasing number of officers of the Colonial Medical Service who seek advanced training in tuberculosis work. In the past, surveys and the expansion of tuberculosis services have, in many cases, been held up by a lack of suitably experienced personnel with intimate knowledge of local conditions. There is still a general shortage of such staff, and it is therefore expected that colonial territories will take full advantage of the training facilities available at Cardiff.

666. Following a survey of the disease in Kenya, a pilot tuberculosis control and treatment centre has been set up in the Highlands and a hospital of 150 beds has been taken over near Mombasa and adapted for the treatment of tuberculosis. In Nigeria, one mass miniature radiography set has dealt with over six thousand Lagos school children and Town Council employees, and a second set is on order. In Uganda, clinical trials with the newer drugs such as streptomycin, sulphones and para-aminosalicylic acid have been undertaken at Mulago Hospital; this teaching hospital has set aside 50 out of its 650 beds for the care of tuberculosis patients and has supplied several district hospitals with apparatus for collapse therapy. In Fiji, a tuberculosis survey is proceeding satisfactorily, some 15,000 tests having been performed and 9,000 persons inoculated with B.C.G.; an X-ray survey disclosed five cases of tuberculosis with open lesions among a total of 1,500 persons examined by this method. In Aden, where mortality from this disease has been reduced in three years by just over 50 per cent., a new ward for 44 male patients was opened during the year in the Civil Hospital and work has begun on a new ward for 36 female patients; the latter building is the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the money having been raised by public subscription. Hospital facilities have been further improved in Malaya where the total number of beds available for the treatment of all forms of the disease is now 2,788; a new development of interest is the installation, for tuberculosis survey work, of a mobile X-ray unit which is operating in the State of Kedah. A tuberculosis service has been started in Kuching, Sarawak, and out-patient treatment together with home supervision of suitable cases is already being carried out; some contact tracing and case finding was undertaken during the year and B.C.G. was administered to a small number

of persons. As a result of further expansion of the tuberculosis service in Singapore, some 500 beds are now available for the treatment of the disease, and the out-patient organisation is being steadily enlarged on the most modern lines; a site has been selected for a new tuberculosis hospital-sanatorium of 300 beds which will include a 50 bed surgical chest unit.

667. *Leprosy*.—In most territories where the disease occurs, leprosy is now normally treated with sulphone preparations and particularly with diphenyl-sulphone. On the whole the results have been very satisfactory and in a number of instances the improvement reported is dramatic.

668. An extensive survey has been carried out in British Guiana during which more than 50,000 children of school age were examined; 31 cases of early tuberculoid leprosy were detected and brought under treatment. In Singapore, work is proceeding on the Leprosy Settlement Scheme included in the Colony's ten-year Medical Plan; the scheme is to be carried out in two phases, the first of which covers the erection of sixty semi-detached quarters, each accommodating two inmates and equipped with its own kitchen. In Africa the most notable event of the year has been the completion of a comprehensive survey of the East and Central African territories by Dr. Ross Innes, the Interterritorial Leprologist on the staff of the East Africa High Commission. In the course of his work, Dr. Ross Innes examined, in sample surveys, no less than 421,595 individuals and, in the light of his observations, has felt justified in estimating as follows the total number of leprosy cases in the territories concerned:—Uganda 50,000; Kenya 35,000; Tanganyika 100,000; Northern Rhodesia 20,000; Nyasaland 30,000. This valuable work has enabled Governments to re-examine their plans for the control and ultimate eradication of this disease, and consideration is being given to the means by which all infectious cases can be brought under the influence of the new drugs at the earliest possible date. As it is still necessary for the more powerful drugs to be administered under qualified medical supervision, domiciliary treatment must, for the time being at least, be ruled out and the first objective now is to increase the number and effectiveness of leprosaria. Much preliminary planning has already been carried out in this direction and sites for new leprosaria are being selected.

669. It is fitting, in this review, to pay tribute to the conspicuous part played by missionary bodies and voluntary organisations in the treatment and control of the disease and the alleviation of individual suffering. Within the limits of its resources, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association provides invaluable support and gives whole hearted co-operation wherever its help is sought, and the Lepers Trust Board of New Zealand affords unstinted financial assistance in the South West Pacific. To these organisations, and to missionaries and mission hospitals, both Governments and the unfortunate sufferers for whom they are responsible owe a very real debt of gratitude.

670. *Malaria*.—The most important event of the year in the field of malaria was the international Conference held in Uganda in November and December, under the joint auspices of the World Health Organisation and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa. The conference was fully representative of all national and territorial interests in Africa south of the Sahara, and the wide field of prevention and cure of the disease was fully and frankly discussed. In his opening address, the Governor of Uganda said:—

“When I first came to this Protectorate nearly six years ago, it was customary, when I visited out-stations, to find a high proportion of the European staff and their wives laid up with malaria; now it is unusual for me to find any European incapacitated with the disease.”

While this statement is perhaps not wholly true of all African territories it can to a greater or lesser extent be applied to many, and it illustrates the effect of persistent public health measures and the suppressive value of the more recently introduced drugs.

671. It was apparent during the Conference that British colonial territories had much to contribute by way of original work. In the field of control, efforts have been mainly directed towards investigating the value of insecticides, whether as active agents for residual spraying of houses or as larvicides employed against the breeding places of mosquitoes. One of the more significant experiments of this nature still in progress is that being conducted at Ilaro in Nigeria, where the effect of residual spraying in a hyper-endemic area is being carefully studied. Much work is being carried out in other territories in Africa, the value of which is a matter for highly technical assessment; but it is now clear that much remains to be done before it will be justifiable to contemplate the expenditure of the vast sums of money necessary to finance anything in the nature of a mass eradication campaign on a territorial scale in tropical Africa. Meanwhile, routine measures by established techniques coupled with works of reclamation and drainage such as are being carried out in Lagos, Freetown and elsewhere, and aided by full use of modern drugs as suppressive and curative agencies, are rapidly reducing the adverse effect of malaria in, at least, the urban areas of Africa. It is noteworthy, in this connection, that in Freetown the lack of constant re-infection with malaria has reduced the immunity, or premunition, of the local population to such an extent that, when they are infected, overt attacks of malaria now ensue. In other regions, also, the spraying of dwelling houses with a residual insecticide is being adopted on an increasing scale as a weapon against the vectors of malaria. A campaign against the disease which was started in British Honduras in 1949 on a small scale was intensified during the year, when the spraying of about 98 per cent. of the dwelling houses in the Colony with an emulsion of D.D.T. was completed; substantial assistance for the campaign, which is to cover a period of two years, has been provided by U.N.I.C.E.F. In British Guiana, there was a further decline in malaria incidence during the year; the number of cases reported had fallen from more than 34,000 in 1944, when residual spraying of houses was first introduced, to 1,875 in 1950. Protection by this method is now afforded to about 98 per cent. of the population of the Colony.

672. The first phase of the Mauritius eradication scheme—the spraying of houses with residual insecticide—was completed during the year. One of the two important vectors has disappeared, except in two circumscribed areas; but the other, while now rarely seen in dwellings, has been found breeding prolifically under suitable conditions. The second stage of the scheme—an attack on the larval forms—is planned to begin during 1951. The change during the past five years in the position occupied by malaria among the causes of death in Mauritius has been remarkable. Whereas, prior to 1945, it was the chief killing disease, accounting for some 3,000 deaths per annum, or about 7·25 per 1,000 of the population, malaria is now among the minor causes of mortality, having been responsible, in 1950, for only 383 deaths, representing about 0·824 per 1,000 of the population.

673. Malaria incidence also continues to decline in Malaya and the 1950 figures for cases and deaths due to this disease reached a new low record.

674. No fresh cases of malaria have been reported from Cyprus since the successful conclusion of the island's anopheles eradication campaign was announced early in 1950.

675. *Onchocerciasis*.—For many years onchocerciasis has been recognised as one of the more serious problems, from both the health and the economic point of view, affecting the indigenous population in most African territories. Reports indicate that increased attention has been given to its control during the past year. The disease is carried by a small biting fly (*simulium*) and, when in an advanced state, causes severe disabilities, including blindness. Whilst the fly normally breeds in fast running water, the disease is found to persist in parts of West Africa after the rivers have dried up and it is clear that much research into the habits of the vector is required before effective control measures can be put into operation. It is known that, in suitable circumstances, the application of D.D.T. prevents breeding and it is hoped that it will be found possible, by aerial spraying, to eradicate *simulium* from that part of the Nile where work on the Uganda hydro-electric scheme is in progress. In Kenya, some important discoveries regarding the larval stages of the *simulium* have been recorded during the year and in West Africa the epidemiology of the disease is being carefully studied with a view to the application of further control measures.

676. *Curative Services*.—Although, in certain instances, rising costs of construction or shortages of materials and staff have delayed the erection of additional hospital buildings, many extensions and improvements to existing hospitals have been carried out. In the Bahamas, a new out-patient department is being built at an estimated cost of £40,000, while at Kowloon, Hong Kong, a new tuberculosis clinic has been completed, and at the local general hospital an additional block to accommodate 72 patients is in course of erection. In British Honduras, a new out-patient department has been completed at Belize hospital, the old building being converted into a female ward; the cost of these works was covered by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A small hospital for European patients was completed during the year at Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, and good progress has been made with the building of a 50 bed general hospital at Gizo in the Western District; both projects are Colonial Development and Welfare schemes. During the year work began on an extension to the Best Tuberculosis Hospital, British Guiana, with accommodation for 100 beds: and extensions and improvements to several sections of the Georgetown Public Hospital, estimated to cost more than £80,000, are under way or have already been completed. In Africa, progress in hospital construction has in the main been satisfactory although unavoidably slow in certain instances. The badly needed new group hospital in Dar-es-Salaam has not yet passed the planning stage, and in the Gambia, the construction of the new Victoria Hospital at Bathurst is proceeding slowly. On the other hand, a theatre block at the African Hospital in Nairobi, containing six operating theatres and a generous provision of ancillary rooms, was completed by the end of 1950, thus enabling a surgical block of 300 beds to be opened. Of other major projects, a large hospital at Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia is nearing completion, while the new Zanzibar Government Maternity Hospital was opened by Her Highness the Sultana in August, 1950.

677. In most territories, deficiencies in hospital equipment, both special and general, caused by the war have now been repaired. In Malaya, advances have been made particularly with surgical, dental and X-ray equipment and nearly all the more important district hospitals and all the larger hospitals now have efficient X-ray apparatus. The deep X-ray plant with which the Radiological Division of the Cyprus Medical Department is now equipped has already proved its value, and more than 100 patients with inoperable malignant disease received treatment during the first few months it was in use.

678. *Nursing*.—In spite of many difficulties, the recruitment of trained staff from the United Kingdom for senior nursing appointments in colonial territories has proceeded at a steady pace; however, resignations, mainly on account of marriage, have become more frequent and serious shortages persist in many territories. The first colonial students trained in the United Kingdom under Colonial Development and Welfare scholarship schemes are now returning to their territories and are being admitted to membership of Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service. The number of colonial students in this country has increased and some have shown outstanding merit, winning many awards in their training schools in competition with their European colleagues. The scheme under which post-certificate courses have been made available to nursing sisters and colonial-trained nurses has continued to be both successful and popular, and a special course for West Indian-trained ward sisters, arranged through the co-operation of the Education Department of the Royal College of Nursing and the London teaching hospitals, deserves particular mention.

679. The development of training schemes in colonial territories has continued satisfactorily. An agreement for reciprocal State Registration has been concluded between the General Nursing Council for England and Wales and the Nurses Registration Board of the Gold Coast, and negotiations for similar agreements have been opened on behalf of Singapore, Malaya and Barbados. Nursing legislation has been introduced or revised in several other territories, which have thus taken the first step towards securing reciprocity with the United Kingdom. Individual nurses trained in various colonial territories have made application for State Registration in England and Wales and in Scotland under the Nurses Acts of 1949, and remissions in training have been granted.

680. Colonial nurses were well represented at the opening, by Her Majesty the Queen, of the Nurses War Memorial Fund Chapel in Westminster Abbey on the 2nd November. Scholarships provided by the Fund for training in this country have been granted to a number of colonial nurses, while U.N.I.C.E.F. fellowships and other awards have enabled others to take various special courses in the United Kingdom.

681. *Medical Education and Training*.—The Central Medical School in Fiji, which serves the island territories in the South West Pacific, has continued to train Assistant Medical Practitioners. In December agreement was reached on a proposal by the United States Department of the Interior that 37 medical and 29 dental native students from the American trust territories, who were then undergoing training at Guam, should be transferred to the school; by dint of strenuous effort additional accommodation was erected and all necessary facilities installed by the time the students arrived at the end of January, 1951. Besides American Samoa, the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands are represented at the school. The total number enrolled at the Central Medical School is now approximately 175.

682. As regards subordinate staff, while the main emphasis in the territories is still on the training of hospital assistants, male and female nurses and health inspectors, an appropriate number of laboratory technicians and pharmacists is also being trained. A tendency can now be seen for the development of specialist services to be accompanied by a certain degree of specialisation in training; in Nigeria and Kenya, for example, a relatively new grade of orthopaedic assistant is being trained and in many centres, as occasion demands and facilities permit, attention is being paid to other specialised branches such as radiography.

683. Owing to staffing difficulties, colonial territories were not able to take full advantage of a further generous offer by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of six scholarships for training in tuberculosis work in this country; two awards were made, the successful candidates being a medical officer from the Federation of Malaya and a Ward Sister from Trinidad.

684. Eight World Health Organisation Fellowships were awarded during the year to Colonial Medical Service officers, and a number of applications are under consideration by the Organisation; the subjects in which the Fellows received, or are undergoing, specialised training are port health work, tuberculosis control and public health administration.

685. *Panel of Consultants.*—Under the six-year scheme financed by the Nuffield Foundation further visits were paid to African territories during 1950 by eminent specialists in various branches of medicine and surgery. The year's six visitors represented the fields of orthopaedics, general surgery, ophthalmology, tuberculosis, obstetrics and gynaecology and social medicine, and it is clear that their tours were as successful in all respects as those undertaken in the two preceding years.

(g) Nutrition

686. Improvement of the colonial people's nutrition is essential to their social and economic wellbeing and advancement. To this end, information on local foods and dietary habits is being collected continuously, research into colonial nutrition problems is being undertaken, and practical measures are being taken to promote improved and more balanced use of available foods by the application of the knowledge and experience acquired.

687. Nutrition is the concern of various branches of the administration, and in most territories the work is generally co-ordinated through inter-departmental committees and consultation. Wherever possible specialist nutrition officers are appointed.

688. The focal point for research on colonial nutrition is the Medical Research Council's Human Nutrition Research Unit which conducts investigations at its laboratories in London and its field station in the Gambia, and advises on surveys and other research in individual territories. Fuller information on nutrition research is included in the annual reports of the Medical Research Council and of the Colonial Research Committees.

689. To give one example, arrangements have been made for investigations in Uganda, under the Medical Research Council, into the development and use of milk substitutes made from vegetable protein. This work is an extension, in tropical conditions where fresh milk supplies may not be available, of investigations made under the Council in Germany after the war.

690. Close liaison is maintained with the Nutrition Department of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In addition to the nutrition sections of the regular diploma courses in public health and tropical medicine and hygiene for medical personnel, short courses and lectures in tropical nutrition have been arranged for members of the Colonial Service and colonial students who can contribute towards the education of the local peoples in nutrition and influence their feeding habits.

691. These courses and lectures have been attended by persons taking up or holding colonial appointments (e.g. nutrition officers, nursing sisters, health visitors, labour officers, administrative cadets), others studying in this country (e.g. domestic science teachers, school teachers, welfare workers, ward sisters) and commercial personnel, such as planters and miners visiting this

country. The courses are intended to give a better understanding of colonial nutrition problems and food values than could be obtained from normal instruction courses in the United Kingdom. One course was attended by members of the staff of the Edinburgh College of Domestic Science who teach colonial students.

692. The Department also advised on the analysis and presentation of data collected during nutrition investigations in the colonial territories and, in particular, continued to be responsible for the clinical and dietary sections of the work of the Nutrition Field Working Party at Geneiri in the Gambia.

693. The future of the scheme at Geneiri, possibly as an experiment in group farming, incorporating nutrition studies and investigations, is under consideration.

694. Special attention has continued to be given to the supplementary feeding arrangements of the "vulnerable groups" of the populations, i.e. infants, school children and pregnant and nursing women, and to the arrangements for collective feeding in industry, hospitals and government institutions.

695. The increased use of food-yeast is a feature of practical nutrition programmes. At the food-yeast factory in Jamaica full production was resumed during the sugar crushing season, and supplies have been ordered by several Governments, as well as by private firms, for use in the territories. It is hoped that this development will continue as the value of this food supplement, which is rich in protein and the B-vitamin complex, becomes more widely recognised. The Jamaica factory is, incidentally, sending consignments of food-yeast to Korea as part of the United Kingdom contribution to refugee rehabilitation.

696. In the international field, United Kingdom and Colonial representatives have participated in the regional conferences and other activities relating to nutrition of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Health Organisation. A three months' course on nutrition, organised jointly by these two bodies and held in Cairo, was attended by a medical officer and an agricultural chemist from Cyprus.

(h) **Housing and Town Planning**

697. *Housing*.—Considerable advances have been made in recent years, so far as resources permit, in the provision of suitable housing and ancillary services in towns and rural areas, and in new areas where development is taking place. Unfortunately, this work is still being retarded by factors that have been mentioned in previous reports, particularly the rising cost of materials and their transport, continued shortage of certain materials, and lack of sufficient technical and supervisory staff and skilled labour. In these circumstances, the achievement of really satisfactory standards throughout the colonial territories is bound to be a slow process.

698. The high cost of building is the most serious problem. Major housing and allied development schemes cannot always be financed from the resources of the territories and much assistance is being given to this work under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Similarly, financial assistance by way of grants and loans is being made available from Colonial Government funds for local authority and private schemes. The provision of houses at uneconomic rents, where necessary, is an inevitable corollary of the present economics of building. During the year a special inquiry into the high cost of building was made in Northern Rhodesia.

699. Considerable attention is being given by Governments to the development of low-cost housing, by the introduction of new types of houses requiring the minimum use of expensive and scarce materials, and of methods of construction requiring the minimum use of skilled labour. Efforts are also being directed towards the local production of materials normally imported and to the use of local materials as well as to the training of building workers and the recruitment of technicians. The shortage of housing, however, is in itself often a deterrent to recruitment.

700. Government schemes are mainly concerned with the provision of workers' housing. There are major schemes in progress in many territories, including the Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Kenya, Jamaica, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Singapore, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, the Windward Islands and Zanzibar, in many instances in conjunction with slum clearance and land reclamation.

701. There are many examples of schemes for financial assistance towards local authority housing programmes, and also to encourage building by organisations such as friendly societies, and by estate owners and private individuals. Special grants are available for village reconstruction schemes in Nigeria and for estate housing in the Seychelles. In the Leeward Islands, the housing problem was aggravated by serious damage during hurricanes in 1950 and, to alleviate the immediate difficulties, grants were made towards the repair of houses and the construction of temporary wattle and daub houses. In Trinidad, legislation was introduced during 1950 to enable building loans to be made to friendly societies. Aided self-help schemes, combining grants, loans and other assistance to enable people to build their own houses, are in operation in West Indian and other territories. Such schemes, with their economical use of available funds, are expected to provide a major contribution to the solution of colonial housing problems.

702. In the Federation of Malaya, a corporation is being established under the Housing Trust Ordinance, 1950, to promote house building in areas where it is needed. The corporation has powers to buy and hold lands, to build on and develop them, and to sell or let houses so built. It also has powers for the compulsory development of land. In Hong Kong, a non-profit making Model Housing Society has been formed to provide workers' housing.

703. The general housing problem, as well as the special problem of housing those engaged in economic and agricultural development schemes, presents opportunities as well as difficulties, and advantage is being taken to experiment with new types of permanent, prefabricated and temporary houses. These include a pre-cast concrete house in Nigeria, a temporary "bush" house for Europeans in Nyasaland, a model house in Sierra Leone, aluminium houses in Uganda and British Guiana, and a prefabricated house made locally from green-heart timber in British Guiana. In Northern Rhodesia the construction of flats is a recent development.

704. Production of cement and building lime at the new works in Northern Rhodesia is expected to begin during 1951, and other works are being established in Jamaica and Uganda. Other materials, including clay bricks, tiles, fibre board and asbestos cement products, are being manufactured in colonial territories and the development of new materials is continuing; for example, "landcrete" or cement earth blocks in Africa and the West Indies, "megcrete" made from waste sugar products in Barbados, and gypsum products in Jamaica. Control over the use of materials in short supply is still essential in some territories.

705. Research is being undertaken, usually by Public Works Departments, on many aspects of design and construction and on materials. There is an Adviser on Building Development in the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies. Close liaison on the technical aspects of housing is maintained with the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the United Kingdom through the Colonial Building Liaison Officer, Mr. G. A. Atkinson, and also with international organisations.

706. Mr. Atkinson, who made an extensive tour of Africa in 1949, was engaged on a tour in the West Indies at the end of the year. This tour has included visits to the United States for consultations with the United Nations Department of Social Affairs and the Economic Co-operation Administration and liaison with the United States authorities. Mr. Atkinson also visited Puerto Rico to study developments in that territory.

707. In May, 1950, a meeting of Colonial Housing and Town Planning officers who were in the United Kingdom was held in London under the chairmanship of Mr. Atkinson. This provided opportunities for an exchange of views and discussions on problems of common interest.

708. A United Nations Tropical Housing Mission to Asia visited Singapore and the Federation of Malaya during the year.

709. *Town Planning*.—Just as the provision of housing has come increasingly to be regarded and accepted as a social responsibility of Governments in recent years, so it has become more widely recognised that there should be greater control over building development to ensure that, so far as practicable, it conforms to modern standards of town and country planning. In consequence, the responsibilities of Governments for public health and safety are being extended over a much wider field, according to local needs, through the enactment of town planning and similar ordinances, and the administrative machinery is being strengthened to undertake these functions.

710. The types of organisation established vary according to local conditions, but usually take the form of central boards and regional or local committees, including non-official representatives, in addition to public departments with technical and advisory staffs.

711. Under these arrangements long-term plans have been or are being prepared for the principal development areas of many territories. Until these plans are completed and put into effect, the authorities are concentrating on the preservation and improvement of existing amenities, slum clearance and the reclamation and preparation of land for development. Examples of the work in individual territories are given in the following paragraphs.

712. A Town Planning Ordinance came into force during the year in North Borneo, and bills were under consideration in other territories, e.g. Jamaica and Singapore.

713. Slum clearance schemes are in progress or planned in British Guiana, Dominica, Jamaica, Nigeria, St. Kitts-Nevis, Trinidad and other territories; land for development is being reclaimed in Hong Kong and at Bathurst in the Gambia. Where the old dwellings are of a flimsy nature the clearance of sites is relatively simple, and the main problem is the provision of reception or resettlement areas for the inhabitants displaced.

714. In Singapore, Sir George Pepler, C.B., has been appointed as Planning Adviser to the Government and is directing a comprehensive survey of the Colony. The Development Bill under consideration provides for the establishment of a Development Board which will be responsible for Housing and Town Planning in the Colony and take over the responsibilities of the

Singapore Improvement Trust. The Trust has made a substantial contribution towards the improvement of housing conditions in Singapore, and the Government's action, including a housing exhibition and the appointment of the Planning Adviser, has attracted considerable interest and support.

715. In Hong Kong, a planned small town, Luen Wo Market Town, has been built. The preliminary planning report prepared by Sir Patrick Abercrombie is under consideration. In Fiji, there is a Town Planning Board and plans of Suva and Nausori are being prepared. In the British Solomon Islands, a plan for the new capital of the Protectorate at Honiara is nearing completion. In North Borneo, plans for the main urban areas are being made.

716. In Sierra Leone, a Town Planning Board and local Committees in the main urban areas have been established, and a start has been made on a development scheme for the Fourah Bay area. In Nigeria, Regional Development Boards have been set up under the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. Under an overall plan for the development of Lagos, work is being concentrated initially on a scheme for the Apapa district, including industrial, commercial and residential areas, and the clearance of slums in the centre of Lagos. In the Niger Agricultural Project and other resettlement schemes, special attention is being given to the layout and types of buildings erected in new villages.

717. In Nyasaland, the first Town Planning Officer has been appointed and the preparation of plans for several districts has continued, in collaboration with the Central African Town Planning Unit.

718. In Jamaica, the Town Planning Office formed under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme has been established on a permanent basis. A bill under consideration provides for the establishment of a Town and Country Planning Board.

(i) Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom

719. At the end of the year under review the number of Colonial students in the United Kingdom had risen to 4,500 of whom 1,450 hold scholarships. These figures include 68 students who are completing their courses under the scheme for the Further Education and Vocational Training of Colonial men and women who served in the United Kingdom Forces during the war. For all these the Director of Colonial Scholars (the head of the Students Department) has a variety of responsibilities in arranging their courses of study, supervising their personal welfare and administering their finances (where called upon to do so). Most institutions for higher education now insist on applications from colonial students being sponsored by the Director of Colonial Scholars, in consultation with the respective Colonial Governments, before they are considered for admission.

720. The arrangements made with the British Council to extend their services for the welfare and accommodation of colonial students throughout the United Kingdom are working smoothly, and the Council continues to maintain close co-operation both with the Department and with the Liaison Officers appointed by Colonial Governments to look after the personal interests of their students. During 1950 the British Council met over 2,000 students on first arrival in this country and arranged for their accommodation either in the Council Residences, University Halls of Residence, or private lodgings. A new Residence was opened during the year at Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, to take the place of the former small hostels in London, and the Residences at Newcastle and Edinburgh have been maintained. Steps are also being taken by the Council to set up "Common-

wealth Student Committees" in several of the London Boroughs in close collaboration with the voluntary societies in order to co-ordinate local efforts for hospitality to students. A club has been opened for East Africans on similar lines to the Malayan club which was started last year.

721. The Department continues to take an active interest in the welfare of seamen and migrant workers who come to this country to look for work, and close liaison is maintained with other Government Departments regarding the employment and accommodation of these people. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 migrants arrived during 1950. The seamen's hostels in Liverpool, Cardiff and on Tyneside were closed during the year because it was found that there was no need for separate hostel accommodation for colonial seamen. Visiting seamen are now being accommodated in hostels operated by the various voluntary organisations concerned with their welfare.

722. The Department's special responsibilities for Gibraltar evacuees are ended and the small number who still want to go home are being repatriated. The families remaining in the United Kingdom have been assisted by grants from the Resettlement Fund, which received a further donation of £4,000 from the Gibraltar Government.

CHAPTER VI

RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

Research*

723. The bulk of research undertaken in colonial territories has continued to be financed to a large degree from the funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, 1945 and 1950. These two Acts have provided a total sum of £140 million for schemes calculated to promote the development of the resources of the territories or the welfare of their peoples. £13 million of these funds have been allotted to research schemes. After allowing for unspent balances on completed schemes and other reductions, the total net commitment against this £13 million at the end of the year was slightly over £9·3 million. Some 450 schemes have been made since 1940, together with a large number of supplementary schemes. The total sum paid out in respect of these schemes between 1940 and March, 1951, is over £4½ million, of which no less than £1·4 million was paid out during the year under review.

724. At the end of September, 1950, the actual commitment and expenditure on research schemes made under the Acts was approximately £8·3 million; after reference to the Colonial Research Council the Secretary of State decided that the balance of £4·7 million should be apportioned between the various fields of research to cover all new money required during the period of 5½ years remaining before the expiry of the Acts.

725. *Colonial Research Service.*—The revised salary scales introduced in 1950 for the United Kingdom Civil Service grades of Principal Scientific Officer and above will be applied to the Colonial Research Service. Since the introduction of the Service in January, 1950, some twenty new appointments have been made, and over eighty qualified research workers already

* A full account of the considerable progress made in the various fields of research will be given in the Annual Report on Colonial Research 1950–51.

engaged in research in the territories have been recommended to the Governments concerned for transfer to the Service. The Colonial Superannuation Scheme, which will provide superannuation for members of the Colonial Research Service, was established and came into operation on the 1st January, 1951.

726. *Establishment of a Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara.*—This Council was established during the year as a result of the main recommendation made by the African Regional Scientific Conference held in Johannesburg in October, 1949. It consists of about ten scientists nominated by the various countries concerned, the Chairman being Dr. P. J. du Toit (Union of South Africa), the Vice-Chairman, Professor J. Millot (Madagascar) and the Secretary-General, Dr. E. B. Worthington (Scientific Secretary to the East Africa High Commission). Its main functions are to study what research problems of common interest could usefully be suggested to the Governments concerned, to maintain close relations with the Inter-governmental Scientific Bureaux concerned with African questions which exist or may be created, and to encourage and establish contacts between research workers in the same or related scientific fields or in the same regions. The Council held its inaugural meeting in November in Nairobi.

727. *Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry.*—The year 1950-51 was marked by considerable progress in the building programmes of research centres throughout the territories and several important laboratories were completed. There has also been some improvement in the availability of qualified staff, and this should be reflected in due course in the results accruing from the many research projects.

728. In the West Indies, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, under the direction of Mr. H. J. Page, C.M.G., is the headquarters of research in the British Colonies in the Caribbean area, and is specially concerned with soils, bananas, cocoa and sugar technology. The new Biological Laboratories were completed during September, and the Departments of Botany, Plant Pathology and Entomology transferred during that month. The new Sugar Technology laboratories were ready for occupation in November. The laboratories were formally opened in March, 1951, during the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter to the College. There should now be adequate laboratory accommodation for the present research programme. The Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research visited some of the West Indian Colonies and made short trips to Puerto Rico and Costa Rica to establish personal contacts with the scientists of the research stations there.

729. In East Africa, the building of the new headquarters of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research and Veterinary Research Organisations at Muguga South near Nairobi is well advanced, and the formal opening is planned for the summer. The building of the East African Herbarium Wing of the Coryndon Memorial Museum was completed in May, 1950, and the Amani Herbarium was transferred there in the autumn. The Agriculture and Forestry Organisation, under the direction of Dr. B. A. Keen, F.R.S., is principally concerned with fundamental research into soils and the main crops of East Africa, their diseases, pests and nutritional problems.

730. During the year, a Colonial Development and Welfare Research scheme was made to provide the funds necessary to erect at Muguga North the buildings needed by the East African Veterinary Research Organisation for researches on the diseases of cattle and other animals in East Africa,

including bovine pleuropneumonia, trypanosomiasis, helminthiasis, East Coast fever, rinderpest, tuberculosis, and on animal nutrition. Animal husbandry work is to be carried out in collaboration with the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation. The Organisation is under the direction of Mr. H. R. Binns, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

731. The new Cotton Research Station in Uganda of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was formally opened on the 9th November by the Governor. The station, the cost of which was partly defrayed by a Colonial Development and Welfare Research grant, is situated at Namulonge 16 miles north of Kampala, and the laboratories have been named after Mr. F. R. Parnell, the first Director of the Station. The total area of the station is above 2,240 acres, of which about one-half will be under cultivation, the remainder being permanent pasture. Work at the station includes plant breeding and genetics towards disease and pest resistance and higher yields, entomology, plant pathology, soil fertility and agronomy. There will be demonstration plots, and by means of these and with the help and co-operation of the district Agricultural Officers the results of research will be put into practice for the benefit of the growers and of the cotton industry in Lancashire.

732. The first part of the "Flora of Tropical East Africa", which is being carried out by botanists working at the herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, is ready for publication.

733. Mauritius, approximately the size of the county of Surrey, is the largest individual cane sugar producer and exporter of all the British colonial territories. The 1950 crop of sugar exceeded 430,000 tons. The mounting curve of sugar production owes much to the research carried out at the Sugarcane Research Station of the Department of Agriculture. Not only have high yielding canes been bred on the island but much valuable work has been carried out in assessing the nutritional status of the cane plant, and hence its manurial requirements. Research of value has also been done on the biological and chemical control of weeds and on the soils of the island. A new building, providing laboratories and offices, to serve as the headquarters of the Mauritius Sugarcane Research Station, was opened early in 1950.

734. In West Africa, the staff of the West African Cacao Research Institute at Tafo continued its work on the many problems connected with the cultivation of cacao and the control of diseases and pests, including the testing out of a number of arboricides.

735. The final report of the West African Pest Infestation Survey was presented and considered by the Stored Products Research Sub-Committee of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research. Arrangements were made to continue the work of the survey by an interim research unit financed by West African Governments, but the scientific direction of the work will continue to be undertaken by the Sub-Committee in London. The report is being revised with a view to publication in the Colonial Research Publications series.

736. Dr. Herbert Greene, late of the Department of Agriculture and Forests of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was appointed by the Agricultural Research Council as Adviser on Tropical Soils to the Rothamsted Experimental Station. During the year under review Dr. Greene paid visits to Africa and Aden and established personal contact with scientists engaged on soil survey and research.

737. Mr. D. Rhind, formerly Director of Agriculture, Ceylon, was appointed Secretary for Agricultural and Forestry Research, West Africa, and took up his duties in February.

738. Mr. W. V. Harris, Officer-in-Charge of the Termite Research Unit in East Africa, is paying particular attention to the termites of Kenya, whilst Miss B. Kemp is studying the termites of Tanganyika. Housing and laboratory accommodation are being provided at Muguga and the headquarters of the unit will shortly be transferred there. The immediate objective of the Unit is to study the systematics and geographical distribution of the termites of East Africa as a whole, together with the biology of certain selected species. Three papers have already been published and a manual on the termites of East Africa is in preparation.

739. Mr. C. G. Trapnell, Officer-in-Charge of Ecological Training, transferred from Ndola in Northern Rhodesia to Muguga during the year.

740. On the advice of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds have been provided to enable six post-graduate studentships for agricultural research and eight for veterinary research to be awarded during the next three years.

741. One of the more notable events of the year was the holding in June of a Review Conference to survey the work of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Organisation. This organisation, which includes the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth Mycological Institute and some ten bureaux dealing with various fields of agriculture, animal health and forestry, performs the unique function of providing a clearing house of information for scientists and research workers in these fields throughout the British Commonwealth and, indeed, throughout the world. The Institutes and Bureaux distribute information after examining, indexing and making abstracts from all journals in their subjects in all languages, and keeping in touch with research in progress. The information is distributed through the issue of journals and monographs, by answering enquiries received from scientists and research workers throughout the Commonwealth and by putting enquirers into touch with the best sources of whatever information they may be seeking. All the delegates attending the Conference were unanimous in their praise of the invaluable work done by the Organisation.

742. *Fisheries*.—Two Colonial Development and Welfare Research schemes of importance were made during the year. The first provided a grant of £260,000 to assist the building and maintenance for five years of a Marine Fisheries Research Station at Singapore to serve the South-East Asian territories. This is the last of the chain of research stations planned by the Fisheries Adviser. The second provided a further grant of £134,745 to assist the establishment and maintenance for five years of the West African Fisheries Research Institute at Freetown.

743. Progress in starting the work of the various colonial stations and institutes has still been hampered by the shortage of qualified staff, but research has got well under way at the East African Station in Jinja, on Lake Victoria. Work currently being done compares the catches made by fleets of gill nets at the surface and on the bottom of the lake, resulting in information as to the density and movements of several important species of fish. A means of estimating the age of the Tilapias, the most important fish in the lake, is being worked out; it appears that rings observed in the scales may be associated with spawning. The fact that some Tilapias begin to breed at a much smaller size than is normal in the species is being investigated, in view of the great importance of this fact in fishery control; by visits to other lakes, a comparison of the rates of growth under different conditions is being made. Trawling experiments are in progress, both for sampling the fish population, and to estimate the commercial possibilities of this method. The

relation between the productivity of lake waters and the quantities of phosphates and nitrates is being studied. It has been discovered that certain algae pass through the digestive tract of Tilapia without being assimilated. The entomologist is studying the relation between the abundance of chironomid (midge) larvae and the abundance of fish which feed on these larvae. Finally work is being done, in collaboration with the medical and veterinary authorities, on the distribution of freshwater snails which harbour the carciarial stage of trematodes such as Bilharzia and cattle liver-flukes.

744. The Fisheries Adviser visited West Africa during October, 1950, and discussed the plans for the West African Fisheries Research Institute. The research vessel required for the Institute was completed and launched in February, 1951, and two smaller motor boats are ready for service. It is hoped to begin work with a trawling survey and a fish trapping programme in the summer of 1951. The Director of the Institute has been touring the West African territories to discuss problems on which research by the Institute will be needed.

745. *Activities sponsored by the Colonial Products Research Council.*—In view of the proved value in the United Kingdom of the Industrial Research Associations, the opening of the Sugar Technology Laboratory at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is of special interest. The cost and maintenance of the laboratory is met by a grant from the West Indies Sugar Industry and from Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds. The Director of the new laboratory is Professor I. F. Wiggins, D.Sc., who has already made notable contributions to sugar chemistry. Whilst the staff of the laboratory will assist in the solution of problems arising in the West Indian sugar mills, its main function will be to find new industrial uses for sugar and the by-products of the sugar industry. These investigations will be carried through to a pilot plant stage, and it should then be possible to determine whether any of them are suitable for industrial development, which it is anticipated will be undertaken by the Sugar Industry.

746. One important result of research on sugar carried out at the University of Birmingham under Professor M. Stacey, F.R.S., has been the production of a dextran which is a valuable blood plasma substitute since it can be stored at normal temperatures and does not require refrigeration. This product is now made in the United Kingdom in appreciable quantities by a commercial firm. In association with this firm factories are now being started in South Africa, in Norway and in the United States.

747. Professor T. P. Hilditch, F.R.S., in the University of Liverpool, has continued his researches on colonial vegetable oil seeds. One important outcome of these investigations has been to show that the environmental conditions under which the oil seed is grown may have a greater effect than the botanical variety on the composition, and hence on the economic value of the oil. This was not previously fully appreciated, but it has now been conclusively demonstrated in the case of sunflower and other oil seeds.

748. It is proposed to undertake an experimental planting in Nigeria of 200 acres of the vine, *Tetracarpidium conophorum*, the seeds of which give a valuable paint oil. The object of the experiment is to determine the yield per acre and to obtain some idea of the cost of production of conophor oil.

749. Important work on the subject of cocoa fermentation has been carried out by Dr. A. C. Thaysen and his collaborators at the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute in Trinidad. It has been found that if sterile beans are treated with acetic acid and then roasted a chocolate aroma is developed. This work might lead to a method for evaluating small samples of beans since normal fermentation of small samples gives results which are not comparable with fermentation in bulk.

750. The construction at the Forest Products Research Institute, Princes Risborough, of a special laboratory for research on the utilisation of colonial secondary timbers and timber waste is now complete. Experimental runs will shortly be started.

751. Experiments on the possibility of mechanising the harvesting and processing of jute and similar fibres has been carried out in association with the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering and the British Jute Trade Association. In Nigeria a crop of 200 acres of *Hibiscus cannabinus* was grown and specially designed machinery was tested. As was to be anticipated, many difficulties were encountered and the machinery, with suitable modifications, will be used for further experiments.

752. *Colonial Products Advisory Bureau.*—During the year the Bureau completed 95 laboratory investigations and dealt with 672 enquiries.

753. Raw materials of plant and animal origin were investigated with a view to the improvement and development of their production in colonial territories, and to marketing them in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

754. Nipah palm petioles from Sarawak were submitted to pulping trials as a possible material for the manufacture of paper, and as a source of cellulose for rayon manufacture. Crocodile oil from East Africa was subjected to laboratory investigation with a view to the application of this oil in the cosmetic trade or for other uses. The work on gum arabic was continued with the object of finding new commercial sources of this material in the colonies, and further samples from Tanganyika were examined. The desirability of developing colonial sources of turpentine oil and rosin was given consideration, and the oleo-resin from the slash pine (*Pinus caribaea*) of British Honduras was investigated, and yielded promising results. Trials on a larger scale are indicated. A survey was made of the possibility of developing supplies of fibre alternative to Indian and Pakistani jute, and a considerable number of colonial-grown jute and jute substitutes have been investigated, with satisfactory results. Further trials were carried out to determine the cause of cracking on the grain side in cattle hides from Nigeria. A scheme of experiments was drawn up and carried out in co-operation with the Veterinary Department; the resulting hides were submitted to tanning trials in this country, which led to the establishment of the cause of the damage. An investigation was made of the relative qualities of Seychelles and Ceylon cinnamon bark oil.

755. The following are examples of the intelligence work carried out during the year. The future world market for incense gum (gum olibanum) and myrrh was investigated, to ascertain whether the extension of the production industry in Somaliland should be recommended. Consideration was given to the cattle hides and sheepskins from the Falkland Islands, and recommendations were made for improvement in their preparation and marketing. The attention of the African Governments was drawn to gauging damage that occurs in hides from those territories, and lines of improvement were suggested. The pulping qualities of colonial grasses and hardwoods were studied in connection with their utilisation for the production of paper pulp. A study was also made of the possibilities of establishing production industries in the colonial territories for cascara bark, ipecacuanha and ergot of rye. The expansion of the mango industry was under review in relation to the future demand for the product in the various countries of consumption. In connexion with the development of a jute or jute substitute industry, a study was made of methods of production of the fibres concerned and a member of the staff took part in mechanical harvesting and retting trials which were carried out in Nigeria.

756. The Consultative Committees on (1) Vegetable Fibres, (2) Essential Oils, (3) Gums and Resins, (4) Hides and Skins, (5) Tanning Materials, (6) Insecticide Materials and (7) Silk, were reconstituted during the year. These Committees, which are chiefly composed of industrial and trade representatives, have been established primarily for the purpose of advising the Bureau on the application of colonial raw materials in industry, and consider new sources of supply in colonial territories of the raw materials with which they are concerned.

757. Officers of the Bureau serve on extra-mural Committees in connexion with economic products. These Committees include those of the British Standards Institution, the British Pharmacopoeia, the International Hide and Allied Trades' Improvement Society, the Society of Public Analysts, the Insecticide Standing Conference and others.

758. *Medical.*—Dr. H. P. Himsworth, Secretary of the Medical Research Council and Chairman of the Colonial Medical Research Committee, visited East and West Africa in January and February, 1951, to review the medical research projects which are assisted under Colonial Development and Welfare schemes, and those undertaken by the territorial governments. The Director of Colonial Medical Research also visited West Africa in September and October, 1950.

759. Malaria research, financed under Colonial Development and Welfare Research schemes and by Colonial Governments, has continued to occupy an important place in medical research in East and West Africa, North Borneo, Malaya, Jamaica and Trinidad. Observations made in Jamaica have provided interesting new data. In two mosquito-borne diseases, malaria and filariasis, these data appear to correlate the distribution of mosquito-bites among different age-groups of a village population with the incidence of these two diseases in the same age-groups.

760. Preliminary serological research in London by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, which forms part of a comprehensive investigation designed to determine from what particular host the blood meal of mosquito or biting-fly may have come, has matured sufficiently to permit extension of the enquiry to its final applied phase, namely, the co-ordination of field work in East Africa with laboratory investigation and techniques in London.

761. Research into the transmission of filariasis in East Africa and loiasis in West Africa has continued, and the efficacy of counter-measures directed against the breeding-places of the respective vectors, and against the parasite in man by chemotherapeutic drugs has been studied. The continuation of the investigations of the Scrub-Typhus Research Unit in Malaya, at least until the end of 1951, is assured. Many reports on the transmission and maintenance of the disease have been published during the year. Liaison has continued between this Unit and the Research Unit of the United States Army which has worked in the same laboratories for a period during each year since 1948. The American Unit has recently submitted for publication a valuable comparison of the therapeutic efficacy in scrub-typhus of the three antibiotics, chloromycetin, aureomycin and terramycin, and that of para-aminobenzoic acid; it concludes that the efficacy diminishes in the order given.

762. The Virus Research Institutes in Uganda and Nigeria, originally established by the Rockefeller Institute, and now a British responsibility, have continued their effective role in virus research in those territories. At both, the efficiency of vaccination against yellow fever by the scarification method has been under investigation; its merits are simplicity and

economy, and the results have been promising. Various local viruses other than yellow fever have also been investigated.

763. The chemotherapy of leprosy is being studied in Nigeria and Malaya, especially the possible synergic effect of the sulphones with streptomycin and with the thiosemicarbazone group of drugs, with the object of speeding up the response of the patient to the sure but slow curative effect of the sulphones alone.

764. Studies have continued in Nigeria on the effect of varying degrees of heat and humidity on comfort and output of work. The scope of the unit is being widened by additional appointments recently made.

765. A comprehensive survey of infections, infestations and the state of nutrition in the population around the southern shores of Lake Victoria in East Africa continues, as does the enquiry at Makerere College, Uganda, on the biochemical aspects of nutrition.

766. Research on guinea-worm is being undertaken in Nigeria by a member of the staff of University College, Ibadan. Six new species of *Cyclops* have been found. The ecology of the 23 known species is being studied. Evidence suggests that, of the two species of *Cyclops* known to be the intermediate host of the guinea-worm, the permanence of the supply of well-water on the one hand, or the partial drying-up of the well-water for some period each year on the other hand, determines which of the two species will be found to be the intermediate host. Studies on the experimental infectivity of the larvae of the worm in *Cyclops* and in dogs are in progress.

767. Of three graduates in medicine awarded Colonial Medical Research Studentships, one has completed his training and is pursuing medical research in East Africa, and the other two will complete their training this year.

768. *Insecticides*.—Field studies by the teams in East Africa and Mauritius have continued, supported by more fundamental studies at three research institutions in England. The work has followed two main lines: (a) the use of insecticides in the treatment of houses for the control of malaria; (b) the application of insecticides onto and into vegetation for the control of tsetse flies and other pests, including those of agricultural crops.

769. The experiment on the elimination of malaria in Mauritius has reached a stage where the chief mosquito vector of the disease (*Anopheles funestus*) has almost disappeared and the second vector (*A. gambiae*) has been reduced very considerably. The effect on malaria incidence and on vital statistics is most striking and encouraging. In 1950 there were less than 200 cases of primary malaria in the whole territory. This is a reduction of over 90 per cent. on the average for the previous 15 years. It is now proposed to hasten the further reduction of the second vector by treatment of mosquito breeding grounds as well as houses.

770. In Africa a two-year experiment in a small malarious township in Uganda has shown that under the prevailing conditions, it is not possible to protect a small town by "residual" spraying (with D.D.T. wettable powder) of all houses within the township only. This is an important observation, since so many local authorities in Africa are anxious to adopt insecticidal measures in the many townships or small aggregations of populations. It is hoped now to ascertain how far treatment must be extended beyond township boundaries to afford protection against malaria.

771. In Malaya a first field experiment in the use of residual spraying for the control of malaria in rural areas is progressing well with first results

indicating that the D.D.T. and B.H.C. formulations in use are checking infection very considerably.

772. A brief survey of conditions in Jamaica suggests that preliminary research may well indicate that the new insecticides would provide a means of reducing considerably and perhaps eradicating malaria in that territory.

773. In connexion with malaria control by residual spraying of houses, the basic researches conducted at Porton have shown the general superiority in toxicity of insecticide formulations containing small crystals that can be picked up in large numbers on the feet of mosquitoes. They have shown too that formulations must be made and selected to suit the surface to which they are to be applied and that no single formulation can be expected to produce good results on a wide variety of surfaces. Other observations have shown that some dust diluents incorporated in wettable powders used for residual sprayings are too hard or too big in particle size. The first of these features results in serious destructive effect on spraying equipment, and the second in poor toxicity.

774. Researches designed to produce an insecticidal coating similar to varnish for possible use against mosquitoes and other insects in better class houses in the tropics, ships, aircraft, trains and so on have progressed well. It seems that the incorporation of several of the new insecticides in urea-formaldehyde resins to produce insecticidal "finishes" that will last for many months and perhaps for a year or two, may soon be possible. This has a wide application in the colonial territories. These insecticidal resins have also been successful, in a preliminary experiment, in preventing the fouling of underwater surfaces by barnacles.

775. Some of the results of these researches have already had a wide influence on the commercial production of insecticides for malaria control and in the selection of formulations by authorities conducting malaria-control campaigns.

776. Field work on the application of insecticides to vegetation from the air has been confined to a large experiment on tsetse-infested bush in Tanganyika. This has been treated with a D.D.T. oil solution emitted from new equipment fitted to two Anson aircraft. The equipment consists of a boom and nozzles and is designed to produce a range of particles, of a mass medium diameter of 70 microns, most of which should penetrate vegetation. Recoveries of spray particles are a great improvement on those of previous experiments. The effect of the treatment so far on tsetse fly numbers is very encouraging. But we are still without accurate data on the effect on such particles of air currents and temperatures in and above bush. This subject is now being studied by an experienced meteorologist.

777. Help has been given to the agricultural scientist in Uganda in experimental insecticidal treatment of cotton for the control of major pests. Results in the form of increased yields have been very encouraging. An extension of this effort in the agricultural field has been made by the provision of an entomologist with insecticide experience for work in co-operation with the Senior Agricultural Entomologist of Kenya on major problems in that Colony.

778. Basic researches designed to help air applications to vegetation have produced exact data on the medium lethal doses of D.D.T. and gamma B.H.C. in oils for tsetse flies. These are 0.024 to 0.032 milligrammes for gamma B.H.C. and 0.132 to 0.178 milligrammes for pp. D.D.T. It has been shown also that in still air such oil solutions sprayed in fine particles lose all particles larger than 8 microns by deposition on the ground or other horizontal surfaces within four minutes of spraying. Studies on the mechanism by which small solid insecticide particles are picked up by insects from deposits on

vegetation, and the influence of leaf waxes on the availability to the insect of insecticide particles deposited on leaves are being made with a view to the production of insecticide formulations that will remain toxic on leaves for long periods in the tropics. It is indicated by some of the results available that the high temperatures of leaf surfaces in the tropics (up to 110° F. have been studied so far) result in serious losses (up to 100 per cent.) of D.D.T. (at least) in three weeks. This is not due to solution into the leaf wax as had been suggested during the early field experiments in Uganda.

779. *Locusts*.—The regional anti-locust organisations in Africa are steadily developing their activities, both in the supervision of locust outbreak areas and in research. The research work of the International Red Locust Control Service has been handicapped however, by insufficient personnel, and by the partial diversion of that personnel to the organisation of a campaign against a sudden outbreak of the Red Locust in the Rukwa Valley.

780. The Provisional International Service for the Control of the African Migratory Locust has carried out investigations into the life-cycle and ecology of solitary locusts in the outbreak area.

781. The normal work of the recently established Desert Locust Survey has suffered seriously because it was faced with a new outbreak before it was properly staffed and organised, and most of the staff had to undertake locust control duties. During the year, however, a Desert Locust Control Organisation was rapidly built up to conduct a campaign against the widespread locust plague in Africa and the Middle East (see paras. 282-86). The establishment of this organisation enabled the scientific personnel of the Survey to revert to research and investigation duties. The Survey also advises the Desert Locust Control. Research organised by the Survey includes studies on the habits and movements of hoppers leading to concentration, and investigations on the technique of microclimatic observations undertaken by an expert microclimatologist.

782. It was not at first possible to recruit the necessary specialists for a research team on the Moroccan Locust in Cyprus, but a temporary team of two entomologists and a botanist carried out preliminary investigations in the spring of 1950 and prepared the ground for further work. The definitive team left for Cyprus in January, 1951.

783. Fundamental research directed by the Anti-Locust Research Centre continued to develop, both at the Centre's Laboratory in London and extramurally in a number of University laboratories. Field researches, organised by the Centre jointly with the Desert Locust Survey, with research departments and organisations in the Sudan and with industry, included investigations on insecticides and machinery, dry baiting, and locust flight in relation to weather. The advisory activities of the Centre are increasing steadily.

784. *Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis*.—The year saw the formal opening on 31st January of the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research with laboratories and installations at Kaduna and Vom in Northern Nigeria. The Institute is undertaking research into all aspects of human and animal trypanosomiasis including studies of the insect carriers of this group of diseases and experimental work with the various trypanocidal drugs. It is also building up a Central Library and Museum, and will serve as an information and advice bureau on all problems connected with sleeping sickness and animal trypanosomiasis in West Africa.

785. The decision to build the Institute was based on the recommendations of Professor T. H. Davey, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, who visited British West Africa in 1945 to report on the trypanosomiasis

problem and to formulate proposals for research at the suggestion of the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee. Professor Davey's advice that a Regional Organisation should be created to serve the needs of the four West African territories was accepted, since it was realised that the essential unity of research on human and animal trypanosomiasis called for the co-ordinated work of a team of investigators. The capital cost of the Institute has amounted to approximately £234,000. Two-thirds of the sum have been provided from Colonial Development and Welfare (Research) funds, and the remaining third by the four West African Governments contributing in agreed proportions. A new grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has been made to provide £150,000 which, it is estimated, will provide for 50 per cent. of the expenditure of the Institute during the period 1951-56.

786. Colonel H. W. Mulligan, formerly Director of the Central Research Institute at Kasauli, in India, was appointed Director of the Institute in 1947, and has been responsible for acquiring sites and preparing plans for administrative, laboratory and ancillary buildings as well as for the multitude of other tasks of organisation involved in starting an entirely new Research Institute. The affairs of the Institute are in the hands of a statutory Managing Committee of which the Chief Secretary of the West African Council is Chairman, and on which the Director of the Institute also sits. The Chairman and Director are appointed by the Secretary of State and the other members of the Managing Committee are nominated by the West African Governments.

787. The general work of the Departments concerned against tsetse and trypanosomiasis in West Africa continues. A separate Tsetse Control Department has been set up in the Gold Coast and is carrying on with increased staff the campaign of tsetse eradication which has already freed hundreds of square miles from fly. The Sleeping Sickness Service in Nigeria, in addition to its purely medical work, has continued anti-tsetse measures of vegetation clearing, and some hundreds of miles of stream banks have been cleared during the year.

788. Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G., F.R.S., visited East and Central Africa in 1945 and 1946, and on his return made recommendations which have resulted in the establishment of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation under the direction of Dr. H. M. O. Lester; the Organisation combines the former East African Tsetse Reclamation Department, the Tsetse Research Institute at Shinyanga and the Trypanosomiasis Research Station at Tinde. The amalgamation was undertaken in 1948, and the results have shown themselves in closer liaison between the different sections. The aim is a unified approach to the tsetse and trypanosomiasis problem with the object of producing results which can be of direct assistance in the development of the territories.

789. With this guiding principle in mind new proposals for the internal organisation of E.A.T.T.R.R.O. and the future programme of work have been prepared, taking into account the intention to build a central Trypanosomiasis Research Institute in East Africa. The construction of the Institute has been agreed upon by the East African Governments and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is expected that the whole of the capital expenditure, and approximately 50 per cent. of the recurrent expenditure for the first five years, will be met from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote.

790. Apart from pure research work on tsetse and trypanosomiasis E.A.T.T.R.R.O. is operating six schemes of experimental reclamation. Two of these are in Tanganyika, three are in Kenya and one in Uganda. Detailed

studies of the fly distribution have been made to determine the most favourable habitats and to devise methods of control which entail the minimum destruction of vegetation at the lowest possible financial expenditure. The work of E.A.T.T.R.R.O. is not designed to remove from the East African Governments responsibility for practical tsetse control and reclamation measures in their own territories. Each East African Government maintains its own tsetse control organisation, but may call upon E.A.T.T.R.R.O. for technical advice and assistance.

791. In all these developments the advice of the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee in London has continued to play an important part. It is now undertaking the important task of formulating recommendations upon the employment of the sum of £425,000 allocated for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research for the period 1951-56.

792. The International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research met in June, 1950, at the Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp. The chair was taken by M. le Médecin Général Vaucel of the Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer and there was an interesting exchange of views between scientists interested in current developments in tsetse and trypanosomiasis research. The recommendations of the Committee are made available to scientists in Africa and elsewhere through the agency of the Permanent Inter-African Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis at Leopoldville. The Committee will, it is expected, meet in French territory in June, 1951, under the Chairmanship of Colonel H. W. Mulligan, Director of the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research.

793. *Social Sciences*.—In the past year considerable progress has been made in building and staffing the Institutes of Social and Economic Research in the West Indies, East and West Africa. The first mentioned, located in Jamaica, now has a permanent research staff of four, excluding the Director, and has been engaged in studies of labour productivity in sugar estates in Jamaica, of social structure in Trinidad and national income studies. The East African Institute of Social Research, which is under the direction of Dr. Audrey Richards, has a permanent research staff of three, which will expand in the coming year and, in addition, the co-operation of a number of independent research workers undertaking investigations under its supervision. This Institute is carrying out a survey of Banyarwanda migrant labour for the Government of Uganda, members of its own and associated staff are engaged in an urban survey of the town of Jinja, and a number of anthropological studies, which will form the basis of a comparative study of indigenous political institutions, are in train. Linguistic work in Luganda has been started. Professor W. Hamilton Whyte was appointed in September to be Director of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, and two research workers and an administrative secretary have been appointed. Among the projects the Institute hopes to put into operation are a study of socio-economic problems associated with the labour employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute has appointed two social anthropologists to the staff, one historian, and an administrative secretary. Dr. J. C. Mitchell, a senior member of the staff, has begun an urban survey in the Copperbelt towns.

794. Amongst the individual research projects selected by the Colonial Social Science Research Council this year for financial assistance are researches into Islamic law and procedure, proprietary law in the Gold Coast, intelligence and aptitude testing in West Africa, studies of coastal and Amerindian communities in British Guiana, tribal studies in East Africa and a detailed synoptic study of land law and tenure in British Africa.

795. With one exception, all the post-graduate social science research students selected for training in 1948 and 1949 are either in the field or have returned to universities to prepare their reports. Of the five American sociologists selected for further training in the United Kingdom, four are in the field and the fifth has returned to an American university to complete his report. Those still in the field are in Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria.

796. A number of volumes of the Ethnographic Survey of Africa, which is being undertaken by the International African Institute with support from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, have appeared.

797. It has been possible during the past year to combine grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for anthropological research with grants made by research foundations, on a pound for pound basis. It has also been possible to associate Fulbright scholars with the work of the Institutes in East Africa and the West Indies.

798. *Economic Research.*—Studies initiated included an investigation of the national income of Nigeria, which is being undertaken by a team of research officers working under the general supervision of the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge. A number of territories are instituting similar enquiries locally. Other studies begun during the year covered the transport economics of Nigeria and the problems arising from the dependence of certain colonial territories upon imported foods, while those already in progress included investigations of colonial monetary systems and the organisation of trade in West Africa.

799. In March, 1951, arrangements were made for a pilot investigation by the British Export Trade Research Organization, on behalf of the Secretary of State, of the value of full scale market surveys as an aid to the general policy of promoting industrial development in the colonial territories. Representatives of the Organization subsequently visited Nigeria in this connection.

800. A comprehensive programme of economic research which the Colonial Economic Research Committee, in consultation with the Colonial Office, has drawn up is being put into effect as and when suitable research workers become available.

Surveys

Geodetic and Topographical Surveys

801. The Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys continued work mainly on topographic surveys. Urgent mapping requirements entailed the concentration of field staff on control for that purpose and did not allow much geodetic work to be taken up. Recruitment and training of staff has advanced steadily and considerable progress has been made in establishing staff. A new building for the headquarters of the Directorate is nearing completion at Tolworth.

802. The Royal Air Force continued air-photography in East, Central and West Africa. The main East and Central African commitment was the area likely to be traversed by the proposed Northern Rhodesia—Tanganyika rail link. This embraces a large area of Northern Rhodesia north of Kapiri Mposhi and a wide belt across southern Tanganyika. Owing to bad weather, gaps still exist—particularly east of Lake Nyasa—which it is hoped to fill in 1951. In addition Basutoland was photographed. The Squadron moved to West Africa in August and undertook a programme in northern Nigeria (where over 160,000 square miles have been covered), and in the Gold Coast where the weather has been far less favourable. Photography in Sierra Leone began in March.

803. A contract was placed commercially for air-photography in the Caribbean area. Some 7,000 square miles have been covered in British Guiana, and it is hoped that areas in British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Lesser Antilles will be photographed before termination of the contract in April.

804. Field survey has been continued by small parties working in British Guiana, North Borneo and Uganda, and has begun in Basutoland. The main effort has been on the East African rail-link areas where parties have worked from Utengule in Tanganyika westwards to Mbeya, south-westwards to Kasama and south through Mpika to Kapiri Mposhi encountering difficult country and adverse weather.

805. Mapping has been continued under pressure and output increased considerably; over 200 preliminary plots have been published at scale 1 : 50,000, including over 80 in the rail-link area. Other maps in wide variety have been produced, including large-scale contoured maps of North Borneo townships and small-scale maps of Grahamsland.

806. Work has been continued on a new edition of the map supplement to the Colonial Office List.

Geological Surveys

807. Staffs of Geological Surveys in colonial territories were further augmented during the year by the appointment of an additional 52 geologists, geophysicists and chemists; only a few vacancies now remain. Although there have been losses by retirement, a rapid expansion has been effected during the last four years: the total strength of the overseas scientific staff was 58 in 1947, 72 in 1948, 110 in 1949 and 155 in 1950. All Geological Surveys are still suffering from a shortage of experienced men, but this is a handicap which will disappear in course of time. British Guiana have seconded their Senior Geologist for one year to examine an area in British Honduras, and an experienced geologist has been seconded from Nigeria to spend three years in the Aden Protectorate. A Geological Survey has been established in Northern Rhodesia, and a Senior Geologist has begun work in the Solomon Islands Protectorate. A Senior Geologist has been appointed in Cyprus. Staff has still to be found for Fiji. The establishment of a Department of Geological Survey in the Somaliland Protectorate and the examination of mineralized areas in Hong Kong are also planned for the future.

808. Under an Economic Co-operation Administration scheme 18 experienced Americans and Canadians are now attached to the Geological Surveys of Nigeria, Gold Coast, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and British Guiana, and are doing valuable work.

809. More geological mapping has been completed than in any previous year, and considerable progress has been made in the investigation of mineral deposits. Promising deposits of bauxite have been found in Sarawak; seams of good quality coal are being investigated in Benue Province, Nigeria, 60 miles north of the Enugu Colliery; lead-zinc deposits are undergoing examination in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, and the soils of the Tororo carbonatites in Uganda are being examined as possible economic sources of iron and phosphate. The necessary geological work has been done in connexion with certain large engineering projects, and a great deal of successful work in the finding of water supplies.

810. The Second Conference of West African Geological Surveys was held at Jos in the Northern Province of Nigeria. It was attended by delegates from French West Africa and arrangements were made for co-operation between the British and French Geological Surveys in the solution of long standing geological problems of correlation. The Third East African Territorial

Geological Conference was held in May at Nairobi. These meetings serve a very useful purpose. Whenever possible, they are attended by Dr. F. Dixey, the Secretary of State's Geological Adviser and Director of Colonial Geological Surveys. The Geological Surveys of the British, French and Dutch Guianas also held a conference during the year in Surinam.

811. The universities are taking an increasing interest in geological research in the colonial territories: two members of the teaching staff of the Imperial College of Science and Technology have examined an area of Basement rocks on the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika, and the Professor of Geology of Sydney University took a party of specialists and post-graduate students to the Solomon Islands Protectorate at the end of 1950. A geophysicist of the University of Glasgow carried out a gravimeter survey in the Albert Rift Valley, Uganda.

812. The photogeological Section of the Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys, set up in 1949, was able to obtain the services of two experienced photogeologists during 1950 and photogeological mapping of areas in Uganda, Sarawak and Nyasaland was begun. Liaison with Directors of Geological Surveys in the colonial territories was maintained with a view to the selection of areas for photogeological work most likely to be of value to the territory concerned. The main objective is to help in the basic geological mapping of the territories, and in suitable areas this can be done either by the addition of detail to areas that have already been covered to some extent in the field or by extending mapping to new areas from adjacent ones already known and mapped.

813. As with field mapping, photogeological mapping requires a topographic map; in arranging the Section's programme it is generally necessary to find areas for which preliminary plots are available, not at all an easy matter at the present stage of the topographic mapping programme, but the situation should improve in a year or so. The use of mosaics in certain areas is also being tried. As a substitute for a map these have definite limitations, but for some geological purposes the disadvantages may be offset by the additional value of having an actual picture of the ground. A three weeks' course of instruction in photogeology arranged by the Directorate in London was attended by 32 geologists.

814. The Mineral Resources Division of the Directorate has continued to be actively engaged at the Imperial Institute in a wide range of questions and investigations covering the mineral resources of the colonial territories as well as the mineral industry in general. It published the first issues of a new periodical, "Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources", which succeeds the Mineral Resources section of the former Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, but is planned on more comprehensive lines and with a definite colonial viewpoint.

CHAPTER VII

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(a) United Nations Activities

Introduction

815. Three United Nations bodies deal specifically with colonial affairs: the Trusteeship Council, the Special Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Of the other United Nations bodies, the work of those which are responsible to the Economic and Social Council often has a colonial interest.

816. *The Trusteeship Council* is a Principal Organ of the United Nations exercising, under the authority of the General Assembly, certain supervisory functions in regard to trust territories. It consists of the six countries which administer trust territories and an equal number of non-administering countries. The Administering Authorities are Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. The present non-administering members are China and the Soviet Union (both permanent members), Iraq and Argentina (both until 1952), the Dominican Republic (until 1953) and Thailand (elected for three years in December, 1950, in place of the Philippines, whose term of office then expired). The United Kingdom is responsible for the administration of three trust territories, namely, Tanganyika, and parts of the Cameroons and Togoland.

817. *The Special Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*. Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter is entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories". Whereas Chapters XII and XIII, dealing respectively with the international trusteeship system and the Trusteeship Council, specifically provide for United Nations supervision in regard to trust territories, Chapter XI does not confer any such function on the United Nations in relation to the other non-self-governing territories. Under Article 73(e), which is contained in Chapter XI, the Colonial Powers have undertaken to "transmit regularly to the Secretary-General, for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the non-self-governing territories" (other than trust territories) for which they are responsible. This undertaking implies no degree of "accountability" towards the United Nations on the part of the Colonial Powers in their administration of territories not under trusteeship. Consequently, in contrast to the Chapters relating to trust territories, Chapter XI contains no provision for any supervisory organ of the United Nations in respect of territories not under trusteeship. The information transmitted under Article 73(e) is summarised and analysed each year by the United Nations Secretariat. In 1946 the General Assembly appointed an *Ad Hoc* Committee to examine these summaries and analyses "with a view to aiding the General Assembly in its consideration of this information, and with a view to making recommendations to the General Assembly relating to the procedure to be followed in the future and the means of ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the Specialised Agencies are used to best advantage". In 1947 the General Assembly reconstituted this body for a further year under the title of Special Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and gave it the function of examining the information transmitted under Article 73(e) and making recommendations "relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual territories". In 1949 the Special Committee was reconstituted for three years by the General Assembly (see Cmd. 7958, para. 705) and was charged particularly with the task of making in 1950 a study of educational conditions in non-self-governing territories.

818. *The Fourth Committee* is the Committee of the General Assembly which considers the Reports of the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and deals with any other matters arising under Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter.

819. *The Economic and Social Council (E.C.O.S.O.C.)* is the Principal Organ of the United Nations concerned with international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. The bulk of its work is

carried out by nine Functional Commissions and three Regional Economic Commissions. E.C.O.S.O.C. is also responsible for co-ordinating action by the United Nations *Specialised Agencies* on economic and social problems.

820. *Colonial Application Articles* have for many years been inserted in international agreements, when the subject matter is within the domestic competence of Colonial Governments, enabling His Majesty's Government to accept an agreement on behalf of the United Kingdom and then to extend the agreement to each territory separately with the consent of the Colonial Government. The provision is necessary on constitutional grounds and is in accordance with His Majesty's Government's policy of progress towards self-government for the territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible, but it has been widely misunderstood and opposed in the organs of the United Nations. Difficulties have again been experienced during the past twelve months in this respect.

Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council

821. The Seventh Session of the Council was held at Lake Success from 1st June to 21st July, 1950. In the absence of Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G., the United Kingdom Permanent Representative on the Council, who was in the Pacific as Chairman of the Council's Visiting Mission to the trust territories in that region, the United Kingdom was represented by Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke, the Counsellor for Colonial Affairs with the United Kingdom Delegation in New York. Mr. D. A. Sutherland attended as Special Representative for British Togoland. The Session was noteworthy for the generally harmonious atmosphere in which its business was conducted. From the point of view of the United Kingdom the most important items discussed were the Ewe question and "Administrative Unions".

822. As regards the Ewe question, the Council welcomed the decision of the Governments of France and the United Kingdom to set up an enlarged Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland Affairs, comprising elected representatives of both French and British Togoland. Its terms of reference are, broadly, to ascertain the real wishes of the population of the two territories regarding the petitions of certain groups for the unification of the whole or part of the two territories, and to make recommendations to the two Governments as to the means whereby the various points of view could be satisfied within the framework of British and French administration, having due regard to the political, economic and social factors involved and the interests of the peoples concerned. The French and United Kingdom representatives on the Council made it clear that, under its terms of reference, the Commission would not be precluded from recommending the unification of any parts of the two trust territories. The Commission was also charged with advising on further measures in the fiscal, economic, technical and cultural spheres for mitigating inconveniences caused by the existence of the frontier between the two trust territories. The Council asked the two Administering Authorities to report to its Eighth Session on the steps taken to give effect to these arrangements.

823. As regards "Administrative Unions", the Council adopted a report from one of its sub-committees containing a study of the place of trust territories in such Unions, and established a Standing Committee to keep the subject under review. In the discussion which preceded the adoption of this report, all members of the Council made it clear that the report was the result of a compromise between differing viewpoints of Member States on the question of "Administrative Unions". On this understanding the United Kingdom representative felt able to vote for it, although he made

it clear that it contained a number of detailed statements and conclusions, particularly as regards the East Africa Inter-Territorial Organisation, to which His Majesty's Government could not subscribe.

824. The Council also dealt with a large number of petitions, and with the Annual Reports on Western Samoa, New Guinea, Nauru, the Pacific Islands and British and French Togoland, the two latter in conjunction with the Reports of the 1949 Visiting Mission to West Africa. The Council also decided that in 1951 a Visiting Mission should be despatched to Tanganyika, Ruanda Urundi and Somaliland under Italian trusteeship.

Special Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

825. The Committee met at Lake Success from the 18th August to the 12th September, 1950. The United Kingdom was represented by Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke and Mr. W. E. F. Ward, Deputy Education Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

826. In the past, attempts have been made to establish the Special Committee as a counterpart to the Trusteeship Council, i.e., as a body with functions of supervision in regard to the administration of non-self-governing territories not under trusteeship. As explained in para. 817, there is nothing in the Charter which confers upon the United Nations any right of supervision in regard to territories not under trusteeship, and His Majesty's Government are consequently not prepared to accept any arrangements with this implication. The attempts made in the past to bring *all* non-self-governing territories under United Nations supervision have led to abortive and sometimes acrimonious debates in the Special Committee and the Fourth Committee. As was stated in the Memorandum on Proceedings relating to Non-self-governing and Trust Territories at the 1949 General Assembly (Cmd. 8035), His Majesty's Government have opposed such recommendations because they were convinced that they were contrary to the Charter and to the best interests of the peoples of the territories involved. At the same time His Majesty's Government felt the importance of working with the United Nations in every way open to them, and accordingly determined to play as constructive and co-operative a part as possible in the work of the Special Committee, whilst making clear that the United Kingdom is not prepared to accept any right on the part of the United Nations to exercise supervision in regard to territories not under trusteeship, nor any degree of accountability towards the United Nations in respect of such territories. The United Kingdom representative on the Special Committee explained the position of the United Kingdom on these lines, and urged the Committee to avoid a repetition of the sterile discussion of issues which had been so often debated in the past and to concentrate instead on a constructive interchange of ideas and experience in the social, economic and educational fields—a discussion in which he pledged the willingness of His Majesty's Government to co-operate to the full. In fact, the Committee's proceedings were mainly occupied with a special study of education enjoined upon it by the General Assembly, and these discussions were uniformly constructive and amicable. The United Kingdom representative was able to vote for the adoption of the Committee's Report to the General Assembly and for each of the four resolutions adopted by the Committee.

Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly

827. The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly met from the 20th September to the 8th December, 1950. During the discussions of trusteeship questions and matters arising under Chapter XI of the Charter the United Kingdom was represented on the Committee by Mr. T. F. Cook, M.P., the

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and for a short period during Mr. Cook's absence in the United Kingdom, by Lord Ogmores, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The United Kingdom delegation also included Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., M.M., the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, Fiji.

828. The marked improvement in the atmosphere in the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee was, generally speaking, reflected in the Fourth Committee's discussions of the reports of these two bodies. The Committee adopted 12 resolutions relating to trust territories and 5 relating to non-self-governing territories, which were all endorsed by the Assembly in Plenary Session on the 2nd December.

829. Six of these resolutions relating to trust territories dealt with procedural matters, including the organisation of Visiting Missions, the Trusteeship Council's procedure for the examination of petitions, and the general procedures of the Council. The United Kingdom voted in favour of four of these resolutions, abstained on one, and voted against one. The United Kingdom supported resolutions concerning rural economic development, educational advancement, technical assistance and the taking of steps to bring about the abolition of corporal punishment in trust territories. The General Assembly noted the arrangements made by France and the United Kingdom for the establishment of a Standing Consultative Commission representative of the peoples of the two Togoland trust territories as a contribution to the solution of the Ewe problem. It also requested the French Government to investigate and report to the Trusteeship Council upon certain petitions containing complaints relating to the elections held in French Togoland to this Commission. The General Assembly also approved the Trusteeship Agreement for Italian Somaliland which had been drawn up by the Trusteeship Council.

830. Consideration in the Fourth Committee of the report of the Special Committee resulted in five resolutions on non-self-governing territories being submitted to and adopted by the General Assembly. The United Kingdom voted for two resolutions, one dealing with procedural matters and one with technical assistance. It abstained on a resolution providing for the Special Committee to discuss and report on constitutional documents transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Metropolitan Power when a non-self-governing territory became self-governing. In the view of His Majesty's Government, the political and constitutional affairs of non-self-governing territories not under trusteeship are the exclusive concern of the Metropolitan Government and the Governments and peoples of those territories. The United Kingdom voted against a resolution calling upon the Colonial Powers to report on the implementation in their non-self-governing territories of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The United Kingdom representative recalled that the United Kingdom Government had accepted the Declaration of Human Rights as a statement of ideals and aims of policy on behalf of the Governments of all the territories for which it is responsible as well as on its own behalf. He stated that His Majesty's Government would be perfectly willing to accept any obligation to report on the extent to which the Declaration was being implemented in United Kingdom non-self-governing territories, provided such an obligation extended equally to all Member States of the United Nations; but that His Majesty's Government could see no reason or justification for limiting such an obligation to those Members who are responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories. The United Kingdom also voted against a resolution relating to the use made by the Secretary-General, in his preparation of summaries and analyses of the information transmitted

under Article 73 (e), of statistical information about economic, social and educational conditions in sovereign states. Hitherto the Secretary-General has been authorised to draw upon comparable information from official sources relating to sovereign states, so that the progress achieved in non-self-governing territories may be seen in relation to world standards generally. His Majesty's Government had always welcomed, and indeed strongly advocated, the use of such comparable statistical information. The effect of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly is, however, to oblige the Secretary-General to obtain the consent of a sovereign state before using in this way any official statistical information relating to that state. The United Kingdom opposed the resolution on the ground that it was retrogressive, and would impose an additional burden upon the United Nations Secretariat.

831. Of the 17 resolutions adopted relating specifically to colonial and trust territories the United Kingdom voted for 11, abstained on 3 and voted against 3.

Eighth Session of the Trusteeship Council

832. The Trusteeship Council met at Lake Success from the 30th January, 1951 to the end of March, 1951. The United Kingdom was represented by Sir Alan Burns, Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke (until mid-February when he left to take up his appointment as Colonial Secretary, Cyprus) and Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson (who succeeded Mr. Fletcher-Cooke as Counsellor (Colonial Affairs) to the United Kingdom Permanent Delegation to the United Nations).

833. Mr. M. de N. Ensor attended the session for part of the time as special representative from Togoland for discussion of the Ewe problem.

834. The session was almost wholly concerned with the examination of the Annual Reports on the Pacific trust territories, and of the reports of the Visiting Mission to the Pacific, of which Sir Alan Burns had been Chairman. The Council set up a Committee (of which the United Kingdom is a member) to conduct a study of rural economic development in the trust territories in pursuance of the General Assembly's resolution on this subject (see para. 829), and the Petitions Committee again examined a large number of petitions, mainly from the Pacific trust territories. The Council also extended its Rules of Procedure to enable Italy, as the Administering Authority for the trust territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, to take part in the proceedings of the Council, though without voting rights (Italy is not a member of the United Nations).

835. The United Kingdom and French delegations made a joint statement on the progress achieved in the operation of the Standing Consultative Commission set up in Togoland (see para. 822) to assist in the solution of the Ewe problem. The French delegation also presented its report (see para. 829) on the complaints made regarding the elections to this Commission in French Togoland. Following these statements, the Council adopted a resolution urging those representatives of certain political groups in the two Togoland trust territories who (because of the complaints referred to above) absented themselves from the Standing Consultative Commission, to co-operate with the Administering Authorities in their efforts to arrive at a solution of the Ewe problem. The resolution also invited the Administering Authorities to present proposals for a substantive solution of the Ewe problem by the 1st July, 1951.

836. The Council decided that the 1951 Visiting Mission to East Africa should consist of the representatives of the Dominican Republic, Thailand,

the United States and New Zealand. It is expected that the Mission will leave for East Africa in July, 1951, for a tour of three months, visiting Ruanda Urundi, Tanganyika and Somaliland under Italian administration.

The Economic and Social Council (E.C.O.S.O.C.) in 1950-51

837. The Eleventh Session opened at Geneva on 3rd July, 1950. Full employment and the financing of economic development were important topics of discussion, but this was not very closely related to problems in under-developed territories. Resolutions were adopted encouraging economic and social development in non-self-governing territories and the organisation of higher education in trust territories.

838. The Twelfth Session began at Santiago, Chile, on 20th February, 1951. A paper on the world economic situation, including a substantial section on Africa, was considered by the Council who, however, referred it to the Thirteenth Session for further examination.

839. *Technical Assistance.* The United Nations expanded programme of Technical Assistance began, under the direction of the Technical Assistance Board set up by E.C.O.S.O.C., on 1st July, 1950. Funds amounting to \$20 million, allocated in varying percentages to the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration and the Specialised Agencies which operate the programme, will be available up to 31st December, 1951. Applications for assistance from this programme have been received from several colonial territories; one has been forwarded to the United Nations, some are being forwarded to the Food and Agriculture Organisation, and others are still under consideration.

840. Three United Nations Fellowships have been awarded to candidates nominated by Colonial Governments, and applications received from several other Colonial Governments are under consideration by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

841. *Statistical Commission.*—At the Fifth Session of the Commission in May, 1950, the final draft of the Standard International Trade Classification was approved. A resolution was subsequently adopted by the Economic and Social Council urging Governments either to make use of the Classification in the compilation of trade statistics or to re-arrange data in accordance with it for purposes of international comparison. The application of this resolution to the trade statistics of the colonial territories is now under consideration.

842. *Status of Women Commission.*—The Fourth Session of the Commission was held at Lake Success from 8th May to 19th May, 1950. The Commission studied reports from the Secretary-General on the political rights of women in trust and non-self-governing territories and asked him to continue to present such reports at future sessions. It was agreed, however, that the status of women in such territories need not be considered as a separate problem. The Commission has asked for replies, in 1951 and 1952, to further questionnaires on the legal and social position of women. Unsuccessful attempts were made to shorten and simplify these questionnaires which impose a heavy burden on colonial secretariats.

843. *Social Commission.*—The Sixth Session was held at Lake Success from 3rd April to 5th May, 1950. The United Kingdom representative, Sir Oswald Allen, again showed films about social developments in the United Kingdom and Colonies. A film on Youth Training in Togoland was favourably received.

844. Ten fellowships were awarded, under the Advisory Social Welfare Services Scheme, to British West Indians to attend a course at the University of Puerto Rico.

Regional Economic Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

845. *The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.)* is the only Regional Commission which directly concerns British territories. Hong Kong and the Malaya-British Borneo group of territories (Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei) are Associate Members. The Commission held its Sixth Session at Bangkok in May, 1950. This was preceded by meetings of the Committee on Industry and Trade, and the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel. A meeting of the *ad hoc* committee of experts on Inland Transport was held in October, 1950. A regional conference of Statisticians met at Rangoon in January, 1951. The Malaya-Borneo group and Hong Kong, represented both by officials and non-officials, took part in all these activities. The Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel and the Commission on Industries and Trade met again in Lahore, Pakistan, in February, 1951. The Seventh Session of the Commission followed immediately. The Colonial Office was for the first time represented on the United Kingdom delegation. The Malaya-Borneo group was well represented by a delegation led by Haji Mohammad Eusoff, and including a Malay civil servant and a Chinese banker. They took an active and effective part in discussions. In spite of many other preoccupations, these territories have contributed throughout the year to the various studies undertaken by the Secretariat of the Commission. At the instance of E.C.A.F.E. a regional office of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations is to be set up in Singapore.

The Specialised Agencies of the United Nations

846. *Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.)*.—The Colonial Office was again represented on the United Kingdom Delegation to the F.A.O. Annual Conference which was held in Washington in November, 1950, and Colonial Governments have continued to play an active part in the work of the Organisation by sending representatives to many of its regional meetings during the course of the year. The United Kingdom delegations to a number of conferences were composed largely, and in some cases entirely, of colonial representatives.

847. Colonial Governments have been associated in other ways with the work of F.A.O.. One of the Organisation's most successful ventures during the year was a series of land use meetings organised in conjunction with the Government of Cyprus in April and May, 1950. The object of these meetings was to gather in Cyprus senior representatives of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries and to discuss the application of improved land use practices against the background of the relatively advanced work being carried out in Cyprus. As a result of the useful experience gained proposals have been put forward for the training in Cyprus of staff from neighbouring Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries, and for using Cyprus as a centre for grazing land investigations for the benefit of similarly placed countries in that region: this latter project will be financed from F.A.O.'s share of funds under the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance (see para. 839).

848. *International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.)*.—Meetings under the auspices of I.L.O. at which there was colonial representation included the 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva in June, 1950, the First Session of the Committee on Work on Plantations in Bandoeng

(Indonesia) in December, the First and Second Sessions of the Asian Advisory Committee in Geneva in June and in Bandoeng in December, and an Asian Regional Technical Conference on Co-operation in Karachi in December. A small I.L.O. Mission visited Malta in October, 1950, at the request of the Government, to assist in the study of vocational training problems, particularly in relation to emigration. Facilities were also afforded to a group of officials of I.L.O. which toured Africa to obtain first-hand information on labour conditions and problems in non-metropolitan territories. A Fellowship was awarded to the United Kingdom for allocation to a colonial territory under the 1950 Fellowship programme of the Organisation.

849. *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.)*.—The Secretary of State's Deputy Educational Adviser and Mr. N. A. Ollennu, member of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, attended the Fifth Session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. at Florence in May-June, 1950, as advisers to the United Kingdom delegation. The principal question of colonial interest discussed was that of securing more effective co-operation between U.N.E.S.C.O. and non-self-governing territories, either by a form of associate membership or by other means. It was finally resolved that the Director-General of U.N.E.S.C.O. should investigate the problem, inviting the views of administering powers, and should make recommendations to the next session of the General Conference; His Majesty's Government have since submitted detailed proposals to the Director-General. Existing co-operation between U.N.E.S.C.O. and colonial territories is referred to in Chapter V, paras. 546-548.

850. *World Health Organisation (W.H.O.)*.—Colonial interest in W.H.O. continues to be centred mainly in Regional activities: In August, 1950, the Organisation established in Hong Kong a small supervisory office for the Western Pacific area, which includes Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission territories; arrangements for liaison between this office and Medical Departments in the territories concerned are now in operation. In accordance with a decision taken by the Third World Health Assembly in May, 1950, an Office for Africa has been set up at W.H.O. headquarters in Geneva, pending the establishment of a full-scale Regional Organisation for the area. The Third Session of the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean was held in Istanbul in September, 1950, and was attended by a United Kingdom delegation headed by the Deputy Chief Medical Officer in the Colonial Office and including advisers from Aden and Cyprus; the meeting was followed by a Regional Conference on Health Statistics in which the delegation also took part. In September also, the Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Organisation, acting in its capacity as W.H.O. Regional Committee for the Western Hemisphere, held its Fourth Meeting in the Dominican Republic; the United Kingdom delegation to this meeting and to the Pan-American Sanitary Conference which followed it was led by Dr. Harkness, Medical Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies, who was accompanied by advisers from Jamaica and Trinidad.

851. A Malaria Conference of considerable interest to African territories was held in Kampala from 27th November to 9th December, 1950, under the joint auspices of W.H.O. and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (see paras. 670-671, 854). The opening address was delivered by the Governor of Uganda. The control of the disease was studied in all its aspects by some 40 experts, including officers nominated by

the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone and a number of important recommendations were put forward.

852. *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.)*.—U.N.I.C.E.F. is not a Specialised Agency, but a temporary body set up by the General Assembly in 1946 primarily for the benefit of children and adolescents in war-devastated countries. Its Executive Board is responsible to the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations General Assembly recently decided to extend the life of U.N.I.C.E.F. for another three years. U.N.I.C.E.F. programmes in the Far East carried forward during the year include feeding for mothers, school children and infants in Hong Kong, Brunei, Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo, overseas fellowships for students from Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaya, tuberculosis and B.C.G. schemes in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaya, and the training of nurses in Malaya, Sarawak and North Borneo. Two new programmes have been initiated in Malaya during the year: one providing fellowships for four local nurses to obtain sister-tutor qualifications (\$ U.S.22,000), the other providing mobile dental equipment for the treatment of school children by trained nurses (\$ U.S.27,000). In the West Indies the feeding programme for school children and infants carried out in British Honduras has been greatly appreciated and is being continued for a second year. The project for the control of insect-borne diseases in Central America, in which British Honduras shared, is being taken over by the World Health Organisation. \$ U.S.2,500 was provided for a team of a doctor and two nurses to go from Jamaica to Ecuador to observe B.C.G. work, and \$ U.S.110,000 has since been granted towards the cost of a B.C.G. programme in Jamaica itself. An application from Malta for further assistance had to be declined owing to the shortage of funds.

(b) International Co-operation other than through the United Nations

In Africa

853. Liaison and co-operation on technical matters with the other Colonial Powers in Africa, as well as with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, has continued throughout the year. The Colonial Office has maintained close contact with the Ministry of Overseas France and the colonial authorities in Brussels and Lisbon: there has been a free exchange of information and numerous meetings have been held for the discussion of a wide range of common problems. Belgian, French and Portuguese administrative officers and officials from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa attended the Second Devonshire Course; British administrative officers also attended the Belgian and French Colonial Schools.

854 Last year's Report mentioned the establishment of the *Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.)* (see Cmd. 7958, para. 733), comprising the Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. During the year under review the Commission held two meetings; its Second Session in Brussels in June, 1950, and its Third Session in Lisbon in January of this year. At both these meetings the Commission agreed on practical measures for consolidating and extending existing programmes of technical co-operation. At present two Technical Information Bureaux are functioning under the aegis of the Commission: a Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis at Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo, and a Soils Bureau in Paris. It is intended to open shortly at Muguga (Kenya) a third Bureau, for African Epizootic Diseases. Arrangements have been made to ensure

liaison between these Technical Bureaux and the appropriate Specialised Agencies of the United Nations. The Specialised Agencies also send observers to Technical Conferences held under the auspices of the Commission.

855. The following International Technical Conferences were held during the year:

(i) *An African Labour Conference at Elisabethville in July, 1950*, was attended by representatives of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. Employers' representatives and African trade unionists were included among the delegations from British colonial territories. Observers from the I.L.O. were also present. The Conference's recommendations included the establishment of an Information Bureau on labour matters. The Governments participating in the Conference have all agreed in principle, and the necessary detailed arrangements are being worked out.

(ii) *An African Transport Conference in Johannesburg in October, 1950*, was attended by representatives from the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, British and other territories in Africa, and by observers from the United States Government and the International Bank. This Conference dealt with inland transport problems in Central and Southern Africa (see paras. 440-441).

(iii) *A Further African Transport Conference held in Dschang in November, 1950*, was attended by British, French and Belgian representatives. It considered problems of transport to and from French Equatorial Africa. (See para. 442.)

(iv) *The Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara* (see para. 726) held its inaugural meeting at Nairobi in November, 1950.

(v) *The Malaria Conference held in Uganda in December, 1950*, under the joint auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and the W.H.O., has already been reported in para. 851 above.

856. There have been frequent contacts between the authorities in the British territories in Africa and those of the neighbouring territories throughout the year, and continuous consultation and co-operation on matters of common concern between officials of the administrations and technical departments. This contact is maintained at all levels, but among the important visits that have taken place may be mentioned the following. In May, 1950, the Governor of French Guinea visited Sierra Leone. In July the Governor of the Gambia visited Dakar, and the High Commissioner for French West Africa paid a return visit to Bathurst. In August the Governor of the Gabon visited Nigeria. Two visits were paid to Madagascar at the invitation of the French High Commissioner: the first by the Governor of Mauritius in July, the second by the Governor of Tanganyika at the end of October and beginning of November. In March 1951 the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo began a visit to the British territories in East and Central Africa.

857. A West African International Education Conference was held in December at the University College of the Gold Coast, attended by delegations from the four British West African Governments and from the Governments of French West Africa, Portuguese Guinea and Liberia. A

representative from U.N.E.S.C.O. also attended as an observer. A comparative study of educational systems and problems in West Africa was undertaken and opportunities of mutual assistance and co-operation were discussed. A similar Regional Conference on education matters is to be held in East Africa during the summer.

858. There is to be a Conference on African Medical Education at Dakar in May, 1951; a Statistics Conference in Southern Rhodesia in August, 1951, and a Forestry Conference in the Ivory Coast at the end of the year.

Outside Africa

859. *Caribbean Commission*.—(France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.) The British Section consists of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies (Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G.) as British Co-Chairman, the Colonial Attaché at His Majesty's Embassy in Washington (Mr. J. K. Thompson) and two unofficial members (see para. 861).

860. The Commission, which meets twice a year, held its Tenth Meeting in Martinique in June-July. Among the matters considered were the recommendations of the technical conferences on livestock and soil science held earlier in the year under the auspices of the Commission and of the Caribbean Research Council, an auxiliary body of the Commission, at its Third Meeting in Trinidad in May. The Eleventh Meeting was held concurrently with the West Indian Conference (Fourth Session) in Curaçao in November-December. This session of the Conference, another auxiliary body of the Commission which meets every two years, had as the main theme for its deliberations the agricultural problems of the Caribbean. Discussion at the Commission meeting was mainly concerned with the preparation of comments on the papers to be placed before the Conference and with the budget for 1951-52. Consideration was given at both the Tenth and Eleventh Meetings to the role the Commission might play in connection with regional projects for technical assistance, and the four Member Governments issued a statement containing their interim views on this matter in July, 1950.

861. In accordance with the procedure whereby the two unofficial members of the British Section of the Commission are elected, for appointment by the Secretary of State, by the unofficial delegates sent by the British Colonies to the Conference, Mr. W. A. Bustamante (Jamaica) and Mr. Grantley Adams (Barbados) were nominated in succession to Mr. Garnet Gordon, C.B.E. (St. Lucia, Windward Islands) and Mr. W. H. Courtenay, O.B.E. (British Honduras). The last named and Mr. S. T. Christian, O.B.E. (Leeward Islands) were nominated as alternates.

862. The Caribbean Interim Tourism Committee held its second meeting in Puerto Rico in November, 1950, and discussed ways and means of developing the tourist potential of the Caribbean.

863. *South Pacific Commission*.—(Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States).—The First South Pacific Conference was held at Nasinu College, Fiji, from the 25th April to the 5th May, 1950. Delegates from 14 territories in the region and from the Kingdom of Tonga attended with the Commissioners and Principal Officers of the Commission and observers from organisations concerned with the work of the Commission and its auxiliary bodies. The Conference formally associated the peoples of the territories concerned with the work of the Commission and, in the 42 resolutions which it adopted, endorsed the present programme of the Commission and made recommendations for the Commission to examine additional projects. The Conference provided an opportunity for

informal contacts between the representatives from the different territories in the South Pacific to an extent hitherto impossible.

864. The Fifth and Sixth Sessions of the Commission were held during the year, the Fifth Session in Suva in May, 1950, immediately following the South Pacific Conference, and the Sixth Session at the Commission's headquarters at Noumea at the end of October. The Research Council of the Commission held its Second Meeting at Sydney in August, 1950.

865. This may be said to have been the first full operational year of the Commission. Most of the projects approved during 1949 were in operation during the year and several important new projects were approved.

General

866. *International co-operation in locust control* continued to be satisfactory. Annual meetings of the International Council for Red Locust Control and of the Provisional International Council for the Control of the African Migratory Locust were held at Leopoldville in June-July, 1950. A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Desert Locust Survey, attended also by some foreign delegates, took place at Nairobi in July; in November there was an International Conference on the Desert Locust campaign in New Delhi. A Technical Conference of Middle East countries, at which the United Kingdom and Cyprus were represented, was held in Teheran in December, 1950.

867. *Council of Europe*.—The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was ratified by His Majesty's Government on behalf of the United Kingdom on the 22nd February, 1951. It will come into force when it has been ratified by 10 Governments. Under the terms of the colonial application article contained in the Convention (see para. 820) Colonial Governments have been invited to consider the extension of the Convention to their respective territories.

868. *Government of India Commissioners in British Colonial Territories*.—Mr. Gopala Menon has succeeded Mr. J. Thivy as Commissioner in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei. The Government of India have requested, and His Majesty's Government in consultation with the Government of Hong Kong have agreed to, the appointment of a separate Commissioner for Hong Kong, but for the present Mr. Menon is acting as Commissioner in Hong Kong also, as did his predecessor. Mr. Thivy is now the Commissioner of the Government of India in Mauritius. Mr. A. M. Sahay arrived in the British West Indies in November, 1950, to take over from Mr. Satya Charan on the expiry of the latter's term of office as Commissioner. Mr. S. A. Waiz has relinquished his appointment as Commissioner in Fiji; his successor has not yet been appointed. Mr. A. B. Thadani took up appointment as Commissioner in Aden in June, 1950. The territorial jurisdiction of Mr. A. B. Pant, Indian Commissioner in British East Africa, has been extended to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

869. *Commonwealth and Foreign Visits*.—There have been several interchanges of visits with representatives of Commonwealth and foreign Governments. The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, visited Singapore from 17th to 18th June on his return journey from Indonesia. During his visit Pandit Nehru laid the foundation stone of the India Association's new building. The Governor of British Guiana paid a goodwill visit to French Guiana and Surinam in March, 1951. Other visits that took place are mentioned in para. 856 above.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND NON-PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
OF COLONIAL INTEREST PUBLISHED DURING 1950-51

- Cmd. 7958. The Colonial Territories, 1949-50. 4s. (4s. 2d.)
- Cmd. 7987. The British Territories in East and Central Africa, 1945-50. 4s. (4s. 3d.)
- Cmd. 8035. General Assembly of the United Nations, 20th September-10th December, 1949. Memorandum on Proceedings relating to Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories. 1s. (1s. 1d.)
- Cmd. 8051. Statistical Abstract for the British Commonwealth for the years 1933-39 and 1945-47. 6s. (6s. 4d.)
- Cmd. 8063. Colonial Research, 1949-50. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)
- Cmd. 8080. The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. Report by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee. London: September-October, 1950. 3s. (3s. 2d.)
- Cmd. 8125. The Future of the Overseas Food Corporation. 9d. (10d.)
- Cmd. 8167. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Review Conference, London, 1950. Report of Proceedings. 3s. (3s. 2d.)
- Col. No. 256. Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, November, 1949. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
- Col. No. 257. Exchange of Despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies—relative to the Disorders in Nigeria. 4d. (5d.)
- Col. No. 258. Bibliography of Published Sources relating to African Land Tenure. 4s. (4s. 3d.)
- Col. No. 259. Report by His Majesty's Government to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland for the year 1949. 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.)
- Col. No. 260. Interim Report on the Financial and Economic Structure of the Maltese Islands presented to the Prime Minister of Malta by Sir George E. Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. 17th May, 1950. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)
- Col. No. 261. Report by His Majesty's Government to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika for the year 1949. 8s. (8s. 6d.)
- Col. No. 262. Report by His Majesty's Government to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Cameroons for the year 1949. 10s. 6d. (11s. 4d.)
- Col. No. 263. Annual Report on the East Africa High Commission for the year 1949. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
- Col. No. 264. Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1947-49. Report by Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B. 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.)
- Col. No. 265. Colonial Office List, 1951. £1 10s. (£1 10s. 10d.)
- Col. No. 266. Report of the Nigerian Livestock Mission. By Thomas Shaw and Gilbert Colville. 5s. (5s. 4d.)
- Col. No. 267. First Conference of Colonial Government Statisticians (London), 1950. Report. 9d. (10d.)
- Col. No. 268. Report of the Commission on the Establishment of a Customs Union in the British Caribbean Area, 1948-50. 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.)
- Colonial Research Publication No. 6. Studies in Mental Illness in the Gold Coast. By Geoffrey Tooth, M.D., M.B., B.Chr., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
- Colonial Research Publication No. 8. Colonial Road Problems: Impressions from Visits to Nigeria. By H. W. W. Pollitt. March, 1950. 3s. (3s. 2d.)
- Colonial Research Studies No. 1. Social Science Research in Sarawak: A Report on the Possibilities of a Social Economic Survey of Sarawak presented to the Colonial Social Science Research Council. London. March, 1948-July, 1949. 8s. 6d. (8s. 9d.)

- Native Agriculture in Tropical African Colonies. Report of a Survey of Problems in Mechanization. 28th June, 1949. (Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry—Publication No. 1.) 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.)
- Report of the Sorghum Mission to Certain British African Territories. December, 1949. A. H. Saville and H. C. Thorpe. (Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry—Publication No. 2.) 3s. (3s. 2d.)
- Civil Estimates, 1951–52. Class II, Commonwealth and Foreign. H.C. 119–II. 3s. (3s. 2d.)
- Colonial Development Corporation. Report and Accounts, 1949. 10th July, 1950. H.C. 105. 2s. (2s. 2d.)
- Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Return of Schemes made under the Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from 1st April, 1949 to 31st March, 1950. 11th July, 1950. H.C. 107. 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.)
- Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948. Accounts, 1949–50. 26th July, 1950. H.C. 137. 2d. (3d.)
- Overseas Food Corporation. Report and Accounts, 1949–50. 28th July, 1950. H.C. 147. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)
- Malta (Reconstruction) Act, 1947. Account prepared of the Sums issued to the Government of Malta out of the Consolidated Fund in respect of Expenses incurred by the Government in making good War Damage, etc., 1948–49. 12th December, 1950. H.C. 39. 2d. (3d.)
- Appointments in His Majesty's Colonial Service. C.S.R.I., 1951. 2s. (2s. 3d.)
- Colonial Service as a Career. By Kenneth Bradley, C.M.G. 2s. (2s. 2d.)
- British Colonial Stamps in Current Use. September, 1949. By R. Courtney Cade, M.B.E. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)
- Mineral Industry: Statistical Summary (Production, Imports and Exports), 1942–48. (Colonial Geological Surveys, 1950.) £1 5s. 0d. (£1 5s. 4d.)
- Commonwealth Trade in 1949. Commonwealth Economic Committee Memorandum, 1950. 6d. (7d.)
- Commonwealth Economic Committee. Annual Report, 1949–50. 3d. (4d.)

APPENDIX II

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 1951

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES ...	The Right Hon. James Griffiths, M.P.
MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS	The Right Hon. J. Dugdale, M.P.
PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE	T. F. Cook, M.P.

*Senior Staff**

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE ...	Sir Thomas Lloyd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
DEPUTY UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE ...	Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G.
ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE ...	Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. J. M. Martin, C.B., C.V.O. C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G. S. E. V. Luke, C.M.G. A. B. Cohen, C.M.G., O.B.E. W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.M.G. J. J. Paskin, C.M.G., M.C. J. B. Williams, C.M.G.

Principal Advisers to the Secretary of State

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER	G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
ADVISER ON ANIMAL HEALTH	R. J. Simmons, C.B.E.
ADVISER ON CO-OPERATION	B. J. Surridge, C.M.G., O.B.E.
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER	Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.
FISHERIES ADVISER	C. F. Hickling, C.M.G., Sc.D.
FORESTRY ADVISER	F. S. Collier, C.B.E.
ADVISER ON INLAND TRANSPORT	A. J. F. Bunning, C.M.G.
LABOUR ADVISER	E. W. Barltrop, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
LEGAL ADVISER	Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER	E. D. Pridie, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.S.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF COLONIAL POLICE ...	W. C. Johnson, C.B.E.
ADVISER ON SOCIAL WELFARE	W. H. Chinn.
SURVEYS ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL (GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC) SURVEYS.	Brigadier M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.I.C.S.
GEOLOGICAL ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.	F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.M.

* Further details of the staff are given in the Colonial Office List, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

APPENDIX IIIA

APPROVED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Territory	Total (£000)	C. D. and W. (£000)	Loan Funds (£000)	Local Resources (£000)	Total of Local and Loan Resources (£000)
Nigeria*	52,243	23,818	16,000	12,425	28,425
Sierra Leone	10,695	2,900	5,000	2,795	7,795
Gambia*	1,980	1,300	250	430	680
Kenya	19,191	5,132	7,000	7,059	14,059
Tanganyika*	18,005	7,150	6,879	3,976	10,855
Uganda	5,086	1,717	2,000	1,369	3,369
Zanzibar	1,430	900	—	530	530
Nyasaland*	8,258	2,303	2,500	3,455	5,955
Northern Rhodesia*	17,000	2,500	9,000	5,500	14,500
Somaliland Protectorate	750	750	—	—	—
Aden (Colony and Pro- tectorate)	2,523	800	660	1,063	1,723
Mauritius	8,053	1,838	4,538	1,676	6,214
Seychelles	325	250	—	75	75
St. Helena	200	200	—	—	—
Cyprus	5,714	2,001	287	3,426	3,713
Jamaica*	21,730	6,250	5,446	10,034	15,480
Turks and Caicos	150	150	—	—	—
Barbados	3,411	800	1,000	1,611	2,611
British Guiana*	6,646	2,500	2,757	1,389	4,146
Trinidad	7,497	739	5,691	1,067	6,758
St. Vincent	1,106	346	359	401	760
Dominica	836	536	300	—	300
Grenada	1,416	478	312	626	938
Montserrat	126	126	—	—	—
North Borneo*†	3,473	1,150	1,300	1,023	2,323
Federation of Malaya	25,041	3,303	14,831	6,907	21,738
Fiji	4,276	1,200	1,559	1,517	3,076
TOTAL	227,160	71,137	87,669	68,354	156,023

* Plans being revised.

† The reconstruction part of the North Borneo plan is not included in these figures.

Note.—Most of the figures given are based on the published plans of the Colonies concerned, but substantial revisions in the plans that have since been made have been taken into account in compiling this and the following table. The figures should be treated as provisional since they are all liable to review.

APPENDIX IIIB

**APPROVED DEVELOPMENT PLANS—TOTAL EXPENDITURE
CLASSIFIED BY SUBJECTS**

Classification	Total Provision (£)	Percentage of total
Communications	47,813,000	21·9
Economic	57,549,000	26·4
Social	94,620,000	43·2
Miscellaneous	18,674,000	8·5
TOTAL	218,628,000	100
Add Reserve, Interest charges, etc.	8,532,000	
TOTAL OF PLANS	227,160,000	

- “ Communications ” includes Civil Aviation; Ports, Harbours and Water Transport; Railways; Roads; Telecommunications and Posts.
- “ Economic ” includes Agriculture and Veterinary; Fisheries; Forestry; Irrigation and Drainage; Land Settlement; Soil Conservation; Electricity and Power; Industrial Development.
- “ Social ” includes Education (i) Primary and Secondary, (ii) Technical and Vocational, (iii) Higher; Medical and Health Services; Housing and Town Development; Nutrition; Water Supplies and Sanitation; Broadcasting and Public Information; Welfare.
- “ Miscellaneous ” includes Administration and Organisation, and Physical Planning Surveys and Censuses.

TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE AND TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

COLONY	1939		1946			
	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture		
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA						
Somaliland Protectorate	169	262	519	713		
Kenya	3,812	3,808	9,057	8,795		
Uganda	1,718	2,740	4,053	3,574		
Tanganyika	2,133	2,394	5,147	5,142		
Zanzibar and Pemba	499	452	795	750		
Northern Rhodesia	1,674	1,382	3,362	2,899		
Nyasaland	817	806	1,287	1,137		
WEST AFRICA						
Gambia	152	206	616	546		
Gold Coast (including Togoland)	3,734	3,631	7,568	6,630		
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	6,113	6,499	14,832	14,052		
Sierra Leone	1,131	1,165	2,195	1,833		
EASTERN GROUP						
Federation of Malaya	16,532	19,018	15,132	23,765		
Singapore			3,442	2,847		
Brunei			149	138	90	79
North Borneo			412	227	214	298
Sarawak			556	490	650	705
Hong Kong			2,549	2,332	5,134	5,351
MEDITERRANEAN						
Cyprus	1,013	1,022	4,517	4,002		
Gibraltar	204	275	545	752		
Malta	1,432	1,413	4,891	4,540		
WEST INDIES GROUP						
Bahamas	423	466	824	839		
Barbados	612	627	1,696	1,146		
Bermuda	399	429	1,066	1,035		
British Guiana	1,312	1,357	3,159	3,253		
British Honduras	441	441	654	633		
Jamaica	3,082	3,164	8,391	7,851		
Cayman Islands	8	15	31	29		
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	14	62	70		
Leeward Islands						
Antigua	127	152	384	349		
St. Christopher-Nevis	148	180	330	287		
Montserrat	29	35	91	86		
Virgin Islands	9	11	31	32		
Trinidad and Tobago	2,796	2,708	8,727	6,653		
Windward Islands						
Dominica	79	79	303	264		
Grenada	158	174	580	520		
St. Lucia	130	133	358	308		
St. Vincent	102	100	337	329		
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP						
Fiji	839	987	1,944	1,785		
Western Pacific High Com. Terrs.:						
British Solomon Islands	47	59	279	267		
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	54	64	253	278		
New Hebrides	25	23	61	51		
Tonga	45	56	127	88		
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN						
Falkland Islands	62	75	199	222		
St. Helena	15	33	99	89		
Aden	204	147	921	740		
Mauritius	1,425	1,382	3,788	3,938		
Seychelles	88	83	253	140		

OF BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES (£ thousand)

1947		1948		1949		1950	
Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
681	681	337	504	423	1,118	422	1,085
9,877	9,024	11,412	10,967	14,338	14,985	14,077	15,385
5,331	4,474	6,351	6,514	8,094	6,687	9,905	7,999
6,013	6,089	7,888	7,378	11,373	10,560	13,504	13,064
746	878	901	938	1,025	1,083	1,222	1,011
4,440	4,534	6,716	6,208	14,138	12,373	13,773	15,899
1,631	1,376	2,049	2,105	2,588	2,745	3,462	3,645
694	633	867	1,014	964	1,173	998	957
10,246	10,966	11,639	11,488	18,106	14,144	16,998	20,624
18,404	17,186	23,811	23,898	30,765	28,253	32,214	30,168
2,110	2,120	2,649	2,172	2,730	2,458	3,280	3,183
31,344	33,315	32,345	40,804	40,237	37,404	46,819	39,383
9,096	6,046	9,482	8,662	12,638	10,841	12,901	12,915
512	210	768	436	1,019	493		
837	1,391	938	1,267	1,293	1,140	1,844	1,153
1,503	1,282	1,841	1,520	1,901	2,136	3,195	2,285
10,269	7,981	12,183	9,997	16,516	11,383	12,759	12,552
5,121	4,607	5,916	5,813	4,958	4,595	5,722	5,233
1,389	913	682	653	1,021	1,237	819	960
5,234	4,739	5,309	4,969	5,557	5,911	5,751	6,488
1,353	1,113	1,360	1,318	1,330	1,510	1,316	1,817
1,870	1,726	1,871	2,051	2,001	2,151	2,109	2,055
1,455	1,363	1,532	1,532	1,886	1,707	1,496	1,649
4,184	4,112	4,588	4,384	4,879	4,652	4,820	5,306
730	722	796	842	921	955	1,191	1,174
9,300	8,410	9,713	10,130	9,960	10,257	10,357	10,492
35	33	40	34	52	51		
40	51	77	47	100	95	65	59
385	362	395	451	407	412	567	614
379	310	368	349	411	410	508	565
91	100	99	101	119	102	90	114
17	28	49	32	54	52	25	57
7,776	7,795	9,440	8,044	10,599	8,819	10,448	9,868
220	200	185	200	272	291	348	379
574	524	573	686	552	659	748	630
283	325	365	499	606	623	576	583
350	325	306	273	381	375	358	394
2,458	2,098	2,602	2,230	2,914	2,507	4,176	3,601
408	388	525	525	324	324	404	404
217	217	252	221	279	279	260	253
83	49	102	75	188	109	188	176
201	126	198	165	313	232	268	268
104	126	149	163	170	164	185	187
61	125	127	100	123	117	96	95
908	696	971	980	1,121	1,200	1,046	1,235
2,989	3,686	3,470	3,300	3,841	3,702	4,101	3,946
193	171	221	228	252	302	298	277

NOTES

1. Figures include amounts shown under Colonial Development and Welfare and Grants-in-Aid (except for Mauritius). Generally only either the net surplus or deficit from Railways is included.

2. The figures refer to the Calendar year shown except for the following:—

Aden, Barbados, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Malta and Nigeria: 1st April to 31st March for all years (i.e. April, 1939–March, 1940 for the year 1939).

British Solomon Islands: 1st April to 31st March for the years 1939 and 1946 to 1948 (i.e. April, 1939–March, 1940 for the year 1939; 1st April to 31st December only for 1949; and 1st January to 31st December for 1950).

Mauritius and Tonga: 1st July to 30th June for all years (i.e. July, 1939–June, 1940 for the year 1939).

Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands: 1st January to 31st December for 1939; and 1st April to 31st March for 1946–1950.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands: 1st July, 1939 to 30th June, 1940 for the year 1939; 1st April to 31st March for 1946 to 1948; 1st April to 31st December only for 1949; and 1st January to 31st December for 1950.

Hong Kong: 1st January to 31st December for the year 1939; 1st May, 1946 to 31st March, 1947 for the year 1946; and 1st April to 31st March for 1947 to 1950.

Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Sarawak: 1st April to 31st December for 1946.

Brunei and North Borneo: 1st July to 31st December for 1946.

Somaliland Protectorate: 1st January to 31st December for the year 1939; 1st July to 30th June for the years 1946 and 1947 (i.e. July, 1946–June, 1947 for the year 1946); 1st July, 1948 to 31st March, 1949 for 1948; and 1st April to 31st March for 1949 and 1950.

Labuan in 1939 is included with Malaya, and in 1946–1950 with North Borneo.

3. Conversions to £ Sterling have been made at the following rates:—

Aden, Mauritius and Seychelles	...	...	Rupee	= 1s. 6d.
British Guiana and Trinidad	...	...	Dollars 4·80	= £1
British Honduras	...	...	1939	Dollars 4·46 = £1
			1946–1949	Dollars 4·03 = £1 (*)
			1950	Dollars 4·00 = £1
British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Tonga	...	...	£A. 125	= £100
Brunei, Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore	...	...	Dollar	= 2s. 4d.
Fiji	...	...	£F. 111	= £100
Hong Kong	...	...	1939	Dollar = 1s. 2·75d.
			1946–1950	Dollar = 1s. 3d.
Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincent...	...	...	1946–1950	Dollars 4·80 = £1
Antigua, Virgin Islands, Barbados, St. Christopher-Nevis and St. Lucia	...	...	1947–1950	Dollars 4·80 = £1
Montserrat	...	...	1948–1950	Dollars 4·80 = £1

4. Figures for the following territories are estimates pending receipt of the respective Annual Accounts:—

In 1948 Federation of Malaya, Cayman Islands and British Solomon Islands.

In 1949 Tanganyika, Federation of Malaya, Sarawak, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Tonga, St. Helena and Mauritius. In 1950 all Territories.

5. The following should be noted:—

Kenya.—The East African Joint Services are included in Revenue and Expenditure for all years.

North Borneo.—In 1946–1950 Revenue excluded Grants-in-Aid.

Cyprus.—Annual Grants-in-Aid to meet Turkish debt charges are excluded throughout.

Kenya.—In 1949 and 1950 Revenue and Expenditure includes Development Plan Account.

Tanganyika.—In 1947 to 1950 Revenue and Expenditure includes Development Plan Account.

N. Rhodesia.—In 1949 to 1950 Revenue and Expenditure includes Development Plan Account.

Fiji.—In 1949 and 1950 Revenue and Expenditure includes Development Plan Account.

(*) British Honduras (1949); No allowance has been made for the change in the exchange rate from 4·03 dollars to 2·80 dollars in the period 18th September–30th December, and from 2·80 dollars to 4·00 dollars on 31st December.

APPENDIX V

EXPORTS OF COLONIAL PRIMARY PRODUCTS IN 1936, AND IN
1946-50 INCLUSIVE

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 (Provi- sional)
Groundnuts (Decorticated)	000 tons	295	316	302	302	425	350
Palm Kernels	"	488	354	388	409	465	470
Palm Oil	"	194	110	172	190	228	240
Bananas	"	396	110	122	164	185	190
Copra(a)	"	328	63	98	144	190	220
Coconut Oil(a)	"	48	15	54	63	80	80
Cocoa	"	410	344	300	299	364	370
Coffee	"	40	44	35	54	46	55
Rice	"	27	23	22	24	28	30
Rum	000 gals.	2,381	6,397	7,627	8,221	9,110	7,000
Sugar	000 tons	984	888	967	1,046	1,220	1,180
Spices:—							
Pepper	"	13	21	17	9	6	4
Cloves	"	10	18	10	18	10	23
Ginger	"	3.5	3	3.4	3	3	4.5
Nutmegs	"	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.2	4.5
Tea	"	7	11	12	11	10	13
Tobacco	"	7	11	12	15	16	16
Cotton	"	87	52	60	48	93	84
Hides and Skins(b)	"	19	16	23	23	23	25
Timber (Hard and Soft- wood)	million c.ft.	13	12	18	24	25	30
Sisal and other Hard Fibres	000 tons	126	146	128	155	174	177
Pyrethrum	"	1	8	2	2	4	1
Bauxite	"	170	1,234	1,386	2,004	1,903	1,890
Chrome Ore	"	—	32	28	15	32	33
Coal	"	47	188	157	97	61	(g)
Cobalt	"	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8
Copper	"	153	181	198	239	276	300
Diamonds	000 carats	2,076	1,262	1,439	1,522	1,665	(g)
Gold	000 fine ozs.	792	812	806	902	895	890
Iron Ore(c)	000 tons	578	604	674	916	966	1,100
Lead	"	—	6	14	13	13	15
Manganese	"	448	765	589	630	741	750
Tin(d)	"	93	18	42	56	64	90
Zinc	"	20	17	19	23	23	24
Oil, Petroleum(e)	"	2,382	2,985	4,799	6,187	6,330	6,900
Rubber (production)	"	433	429	707	768	739	790
Pyrites(f)	"	220	256	353	370	480	645

(a) These figures include, for Malaya, any copra re-exported and exports of coconut oil expressed from imported copra.

(b) Cattle hides; goat, kid, sheep and lamb skins; leather.

(c) Sierra Leone only.

(d) Including metal content of exported ore.

(e) Sarawak and Trinidad only. (Brunei exports are included in Sarawak total exports.)

(f) Average sulphur content estimated at 48 per cent.

(g) Not available.

Table for Appendix
to the Report

APPEN
DESTINATION OF EXPORTS FROM

	U.K.	Other parts of Sterling Area		U.S.A. and dependencies and Philipines	Canada and Newfoundland	Central and South America excluding dependent territories
		Colonial territories (a)	Other			
EAST AFRICA						
1936	4.37	1.76	3.01	1.09	.293	.040
1937	5.38	1.91	4.44	.719	.442	.057
1938	5.02	1.89	3.96	.764	.350	.030
1947	10.3	5.63	13.4	1.32	1.91	.079
1948	17.7	8.57	12.8	2.58	1.96	.118
1949	18.3	2.63	17.2	4.71	.656	.100
1950 (provisional)	25.4	(b)	(b)	7.35	1.54	(b)
WEST AFRICA						
1936	14.1	.288	.225	3.99	.219	—
1937	18.6	.468	.314	6.06	.374	.003
1938	13.8	.334	.210	2.07	.072	.001
1947 (c)	53.9	.957	1.24	25.7	1.77	.001
1948 (c)	71.6	1.42	3.09	25.8	3.12	—
1949 (c)	90.5	.593	3.39	20.7	1.28	.008
1950 (provisional)	103	(b)	(b)	36.7	2.34	(b)
MALAYA						
1936	6.53	2.27	6.61	34.6	2.06	.499
1937	11.7	2.76	8.40	46.6	3.01	.902
1938	9.57	2.54	7.19	20.1	2.05	.534
1947	24.3	10.3	14.0	51.4	5.21	4.49
1948	27.5	11.3	21.1	54.2	5.17	1.98
1949	24.2	15.8	26.4	51.8	4.23	2.64
1950 (provisional)	60.4	(b)	(b)	117.	10.1	(b)
WEST INDIES						
1936	6.58	1.03	.078	1.98	3.92	.199
1937	8.56	1.21	.089	2.09	3.65	.334
1938	8.33	1.19	.240	1.69	4.06	.118
1947	21.2	3.40	.835	4.27	7.34	.352
1948	24.0	4.25	.709	3.90	9.52	4.17
1949	23.9	4.07	.498	3.57	13.2	4.01
1950 (provisional)	26.2	(b)	(b)	4.81	17.9	(b)
TOTAL (Excluding HONG KONG)						
1936	39.8	7.88	11.7	42.4	7.15	.848
1937	56.3	10.4	15.2	56.5	8.21	1.52
1938	46.5	9.04	14.1	25.5	7.03	.797
1947	133	36.9	37.3	85.6	17.0	5.61
1948	177	38.8	51.4	90.8	21.5	6.32
1949	196	34.6	60.7	88.1	22.1	6.81
1950 (provisional)	257	(b)	(b)	178	36.4	(b)
HONG KONG						
1936 ... ..	.830	1.75	.797	2.50	.136	.259
1937	1.31	3.21	1.05	3.40	.178	.271
1938	1.33	2.65	1.10	3.85	.140	.133
1947	2.39	15.0	4.90	13.3	.186	.284
1948	4.69	15.1	6.28	18.1	.469	.707
1949	8.73	17.4	11.5	21.1	.935	.641
1950 (provisional)	10.5	(b)	(b)	19.3	.635	(b)

(a) Including exports to territories within the regional group.

(b) Not yet available.

(c) Including adjustments for the undervaluation in the Trade Returns of cocoa (Gold Coast and Nigeria); bananas, benniseed, cotton and palm products (Nigeria).

DIX VI
COLONIAL TERRITORIES

£ million (f.o.b.)

O.E.E.C. countries apart from U.K.		Other European countries	Other Asian and African countries	Un- classified	TOTAL	
Metro- politan	Overseas					
2.38	.733	.124	1.90	.385	16.1	EAST AFRICA
2.70	.595	.089	1.68	.413	18.4	1936
1.71	.877	.090	.636	.375	15.7	1937
1.09	.689	.088	1.87	.995	37.4	1938
2.45	1.11	.110	1.10	2.03	50.5	1947
6.83	1.05	1.62	3.36	3.16	59.6	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	76.0	1949
						1950 (provisional)
10.6	.365	.219	.018	.021	30.1	WEST AFRICA
12.7	.278	.470	.067	.012	39.3	1936
6.44	.235	.313	.095	.013	23.6	1937
4.15	1.78	.946	.155	.249	90.8	1938
10.2	3.25	3.36	.289	.494	123	1947
13.6	.424	2.41	.025	4.24	137	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	167	1949
						1950 (provisional)
8.43	.236	.483	12.3	1.56	75.6	MALAYA
16.7	.303	.373	14.2	1.90	107	1936
10.8	.254	.462	13.7	1.81	69.1	1937
15.8	.392	5.08	20.2	3.28	154	1938
29.7	1.34	14.9	34.1	4.08	205	1947
31.7	1.08	10.7	28.1	4.71	201	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	440	1949
						1950 (provisional)
.640	.562	.007	.283	.685	16.0	WEST INDIES
1.10	.715	.011	.442	.966	19.2	1936
.811	.804	.017	.752	.905	18.9	1937
.259	.153	.012	.026	6.60	44.4	1938
1.64	1.44	—	1.19	5.43	56.3	1947
1.79	2.35	.042	1.02	5.50	59.9	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	73.7	1949
						1950 (provisional)
26.1	2.66	1.10	16.4	4.16	160	TOTAL (Excluding HONG KONG)
40.5	2.31	1.01	18.1	5.02	215	1936
27.5	2.63	1.13	16.5	4.42	155	1937
30.5	4.04	6.33	28.8	21.7	407	1938
50.1	12.3	18.6	45.2	38.2	550	1947
62.8	13.0	15.2	43.3	34.2	576	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	922	1949
						1950 (provisional)
.644	1.89	.006	13.0	.110	21.9	HONG KONG
1.45	2.57	—	15.6	.151	29.2	1936
2.09	1.45	—	18.5	.775	32.0	1937
5.62	5.54	.379	26.7	1.72	76.1	1938
3.73	9.73	.937	37.6	1.72	98.9	1947
5.08	18.2	.134	59.9	1.37	145	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	232	1949
						1950 (provisional)

Notes: (1) The table refers in all years to the territories which were colonial territories in 1950.
(2) Indonesia has been classified in all years under "Other Asian and African Countries."
(3) Bullion, specie and currency notes are excluded with the exception of gold exported from the producing territories.

Table for Appendix
to the Report

APPEN

SOURCES OF IMPORTS BY

	U.K.	Other parts of Sterling Area		U.S.A. and dependencies and Philip-pines	Canada and New-foundland	Central and South America excluding dependent territories
		Colonial territories (a)	Other			
EAST AFRICA						
1936	3.98	.898	1.09	.871	.128	—
1937	4.86	1.12	1.37	1.31	.176	—
1938	5.50	1.11	1.26	1.18	.122	—
1947	17.3	3.06	8.64	7.85	1.13	.034
1948	34.0	4.39	9.87	6.21	1.17	.007
1949	39.9	3.08	12.2	5.49	.752	—
1950 (provisional)	40.2	(b)	(b)	4.00	.330	(b)
WEST AFRICA						
1936	12.0	.379	1.06	1.53	.167	.135
1937	15.5	.514	1.50	2.41	.288	.168
1938	10.0	.406	.939	1.56	.153	.063
1947	30.3	1.48	4.37	9.80	1.16	.422
1948	43.2	1.54	4.56	7.19	1.12	.340
1949	60.4	1.45	7.11	5.27	1.17	.040
1950 (provisional)	69.0	(b)	(b)	5.38	.567	(b)
MALAYA						
1936	8.90	3.97	5.40	1.15	.325	.064
1937	12.4	5.64	7.42	1.92	.622	.089
1938	11.9	4.17	6.74	2.06	.579	.291
1947	30.8	17.2	20.0	16.2	2.29	.920
1948	39.6	20.9	27.7	25.5	2.66	1.20
1949	45.7	20.9	31.8	13.3	2.14	1.32
1950 (provisional)	58.6	(b)	(b)	10.0	1.97	(b)
WEST INDIES						
1936	7.57	1.36	.723	3.62	2.94	1.07
1937	8.75	1.23	1.01	5.33	3.55	1.39
1938	8.27	1.18	1.34	5.45	3.40	.631
1947	16.3	3.33	2.05	23.6	23.1	3.79
1948	27.2	4.19	2.98	18.5	17.1	8.13
1949	33.7	4.08	4.03	17.1	12.7	8.34
1950 (provisional)	36.3	(b)	(b)	15.1	9.5	(b)
TOTAL (Excluding HONG KONG)						
1936	37.0	8.72	13.6	7.89	3.89	1.35
1937	47.3	11.6	18.3	12.1	5.09	1.39
1938	42.4	9.79	17.4	11.5	4.69	1.15
1947	119.	33.3	53.3	63.2	31.4	5.64
1948	176.	42.1	63.6	61.9	24.8	10.1
1949	214.	42.3	78.8	45.9	19.3	10.7
1950 (provisional)	245.	(b)	(b)	39.3	14.5	(b)
HONG KONG						
1936	1.81	.623	1.02	2.09	.223	.029
1937	2.92	.767	2.16	3.40	.382	.104
1938	3.53	.655	2.08	3.56	.386	.092
1947	10.3	7.53	8.69	19.6	1.27	.159
1948	18.8	6.91	10.4	24.8	2.27	.208
1949	24.2	7.69	17.5	36.9	3.61	.351
1950 (provisional)	25.3	(b)	(b)	40.9	3.13	(b)

(a) Including imports from territories within the regional group.

(b) Not yet available.

DIX VII

COLONIAL TERRITORIES

£ million (c.i.f.)

O.E.E.C. countries apart from U.K.		Other European countries	Other Asian and African countries	Un- classified	Total	
Metro- politan	Overseas					
1.53	.330	.089	2.46	.300	11.7	EAST AFRICA
2.07	.329	.147	3.31	.370	15.1	1936
1.73	.215	.114	2.63	.390	14.3	1937
3.85	.316	.423	2.40	.980	45.9	1938
5.31	.252	1.07	4.77	1.59	68.6	1947
6.66	.064	.902	8.13	1.40	78.5	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	74.4	1949
						1950 (provisional)
3.85	.310	.526	1.14	.165	21.2	WEST AFRICA
5.86	.529	.807	1.77	.009	29.3	1936
2.96	.537	.361	.915	.006	17.9	1937
8.65	1.53	1.34	1.00	.536	60.5	1938
10.8	2.64	1.68	2.14	2.12	77.3	1947
13.1	.710	2.31	9.48	8.91	110	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	114	1949
						1950 (provisional)
2.52	1.15	.272	34.9	.564	59.3	MALAYA
4.15	1.63	.456	45.0	.028	79.3	1936
3.70	1.77	.483	32.0	.565	64.3	1937
8.46	1.29	.735	61.6	—	160	1938
9.02	3.58	1.62	76.7	—	208	1947
14.1	2.85	1.01	83.0	—	216	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	329	1949
						1950 (provisional)
1.16	.105	.117	.390	.557	19.6	WEST INDIES
1.69	.216	.157	.495	.297	24.1	1936
1.76	.220	.151	.772	.262	23.4	1937
.981	.728	.061	.048	2.91	76.9	1938
2.06	1.51	.240	.215	.622	82.7	1947
2.51	.949	.247	.799	2.12	86.5	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	90.7	1949
						1950 (provisional)
10.9	2.44	1.97	41.8	2.26	132	TOTAL (Excluding HONG KONG)
16.4	3.36	2.65	53.3	2.12	174	1936
12.5	2.49	2.16	38.7	1.98	145	1937
28.9	4.82	3.85	79.4	18.5	441	1938
34.4	9.41	6.36	101.	28.6	558	1947
44.0	6.87	5.37	125.	21.7	614	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	772	1949
						1950 (provisional)
2.42	2.02	.019	17.8	.241	28.3	HONG KONG
3.67	2.55	.011	22.4	.249	38.6	1936
3.87	2.15	.009	22.0	.297	38.6	1937
8.71	6.39	.235	31.6	2.37	96.9	1938
13.3	7.45	.181	43.4	2.06	130	1947
14.8	6.20	1.06	57.8	1.69	172	1948
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	237	1949
						1950 (provisional)

Notes: (1) The table refers in all years to the territories which were colonial territories in 1950.
(2) Indonesia has been classified in all years under "Other Asian and African Countries."
(3) Bullion, specie and currency notes are excluded.

APPENDIX VIII

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES

	Area (square miles)	Population (1949 mid-year estimate)
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA		
Somaliland Protectorate	58,000	500,000
Kenya	224,960 (including water 5,230)	5,406,000*
Uganda	93,981 (" " 13,680)	5,050,000
Tanganyika	362,688 (" " 19,982)	7,478,000*
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	269,000*
Northern Rhodesia	290,323 (including water 8,000)	1,866,000†
Nyasaland	48,444 (" " 10,516)	2,349,000†
WEST AFRICA		
Gambia	4,003	268,000
Gold Coast (including Togoland)	91,843	4,118,000*
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	372,674	25,000,000
Sierra Leone	27,925	1,880,000†
EASTERN GROUP		
Federation of Malaya	50,690	5,227,000†
Singapore‡	224	1,015,000†
Christmas Island	62	1,500†
Cocos-Keeling Islands	5	1,500†
Brunei	2,226	42,000
North Borneo (including Labuan)	29,387	344,000
Sarawak... ..	47,071	550,000
Hong Kong	391	2,260,000†
MEDITERRANEAN		
Cyprus	3,572	485,000†
Gibraltar	2‡	25,000
Malta and Gozo	122	311,000
WEST INDIES GROUP		
Bahamas	4,404	77,000
Barbados	166	205,000
Bermuda	21	37,000†
British Guiana	83,000	408,000
British Honduras	8,867	65,000
Jamaica‡	4,411	1,374,000
Cayman Islands	93	6,800*
Turks and Caicos Islands	202	6,500*
Leeward Islands		
Antigua	171	44,000
Montserrat	32	13,500
St. Christopher-Nevis	153	47,000
Virgin Islands	67	5,600
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	611,000
Windward Islands		
Dominica	305	51,000*
Grenada	133	75,000
St. Lucia	233	76,000
St. Vincent	150	66,000
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP		
Fiji	7,036	281,000
British Solomon Islands	14,600	90,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	375	37,000
New Hebrides	5,700	47,000
Pitcairn	2	120*
Tonga	269	46,000
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN		
Falkland Islands‡	4,618	2,300
St. Helena‡	47	4,800
Ascension	34	170
Tristan da Cunha	38	250§
Aden Colony	80	81,000
Protectorate	112,000	650,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	475,000
Seychelles	157	35,000

* 1948 mid-year estimate.

† 1950 mid-year estimate.

‡ Excluding Dependencies.

§ December, 1949, estimate.

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