



COLONIAL OFFICE

THE
COLONIAL TERRITORIES
1952-53

*Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

C.C.T.A.	Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara.
C.D. & W.	Colonial Development and Welfare.
E.C.A.	Economic Co-operation Administration.
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organisation.
I.C.F.T.U.	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
I.L.O.	International Labour Organisation.
I.T.U.	International Telecommunications Union.
M.S.A.	Mutual Security Administration.
O.E.E.C.	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.
U.N.E.S.C.O.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
U.N.I.C.E.F.	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
U.P.U.	Universal Postal Union.
W.H.O.	World Health Organisation.

DIARY OF SOME EVENTS OF COLONIAL INTEREST, 1952-53

1952

- APRIL Conference in London on Central African Federation which produced a draft federal scheme.
Statement on partnership issued by Northern Rhodesian Government as basis for local discussion.
Cyclone struck southern Tanganyika causing heavy damage in the Lindi area.
Gold Coast Government announced general resumption of cutting-out campaign against swollen-shoot disease of cocoa.
Sir Evelyn Baring appointed Governor of Kenya in succession to Sir Philip Mitchell.
House of Commons debates on African farmers' improvement fund and Central African Federation.
- MAY Mr. Henry Hopkinson appointed Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in succession to Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd who became Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation.
Publication of first number of the Digest of Colonial Statistics.
Kenya Government raised a loan of £6,115,000 on the London market.
Tanganyika Government raised a loan of £1,780,000 on the London market.
Secretary of State visited West Africa during May and June.
Sultan of Brunei arrived in United Kingdom on a visit.
House of Lords debate on Colonial Development Corporation.
- JUNE Conference on Civil Engineering in the Colonies in London.
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association course in London for members of Colonial Legislatures.
Publication of Draft Federal Scheme for Central Africa (Cmd. 8573).
Elections for Kenya Legislative Council, which now comprises 8 *ex officio* members, 18 nominated members, 21 elected members and 7 representative members.
Announcement that Her Majesty's Government had accepted recommendations of the Tanganyika Constitutional Development Committee, including the equal division of unofficial seats between the three main racial groups and the retention of the official majority.
High Commissioner for Madagascar paid official visit to Tanganyika.
Appointment of four additional unofficial members and one official member to Uganda Executive Council, bringing the membership to six *ex officio*, two official and six unofficial.
Party of scientists led by Professor W. Q. Kennedy left for Uganda to explore the Ruwenzori Mountain Range.
Conference at Accra on Volta River Scheme.
Sir Sydney Caine appointed Vice-Chancellor of University of Malaya.
House of Commons debate on Colonial Legislatures (Procedural Adviser). Statements on Draft Scheme for Central African Federation and Reconstitution of Tanganyika Legislative Council.
House of Lords statement on Central African Federation.
- JULY Conference in Oxford of Heads of Colonial Medical Departments.
Colonial Co-operative Officers Summer School at Oxford.
Mission of International Bank visited Central Africa and recommended a loan to Northern Rhodesia for the development of Rhodesia Railways.
First meeting of the West African Inter-Territorial Conference at Accra.
Her Majesty the Queen granted her patronage to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.
Creation of post of Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

JULY—(contd.)

Conference on Home Economics and Education in Nutrition held in Trinidad under the auspices of Caribbean Commission and F.A.O.

Federation of Malaya Legislative Council passed bills setting up a Federation Regiment open to men of all races and making provision for elected local councils in rural areas.

House of Commons debate on colonial affairs. Statements on financial aid to Malta and Commonwealth Prime Ministers Economic Conference.

House of Lords debates on Central African Federation, colonial territories and the Gold Coast.

AUGUST

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Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference at Ottawa, attended by a number of delegates from colonial territories.

Sixth British Commonwealth Forestry Conference at Ottawa, attended by a number of Colonial Government representatives.

Minister of State visited Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. R. Attlee, visited Northern Rhodesia.

Government of Nyasaland raised a loan of £2,060,000 on the London market.

United Nations Visiting Mission visited Togoland and the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship in August and September.

Publication of despatches exchanged between Secretary of State and Governor of British Guiana on the reform of the constitution.

Grenada Government raised a loan of £321,000 on the London market.

State of emergency declared in First Division of Sarawak after a policeman was murdered by an armed gang. It came to an end in January.

House of Commons statement on financial aid to Malta.

SEPTEMBER

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Colonial Civil Aviation Conference in London.

Colonial Hides and Skins Conference in London.

Conference in Cambridge on African Education.

Announcement of proposed Royal Commission on land and population problems in East Africa.

East Africa High Commission raised a loan of £2½ million for improvements to telecommunications and £6,135,000 for general improvements to railways and harbours on the London market.

Secretary of State for War visited Cyprus.

Meetings in London of the United Kingdom/West Indies Working Party on Canada/West Indies trade.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate broadcasting service opened at Honiara.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Kent left for tour of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo, Brunei and Hong Kong.

New code of citizenship came into force in the Federation of Malaya, doubling the number of non-Malaya citizens.

Sir Alfred Savage appointed Governor of British Guiana in succession to Sir Charles Woolley.

OCTOBER

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Publication of the Central African Judicial, Fiscal and Civil Service Preparatory Commissions Reports (Cmd. 8671, 8672, 8673).

Commission on African Higher Education in Central Africa visited the territories in October and November.

Three weeks strike of African mineworkers in the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt. The dispute was settled by arbitration.

Publication of a report on the development survey for the Central African Rail Link by the Consulting Engineers and a report on the engineering survey by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Secretary of State visited Kenya where a state of emergency had been declared on the 20th October as a result of mounting Mau Mau terrorism and lawlessness.

OCTOBER—(contd.)

Railway accident near Ibadan, Nigeria, causing the death of at least 40 persons.

Statement by Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, seeking views of Gold Coast Chiefs and people on possible constitutional changes.

Malta financial delegation accepted the United Kingdom offer of financial aid up to £475,000.

British Industrial Mission led by Mr. Lincoln Steel visited certain British Caribbean colonies to examine the possibilities of further industrial development.

Timber Mission led by Mr. C. W. Scott visited the British Caribbean colonies to investigate the production and marketing of West Indian timber.

Elections under the new constitution took place in St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla and were won by the Labour Party.

Statement on constitutional reform in Hong Kong. Elected members of the Urban Council to be increased from two to four.

Sir Robert Arundell appointed Governor of Barbados in succession to Sir Alfred Savage.

Sir George Seel appointed Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies in succession to Sir John Calder and Sir George Beresford-Stooke Second Crown Agent in succession to Sir Harold Downie.

Mr. S. E. V. Luke appointed Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies in succession to Sir George Seel.

House of Commons debates on economic problems in Mauritius and missionary societies in Kenya. Two statements on Mau Mau activities in Kenya and statement on financial aid to Malta.

House of Lords debate on Mau Mau activities in Kenya. Two statements on Mau Mau.

NOVEMBER ...

... Conference on malnutrition in African mothers and children held under the auspices of C.C.T.A. at Fajara in the Gambia.

Appointment of Sir Hugh Dow as chairman of the Royal Commission on East African land and population problems and announcement of terms of reference.

Mission of International Bank visited the East African territories to investigate the requirements of loan finance of East African Railways and Harbours.

Publication of the White Paper on the Volta River Aluminium Scheme (Cmd. 8702).

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder formally opened the new buildings of University College, Ibadan, Nigeria.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Malta.

Fifth West Indian Conference at Montego Bay, Jamaica.

War Office announcement of withdrawal of British garrison from Bermuda.

Education Ordinance passed in the Federation of Malaya establishing the basis of a national education policy under which all children will ultimately receive free primary education.

House of Commons debates on colonial affairs, Colonial Loans Bill, situation in Kenya and the Commonwealth and Colonies.

Statement on situation in Kenya.

House of Lords debate on collective punishment in Kenya.

Statement on situation in Kenya.

DECEMBER ...

... Commonwealth Economic Conference in London attended by the Secretary of State and advisers nominated by Colonial Governments.

Luncheon given by Her Majesty's Government at the Mansion House in honour of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on her return from South-East Asia.

Government of Northern Rhodesia raised a loan of £2,040,000 on the London Market.

Publication of *Land and Population in East Africa* (Colonial No. 290).

DECEMBER—(contd.)

Termination of bulk purchase of bananas by the Ministry of Food from the Cameroons, Sierra Leone and the Windward Islands.

Government of Cyprus raised a loan of £1,700,000 on the London market.

New broadcasting station opened at Belize, British Honduras. Singapore Legislative Council voted gift of £1 million for defence to Her Majesty's Government.

Ten-day strike of 10,000 workers at Singapore Naval Base. Dispute was settled by arbitration.

Mr. R. de Z. Hall appointed Governor of Sierra Leone in succession to Sir George Beresford-Stooke.

House of Commons debate on Kenya. Statement on Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

House of Lords debate on Colonial Loans Bill and the Imperial Institute and Imperial College.

1953

JANUARY

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Conference in London on Central African Federation, which produced a report on the conclusions of the Conference and the Federal Scheme.

Discussions between the Secretary of State, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and European and African members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council on constitutional changes. It was agreed in principle that the number of unofficial members should be increased, but consideration of details was deferred.

First Government girls' boarding school opened in Somaliland Protectorate at Burao.

Governor of Uganda paid an official visit to the Governor General of the Belgian Congo.

Labour Party delegation led by Mr. J. Griffiths visited West Africa.

Mission of three B.B.C. officials visited the Gold Coast to advise on the development of broadcasting.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal left on a visit to Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana.

The Prime Minister spent a fortnight's holiday in Jamaica. Delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association visited the West Indies.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State visited the Leeward and Windward Islands.

Survey Mission of the International Bank published its report on Jamaica.

Announcement that the constitution of British Honduras is to be revised and adult suffrage introduced by the end of 1953.

Transfer of Western Pacific High Commission from Fiji to Honiara in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

Formal opening of Aden College for Boys, the first Government secondary school in the colony.

Mr. E. B. Beetham appointed Governor of the Windward Islands in succession to Sir Robert Arundell.

House of Commons statement on Kenya.

House of Lords statement on Kenya.

FEBRUARY

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Publication of two White Papers drafted at the Conference on Central African Federation in January—Report by the Conference on Federation (Cmd. 8753) and The Federal Scheme (Cmd. 8754).

Secretary of State received a delegation of Chiefs from Nyasaland. Chief of Imperial General Staff visited Kenya as part of Middle East Command.

Appointment by the Gold Coast Government of Commander R. G. A. Jackson as Special Commissioner in charge of the Preparatory Commission to examine in greater detail the Volta River Aluminium Scheme.

Publication of report by Mr. Bernard Storey on Lagos Town Council.

- FEBRUARY—(contd.)
- Proposals for allocation of portfolios to unofficial members of the Sierra Leone Executive Council and the introduction of the title "Minister" were agreed by the Secretary of State.
 - Survey Mission of the International Bank visited British Guiana in February and March.
 - Argentine and Chilean posts, illegally established on Deception Island (Falkland Islands Dependency), were dismantled by the Civil Authorities from the Falkland Islands.
 - House of Commons debate on Commonwealth Economic Conference. Statement on incident at Deception Island.
 - House of Lords statement on incident at Deception Island.
- MARCH
- Publication jointly by the Colonial Office and the Nuffield Foundation of *African Education*, comprising the reports of the two study groups which visited East and Central Africa and West Africa and a summary of the discussions at the Conference on African Education held at Cambridge in September.
 - Establishment of panel of experts on housing and town planning to advise the Secretary of State.
 - Massacre of Kikuyu by Mau Mau at Uplands, Kenya—71 dead 51 missing and 50 wounded.
 - Announcement in Uganda of important changes in the governmental system of Buganda.
 - Chief of Imperial General Staff visited the four West African territories.
 - First meeting of West African Examinations Council in Accra.
 - Nigerian House of Representatives adopted proposals for the future financing of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.
 - Elections for the House of Assembly took place in Bermuda.
 - By mutual agreement the contract between the Jamaica Government and the Ministry of Food for the purchase of bananas was terminated.
 - Repeal in Federation of Malaya of the Emergency Regulation providing for mass detention.
 - House of Commons debates on Central African Federation and massacre at Uplands, Kenya. Statement on massacre at Uplands.

A GENERAL SURVEY

1. This report records one year's events and developments in the affairs of the British colonial and protected territories. Because the canvas is so wide and so crowded there is a danger that the picture will not be seen in perspective. It may be useful, therefore, to begin by re-stating briefly certain facts and assumptions.

2. First there are the arithmetical facts—that the territories number 35 (by a method which takes Governors or High Commissioners as its unit); that their total area is a little more than 2,000,000 square miles (compare in round figures the United Kingdom's 95,000 and the United States' 3,750,000); that they range in size from Nigeria (373,000 square miles) to Gibraltar (2½ square miles); and that their total population is about 74,000,000. Geographically, all but a few are within the tropics, with the Caribbean, West Africa, East and Central Africa, South-East Asia and the Western Pacific as the main regional groupings (in size and population the African territories are much the largest). Their people are drawn from most of the main racial groups and include Negroes and people of Hamitic stock, Malaysians, Chinese, Indians, Europeans, Polynesians, Melanesians and Micronesians.

3. Historically, their constitutional link with the United Kingdom is of comparatively recent making, in general going back no further than 50 to 70 years, the notable exceptions being the Caribbean colonies of settlement and the small island trading centres and fortresses on the sea routes. The link was forged chiefly by traders, explorers, missionaries and humanitarians who for their various purposes joined in pressing the governments of their day to enter into treaty relationships with local rulers. The attitude of mind animating these developments was cogently stated in Lugard's *Dual Mandate*: "On the one hand the abounding wealth of the tropical regions of the earth must be developed for the benefit of mankind in general; on the other hand, an obligation rests on the Controlling Power, not only to safeguard the natural rights of the natives, but to promote their moral and educational progress."

4. This was the doctrine that led by natural stages to the policy of guidance to self-government. As efficient administration became established and justice and order secured, and roads and railways were built, so trade grew and, with it, revenue and the means to educate and to attack disease. Self-government thus became an attainable end, and with financial and other aid from the United Kingdom, and the mobilisation of the new discoveries of science—technological, medical and social—many territories have made striking progress during the last three decades. Indeed, there is no general realisation of the extent to which responsibility has already been devolved.

5. The examples of political evolution described in this and previous reports illustrate the adaptation of this general process to the varying needs and circumstances of the different territories. There is and can be no question of the application of any single predetermined system. Many factors affect the manner in which advance can take place—whether a population of a given territory is homogenous or multiracial, whether its resources are poor or rich, and if rich, whether they are or can soon be mobilised, the degree of political maturity of the people and their leaders, how a territory is situated in relation to its neighbours, whether it can hope to achieve viable independence by itself or whether the way lies through federal association with others. These factors are reflected in variations of pace and method which are nevertheless a consistent progress toward a clearly-defined goal.

6. In all these circumstances there can be no single and simple formula: risks will have to be taken, mistakes will be made, setbacks will occur and certainly there will be no absence of criticism from many directions, some of it valid, some of it well-intentioned but misconceived, some deliberately destructive. Yet the task must be conscientiously performed. If it succeeds, the burdens of disease, poverty and ignorance will weigh less heavily on the world: there will be responsible and self-reliant nations where otherwise there would have been areas of weakness and instability: and economically there will be the two-fold gain of greater productivity and greater consuming power.

Royal Visits

7. An extremely cordial welcome was given by the people of Malaya, Hong Kong and the Borneo territories to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her son, the Duke of Kent, when they visited those territories in October and November, 1952. Also greatly appreciated was the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados in February and March, 1953, though unfortunately the visit had to be curtailed because of the illness of Her Majesty Queen Mary.

8. Eight territories, for which the Secretary of State is responsible, are included in the proposed itinerary of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh for their Australasian tour, due to begin in November, 1953. They are (on the outward journey) Bermuda, Jamaica, Fiji and Tonga and (on the homeward journey) Aden, Uganda, Malta and Gibraltar.

Terrorism in Kenya

9. In the year now reviewed a grave setback occurred in Kenya—the outbreak of violence and barbarous atrocity engineered by the Mau Mau secret society. By the middle of April Mau Mau had killed 270 people, of whom 255 were Africans. The immediate effect of this outbreak has been a diversion of resources from constructive purposes. Racial tension has been made worse in a country where progress must depend upon racial co-operation: and there is a danger that through misunderstanding of the nature of Mau Mau, racial antagonisms will spread elsewhere in Africa. The outbreak is all the more tragic since it came at a time when Kenya seemed to be on the threshold of a new period of prosperity and progress: the Colony had in hand a 10-year development plan costing £41·7 million, and arrangements were being made for a Royal Commission on land and population problems in East Africa, so that any genuine grievances were assured of examination by an expert and impartial body. Her Majesty's Government has made it clear that Mau Mau will be stamped out, and United Kingdom troops are in Kenya assisting in the task. At the same time the Kenya Government is doing its utmost to avoid interruption to its programmes of African betterment, and a committee has been appointed to consider the African wage structure in order to try to create an economy which would remove the African from dependence solely on the land. The Royal Commission, headed by Sir Hugh Dow, arrived in East Africa in February, 1953.

Improved Situation in Malaya

10. From Malaya the year brought heartening news of progress in restoring the Queen's peace in a country which since mid-1948 has been the scene of a planned and ruthless Communist attempt to seize power. The plan begun in 1950 to resettle over 500,000 peasant squatters on the jungle fringes in organised communities was largely completed. This forced a major change of tactics on the Communist terrorists. They have increasingly had to fight on terms not of their own

choosing. The result has been a sharp fall in the number of "incidents", accompanied by a casualty rate heavily in favour of the forces of law and order. The public have increasingly co-operated with the Security Forces and it has been possible to abolish the Emergency Regulation (17D) giving power of collective detention. But the terrorists are still in the jungle and the Communist threat remains. In particular, the reduction of incidents of violence may well mean that the Communists will attempt to revert to their tactics of subversion and infiltration, particularly into the ranks of organised labour. Sober satisfaction at the turn of events is reinforced by knowledge that at no time has the Malayan administration allowed itself to lose sight of the long-term task of building up a united Malayan nation with democratic forms of government. The foundations are already being laid in the shape of a sound system of local government (embracing the New Villages), and much is being done to foster inter-racial co-operation and to strengthen the social services. Inevitably, however, it must be some time before the country will again be able to devote all its resources to constructive tasks and it is the tragedy of this violent episode in Malayan history that at a time when the country so greatly needed years of recuperation, when its rubber and tin were earning well in the world's markets, much of its resources in revenue and manpower have had to be used negatively. Unfortunately, the markets for rubber and tin are less favourable now, and the fall in the price of rubber has caused a decline in Government revenue.

Constitutional Developments

11. Constitutional changes took place, or were approved, in several territories. A completely new constitution came into force in British Guiana in April, 1953. Its main features are a bicameral legislature, a ministerial system, and elections to the House of Assembly by universal suffrage. In Uganda a major change has taken place in the composition of the Executive Council which now has six *ex officio*, two official and six unofficial members: the governmental system of Buganda has also been substantially modified in order that it may take greater responsibilities and that the people of Buganda may have a greater say in the conduct of their own affairs. Proposals from Tanganyika that the unofficial seats in an enlarged Legislative Council should be divided equally between the three main racial groups in the territory were accepted by the Secretary of State; it is hoped to establish the new Council within five years. The Secretary of State also accepted proposals for the introduction of a ministerial system of government in Sierra Leone. A ministerial system also comes into operation in Jamaica as the result of an Order in Council made in April, 1953. Major constitutional changes are to take effect in British Honduras early in 1954: they include elections based on universal adult suffrage, a majority of elected members in the Legislative Council, and the election by the Legislative Council of two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council. In the Gold Coast the Prime Minister has invited the views of the Chiefs and people on various aspects of the constitution; and the Gold Coast Government intends to publish a White Paper for debate by the Assembly in July as a prelude to submitting proposals for constitutional changes for examination by Her Majesty's Government.

12. In Nigeria the smooth working of the federal constitution, which was introduced early in 1952, was gravely interrupted in February and March, 1953, by events, first in the Eastern Legislature, and then in the Central House of Representatives. Because of dissension within the majority party in the Eastern House of Assembly the budget session had to be adjourned and it was necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise his reserved legislative power to give effect to the Appropriation Bill. At the Centre the Ministers representing the Western Region resigned because they disagreed with a decision by the Council

of Ministers on the attitude to be adopted by Government to a motion tabled in the House of Representatives by a member from the Western Region on the subject of self-government.

Central Africa

13. The proposals for the federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have aroused much parliamentary and public attention. Delegations from the three territories attended a conference in London in January, 1953, to consider the Draft Federal Scheme (published as a White Paper the previous June) in the light of reports by Judicial, Fiscal and Civil Service Preparatory Commissions. The conference agreed on certain changes in the scheme, the change attracting greatest attention being that which provided that the African Affairs Board, while having the same powers as under the previous scheme, should be a Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly. In some quarters this was criticised on the grounds that it weakened the provisions designed to safeguard African interests, but in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the new arrangement was both more logical and more effective.

14. No Africans from the two northern territories would agree to join the delegations to the conference, and with other indications of African opposition, criticism became concentrated not on the merits of the scheme, which in the main were recognised, but on the desirability of pressing it in the face of African opposition. The Government's view was that it would be an abdication of responsibility to refuse to go forward with a scheme which they were completely satisfied was in the best interests of the people of the territories; that African opposition, though highly vocal, was not truly representative; that African interests were adequately safeguarded, and that to delay federation would be to encourage extremists among both Africans and Europeans and so to destroy the prospects of building a strong Central African state on the principles of inter-racial partnership.

15. The question was debated in the House of Commons on the 24th March when the Government view was approved by 304 votes to 260. A referendum in Southern Rhodesia on the 9th April also showed a majority in favour of federation.

The West Indies

16. Proposals for a West Indian Federation came under further local examination during the year and of the island colonies only the Virgin Islands (one of the four presidencies of the Leeward Islands) has not accepted federation in principle. All the Governments concerned took part in a conference in London in April, 1953, and observers were sent by the mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras.

Economic and Financial Affairs

17. With the passing of the Korean boom and some deflation in the sterling area—and indeed in the world at large—the prices for many colonial commodities fell sharply and the value of trade declined. Despite this production was well maintained, revenues continued buoyant and reserves were increased. Development plans proceeded vigorously; ways and means of diversifying and strengthening local economies were the subject of intensive research. Economic progress and the pace of development must, however, be viewed against a background of low standards of living, of economies perilously tied to single products, and of agricultural systems already unable to grow all the food they need for increasing populations. Development is a conscious attempt to balance these factors, but it is a continuing process which cannot easily be measured from year to year.

18. The United Kingdom assists colonial progress financially through the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, which have made £140 million available for a period ending on the 31st March, 1956, and through grants to territories in special difficulties. Virtually all the money available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds is now committed and in July, 1952, the Minister of State stated in Parliament Her Majesty's Government's recognition of the continuing need and its intention to consider in good time how the need could best be met after 1956. In addition, provision is made for the co-ordination of demands by Colonial Governments for loans on the London market. Grants of assistance to Colonial Governments during the year totalled £9,904,000, and loans raised on the London market by Colonial Governments £22 million (compared with £18½ million the previous year). The Colonial Development Corporation had, at the end of March, a total capital commitment of £44½ million invested in schemes in a number of territories. The total number of schemes in operation at the 31st March was 57.

19. Important progress was made with the Nile hydro-electric project in Uganda: as a beginning, a 15,000-kilowatt generator is expected to be in operation before the end of 1953. At the invitation of the Northern Rhodesian Government a firm of consulting engineers has drawn up a scheme for taking hydro-electric power from the Kafue river: the cost is put at £27,600,000 and the scheme is now being considered. The first part of the large thermal electric power installation at Connaught Bridge, in the Federation of Malaya, capable of generating 40,000 kilowatts, was completed and the plant is now in operation. The Colonial Development Corporation are lending a total of £7 million to meet the cost. In November a White Paper declared the United Kingdom Government's willingness to participate in the Volta River aluminium scheme in the Gold Coast subject to further investigation by a Preparatory Commission which has now been set up. Work began in the Gold Coast on a new port at Tema, east of Accra, and in the meantime large-scale extensions to the port of Takoradi are reaching completion. The first exports of bauxite from Jamaica took place during the year.

20. Biggest of three new Colonial Development Corporation schemes sanctioned during the year was a loan of just over £1 million to the British Guiana Rice Development Company. Work has also begun in British Guiana on the first stage of a comprehensive plan for the drainage and irrigation of the coastlands: a grant of £919,481 has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the estimated cost of £1,586,000. Uganda has set up a Development Corporation which, among other projects, has taken over direction of the cement industry at Tororo. Similar corporations were also set up during the year in Jamaica and Antigua. At Aden the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company began work on a refinery which it is estimated will cost £47 million. In Singapore a new airport is being built at a cost of about £4½ million (including a grant of over £1 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds).

21. A mission of United Kingdom industrialists visited British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica to advise on industrial development, and a timber mission visited the same colonies and British Honduras. A survey mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited British Guiana early in 1953 to study its economic problems: and the report of a similar mission to Jamaica was published in January.

Education

22. In last year's report reference was made to the great advances that have taken place since the war in public health and education in the colonial territories. The past year has provided further notable examples.

23. With universities in Malta, Hong Kong and Malaya, and university colleges in the West Indies, East Africa, Nigeria and the Gold Coast, all the main colonial regions now have local universities, except Central Africa, and here a commission appointed to advise on the provision of higher education for Africans, has submitted its report.

24. The new university colleges have enjoyed a notable year. At Ibadan, in November, the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Lord Tedder, opened the first group of permanent buildings of the University College, Nigeria: sums totalling £1,700,000 have been contributed towards the cost of the buildings from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and the University College has also received most generous financial support from the Nigerian Government. The new teaching hospital buildings of the University College of the West Indies were formally opened in January, 1953, and during his brief visit to Jamaica in January Sir Winston Churchill unveiled a tablet recording thanks to the United Kingdom and Jamaican Governments for their financial assistance: the first hall of residence on the permanent site of the University College of the Gold Coast came into use in October: and at Makerere, the University College of East Africa, Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of Tanganyika, opened the new physics laboratory presented by Dr. J. Williamson. Meanwhile, the University of Malaya has gone ahead with its plan to build on the magnificent new site at Johore Bahru, at the tip of the Malay peninsula, and in Hong Kong the University has added to its existing buildings.

25. Enrolment of full-time students at these seven university institutions totalled 3,464, which is a small increase on last year's figure. The number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and Irish Republic has also continued to rise, and is now estimated at 6,300 (5,150 last year), of whom 1,443 hold scholarships.

26. Expansion of the facilities for technical, secondary and primary education has also continued, and it is particularly encouraging to note signs of increasing recognition of the importance of girls' education. In Somaliland, for example, the first Government boarding school for girls was opened, and in Hong Kong a new technical school for girls: the first Fijian girls have been admitted to the Central Medical School for the Pacific: and in Mauritius the foundations have been laid of the new building for the Government girls' secondary school, which, by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, is to be named "Queen Elizabeth College". Other notable events during the year included the opening of Aden College, a new secondary school, and of a new Government teachers' training college in North Borneo, the latter ceremony being performed by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. In Uganda, a plan for "a bold advance in education" is to be laid before the Legislative Council: it proposes the expenditure of £8 million over the next eight years, in addition to a programme for technical and commercial education already started and estimated to cost £2 million.

27. Great interest was aroused by the publication in March, 1953, of *African Education*, the first comprehensive review of educational policy and practice in British Africa since the early 1920s. It embodies reports by the two study groups which, as noted in last year's report, visited West Africa and East and Central Africa to examine the problems on the ground, and summarises discussions in the light of the reports by a conference at Cambridge in September of delegations from all the British territories in Africa. No adequate summary of *African Education* is possible, but its own comment is that the most revolutionary sentence spoken during the conference was one which declared "At least for the short term, there should be quite novel concentration of energy and resources upon the tasks of informal education". A tribute is due to the Nuffield Foundation for its help in making this survey possible by financing the two study groups and also publication of *African Education*.

28. Each year sees further expansion of the health services, and it is particularly satisfactory that for the first time for many years establishments are up to strength in most territories. Yet this expansion is not always equal to the need, and hospitals, health centres, and infant and welfare centres are under heavy pressure. In Singapore, for example, the annual out-patient attendance approaches 600,000 and in both Singapore and Hong Kong deliveries in some maternity hospitals are of the order of 90 cases per bed per annum. But if this popularity of the health services is at times embarrassing it is also a measure of the confidence that has been won during recent years and is an important contributory factor to the striking improvement in health statistics.

29. Use of new drugs and insecticides continues, often with spectacular results. Following the eradication of malaria from Cyprus, the disease has been almost eliminated in Mauritius. It is also virtually non-existent in Singapore. Other territories reporting notable progress against malaria include British Guiana and the Federation of Malaya. The attack on tuberculosis is being aided in several territories by B.C.G. vaccination on a comprehensive scale (the W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. are playing an important part in this work): it is to be noted, incidentally, that in the Federation of Malaya the *per capita* ratio of hospital beds for tuberculosis compares not unfavourably with that of the United Kingdom. The sulphone drugs have transformed the situation so far as leprosy is concerned, and sleeping sickness is being brought increasingly under control, partly by preventive measures and partly by earlier diagnosis and more effective treatment. There are, indeed, encouraging reports of progress against nearly all the endemic and epidemic diseases.

30. Increasing attention is now being turned to combating onchocerciasis, which is known to be one of the main causes of blindness in Africa. A research team staffed and financed by the British Empire Society for the Blind has begun a two-year survey in the Gold Coast and Nigeria. The disease is caused by a fly, and in Uganda a strikingly successful experiment in its control was made by applying lethal concentrations of D.D.T. over a 40-mile stretch of the Nile: as a result the flies disappeared for three months.

31. Yet, though there is so much to report that is encouraging, no complacency is possible when disease of so many kinds remains rife.

Population Statistics

32. When a census of Nigeria, which was started during the year, is finished in July, 1953, over 90 per cent of the population of colonial territories will have been enumerated since the war. Preliminary results indicate that the population of Nigeria is over 30 million (or about 40 per cent of the total population of the colonial territories), whereas previous estimates had put it at about 26 million. The apparent startling increase is due to over-cautious estimates and not to any very high rate of population increase. Such a discrepancy between intercensal estimates and census figures has been found in the past in other territories—in East Africa, for example, the 1948 census showed that previous estimates were too low by about 20 per cent.

33. In the absence of firm figures of births, deaths and migration, population increase is still not precisely known in most African territories. Comparison of current census results with previous enumerations indicates an average annual rate of increase over the past 20 years of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Nigeria and the Gold Coast. Sample surveys in other African territories show rates of natural increase varying from around $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum in East Africa to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Northern Rhodesia. Territories which have shown high rates of

natural increase in recent years (that is, rates over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) are British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, Mauritius, Malaya and Fiji; all these have in common a high birth rate (in the range 36–50 per thousand population) and a low crude death rate (in the range 10–18 per thousand population). It will be observed that three of these territories lie in the Caribbean region where the over-all annual rate of increase is just over 2 per cent.

Other Matters

34. Sir Winston Churchill spent a brief holiday in Jamaica in January, 1953. He received the Freedom of Kingston and visited the University College of the West Indies.

35. The Secretary of State paid official visits to all four West African territories (May–June, 1952), and to Kenya (October–November). The Minister of State visited Central Africa in August, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary the Windward and Leeward Islands in January and February, 1953. A delegation of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association visited the West Indies early in 1953. The Leader of the Opposition visited Central Africa during the summer of 1952, and a delegation of the Labour Party went to West Africa in January, 1953.

36. Hong Kong contributed £ $1\frac{1}{2}$ million during 1952–53 towards the cost to Her Majesty's Government of maintaining the reinforced garrison. In December, 1952, the Singapore Legislative Council unanimously agreed that a special defence contribution of about £1 million should be made to Her Majesty's Government as a mark of loyalty.

37. Appointments to the higher grades of the Colonial Service totalled 1,378 during 1952 (1,396 in 1951). In October, 1952, first appointments made since the war reached a total of 10,000. Over 2,000 members of the Colonial Service attended courses of instruction in the United Kingdom during 1952, including some 500 of colonial domicile (paragraphs 50–3).

38. A small informal panel of experts in various aspects of housing, town planning and architecture has been formed to assist the Secretary of State in advising Governments on these subjects (paragraph 601).

39. Trade unions registered in the colonial territories at September, 1952, numbered 1,325 with an estimated membership of 865,000 (1,220 unions and 737,000 members in September, 1951) (paragraph 516).

40. Donations to the Lynmouth Flood Relief Fund were sent by the Governments of Jamaica, Northern Rhodesia, Singapore and Uganda. The East Coast flood disaster drew gifts in cash or kind from the Governments of Bermuda, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Gold Coast, Jamaica, the Federation of Malaya, Mauritius, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla and Singapore, while relief funds were opened in several territories.

PART TWO

CHAPTER I

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICE

(a) The Colonial Office

41. In May the Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P., was appointed Minister of State for Colonial Affairs when the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P., left to become Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation. There were several changes among the senior staff. Mr. C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G., was appointed Permanent Commissioner and Secretary, Office of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and Mr. S. E. V. Luke, C.M.G., was appointed Comptroller, Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies. Mr. J. B. Williams, C.M.G., who had been in charge of the Colonial Service Division, died in February after a long illness. Mr. A. R. Thomas, C.M.G., Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G., and Mr. P. Rogers, C.M.G., were appointed Assistant Under-Secretaries of State. There was no major change in the organisation of the Colonial Office. The number of staff remained at 1,256, the manpower level imposed as the result of the economy measures of October, 1951.

42. During the year six Colonial Service officers were posted to the Colonial Office and six members of the Colonial Office were posted abroad under the scheme for the interchange of Colonial Office and Colonial Service officers.

43. Visits overseas by Ministers were made as follows: in May and June to West Africa and in October and November to Kenya by Mr. Lyttelton; in August to Central Africa by Mr. Hopkinson and in January and February, 1953, to the Windward and Leeward Islands by the Earl of Munster. Many visits overseas were also paid by administrative and advisory staff.

(b) The Colonial Service

44. A continued debt is owed to the Colonial Service at all levels and in all its branches for the able and devoted way in which it has discharged its great responsibilities at a time when new duties are falling on the Government Services and much is asked of them in constantly evolving conditions.

45. *Appointments to Governorships.*—The following appointments were announced during the year:

The Honourable Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Governor of Kenya.

Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana.

Sir Robert Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor of Barbados.

Mr. R. de Z. Hall, C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone.

Mr. E. B. Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., Governor of the Windward Islands.

46. *Conditions of Service.*—Revised salaries, and a revised civil service structure, were introduced in the Gold Coast following the enquiry conducted by Sir David Lidbury in 1951. Revised salaries were also introduced in Nigeria. During the year salaries commissions were at work in Northern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands. A salaries commissioner appointed by Mauritius completed his enquiries in November. The East African Governments appointed a salaries commission, under the chairmanship of Sir David Lidbury, which began work in March. The Government of Aden also appointed a salaries commission which has begun its enquiries.

47. The Governments of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Bahamas, Grenada, British Honduras, British Guiana, Sarawak, Hong Kong and Cyprus have increased the pensions of retired officials in certain cases.

48. An expert visited the Federation of Malaya to advise the Government on the development of Whitley machinery. Discussions were held at the Colonial Office with the Colonial Civil Servants Association on matters of general concern to the Colonial Service.

49. The establishment of a federal service and the position of members of the Colonial Service who would be affected in the event of a federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, were among the subjects considered by a civil service preparatory commission under the chairmanship of Sir William Douglas and by the subsequent Conference in London to which reference is made in paragraphs 120f.

50. *Recruitment.*—Recruitment through the Colonial Office to the higher grades of the Colonial Service showed little change over last year. Appointments made during 1952 totalled 1,378 and at the end of the year there were still 1,055 vacancies on hand; the previous year's figures were 1,396 and 988 respectively.

51. In October the total of first appointments of all kinds made through the Colonial Office since recruitment re-opened in June, 1945, passed the 10,000 mark—an average rate of intake almost exactly five times that of the years just before the war.

52. In the main branches of the Service the demand for new staff remained high and there was no indication of a falling off. Those most in demand were education officers (mainly scientists and technical teachers), medical officers and engineers. During 1952 258 education officers were recruited, but there remained 273 vacancies; 147 medical officers were appointed, but 117 vacancies were unfilled; and 214 engineers were selected, but there were still 161 vacancies.

53. *Training.*—The number of members of the Colonial Service who underwent training in this country again increased. Two thousand and thirteen officers, including some 500 men and women of colonial domicile, attended courses of instruction during 1952–53 compared with 1,842 in 1951 and 1,400 in 1950. These courses, which vary in length from a few weeks to a year or more, cover a wide range of subjects. Additional facilities were made available for the training of education, medical, nursing and police officers. Thanks are again due to all those local government authorities, universities and other institutions in the United Kingdom, as well as to a number of commercial firms, who have co-operated in providing this training.

54. Co-operation with other Metropolitan Governments was maintained in the field of training. One French and one Portuguese Colonial Service officer attended the Colonial Service training course at Oxford, and a British officer attended a course in Paris organised by the French Government. Represented the Colonial Service training course at Oxford, and a British officer attended a course in Paris organised by the French Government. Representatives from Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United States of America and from Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan attended the Colonial Service summer school at Queens' College, Cambridge, in September. A party of British Colonial Service officers visited Paris in December for a week at the invitation of the Ministry of Overseas France.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(a) The African Territories

West Africa

55. *Nigeria.*—The Nigerian Government decided to replace the central secretariat which served the Council of Ministers by separate offices serving the Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary and by nine ministries serving the central Ministers with portfolios. A Permanent Secretary who will be the

Minister's principal adviser will be appointed to each ministry. As a first step, Ministries of Commerce and Industries, Mines and Power, Natural Resources, and Transport were set up early in 1953.

56. The Governor announced in the course of his speech from the Throne at the opening of the budget session on the 3rd March, 1953, that, in the light of practical experience of working the constitution, the Council of Ministers had for some time had under review the question of the functions and powers of Ministers, and that proposals for far-reaching changes were being considered.

57. The budget which the House of Representatives then considered was the first for which the new Government was wholly responsible. Budget meetings were also held in the Northern and Western Regions in January/February; but in the Eastern Region the work of the legislature was interrupted because of dissension within the majority party in the House of Assembly, and the session had to be adjourned. On the 28th February the Lieutenant-Governor had to exercise his reserved legislative power to give effect to the Eastern Region Appropriation Bill.

58. At the end of the period under review the working of the constitution was again gravely interrupted, this time at the Centre. The Ministers representing the Western Region resigned from the Council of Ministers because they disagreed with a decision by the Council on the attitude to be adopted by Government to a motion tabled in the House of Representatives by a member from the Western Region that the House should accept as a primary political objective the attainment of self-government in 1956. After a Northern representative had proposed in the debate in the House an amendment to substitute "as soon as practicable" for "in 1956", and another Northern member had moved that the debate be adjourned, members of the Action Group Party from the West and of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons from the East and West walked out of the House. The Governor flew to London in the middle of April to report on the whole situation to the Secretary of State; and at the end of the month the Minister of State, on a visit to Nigeria, met representatives of each Region to hear their views at first hand.

59. During his visit to Nigeria from the 24th to the 31st May, 1952, the Secretary of State visited the capitals of each of the Regions and had meetings with the Regional Executive Councils; and at Lagos he met the Council of Ministers and attended two of its meetings. Speaking of his impressions of his visit, the Secretary of State said, with particular reference to the Public Service, that, to aid Ministers in grappling with their problems, a first requirement was an efficient Civil Service; and as the University College at Ibadan and other educational institutions produced their results, there would be a greater number of Nigerians capable of filling senior posts. He was, however, sure that there would for many years be a need for officers from overseas and, although criticisms were sometimes made that Administrative Officers were "unproductive", they were, in fact, essential to the development of the territory, for the technical officer could only work in conditions created by good administration.

60. Through the courtesy of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Clerk Assistant to the House, Mr. E. A. Fellowes, visited Nigeria on the occasion of the first budget session of the House of Representatives during its August meeting and again for the greater part of the second budget session in March, 1953. On each occasion Mr. Fellowes acted as President of the House.

61. Several Nigerian Ministers visited the United Kingdom during the year. Mr. A. C. Nwapa, Minister of Commerce and Industries, attended the Commonwealth Economic Conference in December as an adviser to the Secretary of State (Mr. Nwapa had also come over earlier in the year for discussions on various

trade matters); Mr. Okoi Arikpo, Minister of Lands, Survey and Local Development, examined proposals for a Nigerian Students Office in the United Kingdom; Chief Arthur Prest, Minister of Communications, discussed recruitment of staff and the supply of postal and telegraphic equipment; Chief Bode Thomas, Minister of Transport, discussed air and surface transport in Nigeria. The Central Minister of Social Services, Shettima Kashim, and the Regional Ministers responsible for education attended the Conference on African Education at Cambridge.

62. A comprehensive review of salaries and wages of Government servants in Nigeria was completed during the year. After consultation with the Whitley Councils, the Government submitted its proposals for revised scales to the House of Representatives at its August meeting, when they were adopted. The new scales, which were made operative from the 1st April, 1952, apply to both salaried and daily-rated employees and represent a considerable advance on previous scales. They involve an increase in annual expenditure of some £1,400,000. After consultations with the Regional Administrations, the Government also accepted, with one reservation, the recommendations of a Joint Negotiating Committee composed of representatives of non-Government teachers and of the voluntary employing agencies which had been considering a revision of salary scales for teachers employed in voluntary agency schools receiving Government grants-in-aid. These new scales are also retrospective to the 1st April, 1952. A recommendation providing for the establishment of an intermediate scale was referred back for further examination.

63. The position of Lagos as part of the Western Region of Nigeria and at the same time as capital and principal port of the territory gave rise to some controversy during the year. A motion put down in the House of Representatives during its August meeting that Lagos should be separated from the Western Region and should be independent of any Region was ruled out of order by the President, but in view of the importance of the matter the Government decided to seek expert opinion on the financial and administrative arrangements in other capitals, especially in federal countries, with a view to giving consideration to such opinion, within the framework of the constitution, in relation to the special position of Lagos.

64. At the General Constitutional Conference of 1950 representatives of the Western Provinces asked that the inter-regional boundary should be defined by the River Niger, or at least that those parts of Ilorin Province which are inhabited by peoples of Yoruba extraction should be incorporated in the Western Region. The Governor then undertook to investigate the matter personally after the new constitution had come into being. On the 3rd September he announced that, after taking into account historical, economic and administrative factors, and the wish of the majority of people in the affected areas, he had decided that no revision would be made in the boundary between the Northern and Western Regions.

65. As a result of charges of corruption, maladministration and inefficiency made in Nigeria against the Lagos Town Council, the Nigerian Government appointed Mr. Bernard D. Storey, Town Clerk of Norwich, to undertake an enquiry. In his report, published in February, he found that the Lagos Town Council had failed in a number of respects to discharge its functions in a manner conducive to the welfare of the town. After considering the report, the Western Regional Government dissolved the Town Council and appointed a Committee of Management under the chairmanship of Sir Kofo Abayomi to discharge its functions.

66. Progress is being made in the Eastern Region with the establishment of county, district and local councils under the Eastern Regional Local Government Ordinance of 1950. Two more County Councils, those of Eket and Niger, were set up during the year, in addition to the Urban District Council of Calabar. A Bill for the reform of local government in the Western Region was introduced into

the Western Legislature in July and became law in February. In the North, a Bill is under consideration for the modification and modernisation of the local government system in the Region and a Minister has been appointed with special responsibility for the subject.

67. *Gold Coast*.—One Minister resigned and there was some reorganisation of ministries and reassignment of ministerial portfolios, but the Convention People's Party continued throughout the year to occupy the majority of the posts of Representative Minister in the Executive Council or Cabinet. A separate Ministry of Labour has been set up and the Ministry of Health is being reorganised in accordance with the advice of the Commission of Enquiry into the Health Needs of the Gold Coast presided over by Sir John Maude.

68. The reorganisation of local government, initiated in 1951, continues. The instruments establishing the new Local and Urban Councils were issued, and the first elections to the new councils held. A Trans-Volta/Southern Togoland Regional Organisation, with its headquarters at Ho, was established. Some minor constitutional adjustments arising out of these changes were made by Order-in-Council on the 23rd May.

69. The Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Structure and Remuneration of the Public Service was considered early in 1952 by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly; with some modifications the majority of its recommendations were finally accepted. The public service has been divided into main grades similar to those of the United Kingdom Civil Service; salaries have been generally increased to help meet the higher cost of living, and conditions of service revised. The Local Gold Coast Public Service, to whose establishment the Secretary of State agreed in March, 1952 (see Cmd. 8553, paragraph 93), was formally brought into existence on the 1st November. It includes all officers appointed after its establishment, except expatriate officers appointed to pensionable posts, and all members of the former Junior Service. All other officers were given the option to join. Ultimate responsibility for members of the local service rests with the Governor, not with the Secretary of State. The Africanisation of the Public Service has continued.

70. An official opposition party, the Ghana Congress Party, was formed in Accra on the 4th May from the two former opposition parties, the United Gold Coast Convention and the National Democratic Party, a few non-party men and some former members of the Convention People's Party.

71. Early in June, during his tour of West Africa, the Secretary of State visited the Gold Coast and met the leaders of the principal political parties. The Representative Ministers made clear their wish for self-government within the Commonwealth, and it was agreed by the Secretary of State that when proposals for constitutional change had been formulated by the Gold Coast Government after consultation with the chiefs and people of the Gold Coast, they would be examined and discussed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Gold Coast.

72. On the 16th October Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, made a statement in the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Gold Coast Government. He recalled the Secretary of State's statement of the previous June, and went on to draw attention to certain features of the present constitution whose amendment might be considered, and to set out the implications of each possible change. He referred in particular to the position of the three *ex officio* Ministers, the procedure for the appointment of the Prime Minister and other Representative Ministers and for the assignment of portfolios, and the constitution of the legislature. He asked that the Chiefs and people of the Gold Coast should consider in the light of his statement what changes were desirable and that the Chiefs' Councils and the

political parties should submit their suggestions in writing, to enable the Government to state its views in a White Paper for debate in the Assembly at its meeting in July, 1953.

73. A United Nations Visiting Mission visited Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship during August and September. On its return it submitted to the Trusteeship Council a special report on the Ewe problem (see paragraph 721).

74. During the year Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, who is now Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. K. Botsio, Minister of Education and Social Welfare, and Mr. T. Hutton-Mills, now Minister of Health, visited the United Kingdom. Three other Ministers were in London on their way home from other countries.

75. *Sierra Leone*.—The Secretary of State visited Sierra Leone in June. In addition to a full programme of meetings and discussions in Freetown, he went to the headquarters of two districts in the protectorate and inspected the workings and installations of the Marampa iron-ore mines.

76. The membership of the Executive Council remained unchanged during the year. The six Appointed Members, who are drawn from the elected Members of the Legislative Council, all come from the Sierra Leone People's Party. In April five of the six accepted the Governor's invitation to associate themselves with and take a special interest in groups of Government departments. This experiment worked well. In December a motion was introduced into the Legislative Council by Dr. M. A. S. Margai, the leader of the Sierra Leone People's Party, that the time had come for the allocation of portfolios to members of the Executive Council. After debate the motion was adopted by a majority of 22 to 4. Arrangements for the introduction of a ministerial system were proposed by the Governor and were agreed by the Secretary of State in February. At the end of the period under review, the necessary amendments to the constitutional instruments were awaiting submission to Her Majesty in Council.

77. Mr. A. M. Margai, the member of the Executive Council whose special interests include education, attended the Conference on African Education at Cambridge.

78. In July the Sierra Leone Government decided that a commission should be appointed to examine and make recommendations upon the structure of the Civil Service in Sierra Leone, and its remuneration and conditions of service. Mr. A. P. Sinker, Her Majesty's First Civil Service Commissioner in the United Kingdom, accepted the chairmanship of the commission, and Mr. A. J. Momoh, a retired African civil servant, was appointed a member. By March the commission had completed the collection and examination of evidence, and had submitted its report to the Governor.

79. The new district councils (see Cmd. 8553, paragraph 99) have proceeded with the five-year development plans which each of them had prepared during 1951. The close association of the people with a specific programme for the development of their own area has ensured their enthusiastic support for the councils and their work. The total estimated expenditure by the councils on these plans is £966,000. A senior officer was made available during the year to examine and report upon the finances and functions of local government bodies. His report, which was still under consideration in March, recommended the early transfer to district councils of substantial responsibilities which have hitherto been exclusively the concern of the central Government.

80. *The Gambia*.—The Secretary of State visited the Gambia in June. In Bathurst he had discussions with members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and with other prominent citizens. He also travelled up-river and visited the Central Division of the protectorate.

81. The system of associating the two unofficial members of the Government without portfolio (see Cmd. 8553, paragraph 102) with policy formulation, is not yet fully developed. One of them, however, was closely associated with the framing of the budget and gave valuable assistance.

82. *West African Inter-Territorial Conference.*—A strong impetus was given to regional co-operation in West Africa by the first meeting of the West African Inter-Territorial Conference, which took place in Accra in July. It was presided over by the Governor of Nigeria and was attended by two African ministers from both Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and two African members of the Executive Councils of Sierra Leone and the Gambia. The conference re-emphasised the close community of interest of the four British West African territories and the value of inter-territorial co-operation. At this first meeting the whole field of inter-territorial and international collaboration in West Africa was reviewed. Among the measures agreed upon were proposals for a reorganisation of certain medical research activities in West Africa and for the establishment of a West African council for medical research to have general responsibility, as a statutory body, for the organisation, co-ordination and conduct of medical research in British West Africa. Proposals for the further development of inter-territorial and international co-operation in agricultural research were endorsed by the conference and are now being implemented.

83. The West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat, which serves the conference, continued to carry out a variety of functions concerned with regional co-operation. The secretariat arranged a number of inter-territorial conferences of the heads of professional and technical departments of the West African Governments. It exercised administrative supervision over the West African research institutes dealing with cocoa, trypanosomiasis, oil palms and fisheries; and it continued to co-ordinate the military and civil aspects of West African defence. Members of the secretariat staff attended a number of international conferences in West Africa.

84. Liaison continued with the authorities in French West Africa. This aspect of the secretariat's work was strengthened in August by the appointment of a liaison officer by the French to work in close collaboration with the secretariat.

East Africa

85. *Kenya.*—After eight years as Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell left Kenya on retirement, and was succeeded by Sir Evelyn Baring. Mr. H. S. Potter acted as Governor during the interregnum.

86. Elections to the new Legislative Council took place in June and the new Council was opened on the 12th June by Sir Philip Mitchell. The council is composed of the Governor, a Speaker, eight *ex officio* members, 18 nominated members, 21 elected members, and seven representative members, of whom one is an Arab and the other six represent African interests. The nominated members are selected by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State on grounds of merit and ability, from persons of appropriate standing and qualifications from all communities. They are required to support the Government when called upon to do so on a motion of confidence, but otherwise may vote as they please. The representative members are nominated by the Governor after having been chosen by a system of electoral colleges and are free to vote according to their consciences.

87. The year under review has been overshadowed by the lawless activities of the Mau Mau organisation, a secret society of the Kikuyu tribe. This encourages racial hatred and is violently anti-European and anti-Christian, but the great majority of the victims have been Africans, men, women and children. It pursues its aims by forcing secret oaths, involving a promise to kill, and by intimidating witnesses and law-abiding Africans. It resorts to murder and other brutal and

inhuman methods including the burning of huts with the occupants locked inside, and the mutilating and maiming of people and cattle. Mau Mau attacks began early in 1952 in the Nyeri district and then spread to the Kiambu and Fort Hall districts of the Central Province. Measures to control the situation proved insufficient because African witnesses were afraid to come forward and give evidence in face of the brutal methods and vicious reprisals of the Mau Mau against them. The situation became progressively worse and on the 20th October the Governor declared a state of emergency. A number of emergency regulations were made. Persons suspected of close connection with the organisation were arrested and a large number of independent schools which had been a vehicle of the Mau Mau doctrines were closed, but alternative arrangements were made to accommodate all the children concerned. A battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers and reinforcements of the King's African Rifles were moved to the colony and the cruiser *Kenya* put in at Mombasa. On the 29th October the Secretary of State flew to Kenya to examine the situation. He made an extensive tour of the colony and discussed the situation with the Governor and leaders of all communities. In December the Governor paid a short visit to London for further discussions with the Secretary of State. In January, 1953, Major-General W. R. Hinde was appointed as Personal Staff Officer to the Governor to co-ordinate military and police action to suppress Mau Mau. Responsibility for the police was transferred from the Member for Law and Order and Attorney-General to the Chief Secretary. An emergency Defence Council of all races to meet regularly and advise the Governor on emergency measures was also set up. A number of Home Guard and resistance groups led by anti-Mau Mau chiefs were formed and these, together with the closer policing of Kikuyu districts, produced an increase in confidence in the Government, but savage attacks by gangs continued. The most serious was the massacre in the Uplands district, 25 miles from Nairobi, on the night of the 26th March. Further reinforcements consisting of the Headquarters 39th Infantry Brigade, the 1st Battalion the Buffs, the 1st Battalion the Devonshire Regiment and a flight of Harwood aircraft were sent to Kenya at the end of March.

88. Up to the 14th April, 12 Europeans, 3 Asians and at least 255 Africans had been murdered by the Mau Mau organisation.

89. In spite of the present disorders the Government of Kenya has been carrying out a continuing programme of social and economic development. The 10-year development plan provides for expenditure of £41.7 million. In addition, nearly £4½ million, or 25 per cent of the total annual expenditure of Kenya, is devoted to social services and expenditure on African education rose from £400,000 in 1951 to £700,000 in 1952 and will exceed £1 million in 1953. The Nairobi City Council increased its five-year programme for African housing from £1 million to £2 million. A small but important measure has been the promotion of a number of African civil servants from Grade C to Grade B and of Indians from Grade B to Grade A.

90. *Tanganyika*.—In June, 1952, the Secretary of State announced in Parliament* that Her Majesty's Government had accepted two important recommendations of the Constitutional Development Committee, which reported in 1951, namely that the unofficial seats in an enlarged Legislative Council should be divided equally between the three main racial groups of the territory, European, Asian and African, and that the official majority on the council should be retained. In doing so he explained that, although it was hoped that the reconstituted council would be established within five years, it would not be in the interests of the territory that it should be committed to a rigid time table. The Secretary of State also

* 502 H.C. Deb. 5s. cols. 2239 f.

approved a recommendation by the Governor that a Speaker should be appointed who will normally preside over the deliberations of the council in place of the Governor, and this appointment will be made in the near future.

91. Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie, of Manchester University, the special commissioner who conducted an enquiry into various matters concerning the development of local government and the introduction of the election of unofficial members to the Legislative Council, visited the territory twice in 1952, and submitted his report to the Governor. The report is under consideration by the Tanganyika Government.

92. The enactment in June of the Local Government (Rating) Ordinance completed the legislation necessary to enable the Municipal Council of Dar-es-Salaam to function as a fully fledged local government body. The Site Valuation Roll was completed in Dar es Salaam and is now in force, and rating valuations were made in five other major townships. In African rural local government the most important advance of the year was made in the Central Province where in all districts new councils were set up, comprising an equal number of nominated and elected councillors. Elsewhere the recently developed local councils functioned successfully and the gradual extension of elected representation is continuing. In particular the revised council for the Chagga tribe, consisting of the Chief, three Divisional Chiefs, 16 Area Chiefs, 22 elected members and six co-opted members is working satisfactorily.

93. *Uganda*.—The holder of the new post of Secretary for Social Services and Local Government was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and the number of nominated unofficial members was increased by four. There are now six *ex officio*, two official and six unofficial members, the last comprising two European, two Asian and two African members.

94. In a statement issued by them jointly in March, the Governor and the Kabaka announced the introduction of a number of alterations in the governmental system of Buganda. Their decisions, taken with the full approval of the Secretary of State, are briefly as follows:

- (i) the responsibility at the provincial level and below for the operation of certain departmental services will be transferred from the Protectorate Government to the Buganda Government;
- (ii) there will in consequence have to be financial adjustments, and a system of graduated taxation is to be introduced;
- (iii) the number of the Kabaka's Ministers will be increased from three to six;
- (iv) the number of elected members in the Grand Lukiko will be increased from 40 to 60;
- (v) the Kabaka will consult with a Committee of the Lukiko before appointing his Ministers;
- (vi) he will put forward to the Lukiko proposals for a system of local government to be established at Saza (county) level to which the Buganda Government will devolve certain of its functions.

95. The joint statement emphasises that the future of Uganda must lie in a unitary form of central government on parliamentary lines covering the whole country, and that the Kingdom of Buganda will continue to go forward as a province and a component part of the protectorate.

96. During the summer of 1952 Mr. C. A. G. Wallis, a member of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, visited the protectorate at the invitation of the Government in order to carry out an enquiry into the organisation of local government in rural areas. His report was published and the Government of

Uganda announced their intention to give effect to a great majority of the important recommendations which it contains. A sum of £350,000 was set aside to cover the cost of building a local government training centre which will be completed before the end of this year.

97. *Zanzibar*.—Attempts to give vitality to the local councils established in the Island of Zanzibar continued to meet with little success. In the Island of Pemba, however, there are encouraging signs of increasing interest and activity in local government and two of the local councils on this island were able to introduce and collect a small rate, the proceeds of which were applied to measures beneficial to the local community. A fifth council is in process of formation in Pemba.

98. *Royal Commission*.—In the course of the year Her Majesty appointed a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Dow to enquire into the wider aspects of land use in relation to the economic, industrial, social and demographic problems of the East African region as a whole. Professor S. H. Frankel, Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Professor D. F. Jack, Chief Kidaha Makwaia, Sir Frederick Seaford and Mr. F. Sykes accepted invitations to serve as members. Dr. Audrey Richards, Director of the East African Institute of Social Research, was unfortunately unable to accept an invitation to serve on the Royal Commission, but has agreed to spend some time with the Commission while they are in East Africa and to give them all the assistance and information she can. Sir Hugh Dow took up his duties as chairman in November. A secretariat for the commission was set up in Nairobi in December, and began to collect information on the subjects to be covered by the enquiry. The commission held its first meeting early in February in the United Kingdom, and it arrived in East Africa at the end of that month.

99. *East African Salaries Commission*.—During the year the East African Governments considered methods of revising the decision, adopted in the East African territories as a result of a recommendation of the East African Salaries Commission of 1948, that Africans and Asians appointed to posts not hitherto filled by Europeans should receive three-fifths of the salary of the posts, the remaining two-fifths representing the expatriation element included in the salary to attract Europeans into employment overseas. In December the Secretary of State announced in Parliament* his dislike of this system and stated that he hoped to see it abolished. He explained that this did not mean that there could be exact equality of pay amongst those who were resident in a country and those who had special obligations outside it.

100. Alternative methods of assessing the emoluments of officers appointed locally and from overseas are now being considered by the East African Governments. A directive on the alternative to be adopted will be given to a further East African Salaries Commission which began work in March. The chairman of the commission is Sir David Lidbury.

101. *East Africa High Commission*.—Sir Philip Mitchell relinquished the chairmanship of the East Africa High Commission and was succeeded by Sir Evelyn Baring.

102. Sir Reginald Robins, Commissioner for Transport since the amalgamation in 1948, retired in March owing to ill health.

103. *Somaliland Protectorate*.—Membership of the Protectorate Advisory Council, which includes representatives of all sections of the community, has been increased from 32 to 48. Hitherto the main purpose of this Council has been to stimulate the interest of the people in administration, to educate them in principles of government and to bring Somali views to the attention of the Government.

* 509 H.C. Deb. 5s. col. 1243.

Attention is now being given to extension of the activities of the council in order that it may provide a wider training for its members and act as an electoral college for a legislative council, which, it is hoped, may be created in the not too distant future.

104. During the past year vigorous efforts were made to develop local government in the Protectorate. The Central Government made small financial grants to some district councils and town committees to encourage them to assume greater responsibility. An important step forward in 1953 will be the creation of Town Councils at Berbera and Hargeisa with full financial and executive responsibility. It is proposed that some of the members should be elected.

Central Africa

105. *Northern Rhodesia.*—In January, 1953, the discussions referred to in paragraph 131 of Cmd. 8553 concerning possible changes in the constitution of Northern Rhodesia were continued. The Secretary of State received a delegation consisting of the Governor, the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. R. Welensky, Mr. G. B. Beckett, Mr. P. Sokota and Mr. D. Yamba. The discussions resulted in agreement in principle that there was a case for some expansion in the unofficial membership of the next Legislative Council, both European and African. It was not possible, however, to reach any conclusion on the extent and nature of this expansion until it was known whether federation would come about. It was, therefore, agreed that the discussions should be adjourned, but that they should be resumed in time for any changes which might be decided upon to take effect from the beginning of the next Legislative Council.

106. The African Representative Council and the Provincial Councils met during the year. The principal subjects discussed were the Draft Federal Scheme and the proposed constitutional changes. Steady progress was made in training the Native Authorities to assume greater responsibility by means of the courses for chiefs and native authority employees at the African Local Government School. In the provincial administration, African clerks who showed ability were encouraged to undertake more responsible work. On the recommendations of the Financial Relationship Committee, Provincial Native Treasury Committees were set up in each of the Provinces to administer Provincial Native Treasury Funds.

107. The territory's Native Courts continued to function satisfactorily during the year. There were only 384 appeals from 74,116 cases heard by the Native Courts and of these only one reached the High Court. The Urban Native Appeal Court for the Copperbelt was set up and held its first session in August. (Hitherto appeals from African Urban Courts have been heard by Subordinate Courts.)

108. *Nyasaland.*—There was no change in the constitutional structure in the Protectorate during the year. The Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, Mr. M. P. Barrow, was re-appointed for a further period of three years and, on the recommendation of the African Protectorate Council, Mr. E. K. Mposa and Mr. E. A. Muwamba were also re-appointed as Members representing African interests.

109. Political activity in the protectorate during the year has been concentrated mainly on the proposals for Central African federation.

110. The African Protectorate Council met twice during 1952. The first meeting was convened in order to obtain the comments of the council on the original White Paper on federation, to choose representatives to attend the London Conference in April, and to elect African members for appointment to the Legislative Council. At the second meeting the representatives who went to London reported on their talks with the Secretary of State.

111. African Provincial Councils met regularly during 1952-53 and the views of Africans on a wide variety of subjects were brought to the notice of the Government. District Councils were considerably reorganised and Native Authorities have tightened control of their affairs. Great interest is now being taken in local councils and committees and encouraging features are the spontaneous interest taken in welfare and community development work, and such examples of local initiative as agricultural shows. A new draft District Councils Bill has met generally with the approval of responsible Africans throughout the protectorate.

112. A survey of the financial relationship between Native Administrations and the Central Government, which was conducted by Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson, aroused considerable interest and encouraged some Native Authorities to examine revenue potential in a new light. In 1952 Native Treasuries took over an increasing share in the cost of administration, particularly in the field of education.

113. *Closer Association.*—The April conference on federation (see paragraph 28 of Cmd. 8533) met at Lancaster House on the 23rd April, 1952, under the joint chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was attended by delegations from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland led respectively by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the Governor of Nyasaland. The Secretary of State had invited the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia and the African Protectorate Council of Nyasaland to send representatives to London for informal discussions with him and to take part in the Conference. These African representatives came to London and had informal discussions at the Colonial Office before the conference opened. They declined the Secretary of State's invitation to attend the conference as delegates, although he gave them assurances that by attending they would not be committing themselves in any way and offered to put these assurances in writing. The Nyasaland delegates then asked if they might attend as observers but, when on the following day the Secretary of State agreed to the suggestion, they withdrew it and declined to attend in any capacity. The Northern Rhodesia African representatives were also invited to attend as observers but also declined.

114. During the conference there was a debate in the House of Commons in Committee of Supply*, and Opposition speakers criticised the Government for going on with the conference without African representatives from the northern territories being present. Both the Secretary of State and the Minister of State (then Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd) explained that the Lancaster House Conference was not intended to reach final decisions but to produce a draft document upon which public opinion could be formed.

115. The conference concluded its deliberations in May and produced the Draft Federal Scheme which was presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State on the 18th June (Cmd. 8573). The scheme provided for a federation of the three territories in which there would be a division of powers between the Federal Government and the Territorial Governments (each within their exclusive spheres in no way subordinated to the other). It set out also a number of matters on which both the Federal and the Territorial Governments might make laws provided always that in cases of inconsistency Federal law would prevail. The Legislature was to be a single chamber consisting of 17 representatives from Southern Rhodesia, 11 from Northern Rhodesia and seven from Nyasaland. Three members from each territory would be representatives of African interests of whom six would be Africans. As had been proposed in the Officials' Report (Cmd. 8233) there was to be an African Affairs Board with the power to ensure that any Federal legislation

* 499 H.C. Deb. 5s. cols. 1233 f.

which, in its opinion, differentiated either in terms or in operation between European and Africans to the disadvantage of the latter could be referred to Her Majesty's Government. A change was made, however, in the status of the chairman (who was no longer to be an *ex officio* member of the Cabinet but was to be an independent person who was not a member of either the Federal or a Territorial Legislature), and in the composition of the Board which was to consist of three Africans and three Europeans.

116. The conference set up three Commissions to study the Judicial, the Fiscal and the Civil Service aspects of their proposals. These Commissions met in Central Africa during July and August. The Judicial Commission was presided over by Sir Robert Hudson, the Fiscal Commission by Sir Jeremy Raisman and the Civil Service Commission by Sir William Douglas.

117. During July the Draft Federal Scheme was debated in both Houses.* Most of the speeches from the Opposition side concentrated on the strength of African opposition and on Her Majesty's Government's future intentions. On the 24th July in the course of the debate in the House of Commons the Secretary of State announced that the final conference would be held in January and not in October as previously proposed.

118. During August and September the Minister of State (Mr. H. Hopkinson) visited the three Central African territories for the purpose of testing the opinion of all communities on the question of federation and "to make it clear to all concerned that Her Majesty's Government considers the introduction of a Federal Scheme to be of the highest importance at the present time". He arrived in Northern Rhodesia on the 30th July and left on 12th August for Nyasaland where he remained until the 23rd August. He then spent a few days in Southern Rhodesia. During his visit he held a total of 68 meetings in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. As a result of his visit he concluded that, though most vocal Africans were against the scheme, the majority of the African population knew and cared nothing about Federation. A small section of the population, including some chiefs, were in favour of it but were disinclined to speak out, partly because of intimidation.

119. In October the Reports of the three Commissions were laid before Parliament. The Report of the Judicial Commission (Cmd. 8671) made detailed recommendations about the Federal Supreme Court, about its original and appellate jurisdiction, and about the question of appeals from its judgments. The Report of the Fiscal Commission (Cmd. 8672) showed that there were no insuperable financial obstacles to the establishment of the Federation and made detailed recommendations on the distribution of expenditure between the Federal and Territorial Governments, the transfer of assets and liabilities, the distribution of revenue between the Federal and Territorial Governments, the establishment of a Loans Council and the form of a customs union. The Report of the Civil Service Preparatory Commission (Cmd. 8673) made detailed recommendations about the organisation of the Federal Government machine, the transfer to the Federal Public Service of officers serving in the existing territorial Public Services and the terms and conditions of service in the Federal Public Service once established.

120. The final conference met in London, at No. 10 Carlton House Terrace, during January, under the joint chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Southern Rhodesian Delegation was led by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Delegations by the Governors of those territories.

121. The purpose of the conference was to consider the Draft Federal Scheme (Cmd. 8573) in the light of the Reports of the three Commissions; to consider any

* 504 H.C. Deb. 5s. cols. 773 f. 177 H.L. Deb. 5s. cols. 590-609, 613-72, 726-832.

amendments to the Scheme which delegates to the conference might wish to put forward; and to reach agreement on a revised Scheme which could be published and submitted to the electorate in Southern Rhodesia, to the legislatures in the northern territories and to the United Kingdom Parliament.

122. The Secretary of State invited the African members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to attend the Conference. He also invited the African Protectorate Council of Nyasaland to send representatives. Both invitations were declined.

123. The conference made known its conclusions in two White Papers. The first entitled *Report by the Conference on Federation* (Cmd. 8753) consisted of a commentary and a general description of the final version of the Federal Scheme, which was itself published in a second White Paper entitled *The Federal Scheme* (Cmd. 8754). The Federal Scheme embodied the improvements, on which the conference had agreed, to the Draft Federal Scheme (Cmd. 8573). The principal changes concerned the African Affairs Board. Under the Federal Scheme it was made a Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly, and instead of six members and a chairman, it would have six members including the chairman, three of whom would be Africans and three Europeans. The Board would now be drawn entirely from those members of the Assembly specially representing African interests. The chairman (appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion from among the members) would have a casting vote which he would exercise in addition to his original vote and always in favour of keeping the subject under discussion. No changes were made in the powers and functions of the Board—in particular any legislation which it regarded as differentiating between Africans and Europeans in a way disadvantageous to the former had to be referred to a Secretary of State.

124. Other changes were made to embody the results of the Commissions recommendations. The financial provisions of the Scheme included provision for a unified system of taxation centrally administered and for the revenues of the Federation to be drawn from a proportion of the proceeds of income tax, from the proceeds of customs and excise duties, from purchase tax and from such services as posts and telecommunications. All income tax in the Federation would be levied by the Federal Government and then divided between the Governments of the three territories in a proportion of 64 per cent to the Federation, 13 per cent to Southern Rhodesia, 17 per cent to Northern Rhodesia and 6 per cent to Nyasaland. Provision was also made for ensuring freedom of trade in the Federal area.

125. It was considered that most of the recommendations of the Civil Service Preparatory Commission would be for the Federal Government to carry out once it was established. A chapter of the Federal Scheme, however, made provision for certain interim arrangements necessary for the setting up of a Federal Public Service.

126. As a result of the Judicial Commission's Report provision was made for the establishment of a Federal Supreme Court whose members would include at least three Judges who were not members of the High Courts of the three territories.

127. Other important changes included one to ensure that no appeal to amend the Legislative Lists might be introduced into the Federal Assembly until after the expiry of ten years from the coming into force of the constitution except with a positive resolution of all three legislatures agreeing to it; and another to provide that not less than seven nor more than nine years from the coming into force of the constitution there should be a conference of all four Central African Governments and the United Kingdom Government to review the working of the constitution.

128. On the 24th March the Secretary of State moved a motion in the House of Commons approving the proposals set out in Cmd. 8753 and Cmd. 8754. The motion was carried after an Opposition amendment to it, moved by Mr. J. Griffiths,

had been negated by 304 votes to 260. The amendment, while recognising the advantages that might be expected to accrue from federation, called for the rejection of the proposals in the Command Papers on the ground that they did not provide adequate safeguards for Africans. It also opposed "the imposition of the scheme against the will of the African people".

(b) **The Far Eastern Territories**

129. *Federation of Malaya*.—In Malaya the year was notable both for a great improvement in the security situation and for several political achievements of primary importance. Under General Sir Gerald Templer's dynamic leadership and with an increasing measure of popular support, the Malayan Governments have made solid progress towards the elimination of terrorism and the establishment of conditions in which a united Malayan nation can develop.

130. The improvement in the security situation has been striking. Terrorism has been greatly reduced but terrorist casualties have increased; the Security Forces have themselves suffered progressively fewer casualties. The terrorist surrender rate has been encouraging and increased public confidence has led to greater readiness to give information to the Police.

131. The improvement which took place during 1952 is illustrated by a comparison of average monthly figures for 1951 with those for the second half of 1952. The average number of terrorists killed, captured or surrendered rose from 112 during the first period to 122 during the second, while Security Forces casualties fell from 100 to 41 and civilian casualties from 85 to 32. On the same basis of comparison, major incidents fell from 194 to 63, the decrease in the number of attacks on "soft" targets (such as attacks on estates and mines and the slashing of rubber trees) being particularly marked. By February major incidents had fallen still further to 19, Security Force casualties to five and civilian casualties to 11.

132. From the beginning of the Emergency until the 28th February, 1953, terrorist casualties were at least:

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,924
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,993
Surrendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
Captured	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003

During the same period civilian and Security Forces casualties were:

Civilians killed (of whom 1,477 were Chinese)	...	2,184
Civilians wounded	...	1,272
Civilians missing	...	634
Security Forces killed	...	1,546
Security Forces wounded	...	2,054

133. There is no doubt that these encouraging trends have been brought about by the vigorous action of the Federation Government and the consequent improvement in public morale. Throughout the year the Government's first concern has been to direct all its operations to make the greatest possible impact on the terrorists and thus to show the people of Malaya that Government had taken and would keep the initiative. It is now known from captured documents that the terrorists commanders were forced to revise their tactics as long ago as the autumn of 1951. This revision was forced on them by the pressure of the Security Forces and by the success of Government food control and other measures to cut off terrorist supplies; and it was accompanied by a somewhat belated realisation that by indiscriminate terrorism they were merely alienating the "masses" whose support they claimed. Late in 1951 directives were issued by the Communist Central Committee forbidding acts of terrorism which would harm the interests

of the "workers", the "small capitalists" and any other class supposed not to be implacably opposed to Communism. Uniformed terrorist forces were to withdraw into the deep jungle and only attack selected targets, e.g. to obtain arms and ammunition. These directives did not reach the Malayan Communist Party District Commanders in many areas till the middle of 1952. Since then their implications have become clear. The terrorists have been forced on to the defensive, and in many areas their efforts are devoted almost entirely to securing food and other supplies to maintain life. But by reducing their activities they have not succeeded in reducing their losses at the hands of the Security Forces.

134. For the Police Force the emphasis during the year has been on reorganisation and retraining rather than further expansion. The Home Guard, which is also being reorganised, is stabilised at a strength of 240,000. The Security Forces have continued to operate with British and Commonwealth Forces under the unified control of the High Commissioner in his capacity of Director of Operations, and a very high standard of skill in jungle operations has been reached in many units. The integration of intelligence services under Sir Gerald Templer's direction has already paid good dividends and modern methods of operational research are ensuring that full use is made of the lessons learnt in the last five years. The United States Government has provided 10 troop-carrying helicopters which have proved of great value.

135. However effective these Government measures may be of themselves it is of course essential that they should be clearly understood and actively supported by the people of Malaya. Both for this reason and because the closest contact and understanding between Government and people is a pre-requisite for the development of a united Malayan nation, Sir Gerald Templer has paid particular attention to the development of Information Services and other means of bringing Government and people together. The Department of Information, Emergency Information Services and Malayan Film Unit have been integrated under the Director General of Information. Among other activities two of particular interest are civics courses for village representatives and "Operation Service", which is bringing the Police Force and the public services into closer and more friendly contact with the people they serve and protect.

136. The foundation for recent progress in the campaign against terrorism was laid in the resettlement programme inaugurated by the late Sir Henry Gurney and the late Lieutenant General Sir Harold Briggs. By the end of 1952 over 470,000 former squatters, the majority of them Chinese, had been moved to protected New Villages. The Government has intensified its efforts to help the villagers towards better and safer living conditions. All the States and Settlements grant land on long lease to village farmers. Legislation passed in July provided for the setting up of popularly elected Local Councils, with limited financial and executive authority, in the New Villages as well as in the Malay rural areas, and over 100 such councils should soon be in full operation. Voluntary organisations such as the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance are doing work of great value in raising rural health and social standards. Of course an immense amount remains to be done before these villages can play their full part in the life of Malaya; most of it can only be done by the people themselves and in this as in so many other fields the greatest need is for true leadership at all levels.

137. During the year December, 1951, to December, 1952, it was found possible to reduce the number of people detained under the Emergency Regulations from 7,626 to 4,026. Of these 2,260 were held under collective detention orders in December, 1951. By December, 1952, this figure had fallen to four, and on the 18th March the High Commissioner announced the cancellation of the Emergency Regulation covering collective detention. Large numbers of ex-detainees have

passed through the Government's rehabilitation centre at Taiping, which has proved outstandingly successful; of 1,280 persons who successfully completed the course only eight are known to have again become supporters of the terrorists. A similar centre for Malay detainees was opened at Morib in May, 1952.

138. While the security situation is better, the terrorists are not beaten yet and at the time of writing the Malayan Communist Party shows no sign of calling off the "shooting war". So long as they maintain armed and uniformed units they will presumably try to keep up some sort of military action. But there is evidence that the Communists are now seeking to win by political subversion and propaganda the control which they have failed to obtain by indiscriminate terrorism. This change of tactics has shifted the main emphasis from the "shooting war" to what Sir Gerald Templer has called "the battle for the hearts and minds of the people". The men who have ordered and committed the most revolting atrocities against innocent people are no doubt capable of equally ruthless feats of deception and cynical pretence, and Communist promises of Utopia can be attractive to simple folk. The Government is fully alive to this threat.

139. The year under review has been marked by striking political and social progress. Following the terms of the directive which he was given on appointment, Sir Gerald Templer has set out to lay the foundations on which the people of Malaya can, if they will, build a united Malayan nation. His leadership has evoked a remarkable response from Government officers, unofficial leaders and Malaysians in all walks of life. Many far-reaching measures have been adopted by the Federal Legislative Council, which has an impressive record of achievement to its credit. Two of the most important of these measures—the new code of citizenship and the Education Ordinance—are of particular interest as showing the effective way in which the most delicate political and communal problems of the country can be tackled in inter-racial committees of the Legislative Council. Both measures are of course negotiated compromises which do not by any means satisfy all those concerned; but they undoubtedly mark the road by which Malaya must solve her problems.

140. The new code of citizenship came into force in September. It practically doubled the number of non-Malay citizens of the Federation and made it easier for others to obtain citizenship by application. Municipal elections were held in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Malacca for a second time in December; and in addition to the Local Councils in rural areas already mentioned, Town Councils with elected majorities have been set up in many towns throughout the country. The High Commissioner hopes to see the first elections to some of the State and Settlement Councils next year. Meanwhile, a number of unofficials of all communities continue to act as "Members" in charge of various Departments of Government; and a Malay, Dato Mahmud bin Mat, has been designated Speaker of the Federal Legislative Council.

141. The Education Ordinance passed in November laid the basis of a national education policy under which all children will ultimately receive a free primary education and be taught a common language. Education policy in Malaya is full of pitfalls and it may be many years before the best solutions to some of the problems can be evolved. But the population is an exceptionally young one (20 per cent of the people are between six and 12 years old compared with about 10 per cent in this country and 13 per cent in Japan), and if the problems are immense the opportunities are certainly inspiring.

142. The Rural and Industrial Development Authority has continued to foster useful schemes, many of them of a co-operative nature. A Committee has been appointed to report on the possibility of quickly increasing rice production and the position with regard to long-term development is also being investigated. In the

sphere of social services, measures taken during the year have included the establishment of an Employees' Provident Fund for those earning up to \$400 a month, the revision of workmen's compensation, and the introduction of compulsory weekly holidays.

143. In local politics, a Pan-Malayan Labour Party has been formed and an electoral alliance between the United Malays National Organisation and the Malayan Chinese Association has met with considerable success in the municipal elections.

144. In the directive given to Sir Gerald Templer on his appointment attention was drawn to the need to encourage and assist the Malays to play a full part in the economic life of the country so that the present uneven economic balance may be redressed. This is undoubtedly an intractable problem but a start has been made by appointment of a Special Committee under Malay chairmanship which will consider the whole subject.

145. Comprehensive National Service Legislation was passed in July and in the same month the Federation Regiment, open to men of all communities, was founded. Its first company was in training by the autumn and an Armoured Car Squadron and a Boys' Company have also been formed. Together with the Malay Regiment (now six battalions strong) and the specialised part-time Volunteer Forces, these units form the nucleus of the Federation Army of the future.

146. The fall in the price of rubber and, to a lesser extent, fluctuations in the price of tin, have been followed by a decline in Government revenues and adjustments in earnings and wages. The Federation Government launched a Security Loan in November with the object of raising \$100 million to recoup revenues and to assist towards meeting the cost of the Emergency. Two instalments of the loan have so far been issued, totalling \$60 million. Both were quickly over-subscribed.

147. During the period under review, Sir Gerald Templer twice visited London for consultations with Ministers and officials. General Sir Rob Lockhart, Deputy Director of Operations, left Malaya in March on expiry of his term of office. His post was replaced by that of Principal Staff Officer to the High Commissioner in his capacity of Director of Operations, to which Major-General W. P. Oliver was appointed.

148. *Singapore.*—By comparison with the Federation the year in Singapore was a quiet one. Communist activity was restricted to isolated acts of arson and murder and, although these increased towards the end of the period, there was no concerted outbreak of violence. Incidents sometimes took the form either of reprisals against civilians who openly resisted the Communists or attacks on individual members of the Singapore Police. These latter attacks may have been in the nature of a reaction against the vigilance of the Police Force, which was maintained at a high standard during the year as was evidenced by further successful operations against Communist organisations. Various measures were taken to improve co-operation between the Singapore and Federation Police and to exercise much stricter control over the Straits of Johore.

149. The number of persons detained under the Singapore Emergency Regulations fell from 211 in March, 1952, to 70 in February, 1953.

150. Sir John Nicoll took up his appointment as Governor in April, 1952, in succession to Sir Franklin Gimson who left the colony on retirement at the end of March.

151. The revision of the Electoral Roll, which began on the 15th April was completed and a new Roll certified on the 15th September. There are now 70,656 registered voters out of an estimated total of 250,000 persons who are qualified to register. The elections for the six vacant seats on the Singapore City Council were contested on the 6th December. The Progressive Party won four of the seats while Labour and Independents each won one seat. The position in the City

Council at present is that, out of 18 seats, the Progressive Party holds eight seats, the Labour Party four seats, and Independents six seats. A special committee of the Legislative Council has been appointed to consider whether there should be an increase in the number of elected members, and in his speech to the Council on the 24th February Sir John Nicoll drew attention to the fact that various aspects of constitutional advance in the colony required careful consideration.

152. On the 16th December the Singapore Legislative Council voted unanimously for a special defence contribution of approximately £1 million to be made to Her Majesty's Government as a mark of the loyalty of the Government and people of Singapore and of their determination to assist Her Majesty's Government to bear the heavy burden of the defence programme which has been undertaken in the interests of the free world.

153. Employees of all the public authorities have been pressing claims for increased pay and improved conditions and in three cases they went on strike. Two ended with a resumption of negotiations and a third in arbitration. A Committee enquired into the adequacy of the remuneration of locally-domiciled Government officers and made recommendations which the Government were unable to accept. The whole range of allowances payable to Government employees is now to be examined by a Commission from outside Malaya.

154. The Government took steps during the year to bring the rural areas of Singapore Island under closer administration, the Rural Board being reconstituted and strengthened for this purpose.

155. *Sarawak*.—In August as a result of the unlawful activities of an armed gang operating in the First Division and the murder of a police constable, the Government of Sarawak declared a state of emergency in that Division. The Government's prompt action, which received general support, sustained public morale and confidence and had the effect of preventing an extension of the troubles and further breaches of the peace and order. It was possible to end the state of emergency by the beginning of 1953.

156. Proposals for increased unofficial representation on the Supreme Council and the Council Negri are being considered locally.

157. Government successfully continued its policy of establishing mixed local authorities, and with effect from January, converted the Kuching Municipal Board, which was previously entirely a Government responsibility, into an autonomous municipality.

158. *Hong Kong*.—The Secretary of State announced in Parliament* that he had authorised the introduction of legislation increasing from two to four the number of elected members on the Urban Council, on which there was already a majority of unofficials, but that he had decided after consultation with the Governor that the present time was inopportune for other constitutional changes of a major character.

159. There was no significant development during the year in relations between Hong Kong and the Central People's Government. A number of minor incidents on the mainland frontier were recorded and there was some further interference with shipping using the south-western approaches to the colony. No reply has been received to a protest lodged in Peking following an incident in which the British s.s. *Tak Shing* was fired upon whilst in innocent transit along the normal route between Hong Kong and Macao. The strength of the garrison was maintained, and despite uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Korean armistice negotiations and continuing unsettled conditions in the Far East generally, public morale remained steady.

160. The colony contributed £1,500,000 during 1952–53 towards the cost to Her Majesty's Government of maintaining the reinforced garrison.

* 505 H.C. Deb. 5s. col. 70.

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

161. *Federation*.—The conference on West Indian federation, referred to in Cmd. 8553, paragraph 189, was held in London in April, 1953. The Secretary of State took the chair, and all the Governments which have accepted federation in principle, namely Barbados, Jamaica, three of the presidencies of the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and the four colonies of the Windward Islands group were represented. British Guiana and British Honduras, which have not accepted federation in principle, sent observers to the conference.

162. *Bermuda*.—Elections for the House of Assembly were held in March.

163. *British Guiana*.—Further despatches between the Secretary of State and the Governor dealing with the outstanding matters in the Report of the Constitutional Committee were published in August. All the recommendations of the Governor in these matters were accepted by the Secretary of State. The more important were the reservation of legislation involving racial discrimination for Her Majesty's pleasure, the extension of the life of the Legislature from three years to four years, and additions to the occasions for holding joint sessions of the Upper and Lower Chamber. The new constitution was introduced towards the end of April, 1953, and elections for the first House of Assembly under it took place immediately afterwards.

164. *British Honduras*.—Decisions were reached on the main features of the constitutional changes which are to be introduced early in 1954. Elections will in future be based on universal adult suffrage; the Legislative Council will have a majority of elected members and there will be a Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside the Legislature; the Executive Council will be re-constituted as the chief instrument of policy, two-thirds of its members being elected by the Legislative Council from among its members.

165. There has been no change in the attitude of the Guatemalan Government concerning its pretensions to sovereignty over the territory of British Honduras.

166. *Jamaica*.—During the year, changes in the constitution were planned, primarily in the provisions governing the executive. In April the Secretary of State sent a message to the Governor approving in principle and this was followed by discussion of the proposals in the Legislature and outside. Following consultation in London in December between the Governor and the Secretary of State, the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953, was made in April, 1953. It provided that, instead of the five members elected by the House of Representatives to the Executive Council, there would be eight Ministers. Of these, the Chief Minister would be appointed by the Governor with the approval of the House. The other seven Ministers would be appointed and given executive responsibility for departments by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Minister and would be similarly removed. The Colonial Secretary is to remain responsible for such subjects as defence, external affairs and the Public Service and the Attorney-General for his department, but the Financial Secretary, while remaining a member of the Executive Council, will become Permanent Secretary to the Finance Ministry, under the Minister of Finance. In view of the altered composition of the Executive Council, changes have been made to enable the Governor to use the reserved power without the agreement of the Executive Council.

167. *Leeward Islands*.—A new constitution, similar to that introduced last year into Antigua and Montserrat, has been introduced in St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla. The Labour Party secured all seats following the election in 1952.

168. *Trinidad and Tobago*.—Legislation passed in May marked an important advance in local government by devolving limited executive functions on the seven County Councils. Elections for the new Councils were held in February, 1953.

169. The Report of a Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the Port of Spain City Corporation was published in October. The Commission recommended the dissolution of the present City Council, the abolition of aldermanic officers and the dismissal of certain officers. The Commission's recommendations were not adopted by the Governor for reasons set out in a statement annexed to the published report. Instead it is proposed to strengthen statutory control of the proceedings and finances of the Corporation.

(d) **The Mediterranean Territories**

170. *Malta*.—A delegation of Maltese Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, Dr. G. Borg Olivier, arrived in the United Kingdom in May for financial discussions with United Kingdom Ministers. Details of the settlement arrived at as a result of these discussions are contained in the Secretary of State's statements in the House of Commons in August and October.*

171. *Cyprus*.—Under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Law, six more Improvement Area Boards have been established since the last report, bringing the total to 42. During the year Government made grants amounting to more than £31,000 towards improvements in villages, and continued to give the Boards technical advice through its official representatives.

172. In September, a Bill to provide for the election of a Mufti (religious head of the Turkish community) was published in response to widespread requests for such a measure. The Bill set out the qualifications required in a candidate for the Muftiship and the conditions under which the election should take place. These included provision to enable every male Moslem over 18 years of age to take part.

173. A purge took place within the Communist Party in Cyprus in the late summer of 1952. The main point at issue appears to have been whether or not the Communists should support the introduction of a constitution in the Island. The official line of the party continues to be in favour exclusively of union with Greece.

(e) **The Western Pacific Territories**

174. With effect from the 1st April, 1952, the responsibilities of the two offices of Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific were redistributed and the Governor of Fiji became responsible for the administration of the Pitcairn Islands Group and for relations with the Protected State of Tonga. The High Commissioner remained responsible for the administration of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and remained British High Commissioner for the Condominium of the New Hebrides.

175. As a result of the reorganisation an exchange of letters took place between the Acting Governor of Fiji and Her Majesty Queen Salote of Tonga making minor amendments to the Treaty of Friendship with Tonga.

176. The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific moved his headquarters from Fiji during December, and established them at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate on the 1st January. From the same date he has administered the British Solomon Islands Protectorate direct instead of through a Resident Commissioner.

(f) **Other Territories**

177. *Aden*.—It has been decided that the larger of the two existing Township Authorities in the colony, namely that for the Crater, Maalla and Tawahi area, shall be replaced by a Municipality in 1953.

* 504 H.C. Deb. 5s. cols. 1857f. and 505 H.C. Deb. 5s. cols. 115f.

178. A commission to advise on the revision of salaries of officials in Aden Colony and Protectorate has been set up.

179. An important extension of the advisory system was made by the conclusion in December of an Advisory Treaty between Her Majesty's Government and the Sultan of Lahej, the principal Chief in the Western Aden Protectorate, whereby a British Resident Adviser has, with the consent of the Sultan, been appointed at Lahej.

180. *Seychelles*.—The Governor announced in July that he had been able to report to the Secretary of State that there was at present no desire or case for changing the existing constitution and that the life of the present Legislative Council would run its full term of three years until September, 1954, unless circumstances made it necessary to dissolve the Council at an earlier date, under the provisions of the constitutional instruments of the colony.

181. *Falkland Islands Dependencies*.—The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey have maintained six bases in the dependencies in the Antarctic. The scale of scientific activity at these bases has been increased with the aid of a grant from United Kingdom funds amounting to £47,000 in the financial year 1952–53.

182. The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey relief ship *John Biscoe*, having refitted in the United Kingdom during the summer of 1952, returned to the colony and carried out the usual reliefs of British posts during the Antarctic summer of 1952–53.

183. Argentine and Chilean posts were illegally established in January in the area of the British base camp on Deception Island; the Chilean post was left unmanned. In February the Acting Governor was instructed to exercise his powers under the laws of the dependencies to arrest the intruders as illegal immigrants, to dismantle their installations and to deport the personnel found in them. These instructions were carried out and two Argentine naval ratings were deported from the territory and repatriated. At the same time, formal Notes of protest were delivered to the Argentine and Chilean Governments.

184. In November the Governments of the United Kingdom, Argentina and Chile renewed for a further season their declarations (see Cmd. 7958, paragraph 230) regarding the despatch of warships to the Antarctic. Two frigates, H.M.S. *Snipe* and H.M.S. *Bigbury Bay* made routine visits to the Dependencies during the Antarctic summer.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) The Balance of Payments

185. In 1952 the value of colonial exports again exceeded that of imports but by much less than in 1950 and 1951 (see Appendix VII). Imports were only slightly below the 1951 level; exports fell sharply, and the total value of trade fell for the first time since the end of the war. This fall was due to a reduction in the trade of Hong Kong and the Malayan area* after the end of the boom conditions of 1950 and 1951; in West Africa, East Africa and the West Indies the value of total trade continued to increase.

186. The volume of total exports of primary products was about the same as in 1951, but the Malayan area showed a decline. The volume of imports is much more difficult to measure, but after allowing for some rise in the prices of most manufactured goods except textiles, it is probable that the volume of imports into territories other than the Malayan area and Hong Kong was slightly greater in 1952 than in 1951.

*The Malayan area includes the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei.

187. Although changes in import and export trade account for large or sudden changes in the colonial balance of payments, there are, of course, a large number of transactions on invisible account, e.g. shipping, travel, United Kingdom Government expenditure, donations (including grants), interest, profits and dividends, etc. The following tables gives for the first time total sterling and non-sterling transactions for all territories except Hong Kong; further details are in Appendix VIII. Information from foreign exchange controls makes the estimates of non-sterling transactions firmer than estimates of transactions within the sterling area.

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT OF
COLONIAL TERRITORIES**
(excluding Hong Kong)

£ million

	1950			1951			1952 (Provisional)		
	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total
Imports (f.o.b.) ...	-360	-227	-587	-467	-395	- 862	-512	-334	-846
Exports (f.o.b.) ...	+372	+418	+790	+569	+591	+1,160	+499	+471	+970
Gold sales to U.K. ...		+ 10	+ 10		+ 9	+ 9		+ 2	+ 2
Other transactions (net) ...	- 77	+ 4	- 73	-121	- 8	- 129	- 67	- 7	- 74
Balance ...	- 65	+205	+140	- 19	+197	+ 178	- 80	+132	+ 52

188. In comparison with the abnormally large surpluses on current account in 1950 and 1951, which are related to the substantial increase in colonial sterling assets during those years (see paragraph 441), the overall surplus of £52 million in 1952 was small. The non-sterling surplus, which between 1950 and 1951 changed very little since increased export receipts were almost equally matched by increased imports, was lower in 1952. Nevertheless it continued to form an important contribution to the earnings of the sterling area as a whole. The sterling deficit, which also tends to be a normal feature of the colonial balance of payments, almost disappeared in 1951 because of the sudden increase in export earnings, but rose sharply between 1951 and 1952.

189. It has not been possible to include estimates for Hong Kong in the above table, owing to technical difficulties involved in constructing a balance of payments for that colony. Trade figures are a guide to changes in Hong Kong's position, but they cannot, owing to the exclusion of invisible transactions, give an accurate measure of the current balance. It is believed that there are sizeable other receipts which offset, in part at least, the deficit on visible trade. The table below shows that the substantial non-sterling trade deficit which developed during 1951 (see paragraph 259 of Cmd. 8553) was greatly reduced by the second half of 1952.

BALANCE OF TRADE, HONG KONG

£ million

	1950	1951	1952	
			1st half	2nd half
Non-sterling	+3.6	-17.3	-26.6	- 8.7
Sterling	-7.1	- 9.3	- 7.4	-12.2
Total	-3.5	-26.6	-34.0	-20.9

190. In 1952 the surplus of the colonial territories with the dollar area continued to be the most important element in the non-sterling surplus, as shown below.

COLONIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DOLLAR AREA (1)

Estimated Payments and Receipts

£ million

	1950			1951			1952		
	1st half	2nd half	Year	1st half	2nd half	Year	1st half	2nd half	Year
								(Provisional)	
<i>Imports (f.o.b.)</i>									
West Africa ...	3	4	7	4	7	11	5	4	9
West Indies ...	12	11	23	15	18	33	18	18	36
Far East (2) ...	5	3	8	7	13	20	9	6	15
Other ...	4	4	8	5	7	12	6	4	10
Total ...	24	22	46	31	45	76	38	32	70
<i>Exports (f.o.b.)</i>									
West Africa ...	23	12	35	36	11	47	31	16	47
West Indies ...	8	12	20	12	10	22	9	11	20
Far East (2) ...	41	70	111	90	50	140	50	44	94
Other ...	8	6	14	7	11	18	12	12	24
Total ...	80	100	180	145	82	227	102	83	185
<i>Other Transactions, (3) net (receipts) ...</i>	6	6	12	8	3	11	8	4	12
<i>Current Account (3)</i>									
<i>Surplus ...</i>	62	84	146	122	40	162	72	55	127
<i>Gold sales to U.K.</i>	5	5	10	5	4	9	2	—	2
	67	89	156	127	44	171	74	55	129

(1) Including also transactions in gold.

(2) Figures for Hong Kong are less comprehensive than for other territories.

(3) These figures differ from those on p.22-3 and p.37 of Cmd. 8808 to the extent that the latter include certain items of a capital nature.

(b) Development

(i) Capital Formation

191. One of the more comprehensive measures of colonial development is provided by a new series of capital formation estimates which cover the creation of new assets by Government and other official bodies, commercial firms and private individuals. Village housing, etc. and tools made by local craftsmen are not included. At present the figures are gross (i.e. they include renewals and replacements); it is hoped later to make the series more valuable by showing net as well as gross figures.

192. The following table combines detailed estimates from most of the larger colonial territories and rough estimates for the rest.

43

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION ESTIMATES

£ million

Types of Asset	1948	1949	1950	1951
Imported Machinery, etc. (at installed values) ...	90	105	125	155
Domestic Production of Machinery, etc. (at installed prices) ...	5	5	5	5
Buildings and Public Works ...	70	85	100	130(a)
Developments at Plantations, Mines, etc. (excluding buildings, etc. and machinery) ...	25(b)	15(b)	10	10
Totals ...	190	210	240	300

(a) The enquiry was extended in this year to show residential buildings separately. They amount to nearly half of the total of this item.

(b) Enlarged by rehabilitation expenditure in Malaya.

193. Although detailed returns for 1952 are not yet available for most territories, the provisional totals received from a substantial number of them suggests that the total for that year amounted to about £400 million at current prices.

194. The annual rates of increase reflect in part rising price levels. If allowance is made for this factor (by combining rough price indices for the main types of asset calculated independently in a number of colonial territories), the deflated increase is between 5 per cent and 10 per cent in each year. Over the four years the total of the gross capital formation was almost equally divided between colonial territories in Africa (with over 80 per cent of the total population) and the other territories.

195. The gross capital formation of the United Kingdom was about seven times as large as the total for the colonial territories in 1948-50, about six times as large in 1951 and about five times as large in 1952. This is a useful indication of the relative size of colonial capital formation but it gives an over-simplified comparison. An improved comparison is the relationship between gross capital formation and national income. In the case of the United Kingdom this was, with little variation, 14 per cent over the four years 1948-51; the corresponding percentage for the colonial territories (based on the sum of available national income estimates and approximate assessments excluding subsistence production in the African territories) was approximately 13 per cent.

(ii) *Development Plans*

196. Colonial Governments' long-term plans of economic and social development were helped forward by the greater availability of materials (see paragraphs 221f). Several Governments have reviewed and revised their plans, generally in the direction of greater emphasis on productive development. This trend is in harmony with the conclusions of the Commonwealth Economic Conference in December which urged that countries in the Commonwealth should concentrate upon development which will directly assist the balance of payments. The Conference recognised, however, that in under-developed countries provision must continue to be made for basic improvement in the standards of living which is a necessary foundation for economic development.

197. Details of the expenditure provided for in the various development plans and of the sources from which they are being financed are contained in Appendix III.

198. New plans were adopted in *Antigua*, *British Honduras* and the *British Virgin Islands*. The *British Honduras* plan covers the period up to March, 1956, and provides in particular for expansion of agriculture, forestry, communications, public services and social services.

199. The Governments of *Nigeria, the Gambia, Kenya, Aden, Montserrat* and *Barbados* all revised their development plans to greater or less extent, and revision of the plans of *Northern Rhodesia, Cyprus, Seychelles, Fiji* and *Mauritius* were under consideration at the end of the year. Changes in the *Nigeria* plan consisted of minor adjustments designed to keep expenditure within the limits originally envisaged. The *Kenya* plan was further enlarged from a total of £35.5 to £41.7 million. In addition the Nairobi City Council increased its allocation for the African housing programme from £1 million to £2 million. Greatest progress was made in the carrying out of African settlement and land utilisation schemes. The present unrest has not hindered development schemes directly. The *Aden Colony* development plan was enlarged and co-ordinated with other developments in the colony, e.g. the construction of an oil refinery by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Port Trust development programme.

200. The *Gold Coast* Government aims to complete its £75 million development plan in 1956. Expenditure up to March, 1952, was estimated to be over £9 million. It is expected that a further £13 million will be spent during 1952-53, and another £17 million in 1953-54, excluding the cost of the initial stages of construction of the new port at Tema. When the revised development plan of the *Somaliland Protectorate* was drawn up in 1950 mention was made of the possibility of developing agriculture through irrigation schemes, and provision was made for an irrigation survey. This survey was carried out by the hydrological adviser to the Lake Victoria Survey. His report is encouraging and additional provision is being made from C.D. & W. funds for irrigational development. Owing to a recession in the financial position of *Nyasaland*, some items of the protectorate's development plan have had to be deferred. The *Northern Rhodesia* plan made good progress and by the end of 1952 £17.5 million had been spent out of the total of £36 million. Economic development both inside and outside the mining industry continued at a remarkable rate. Good progress is being made with the *Trinidad* five-year economic programme despite some difficulties in obtaining supplies and in recruiting staff. In the West Indies a mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited *Jamaica* at the Government's invitation during March and April, 1952. Its report published in January contained proposals for the development of the island over a period of 10 years. This is now being studied by the local Government. A further mission from the Bank visited British Guiana in February and March to study the economic problems of the colony. The *Cyprus* development programme was reviewed during the year and certain changes are contemplated to meet increased costs. In *Fiji* a committee was set up in October consisting mainly of unofficial members of the Legislative Council to review the progress of the economic projects in the colony's revised development plan and to consider what modifications are needed. In *Mauritius* also the development plan is being reviewed, with special regard to the possibility of starting new local industries.

(iii) *The Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation*

201. The Colonial Development Corporation continued to concentrate on consolidating existing schemes. Supplementary capital of over £6 million was approved for these schemes; included in this was £91,000 for the accelerated programme of Tanganyika Coalfields, £518,000 for the Kulai Oil Palms Estate in Malaya, £1,451,500 for the Borneo Abaca undertaking, £186,000 for the Fort George Hotel in British Honduras, £277,000 for the Falkland Islands Freezer, £802,000 for the Lobatsi Abattoir and Molopo Holding Ranch in Bechuanaland, £174,000 for British Guiana Timbers Limited, and £2,760,000 for the second

phase of the loan to the Malayan Electricity Board, and £87,550 for a housing loan to the same authority.

202. Three new schemes were sanctioned during the period under review. These were:

(i) Rice Development in British Guiana (a loan of £1,041,668 to the British Guiana Rice Development Company with further seasonal finance up to £250,000).

(ii) Grand Cayman Airport (a loan of £55,500 towards the cost of constructing an airstrip).

(iii) Ubombo Ranches (Swaziland) (a loan of £85,000 for the development of Ubombo Ranches by new irrigation works). Details of the progress of these and other schemes are given in the Corporation's annual report (H.C. 158 of 1953).

203. On the 28th May the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State made a statement in the House of Lords defining Her Majesty's Government's policy towards the Corporation. "First, the Colonial Development Corporation must be given more time to prove itself. Secondly, in present circumstances it is in the Corporation's own interest, and that of the Colonies, to keep speculative projects down to a minimum. Thirdly, it must continue its efforts to put its house in order. . . . Fourthly, the Corporation is only one of the agencies of colonial development. It was set up to deal with commercial-type projects. Non-commercial-type projects were the function of Government, through Colonial Development and Welfare and through local public funds. Fifthly, and lastly, making capital available to the Corporation on artificially favourable terms could not be justified, especially in present conditions."*

204. Lord Munster had earlier in his statement indicated how the Government exercised its responsibility towards the Corporation in connection with the approval of new schemes. Before large sums of money were advanced the Government should satisfy itself that the Corporation had thoroughly examined the schemes, had made due allowance for any risks or contingencies and was capable of implementing what it set out to do. He stated that Her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that there were two major conditions which would have to be fulfilled before they sanctioned any new scheme. "First, the Secretary of State will require enough information to enable him to judge whether a *prima facie* case has been made out; and secondly, that (except in special circumstances) someone else besides the Corporation should share in the risk, whether it is local or United Kingdom private enterprise or a Colonial Government itself. . . . There is the further point . . . that in these operations there should be local representation on the board."**

205. In a debate in the House of Commons on colonial affairs on the 17th July the Secretary of State supplemented Lord Munster's remarks by stating that, "save in exceptional circumstances, sanctions will not be given unless one of . . . four criteria . . . is satisfied. They are: First, is the Colonial Government in whose territory the project lies willing to participate in it if it has the money to do so? Secondly, where there is local knowledge and there are local experts, have they been mobilised, so to speak, and are they to be on the board of the operating company in that territory? Thirdly, where there is local capital, has it been offered a participation and has it accepted? Fourthly, has the Corporation tried to associate with itself any company in the United Kingdom or elsewhere carrying on the same kind of business?"†

206. The Corporation was in fact proceeding on these lines and thinking in these directions before the change of Government and the Secretary of State made it clear to the House that he had been assured to that effect.

* 176 H.L. Deb. 5s. col. 1611.

**Ibid., col. 1604.

† 503 H.C. Deb. 5s. col. 2373.

207. The rate of interest on long-term Exchequer advances to the Corporation remained at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and on short-term advances $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. To assist the Corporation a new category of advances on medium-term up to a maximum of ten years was agreed at an appropriately lower rate of interest, at present $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. An undertaking was also given to the Corporation by Her Majesty's Government to introduce legislation to permit the writing off of capital lost on schemes which can properly be deemed to have been abandoned.

208. Capital commitment on the 57 projects in operation at the end of March was $\pounds 39\frac{1}{2}$ million; total capital commitment (including commitments on abandoned projects) was $\pounds 44\frac{1}{2}$ million. Exchequer advances to the Corporation during the year totalled nearly $\pounds 8$ million, bringing the total of Exchequer advances up to the 31st March to approximately $\pounds 30$ million.

209. The Overseas Food Corporation completed the administrative re-organisation necessitated by its changed scope and objectives. European staff was reduced from 630 at the 31st March to 260 at the 31st December, 1952. The net proceeds of surplus stores sold and credited to the Exchequer amounted to $\pounds 550,000$ in 1952-53.

210. The task of proving possibilities of wholly or partially mechanised agriculture under local conditions was less successful. Kongwa did well but results were so disappointing in Nachingwea and Urambo that acreages had to be further reduced. The Corporation harvested 66,701 acres in 1951-52, of which 30,843 were under groundnuts, 20,204 under maize and 8,442 under sorghum; and produced 3,265 tons of shelled groundnuts, 7,728 tons of maize and 3,036 tons of sorghum, in addition to small quantities of other crops. Total revenue from these crops will be approximately $\pounds 500,000$. A description of the year's work is given in the Corporation's Annual Report and Accounts for 1951-52.

(iv) *Industrial Development*

211. The encouragement of industrial development continued to engage the attention of Colonial Governments especially in the West Indies where interest in the expansion of manufacturing industries is particularly keen.

212. St. Kitts passed a law granting income tax and customs concessions to new industries on the lines of the "pioneer industries" laws now in force in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast.

213. More territories established statutory development organisations to facilitate the development of industries. Industrial Development Corporations were set up in Jamaica and Uganda, and a similar body entitled the Industrial Development Board was established in Antigua. An Industrial Development Corporation already exists in the Gold Coast; and in Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Sierra Leone statutory boards make loans from funds provided by Government to small industrial enterprises. In Mauritius, where small loans are at present made from a fund created under the 10-year development plan, the establishment of a development corporation is under consideration.

214. The Uganda Development Corporation created under Ordinance No. 1 of 1952 has capital provision of $\pounds 5$ million which was advanced in the first instance by the Uganda Government. Two million pounds of this sum may eventually be subscribed in shares by African Local Governments and private investors. The Corporation took over from the Government the direction of the cement industry at Tororo and is to acquire the interests of Government in the Fish Marketing Corporation and the Lake Victoria Hotel. It joined with three well-known mining and chemical manufacturing companies in a project for the further exploration of the Sukulu mineral complex.

215. The first tasks of the Industrial Development Board in Antigua are to undertake the modernisation of a Government-owned cotton ginnery, and later to develop a corn-meal factory, a cannery and an arrowroot mill. Funds amounting to £74,000 mostly by way of loans were placed at its disposal by Government for use on specific projects.

216. Meanwhile new factories continued to be set up in many territories. It is not possible to give details of all the new industries which are being established as these are mostly private ventures operating locally. Most of them are processing industries like food canning and light consumer industries catering for local markets.

217. A small factory for the dyeing of textiles was set up in Tanganyika and a paper-making factory was established in Gibraltar. A subsidiary of Messrs. Unilever started manufacturing soap products in a new factory in Malaya. Plans are under consideration for new factories in Malta (paper), Trinidad (paint, asbestos, cement, luggage), Singapore (textiles, shoe polish), Mauritius (wall-board, paper), and Zanzibar (pineapple canning).

218. Cement manufacture still figures prominently in colonial industrial activity. The new cement factory in Jamaica which started production in February, 1952, had produced 40,608 tons of cement by the end of September and was thus well on the way to its planned output of 100,000 tons per annum. Production also started at the new factory in Uganda, which is expected to produce 55,000 tons during 1953. Work is proceeding on the site of the projected cement factory in Trinidad which is expected to commence production in 1954. This is being planned for an annual production of 100,000 tons of cement, but both the Trinidad and Jamaica plants are being designed with an eye to increased production if necessary. Of the other cement factories mentioned last year as planned or under construction, that in Malaya is expected to be in production shortly, and it was decided in March to start building the Kenya factory. The factories to be erected in the Gold Coast and Nigeria are still in the negotiation stage.

219. Apart from the specific industrial activities mentioned above, general progress in industrialisation is illustrated by a rise in the number of persons employed in manufacture; it is estimated that in five major territories containing nearly two-thirds of the colonial populations employment in manufacturing industry increased by approximately 10 per cent between the end of 1950 and the end of 1952. Impetus to this process is being given by the improvement in power supplies and communications. The first stage of the hydro-electric project at Owen Falls, which is nearing completion, is of special significance; a 15,000 kilowatt generator is expected to be in operation before the end of 1953.

220. At the invitation of the Governments of British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica, a mission of five United Kingdom industrialists visited those colonies at the end of 1952 to look into the possibilities of further industrial development. The report of the mission was submitted in March and is being studied by the Secretary of State and the Colonial Governments.

(c) Supplies to the Colonial Territories

221. During the year there was considerable improvement in the supply position for capital goods and other imported needs of the colonial territories and although they had, for balance of payments reasons, to intensify restrictions on imports from non-sterling sources in the second half of 1952, they were able to get increased supplies from the United Kingdom and other sterling sources which more than offset the cuts elsewhere.

222. The continuing heavy demand from nearly all the territories for finished and semi-manufactured steel of all types still exceeded by a wide margin the amount available for export from the United Kingdom and had to be made up by large

71
imports from non-sterling sources. The steel allocation for the territories was, however, increased during the year and the special arrangements made in the United Kingdom for fulfilling urgent and essential colonial requirements were continued (see paragraph 381 of Cmd. 8553).

223. Some orders placed in the United Kingdom for manufactured goods, particularly machinery and electrical equipment, were so delayed in delivery that it was found necessary for some urgent orders to be placed on non-sterling sources. One such case was an order for main-line steam locomotives urgently required by the Nigerian Railways for the transport of groundnuts on which the Ministry of Food largely depend for the maintenance of the United Kingdom fat ration. Arrangements for the switch of part of the order to a German company have been made with the helpful co-operation of the British locomotive manufacturers.

224. Imports of cement continued at the high level reached in 1951. The bulk of imports came from the United Kingdom but increased quantities were bought from Japan.

225. Copper continued under allocation by the International Materials Conference until February but no difficulties were experienced by colonial territories in obtaining essential supplies. Difficulties were however experienced in meeting colonial requirements of refined sulphur; essential requirements of sulphuric acid were met from the United Kingdom.

226. With the exception of rice, food supplies presented no undue difficulties. The South-East Asia territories, Hong Kong, Mauritius and Seychelles obtained during 1952 some three-fifths of their requirements of rice under Government-to-Government contracts with Burma and Siam. With additional supplies obtained from these two countries through commercial channels and with the help of small shipments from outside South-East Asia, the territories were able to avoid serious shortages although they did not all succeed in building up the three months' working stocks considered to be the minimum safety margin. In the Government-to-Government contracts for the first part of 1953, Governments have secured 320,000 tons from Siam and 60,000 tons from Burma as against 295,000 tons and 26,000 tons respectively for similar periods last year. This is a favourable start; but its maintenance must depend not only on the successful negotiation of further Government-to-Government contracts with Burma and Siam later in the year, but also on the territories obtaining additional supplies of rice commercially at reasonable prices.

227. Meat and sugar remain under allocation, the former because of a general shortage of carcase meat, and the latter because the United Kingdom and colonial territories are still net importers from dollar sources. About three-quarters of colonial requirements of wheat flour were met by quota under the International Wheat Agreement; the balance was bought on the open market without restriction.

228. Following the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in January, 1952, Colonial Governments were asked to take measures which would restrict imports from the non-sterling area during 1952 to the 1951 level. In general this necessitated some reduction in the level of non-sterling imports which had obtained in the second half of 1951 but, before the full effect became apparent, a further overall cut to 85 per cent of the 1951 level had to be introduced as a result of the worsening in the sterling area's balance of payments and the rapid and dangerous decline in reserves. The cut became effective in the second half of 1952.

229. At the Commonwealth Economic Conference in December the conclusion was reached that the position of the sterling area reserves would not admit of any substantial relaxation in these controls. The territories are operating their import licensing policy on this basis.

230. During the year, in view of the large increase in the Japanese sterling balances, it became necessary for the sterling area to restrict imports from Japan

and the colonial territories were asked so far as practicable to confine their imports to essentials. As a result of discussions in Tokyo in the early part of 1953 it was decided that some relaxation of the restrictions would be justified and Colonial Governments were advised accordingly.

231. The schemes for token imports from Canada and the United States into the West Indies were continued without modification during the year.

232. Difficulties previously experienced by Hong Kong importers by reason of the United States controls over exports to China, which had also applied to a number of raw materials for export to Hong Kong, were partially eased during 1952.

(d) Production and Marketing

(i) Marketing

233. The general price trend of colonial commodities was downwards, though a number of them recovered slightly towards the end of the year.

234. Except for bananas (see paragraph 245) there were no important changes in arrangements for the purchase of colonial products by the United Kingdom Government. As a result of the reduced demand for raw materials, no important colonial commodities are still subject to international allocation.

235. The following indices (based on the commodities listed in Appendix V) indicate the course which the volume of exports of primary products has taken over recent years:

VOLUME INDICES OF COLONIAL EXPORTS (1948=100)

Year	I	II	III	IV	Total
	Minerals	Oilseeds, vegetable oil and whale oil	Foodstuffs other than edible oils	Other agricultural and forestry products	
1936	89	118	116	64	90
1946	59	76	97	61	71
1947	81	95	95	94	91
1948	100	100	100	100	100
1949	114	127	111	109	113
1950	136	130	114	110	121
1951	137	100	115	108	117
1952 (provisional)	145	116	113	101	118

Note: The indices in this table supersede the index of the volume of colonial exports (1946=100) which first appeared in the Report for 1948-49 (Cmd. 7715, para. 239). They are based on all the items appearing in Appendix V. The calculation is in "Laspeyre" form, the weights being the quantities in 1948 multiplied by the average unit export values for the three years 1948 to 1950.

236. The slight downward movement in 1951 has not continued in 1952 but the differences between the total indices for past three years are scarcely significant.

237. The decline of rubber exports accounted for a fall of five points in the Group IV index and this tendency was reinforced by a fall in timber exports. That the fall in Group IV was not greater was due to the increased exports of, in particular, cotton and sisal. The increase in Group I was mainly due to copper and in Group II to groundnuts from Nigeria, where with large stocks exports have ceased to show a seasonal decline. Cocoa was the main cause of the slight decline in the Group III index.

(ii) Agriculture

238. The Colonial Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee made considerable progress in the preliminary work of reviewing the development of mechanisation in colonial agriculture. Particular attention was paid to the

mechanisation of rice growing, simple implements for peasant farmers, and the need for an extended range of tractor implements. A Technical Secretary was appointed and toured the Central and East African territories from February to May, 1953.

239. The work of the Inter-African Soils Bureau is now becoming well established. In accordance with a recommendation of the Overseas Territories Committee of O.E.E.C. the functions of the Bureau are again being extended to include the collection and dissemination of information on the improvement of pastures and water supplies and on the social aspects of mechanisation. The terms of reference of the Regional Soils Committees in Africa have also been extended to cover pasture research. The Regional Soils Committee in Western Africa recently held its first meeting.

240. The campaign against the plague of the Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*) in Somaliland Protectorate, the Aden Protectorates and Kenya continued successfully and danger to crops in East Africa was averted.

241. International co-ordination of the Desert Locust campaign was strengthened through the F.A.O. Technical Advisory Committee on Desert Locust Control, which met in Rome in March and October. The co-ordinated campaigns achieved protection of standing crops in nearly all affected countries but the combined effort was still not sufficient to arrest the plague. On the recommendations of the Committee, F.A.O. gave valuable help to the East African Governments by supplying insecticides, machinery and light aircraft for the campaigns.

242. The International Red Locust Control Service, Northern Rhodesia, and the Provisional International Council for the Control of the African Migratory Locust in the French Sudan continued their activities and there were no major outbreaks of these two locusts.

243. *Bananas.*—The Jamaica banana industry has recovered rapidly since August, 1951, when a hurricane destroyed almost the entire crop. During 1952 exports totalled 4,281,963 stems, about 300,000 more than in 1951. At the end of 1952 shipments were greater than at any time since the war. Exports for 1953 are estimated at 10–12 million stems.

244. Exports from the Cameroons under British Trusteeship at 6,011,046 stems were rather higher than in 1951, despite a tornado which destroyed about a quarter of the crop in February, 1952. It was estimated that about eight million stems would be exported in 1953, but damage caused by further widespread tornadoes in February, 1953, reduced that figure by some 1½ million stems.

245. The purchase of bananas by the Ministry of Food from the Cameroons, Sierra Leone and Dominica ceased in December. In the following month purchases from British Honduras also ceased. In September and December discussions took place in London between a Jamaica Government delegation and representatives of the shipping and marketing companies. Long-term agreements for the shipping and marketing of Jamaica bananas were concluded, and the Government of Jamaica consequently agreed that its contract with the Ministry of Food, which was due to end on the 31st December, 1954, should be terminated in March, 1953.

246. *Cloves.*—The weather in Zanzibar during 1952 was exceptionally bad. The crop in 1951–52 was only 5,243 tons, as compared with 19,480 tons in the previous year, and in 1952–53 is unlikely to reach 4,000 tons. Exports in 1952 amounted to 4,414 tons of cloves and 81 tons of clove oil.

247. *Cocoa.*—On the 25th April the Gold Coast Government announced that as a result of the publicity campaign at the beginning of the year the great majority of cocoa farmers were willing to participate in a renewal of full-scale cutting-out against swollen shoot disease. On the 1st September the Government authorised the adoption of a new procedure to speed up cutting-out. Farmers are given a

limited period to object after receiving notice that it is intended to cut out their trees. Efforts are made to persuade them to agree but, if this fails, cutting out proceeds on a given date. The introduction of this procedure was followed by a further publicity campaign in October. General cutting-out has been resumed on the terms of the "New Deal" for the industry announced in 1951 (see Cmd. 8553, paragraph 290) and the campaign has been limited only by the availability of trained staff. Cutting-out is also being extended gradually at lower rates of compensation to the mass infected and devastated zones. Research into the use of the systemic insecticide Hanane has continued.

248. In Nigeria there is not yet sufficient evidence to show whether the policy of sealing off the area of mass infection by establishing a disease-free belt around it will be completely effective in controlling swollen shoot, but everything possible is being done by frequent surveys and inspections to contain the disease within this sealed-off area. The field work of an economic survey of the cocoa areas sponsored by the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board was completed.

249. The 1951-52 West African cocoa crops yielded 210,000 tons in the Gold Coast and 108,000 tons in Nigeria. The fall in the Gold Coast crop was mainly due to difficulties in the picking, preparation and movement of cocoa as a result of heavy rainfall in the harvesting season. It is estimated that in 1952-53 the Gold Coast will produce 248,000 and Nigeria 110,000 tons.

250. The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board fixed the price for the 1952-53 season at 70s. a load (about £130 a ton). The Board decided to introduce during 1953 mid-crop season an amended system of cocoa marketing and grading with different prices for Grade I, 72s. a load (about £134 a ton), and Grade II, 65s. a load (about £125 a ton). The Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board decided to maintain the former season's price of £170 a ton for Grade I cocoa and to guarantee a minimum price of £120 for Grade I in the 1953-54 season.

251. Exports of cocoa from the British West Indies in 1952 were approximately 13,000 tons.

252. *Coffee*.—Exports from the 1951-52 crop in East Africa were:

Kenya	...	...	...	17,599 tons
Uganda	...	...	...	44,234 tons
Tanganyika	...	...	...	18,611 tons

The 1952-53 crop is expected to yield about 80,000 tons.

253. The contracts between the Ministry of Food and coffee producers in East Africa, which expired in June, were renewed with some modifications for two years. Similar arrangements were made between the Ministry of Food and the Government of Jamaica. Under the new contracts the Ministry of Food will buy annually 13,000 tons, about half the domestic requirements of the United Kingdom. Except for the coffee bought from the colonial territories under contract, the United Kingdom coffee trade reverted to private account in August. Coffee prices remained firm during 1952-53.

254. *Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils*.—The production of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the main producing colonial territories was well maintained. Nigeria produced over 590,000 tons of palm products in 1952 and the 1952-53 groundnut crop reached the record figure of 431,000 tons.

255. During 1952 the Oil Palm Research Station in Nigeria was converted into a Research Institute serving all the British West African territories. The Nigerian Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board formerly financed the Research Station. The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board and the Gold Coast Agricultural Produce Marketing Board have now agreed to contribute together up to about one-fifth of the costs of the Institute during the next five years. The Nigerian Board will meet the rest of the costs in this period, and it has also created an endowment fund of

£1,100,000, which with accumulated interest may be spent over the period 1957–58 to 1966–67, so that the Institute has the financial security for the future without which it might be difficult to recruit staff.

256. The 1953 price for copra under the Ministry of Food's nine-year contracts with Fiji and Western Pacific producers was fixed at £65 f.o.b. per ton.

257. Zanzibar producers decided not to negotiate a contract with the Ministry of Food in 1953 for the sale either of copra or coconut oil.

258. *Rice*.—Colonial territories have continued their efforts to increase production by the extension and improvement of areas already under cultivation and by the development of new areas.

259. In August Colonial Governments were asked to examine as a question of particular importance the possibilities of increasing the production of rice, and were informed that Her Majesty's Government would give financial help for surveys and other investigations. The replies have confirmed the belief that no rapid expansion on a large scale can be expected, but that there is a good deal of investigation for long-term schemes which would be worth undertaking and that much can be done by increasing peasant cultivation and by small and medium sized projects for water control. Agricultural and engineering staff will also be required and problems of recruitment are now being examined.

260. In the Federation of Malaya the 1951–52 harvest produced about 341,000 tons of milled rice, over 100,000 tons less than in the exceptionally good season last year. It is estimated that the area under rice in 1952–53 will increase by three per cent. Development continues to be hampered by terrorist activity but the Department of Agriculture is engaged on 55 schemes for the improvement of 300,000 acres of existing rice land and the development of 100,000 acres of new land. A committee has been appointed to consider how the acreage and the yield per acre can be increased within the next three years.

261. Further drainage and irrigation work in North Borneo and the installation of additional pumping machinery in Sarawak made it possible to improve and extend areas under padi cultivation.

262. In British Guiana production was increased by about 5,000 tons to 70,000 tons of milled rice. The exportable surplus was again sufficient to supply all the rice required under the contract with certain other West Indian colonies. A loan of £1,041,668 from the Colonial Development Corporation was approved to finance the newly formed Rice Development Company whose objectives are to develop and improve methods of rice farming and milling. The company is taking over and expanding three Government rice-growing schemes and will also take over central mills. The first part of the Torani Canal Scheme in the Corentyne area is now nearing completion and detailed plans for executing the remainder of the project are being examined. In October a large scheme at Boerasirie was approved and work in the area has already started. It is hoped to complete this scheme, which will bring about 22,000 acres of rice land into cultivation, within five years.

263. In Sokoto in the Northern Region of Nigeria 25,000 acres were tractor ploughed in 1952 and experiments to assess increased yield from the application of fertilisers are being carried out. At Bida two irrigation schemes covering 3,000 acres were started and a Rice Research Station is to be established. It is thought that rice may be produced on a large scale in the mangrove swamps around Calabar. Trial plots were set up and preliminary surveys made. The clearance and disposal of mangrove may prove a difficult problem.

264. The Mission which reported on the Colonial Development Corporation's mechanised rice scheme in the Gambia recommended that future operations should be mainly confined to experiments on a limited acreage. The Corporation's work during the last season was based on these recommendations and means by which

the experiments can best be continued are being considered. Elsewhere in the territory rice production is being increased by the construction of causeways to many of the riverine swamps hitherto inaccessible. A sum of £8,000 was devoted to this purpose during the year, in order to open up some 2,000/3,000 acres of new rice land.

265. In Sierra Leone 2,000 acres of grassland swamp in the Bonthe area were cleared during the 1952 season under the Government scheme for mechanised rice cultivation. This scheme has increased the average size of the family rice-holding from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres and yields per acre are 50 per cent higher than those obtained by traditional methods. The acreage is to be doubled in the 1953 season.

266. In Tanganyika development of potential rice-growing areas continued, although the last season's crop was disappointing because of continual rains in the Rufiji area. In that area tractor ploughing was extended, and trials in mechanised cultivation were carried out in the Kilombero area. In the Ruvuma River valley some 500 acres are now being mechanically cultivated under a Native Authority ploughing scheme. It was necessary to close down the Kilangali project (see Cmd. 8553 paragraph 305) owing to excessive capital costs. The Rice Experimental Station at Mahiwa was extended and legislation was passed setting up a Milling Board which should progressively improve the processing of rice. The controlled price of padi was increased, and this should prove an incentive to growers.

267. In Barotseland in Northern Rhodesia 2,000 bags of milled rice were produced in 1951-52. It is estimated that in five years' time production could be increased to 10,000 bags. The survey of the Kafue flats was resumed. Surveys were also started in the Bangweulu swamp and agricultural centres were set up with rice as one of the main crops.

268. The Colonial Development Corporation have decided to close down the mechanised rice project at Limpasa Dambo in Nyasaland.

269. *Sugar.*—Colonial production of sugar showed a further increase although the first estimates for the 1951-52 harvest were not fully realised. Mauritius produced a record sugar crop of 482,000 tons but the estimate for the current season's crop has been reduced to 457,000 tons, as heavy rains during the harvest have reduced the sucrose content. Production in the British West Indies from the 1951-52 crop was 903,000 tons and the latest estimate for production in 1952-53 is 979,000 tons. In 1951-52 British Guiana and St. Kitts produced record crops of over 230,000 and 50,000 tons respectively but this was partly counterbalanced by a slight decrease in Jamaica and Trinidad where the crops were 266,000 and 137,000 tons respectively. The Fiji industry made a good recovery after the 1952 hurricane and in the 1951-52 season produced about 118,000 tons of sugar. It is hoped that in the 1952-53 season the previous average of 130,000 tons will again be reached. Total exports of sugar from colonial territories in 1952 were 1,380,000 tons and are expected to exceed 1,400,000 tons in 1953.

270. On the 1st January the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (see Cmd. 8553 paragraphs 307-10) came fully into operation. In accordance with its provision Commonwealth exporters have resumed direct sales to Canadian refiners through commercial channels. The price for 1953 negotiated under the Agreement was £42 6s. 8d. This price is subject to the deduction of pre-war freight and insurance rates. The Agreement has been extended until 1960.

271. At a meeting of the International Sugar Council in November a resolution was adopted requesting the United Nations to convene an International Sugar Conference in the summer of 1953 to consider the conclusion of an International Sugar Agreement. The United Nations propose to convene a conference in London during July.

272. *Tea*—Exports from colonial territories during 1952 were as follows:

Kenya	...	...	...	4,900 tons
Tanganyika	...	...	...	1,017 tons
Nyasaland	...	...	...	6,542 tons
Uganda	...	...	...	1,113 tons

273. Prices of lower quality teas declined. Efforts are being made to improve cultivation in East and Central Africa.

274. *Cotton*.—Production in 1951–52 rose to about 600,000 bales from 500,000 in the previous season. The current season's production is likely to be much lower because of adverse conditions in Nigeria and Uganda.

275. The decision to change the planting regime in the Lower River area of Nyasaland has so far justified itself, production for the protectorate reaching a total of 12,000 bales in 1951–52. It is too early, however, to reach any definite conclusion on the effects which the new regime may have on both the level and the stability of production.

276. In Uganda the cultivation of the S.47 variety was extended throughout the Northern and Eastern Provinces with the exception of Busoga. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation continued its breeding work at the Namulonge Cotton Research Station particularly on improved strains of the B.P. 52 variety.

277. Total production in Nigeria showed a 40 per cent increase—the cumulative result of measures taken over a number of years by the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board to stimulate production. A new and improved strain of cotton is being steadily introduced into general cultivation. Mainly owing to late planting it is expected that production will be lower next season, but the upward trend in acreage planted is likely to continue with the further provision of improved facilities, e.g. access roads and markets.

278. The following table shows production in recent years:

Thousand bales (400 lb.)

Territory	Average Production 1935–36— 1939–40	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53 Estimates
Uganda ...	335	166	391	342	346	373	320
Kenya ...	16	5	10	8	14	15	9
Tanganyika ...	61	54	51	50	45	75	45
Nigeria ...	43*	22*	51*	62*	77	113	90
Nyasaland ...	11	13	2	10	4	12	17
West Indies ...	6	4	7	6	6	6	5
Others ...	3	2	2	6	13	10	11
	475	266	514	484	505	604	497

* Exports.

279. Prices remained satisfactory for the East Africa cottons (which are now no longer sold in bulk), despite the continuing fall in cotton prices, and sales at the Kamapla auctions at the end of 1952 registered prices ranging from 28.5d. to 30d. per pound. The West and Central African cottons and the output of Aden sakel cotton are still sold to the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission under long-term agreements.

280. The implementation by Her Majesty's Government of the recommendations of the Hopkins Report (Cmd. 8510), whereby United Kingdom spinners were given the option of purchasing their requirements of cotton privately or through

the Raw Cotton Commission, is of importance to colonial producers. Existing long-term contracts are of course unaffected but, where they do not exist or when they terminate, fresh marketing arrangements will have to be considered. The main sources of production, Uganda and Nigeria, are fortunate in having strong marketing organisations backed by considerable price stabilisation funds. These will facilitate the maintenance of the policy of expanding production and guaranteeing each season's prices in advance. The West Indian Sea Island cotton producers are however in a more difficult position and maintenance of production will depend on marketing arrangements now being negotiated with the United Kingdom fine spinners.

281. *Sisal*.—Sisal prices fell steadily after March, 1952, reaching £90 per ton in August. Prices then improved slightly but have now returned to this level. The indications are that the period of hard fibre shortage is over.

282. *Other Fibres*.—Following satisfactory jute-growing trials in British Guiana and experiments in mechanised cultivation a company jointly financed by Her Majesty's Government and the Dundee jute industry was formed to carry out further experiments in the cultivation of jute in British Guiana. A local subsidiary company was set up on whose board the Government of British Guiana is represented.

283. *Pyrethrum*.—Demand for pyrethrum continues to be satisfactory. A visit to East Africa by Dr. Furlong of the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau and Dr. Potter of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, followed by discussions with the East African producers, resulted in proposals for a research plan for evaluating the toxic properties of pyrethrum flowers and for improvements in marketing arrangements.

284. *Rubber*.—The price of rubber continued to decline to 1s. 9½d. per lb. for No. 1 Ribbed Smoked Sheet (Spot London) in mid-October. It then recovered but fell again to 1s. 8½d. per lb. on the 31st March. The lower prices resulted in some decline in output, Malayan production falling by 21,000 tons to a total of 584,000 tons for the calendar year 1952.

285. Progress in replanting estates and smallholdings with high-yielding rubber trees continues slowly, mainly due to the technical complexities involved in the replanting of smallholders' rubber. Response to the first call for applications for replanting assistance was encouraging. The main scheme under which grants are to be made to smallholders towards the cost of replanting became operative in January, replacing the interim scheme started in September. It is hoped to replant 500,000 acres of smallholdings by the end of 1959.

286. The natural rubber position was discussed at the International Rubber Study Group meeting in May. In view of the decline in purchases of rubber for strategic stockpiles the group decided to convene a Working Party "to consider whether measures designed to prevent burdensome surpluses or serious shortages of rubber are necessary or practicable; to prepare drafts of any agreements required to implement such measures; and to report back to the Study Group as soon as possible".

287. This Working Party held two meetings in London during the summer of 1952 and in January, 1953, at which it studied the practicability of international measures to stabilise natural rubber prices. The Working Party prepared a draft buffer stock agreement for circulation to member Governments of the Study Group for further discussion at the next meeting of the Group in May, 1953.

288. End use controls on natural rubber were, with insignificant exceptions, suspended in the United States, and manufacturers are now free to use all the natural rubber they may require, provided that consumption of general purpose synthetic rubber (G-RS) does not fall below 450,000 tons per annum.

289. *Tobacco*.—Nyasaland's total production in 1951–52 was the lowest since the war and sales at the 1952 auctions amounted to only 22·9 million lb., a decline of over one-third from the record figure of 1951. The largest decline was in the sales of dark-fired leaf, production of which is being reduced on policy grounds, but prices for this leaf were higher than in 1951. The average price for flue-cured leaf, however, dropped by nearly one-third to 21·8d. per lb., due partly to the ending of the sellers' market for colonial flue-cured tobacco but mainly to the high proportion of low-grade leaf in the crop, for which there was little demand. The poor crop was the result of exceptionally adverse weather conditions and the inexperience of new growers.

290. Total sales of Northern Rhodesia flue-cured tobacco in 1952 amounted to 9·5 million lb. compared with 10·7 million lb. in 1951. North-Western area leaf, which is sold over the Salisbury auction floors, showed a decline in sales of 0·8 million lb. to 5·4 million lb. and the average price fell by 6d. per lb. to 32·35d. per lb. Sales of North-Eastern tobacco at the Fort Jameson auctions were 4·1 million lb., 0·3 million lb. less than in 1951, but showed a much greater fall in average price to 20·7d. per lb. The Northern Rhodesia crop, like that of Nyasaland, suffered from adverse weather conditions and contained a high proportion of low-grade leaf. This was particularly true of the North-Eastern crop, sales of which were also affected by the concentration of buyers at the Salisbury auctions following the suspension of buyers' quotas. In future North-Eastern tobacco is also to be sold at Salisbury instead of at Fort Jameson. A delegation representing the Northern Rhodesia Government and the two Tobacco Associations in the territory visited the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, Western Germany, Holland and Israel in the summer of 1952 to examine the possibility of expanding the market for Northern Rhodesia tobacco.

(iii) *Animal Husbandry*

291. A report by two veterinary experts on the improvement of cattle in British colonial territories in Africa is to be published shortly.

292. The Government of the Federation of Malaya has purchased more Zebu stock in order to improve local animals. The Hope-Jersey herd of Jamaica, a high grade Jersey-Zebu cross, has proved so successful that it has now been classified as a breed. It is considered that this herd of carefully selected animals will do much to improve milch cattle in the West Indies. In British Guiana plans are being made for the reclamation of coastal areas for development of livestock and crops. In Nigeria investigations into the potentialities of local breeds were continued at the various regional stock improvement centres, while in the Cameroons the control of grazing areas and general stock movements continues to expand, thus lessening the danger of over-stocking and soil erosion. With a view to reducing the pressure on the land in the native reserves in Kenya a board was set up under the chairmanship of the Director of Veterinary Services in order to reduce the number of stock in overcrowded areas. This will be a long task but it must be undertaken if the territory's agricultural assets are not to be run down. In Uganda at the Central Veterinary Station, Entebbe, work continued on grass cover, food production for stock feeding, breeding experiments and general investigation of diseases. The Agriculture and Veterinary Departments of the protectorate co-operated successfully in the "improvement areas" where better animal husbandry and land management are being undertaken together.

293. The increasing demand for meat in colonial territories remains unsatisfied. Small exports of canned meat from Kenya and Tanganyika were maintained during 1952–53 and Kenya's Pig Industry Board, which has a contract with the Ministry of Food for bacon and baconer sides, exported about 1,000 tons to the United Kingdom.

294. The trade in hides and skins continues to play an important part in the economies of the East African territories and Nigeria. The East African Veterinary Departments and the Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau continued their work to improve hides and skins. In Nigeria the Hides and Skins Section of the Veterinary Department was expanded and further improvement in the preparation of hides and skins is expected. Prices for East and West African hides and skins, after declining sharply in the first months of 1952, recovered and remained firm.

295. In September a Hides and Skins Conference was held at the Colonial Office, and was attended by representatives of the Colonial Veterinary Services and of various branches of the United Kingdom leather trade and tanning industries. The conference, which was the first of its kind, provided an opportunity for full discussion of problems of interest to producers and users.

296. The major epizootic diseases were adequately controlled throughout the year and no serious outbreak occurred except in the Gold Coast, where the movement of slaughter cattle southwards from the French borders caused fairly widespread rinderpest infection before immunisation could be enforced. In Nigeria experimental work on some of the trypanocidal drugs continued hand in hand with studies of the comparative resistance to trypanosomiasis of indigenous breeds. At the Headquarters Veterinary Laboratory at Vom in Nigeria further investigation into the production of avianised and lapinised rinderpest vaccine continues. Tick-borne diseases which are widespread in colonial territories continue to be combated by spraying and dipping. In Northern Rhodesia research into rabies and rabies vaccine production was carried out with the assistance of an expert from W.H.O.

297. The Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases, which was established at Muguga in Kenya at the end of 1951, made considerable progress with arrangements for the dissemination of information on epizootic diseases. The first annual meeting of the bureau's council of management took place in October.

(iv) *Fisheries*

298. Fisheries development continues along the two principal lines of fish farming and the trial and introduction of power-fishing methods.

299. In Kenya and Uganda demonstration fish farms are being established. A full-scale commercial fish farm in the Plateau Province of Nigeria is nearing completion. In the Gold Coast work on the stocking of dams continues, and an electric fishing machine has been bought for the easier fishing of these dams and of rivers and streams. In the West Indies fish farming and the stocking of farm and other ponds are making useful progress.

300. In north-eastern Malaya pond culture of fish by the Malay peasantry has made rapid progress. Several years of propaganda by the Federation Fisheries Department had cleared the way for a sudden development in the latter half of 1952. It is believed that there are now 1,000 fishponds run by Malays largely for their own subsistence, and the rate of expansion has put a premium on fry for stocking. The produce of these ponds has a special value, as sea fish becomes scarce and dear during the north-east monsoon. In Sarawak fishponds run by Chinese are increasing in number, and the acreage of fishponds in Hong Kong has also increased.

301. The number of power-driven fishing craft in Malaya and Singapore is increasing. Instruction in the care and maintenance of engines is being organised for the fishing communities. Large deep-sea trawlers and long-liners are now working from Singapore. A team of Scottish ring-net fishermen, with a general purpose Scottish fishing craft equipped with an echo-sounder, is trying the herring ring-net

in the mackerel fishery at Pangkor. If successful, this method will require fewer men for the mackerel fishery, a shortage of fishermen being one of the handicaps of this industry.

302. In Hong Kong over 160 local-type fishing craft are now power-driven. Courses of instruction in engine maintenance have begun, and funds are being made available to assist the purchase and installation of engines.

303. In Mauritius small diesel engines are being installed in pinnaces, which have already shown their superiority in catching and earning power over similar sail-propelled craft. In the Gold Coast further power-driven surf boats are being built, and the demand for these craft is keen. In Aden a motorised sambuq has been operated by a local fisherman with results good enough to bring forward several other fishermen with enquiries for such craft. Three motor fishing-boats are now in the Windward Islands, to demonstrate whether, using the same fishing methods, they can get bigger catches than the sailing craft.

304. The chief needs for an expansion of mechanised fishing, which is the obvious and proved way to secure an increase in the productivity of the fishermen and the fisheries, are an increased knowledge of the care and maintenance of engines, and easy credit for the fishermen.

(v) *Forestry*

305. The Sixth British Commonwealth Forestry Conference which was held in Ottawa in August and September was attended by the Secretary of State's Forestry Adviser and representatives of a number of colonial territories.

306. The Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya were hosts to the second session of the Forestry and Forest Products Commission for Asia and the Pacific in December. During the year the Forestry Adviser visited Cyprus and the Caribbean territories.

307. Recruitment of staff was somewhat disappointing. A number of selected candidates declined appointment and at the end of the year there were still 15 vacancies.

308. In spite of a marked recession in the timber trade, production continued at a remarkably high level. The decline in demand has, however, reacted on production for not only is storage space mainly filled, but the market is now more discriminating on species and the condition of timber. The return of a buyer's market should assist the process of encouraging producers to improve the quality of their product and the efficiency of their methods.

TIMBER EXPORTS, 1951 AND 1952

	1951	1952 (Estimates)
Gold Coast	217,497	207,450
Nigeria	395,566	192,520
Kenya	28,171	13,600
Federation of Malaya and Singapore (gross) ...	89,198	71,540
North Borneo	90,325	56,150
British Honduras	39,978	33,420
British Guiana	25,793	24,920

(vi) *Metals and Minerals*

309. There was a slight fall in the production of tin-in-concentrates in Malaya in 1952 (56,838 tons compared with 57,167 tons in 1951). As a result of the

improvement in the security position it is hoped to reopen certain areas for tin prospecting. Production in Nigeria also declined slightly.

310. The delivery of the 20,000 tons of tin to the United States under the agreement between the United Kingdom and United States Governments was completed in July, and the ban on the private importation of tin into the United States was lifted on the 1st August. Exports of tin from Malaya to the United States totalled nearly 20,000 tons in the year but this was still less than half the 1950 figure.

311. Early in 1953 the United States Government removed all restrictions on the use and purchase of tin and at the same time indicated that tin stockpiling purchases were likely to terminate by about the end of the year. In view of the latter the International Tin Study Group at its seventh meeting in London in March decided to set up a working party to consider proposals for international action regarding tin and the possibility of reconvening the United Nations Geneva Conference on Tin.

312. Copper production in Northern Rhodesia in 1952 amounted to 312,354 tons valued at £71,835,092 compared with 309,141 tons valued at £62,209,827 in 1951. There was a general increase in copper prices during the year, and the price paid to Northern Rhodesian producers was increased from £220 to £268 a ton c.i.f. United Kingdom port. Difficulties continued with the supply of coal from Wankie Colliery though it was much better than in 1951 and there were no stoppages of work on account of shortage of fuel. Towards the end of the year, however, a fall in delivery curtailed refinery operations.

313. In December the Rhokana Corporation announced their intention to develop two new areas to be known as the Bancroft Mine. Drilling has already proved reserves of over 80 million tons of ore and the Corporation propose to develop and equip the mine on the basis of a production of 4,000 short tons of copper per month.

314. Twenty-four new wells were drilled in the Seria oilfield in Brunei in 1952 and all but three of them struck oil. Production remained at previous levels and no substantial increase can be expected from the present field. Drilling is now being carried out in the seabed about a mile off-shore.

315. Drilling for oil in Nigeria has so far been abortive but the work continues. An American oil company started drilling in Barbados. American companies were granted oil exploration licences in the Bahamas and Somaliland Protectorate and a Canadian company in Jamaica. The grant of licences in Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar to two United Kingdom companies were under negotiation.

316. Total production of diamonds in the Gold Coast in 1952 amounted to 2,051,496 carats valued at £5,547,027, of which about 1½ million carats were produced by small African mines. The export of diamonds from Tanganyika was resumed during the year after agreement had been reached with the Diamond Corporation on the terms of their sale.

317. A White Paper (Cmd. 8702) was presented to Parliament in November on the Volta River aluminium scheme in the Gold Coast. A final decision on the future of the scheme will not be made until a Preparatory Commission, which is now at work examining in detail various aspects of the scheme, has completed its investigations.

318. The first shipment of bauxite from Jamaica was made during the year and the first stage in the installation of an alumina plant on the island was completed.

319. The production of iron ore in the Federation of Malaya continues to rise, and now exceeds one million tons a year. The bulk of the ore is exported to Japan but 70,000 tons were exported to the United Kingdom in 1952. This was of satisfactory quality and it is expected that 200,000 tons will be exported to the

United Kingdom in 1953. The development of iron ore deposits at Tonkolili in Sierra Leone is under discussion with the company holding their lease.

320. Small tonnages of uranium-bearing ore were proved in the Mindola section of the Nkana copper mine in Northern Rhodesia. Further exploration to delimit the occurrence is in progress. Throughout the colonial territories explorations for radio-active minerals are being carried out by the local Geological Surveys, by mining companies and by independent prospectors. When required, special assistance is given by the Atomic Energy Division of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. During the year over 11,000 samples of ores and concentrates were examined in London, and although most of the occurrences from which these were obtained are solely of scientific interest, a few may yield useful amounts of ore.

321. Several new sources of niobium were discovered in Nigeria, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The Nigerian source also contains small quantities of uranium. An economic method of extracting the niobium is now being sought. Meanwhile a syndicate has been formed to develop the Sukulu complex in Uganda which contains niobium, apatite and magnetite.

322. In order to stimulate the production of tungsten, Her Majesty's Government concluded a five-year contract with Uganda producers.

(e) Co-operation

323. In the Federation of Malaya development was mainly in the rural areas where about 830 societies (mostly for co-operative credit) have now been formed among Malays only. Under the Government sponsored stores scheme started in 1951, 193 new co-operative stores and shops were formed. The year's most interesting experiment was the recruitment and training of Chinese officers to spread the movement among settlers in New Villages. In Singapore co-operation is almost entirely confined to credit societies. The Singapore Housing Society is also making steady progress. In Sarawak the number of societies increased from 79 to 109 despite the trade recession and the rate of development continues to be governed by the speed with which field officers can be recruited and trained. Two more officials were sent to Ceylon for training and a third to Loughborough College. There are encouraging signs that the Chinese agriculturist may gradually turn to co-operation and two Chinese co-operative stores in rural areas in Sarawak have already been registered. In Hong Kong the number of societies increased from three to 10; over 35 per cent of the colony's total vegetable produce is now handled through co-operative societies. An irrigation society was established at Fanling, and it is hoped that others will be formed. Co-operation is not making much progress among fishermen but one credit society was registered. The Government has announced that it will lend money to co-operative housing societies formed by Government servants.

324. In Tanganyika agricultural marketing societies increased from 126 to 140 and registered societies from 138 to 152. In Uganda legislation for the reorganisation of the cotton-ginning industry provides for the Government to acquire 20 ginneries during the first five-year period for transfer to co-operative enterprises. Under this legislation Government acquired five ginneries in December. In November an amended Co-operative Societies Ordinance was enacted, its main objects being to enable representatives of the registered co-operative movement to be more closely associated with its administration and direction, and to give more responsibility to the societies. The number of registered societies increased to 584. To meet the expansion of the movement the staff of the Department was substantially increased. In the Gold Coast co-operative marketing is still the main activity. Attention has recently been concentrated on new areas, and co-operatives marketed a record tonnage of cocoa in the 1952-53 season. The Co-operative Bank had a

good year with a record surplus. A new departure was the establishment of the Gold Coast Co-operative Federation, an educational organisation which is doing useful work. The decentralisation of the Nigerian Department was completed and there are separate registrars in the three Regions. In the Western Region development was particularly rapid and the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board is putting considerable funds at the disposal of the Co-operative Central Bank. There are 469 registered societies, of which 314 are for produce marketing and 102 for thrift, loans and credit. The extension of co-operative marketing to produce other than cocoa is being attempted, while a particularly interesting development is the establishment of co-operative farms of which seven were registered. In the Eastern Region, where there are 625 societies, the Oilseeds Marketing Boards are taking an interest in the development of marketing co-operatives among the palm-oil producers. Banana co-operatives were started in the Cameroons Province. Co-operative Unions were formed in both the Eastern and Western Regions.

325. In Jamaica the number of registered societies increased to 92 with a total share capital approaching £100,000. Development was particularly marked on the sugar estates where 10 societies of various types were registered and where further expansion is confidently expected. In Trinidad the Co-operative Societies Ordinance was amended so as to bring in all types of co-operative society and as a result 18 new societies were registered, making a total of 28. The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 212 to 260. In British Guiana the number of registered societies increased from 183 to 227, most of them being concerned with savings, thrift and credit.

326. In Cyprus 42 new societies were registered bringing the total to 684 with approximately 107,000 members. The main development was the demand for registration of co-operative stores in villages; they have played a large part in reducing the rural cost of living. There was also a marked trend towards the establishment of primary marketing and processing societies in villages. The school savings bank movement started in 1952 made satisfactory progress. The Co-operative Central Bank, whose membership increased to 423 member societies, issued loans and advances against produce during the year amounting to more than £1,500,000 and supplied farmers with fertilisers, etc. to the value of £480,000.

327. In Mauritius the number of credit societies with unlimited liability increased to 142 and the number of thrift and credit societies to 38. The Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank now has 126 member societies and earned capital of Rs. 204,192; co-operative school savings banks are being introduced. The co-operative movement is spreading to a varied range of activities including printing, housing and transport; a co-operative society for marketing milk was also registered. The Mauritius Co-operative Union was registered during the year.

(f) Communications

(i) *Shipping and Ports*

Passenger and Cargo Services

328. There were no major shipping changes during the year except in the West Indies. In November the Canadian National Steamship Company withdrew their "Lady Boats" which have for over a quarter of a century provided the principal inter-island links for passengers and freight between the Eastern Caribbean colonies.

329. The Company has, however, maintained a fortnightly service to some islands and a monthly service to others with their diesel freighters, each of which has accommodation for a maximum of twelve passengers, but these will probably not meet all the needs of the area. Consideration is, therefore, being given to the possibility of instituting a new inter-island service, but following a survey of the

needs of the area which was undertaken by a British shipping company in the autumn it seems unlikely that this can be operated without some form of subsidy.

330. The Furness Withy passenger service from North America to the West Indies was also withdrawn. In Cmd. 8553, paragraph 398, reference was made to the disruption of passenger services between the United Kingdom and the Western Carribean as a result of the hurricane, but recovery was swift and full services were restored. It was even necessary to resort to chartering for transport of some of the banana crop.

331. On the East and West African routes, there were some seasonal shortages of passenger accommodation but, in general, facilities were adequate. The limitations of the existing port facilities caused delay in transport of freight in some cases, but there was a steady improvement throughout the year.

Ports

332. Development and improvement of port facilities is proceeding in most of the maritime territories though this has not in all cases kept pace with the phenomenal increase in tonnage of freight. Harbour Boards and other authorities are alive to the problem and the reports on individual territories below give some indication of what is being done.

333. *Nigeria*.—A Nigeria Port Authority is to be set up which will ultimately assume responsibility for all Nigerian ports. A General Manager was appointed whose initial task will be to plan the organisation of the Authority and undertake preparatory work for the legislation which the setting up of the Authority will require. Plans for a survey of means for improving deep-water access to the Niger Delta ports are under consideration.

334. *Gold Coast*.—Preliminary work began on the new port at Tema which initially will provide four berths: the number will in due course be increased to 12. Additional work undertaken at Takoradi, which will allow five ships to dock alongside instead of three, will be completed in 1954.

335. *Sierra Leone*.—The deep-water quay at Freetown is expected to be opened by the end of 1953. A contract was let for the construction of a slipway for maintenance and repair of tugs and other craft. The estimated cost, exclusive of repair machinery, is £144,000.

336. *Gambia*.—The new wharf at Bathurst was completed.

337. *Aden*.—The Aden Port Trust are considering a development plan estimated to cost £2 million. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company propose to construct a new oil port to serve the refinery which they are building at Little Aden.

338. *East Africa*.—At Mombasa the port was freed of congestion as the result of the introduction of the Imports Cargo Phasing Scheme early in the year. The restriction on import cargoes led, however, to the accumulation of cargoes in United Kingdom ports. Record tonnages were handled at both Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga in spite of the limited port facilities.

339. During the year increased stacking ground accommodation was provided at Mombasa and mechanical cargo handling appliances were introduced. Towards the end of the year a contract was let for the construction of two additional deep-water berths, and the building of a third is projected. A considerable extension to the lighterage wharf was also sanctioned. At Dar-es-Salaam the lighterage wharf extension was completed and work continues on the three deep-water berths. The lighterage quay at Tanga is to be extended by some 700 feet, beginning in 1953, and much of the old wharf is to be rehabilitated. It is hoped that the new deep-water port of Mtwara will come into operation about the middle of 1953.

340. *Central Africa*.—At the port of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, which provides Central Africa's access to the sea, the tonnage handled in 1952 was 2,562,573 short harbour tons, an increase of about eight per cent on 1951. The

phasing arrangements at the port worked smoothly during the year. A valuable new feature of the port is the new oil and mineral wharf which came into operation towards the end of the year.

341. *Federation of Malaya*.—The supplemental Report of the Federal Ports Committee was approved by the Legislative Council. Its main recommendations concern the construction of three new ocean berths and the establishment of single port authorities at Port Swettenham and Penang.

342. *Singapore*.—An interest-free loan of £204,000 from C.D. & W. funds towards the cost of the new graving dock was approved.

343. *North Borneo*.—The original scheme for the reconstruction of the wharves at Labuan, Jesselton and Sandakan had to be abandoned. A modified scheme for reconstruction of the wharves with hardwood timber was drawn up and preliminary work has been put in hand.

344. *Trinidad*.—The acquisition from the United States authorities of wharfage installations and transit sheds at Port of Spain provided a further 1,000 feet of berthing space adjacent to the existing Government wharf.

345. *Bermuda*.—Legislative provision was made for the widening and deepening of the ship channel into Hamilton.

346. *Bahamas*.—The wharf facilities at Nassau are being extended.

347. *General*.—New comprehensive merchant shipping legislation is being introduced in the Federation of Malaya and Hong Kong, and the requirements of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, are to be applied.

(ii) *Civil Aviation*

348. *Air Services*.—During the period under review considerable improvements were effected in the air services to and from the colonial territories.

349. B.O.A.C. now operate a daily service between London and West Africa, four times weekly to Lagos and thrice weekly to Accra. B.O.A.C. Comet service to Johannesburg via East Africa started in May and now operates thrice weekly, the service previously operated with Hermes aircraft via Kano and Livingstone having been withdrawn. Direct services with Hermes aircraft to Aden and Dar es Salaam were introduced during the year.

350. The B.O.A.C. Comet service to Singapore started in October and is now operated twice weekly in addition to other services with Argonaut and Constellation aircraft on the same route.

351. Since September Qantas Empire Airways have operated a fortnightly air service between Australia and South Africa via the Cocos Islands and Mauritius, as well as a service via the Cocos Islands to Singapore. This Company continued to operate once weekly from Australia via Labuan to Hong Kong.

352. Tourist services, at fares approximately 80 per cent of the normal first class fares, were introduced by B.O.A.C. to East Africa in November and to Central Africa in March.

353. Following the United Kingdom Government's decision to give greater scope to private enterprise in air transport development, a number of applications was submitted to the Air Transport Advisory Council by independent operators to operate new services between the United Kingdom and colonial territories. Most of these were for cheap "coach-class" air services on the lines of the "Safari" service which Hunting Air Transport Ltd. and Airwork Ltd. now run to East Africa at about 60 per cent of the standard first class fare. Applications by Central African Airways, Hunting Air Transport Ltd., and Airwork Ltd. to run "coach-class" services to the Rhodesias were approved. Approval was also given for Airwork Ltd. to run all-freight services to Aden and to the Middle East via Nicosia.

354. There was also some reorganisation and expansion of local air services in the colonial territories. B.O.A.C. took over the international services to Florida and Cuba formerly operated by Bahamas Airways which now operates only short-stage inter-island services with Catalina and Grumman amphibian aircraft.

355. British Guiana Airways have opened a new route between the Colony and Boa Vista in Brazil. In August British Colonial Airlines began to operate internal services in British Honduras.

356. During 1952 the number of aircraft movements at Nigerian airports increased by 14 per cent whilst the number of passengers using those airports increased by about 25 per cent. The increase in the amount of freight handled was even greater.

357. East African Airways now have a fleet of nine D.C.3 aircraft which are supplemented by two D.H. Dominies and three Macchi 320's for use at the smaller airfields and on the shorter stage services.

358. Malayan Airways extended their services to Sibul in Sarawak, and also began the operation of local air services with D.H.89 (Rapide) aircraft in North Borneo.

359. Fiji Airways now have three Rapide aircraft and have extended their services to link the three largest islands of the colony. It has not yet proved possible to arrange for the operation of a regular air service from Honiara to Nauru and Tarawa.

360. *Ground Services.*—An airstrip is being constructed at Grand Cayman at a cost of over £90,000; it is expected to be completed in June, 1953.

361. The main runway at Montego Bay in Jamaica was extended. It was decided that Palisadoes should continue to be the main airport at Kingston, but no decision was reached on the provision of funds for its reconstruction.

362. At Kano in Nigeria the new instrument runway is nearly completed and new terminal buildings are under construction. Improvements were made to the runways at Ndola, Lusaka and Livingstone in Northern Rhodesia. A permanent lighting system was installed at Entebbe airport in Uganda. In Nyasaland a site for a new airport at Salima is being surveyed.

363. Work is continuing on the construction of the new airport at Dar-es-Salaam in Tanganyika. The question of the provision of a new airport at Nairobi in Kenya is still under consideration.

364. Work was started in the summer of 1952 on the construction of a new airport at Paya Lebar in Singapore. The total cost is estimated at about £4½ million towards which a grant of just over £1 million is being made from C.D. & W. funds. It is hoped that the main runway will be ready for use in 1955.

365. Sibul airport in Sarawak was reconstructed with the aid of a grant of £21,000 from C.D. & W. funds, and as indicated above is now in use.

366. The airstrip in Cocos Islands was reconstructed by the Australians and is now used regularly by aircraft on services to Singapore and to South Africa.

367. In Hong Kong consulting engineers are engaged in detailed surveys at Kai Tak airport to decide whether a new runway can be built for use by all types of aircraft.

368. Further grants were made from C.D. & W. funds for the provision of aeronautical telecommunication facilities and radio aids to navigation in a number of colonial territories.

369. *Meteorology.*—Further grants from C.D. & W. funds totalling £39,250 were approved for the British Caribbean Meteorological Service. They included a grant of £9,000 for a training scheme designed to fit locally recruited junior staff

for appointment as assistant meteorologists; the personnel, when trained, will replace existing members of the senior staff who are on loan from the Air Ministry. A grant of £51,737 was approved for the development of the meteorological service in Nyasaland and smaller grants were made to the Gambia, Northern Rhodesia and the East African territories.

370. The British Caribbean Meteorological Service was represented at the second meeting of the Eastern Caribbean Hurricane Committee in Trinidad in June and British territories in Africa were represented at the First Session in Madagascar in January of Regional Association I (Africa) of the World Meteorological Organisation.

371. *General.*—The only Regional Air Navigation Meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation held during the year was that at Melbourne in January for the South-East Asia and South Pacific regions. This was attended by representatives from Hong Kong and Malaya.

372. As a result of the recommendations of the sixth meeting of the South Pacific Air Transport Council in June, a Zoned Master Plan which is to form the basis of the future development of the international airport at Nandi has been accepted by the member Governments represented on the Council.

373. The second Colonial Civil Aviation Conference was held in London in September; over 30 colonial territories were represented. The future development of British and colonial air services in a safe, orderly and economic manner was fully discussed. There was also discussion of the policy of the United Kingdom Government to give greater scope to private airline operators in the development of air services, of the provision of aircraft suitable for use in colonial territories, of the measures that could be taken to deal with noise from aircraft, and of problems connected with the recruitment and training of civil aviation personnel.

374. An organisation to co-ordinate civil aviation matters in South-East Asia and Hong Kong was set up comprising:

(a) An Air Transport Council, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner General, South-East Asia. The Council will normally meet at six-monthly intervals.

(b) An Air Transport Committee consisting of the Directors of Civil Aviation of Malaya and Hong Kong and the Commissioner-General's Civil Aviation Adviser. This Committee will meet when required by its members and will report to the Air Transport Council.

(c) A small permanent secretariat for which the Civil Aviation Adviser will be responsible. The Adviser was appointed in April, 1952.

375. The Communications Sub-Committee of the Southern Africa Committee on Air Navigation and Ground Organisation held its first meeting in Nariobi in November. A number of technical recommendations were made to the member States of the Southern Africa Air Transport Council.

376. The Anglo-French Standing Joint Committee met in London in May and in Paris in January.

377. The Colonial Civil Aviation (Application of Act) Order, 1952, which came into force on the 1st July, extended to colonial territories certain provisions of the Civil Aviation Act, 1949. The Colonial Air Navigation (Amendment) Order, 1952, which also came into force on the 1st July, clarified the powers and duties of the East Africa High Commission and of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda under the Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1949.

(iii) *Inland Communications*

378. *Roads*.—The opportunity provided by the Colonial Engineering Conference was taken to hold a round table discussion on colonial highway problems, at which views were exchanged on common problems, including research, the training of junior engineers and the use of mechanical plant.

379. *Railways*.—In Trinidad the operation of the railway was transferred to a Railway Board and the ancillary bus services hitherto operated by the railway reverted to private enterprise. It is hoped that these measures will help to reduce the heavy annual deficit which the railway has incurred in recent years.

380. In relation to its resources the Nigerian railway was faced with heavy traffic, particularly in groundnuts, palm oil, and cotton. To meet this traffic the railway authorities received delivery of additional locomotives, and orders for further locomotives were placed. Arrangements were also made to strengthen technical staff and workshop supervision. A number of Nigerian trainees are taking courses with British Railways. In August the Nigerian Government decided to set up a statutory Railway Corporation. The legislation and financial measures to give effect to this decision are now under consideration.

381. In the Gold Coast work began on a railway to link the new port at Tema with the existing railway system. Work also began on the re-alignment of the sections between Clive Town and Banya in Sierra Leone.

382. The East African Railways moved, in 1952, the record figure of approximately 4,700,000 tons, an increase of some six per cent over the previous year.

383. Work on various major projects intended to increase the capacity of the Railway continued during the year. In Kenya over 100 miles of track were relaid with heavier rails. Between Mombasa and Nairobi work was begun on additional crossing stations and on extending crossing loops.

384. In Uganda progress was made on the construction of the Western Uganda Extension and the first 45 miles between Kampala and Mityana is expected to be completed soon.

385. Further progress was made in the construction of the line connecting the port of Mtwara in Tanganyika with the existing railway at Ruo Junction, and preparatory work for the extension of railhead from Nachingwea to Lumesule Juu was undertaken.

386. The East African Railways and Harbours Administration raised a further £7,135,000 of the £23 million loan authorised in 1949.

387. Traffic on the Rhodesian railway system continued to increase during the year. New equipment has helped to relieve the pressure of traffic. The day is still distant, however, when all goods can be carried as they are offered. A notable step was the purchase of a large number of diesel electric locomotives mainly for use on the Salisbury-Umtali section. Work has begun from Shabani on the new rail link to Lourenço Marques. It has also begun at the Portuguese end and the line is expected to be joined and in operation early in 1956.

388. The reports of the economic and engineering surveys of the possible links between the East and Central African railway systems were published in October. The economic survey was carried out by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners and Overseas Consultants Incorporated (of New York). The East African Railways and Harbours Administration were responsible for the engineering survey. The reports provide a valuable assessment of the potentialities of the regions traversed by the proposed routes.

389. It is estimated that the main rail link (route 1) between Kapiri Mposhi on the Rhodesian system and Masimbu on the Tanganyika Central Line, some 1,128 miles long, would cost £33 million and would take upwards of 10 years to complete. An alternative route to the Tanganyika seaboard (route 2), some 400 miles long, would cost £17 million and would take upwards of six years to complete. This route would diverge from route 1 at Makumbako in southern Tanganyika running south as far as Ngaka and thence eastwards to join up with the existing railway to the new port of Mtwara. It would link the coal and iron deposits around Ngaka with the sea. Three spur lines from route 1 are also covered by the report.

390. The economic reports conclude that the only important area where minerals are to be found is in southern Tanganyika and that development in all other areas would have to be based almost entirely on agriculture. They therefore suggest that the correct approach to the problem might be to concentrate on roads until the economic advancement of the regions justified rail transport.

391. The reports are being studied by Her Majesty's Government and the Colonial Governments concerned and by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

(iv) *Telecommunications*

392. During the year a radio-telegraph circuit was opened between Barbados and the Dominican Republic and radio-telephone circuits between Mauritius and Rodriguez, between Borneo and Singapore and between Kenya and Seychelles. Radio-telephone ship/shore services were established at Hong Kong. Photo telegraph circuits were opened between Hong Kong and Singapore and between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom.

(v) *Postal Services*

393. The first of the colonial stamps bearing the head of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth was issued in the Gold Coast in December. New stamps will be issued in other territories as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In some cases new designs are being prepared while in others the portrait of Her Majesty will merely be substituted for that of His late Majesty King George VI on the existing designs.

394. Arrangements have been made for the issue on the 2nd June, 1953, of special colonial Coronation stamps which will be of a standard design but bearing the name of each territory of issue. In most cases the value of the stamp will be that of the internal letter rate of each territory. As there is to be one low-value stamp only for each territory, it will be possible for stamp collectors to acquire a complete set of colonial Coronation stamps for a total expenditure of little more than ten shillings.

(g) **International Economic Relations**

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

395. The Overseas Territories Committee of O.E.E.C. continued to provide a centre for co-operation in economic affairs with the other European Powers having dependent overseas territories.

396. The Working Party appointed by it to examine the problems of peasant production in overseas territories in Africa south of the Sahara completed its work during the year. Two other working parties were set up, one to examine the problems of power supplies and the other the problems of private investment in the same region. Both working parties completed their work during the year. The Overseas Territories Committee also co-operated with the Timber Committee of

O.E.E.C. in a study of the possibilities of increasing the use of tropical timber in Europe. An international mission visited West Africa under O.E.E.C. technical assistance arrangements to study groundnut cultivation in that area.

397. The United Kingdom was also associated with other Colonial Powers in C.C.T.A., the Caribbean Commission, the South Pacific Commission, and with the Colombo Plan countries. A further report on these bodies is given in paragraphs 760f.

(ii) *Relations with the United States of America*

398. M.S.A. is the United States Government organisation responsible for administering within the framework of the Mutual Security Act United States economic assistance to British colonial territories and technical assistance to territories outside the western hemisphere. Within the western hemisphere the Technical Co-operation Administration, which handles the "Point Four" programme, is now responsible for technical assistance. The Defence Materials Procurement Agency is responsible for assistance in the production overseas of strategic materials needed by the United States Government.

399. During the period under review considerable use was again made of the technical assistance facilities provided by M.S.A. A project which had been initiated through E.C.A., predecessor of M.S.A., was wound up in June; it had enabled 18 geologists and four topographical surveyors to be attached to colonial geological surveys departments and to the Directorate of Colonial Surveys. A special investigation, using geochemical prospecting techniques, in the Abakaliki area in Nigeria was completed by Dr. Herbert E. Hawkes. Four other projects were completed and 20 applications for assistance were made. Among the completed projects were the submission of the report on possible links between the East and Central African Railways by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners and Overseas Consultants Incorporated (of New York) and a survey by Dr. Berry of the United States Public Health Service of schistosome-transmitting snails in British West Africa. Current projects include the provision of American agricultural, veterinary and forestry experts for specialised scientific research and training in Africa, the West Indies and the Western Pacific. Applications under consideration include one for technical assistance in designing the Klang Gates Dam in Malaya and two for surveys of possible colonial openings for investment.

400. Two M.S.A. officials visited Africa early in 1953 to review United States assistance there, including that being given in the British territories.

401. Assistance was obtained from the Defence Materials Procurement Agency for a mining project in Tanganyika and was sought for another in Uganda.

(iii) *United Nations Technical Assistance*

402. Contacts with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Specialised Agencies operating the Expanded Programme were developed during the year. The Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board visited the Colonial Office in October, and also had discussions with the Minister for Education and Social Welfare of the Gold Coast. Representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration visited the Colonial Office in September and February. Another representative visited the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. The Governor of Tanganyika visited the Headquarters of the Specialised Agencies in Europe and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in New York.

403. The scale of assistance sought by the colonial territories under the Expanded Programme has increased. Examples are the requests from Tanganyika for three geologists for a mineral exploration team, from the Federation of Malaya

for an expert in the rehabilitation of the blind, for the training of radio-technicians and for an aero-magnetic survey, from Signapore for an expert in cottage and small-scale industries, from Jamaica for a palaeontologist, from British Guiana for a hydro-electric expert, from British Honduras for a rice expert, from Kenya for a pineapple-canning expert and from the Gold Coast for an expert in mass education and rural training centres. Further examples are given in the paragraphs dealing with individual Specialised Agencies in Chapter VII.

404. Reference is made elsewhere in the Report to missions sent by the International Bank on the invitation of Her Majesty's Government to a number of territories (see paragraphs 419-420).

405. Colonial territories, notably British Guiana and the Gold Coast, are making considerable use of the fellowship facilities offered by the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies. The number of fellowships and scholarships awarded is now 81.

406. As an example of technical assistance in reverse, colonial territories accepted for training candidates from other countries awarded United Nations fellowships. Candidates from India, Surinam, Egypt, Haiti and Brazil were accepted by Jamaica, from the United States Trust Territory in the Pacific by Fiji and from Libya by Malta.

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

407. Jamaica remains the only colony to which, at its own request, the G.A.T.T. is not being applied under the Protocol of Provisional Application.

408. The seventh regular session of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement was held at Geneva in the autumn. The nature of the agenda did not call for the inclusion of a representative of the Colonial Office in the United Kingdom delegation.

CHAPTER IV

COLONIAL FINANCE

(a) **General Financial Policy**

409. Though the year saw a fall in the price of certain colonial primary products (notably rubber, copra and sisal) from the peak of 1951, the world demand for colonial products was still on the whole sufficiently high to maintain the favourable financial position of the producing territories. Colonial revenues remained generally buoyant; and even in territories (e.g. the Federation of Malaya) where export duties are a major item and where there was a drop in the yield from these duties, this was to some extent offset by the increased yield from other sources of taxation. Revenues reached a total of £357 million and expenditure a total of £327 million. Colonial Governments were thus able to finance an expanded programme of development in the main from their own funds and at the same time to maintain their reserves and to lay aside further funds for the future. This fortunate state of affairs is reflected in the continued rise during the year in the colonial sterling balances (see paragraphs 441f. below), which consist of a wide variety of general and special reserves held by Colonial Governments for their own convenience in London. Nonetheless, the colonial territories taken as a whole needed to call on external finance on a greater scale than in previous years. This led to a substantial increase in the volume of loans raised on the London market (see paragraph 417 below). The total capital investment, both public and private, in the territories during the year amounted to about £400 million (see paragraphs 191-5 above).

410. On the other hand the financial position of some of the smaller territories—particularly in the West Indies—deteriorated. Revenues did not keep pace with rising expenditure, and in some cases it was necessary to make greater provision for grants-in-aid of administration from the United Kingdom Exchequer.

411. The estimates of colonies in the West Indies which are in receipt of grants-in-aid of administration were this year drawn up and the grants fixed in accordance with the new financial procedures referred to in last year's report. These procedures have received the full co-operation and support of the local Governments. In the case of British Honduras, where a small surplus was achieved in 1951 and a balanced budget produced for 1952, it was possible to attach the grant-in-aid to a specific programme of works instead of to the general budget. In the Windward and Leeward Islands the assistance is still a grant-in-aid of general administration, but is issued in such a way that local Legislative Councils are aware of the amount of assistance likely to be available and are encouraged to keep expenditure within a known total of resources.

(b) Colonial Development and Welfare

412. Expenditure on development and welfare schemes and on research schemes ran at approximately the same level as that achieved in 1951–52. The combined expenditure for the year was approximately £14 million. Thus after seven years of the 10-year development period inaugurated under the 1945 Act, not more than £70 million has been spent. At the same time, however, nearly all the remaining C.D. & W. funds have been committed to detailed programmes of work and this fact, together with the approach of the end of the statutory period on the 31st March, 1956, has caused concern over future planning in several fields. For example, though research schemes are specifically exempted from the statutory time limit, the funds available are already almost fully hypothecated, and the position will soon be reached when no new long-term projects can be undertaken for lack of the necessary finance. With these difficulties in mind the Minister of State made a statement in Parliament on the 17th July to the effect that “ Her Majesty's Government recognises that the need which gave rise to the colonial development and welfare arrangements will still exist after 1956, and they will in good time consider in the light of past experience how the continuing need can best be met ”.*

413. In pursuance of the policy laid down in 1950 regarding the use of the C.D. & W. reserve, a number of supplementary allocations were made against proved need for work of economic value. These include an allocation of £500,000 to Nyasaland to assist in financing its capital programme, and an allocation of £800,000 to British Honduras to implement the second stage of its development plan, which is designed to increase the colony's economic resources and to open up the possibilities of immigration from the West Indian islands. Further allocations, totalling £350,000, were also approved for the Windward and Leeward Islands to bridge the gap between the funds available and the estimated cost of essential development, and special grants were made to Mauritius (£70,000), Somaliland (£40,000) and Aden (£50,000) for specific economic projects. Owing to the heavy calls still outstanding against the reserves it became necessary in some cases to warn Governments and other administering authorities that their planning should be based on the assumption that no further C.D. & W. funds could be made available during the lifetime of the current Acts.

414. Two of the central allocations—Broadcasting and Students' Welfare—also required replenishment. An additional £250,000 was allocated for Broadcasting to complete the programme of capital equipment, and £284,000 was

* 503 H.C. Deb. 5s. col. 2461.

allocated to Students' Welfare in order that the existing services could be carried on up to the 31st March, 1956.

415. Special attention was again given to the needs of higher education. It was realised that owing to rising costs the University Colleges of Ibadan and Makerere would require further assistance in order to carry out their building programmes, and supplementary allocations of £200,000 to Ibadan and £150,000 to Makerere were made. The Council of Ibadan recorded their gratitude for Her Majesty's Government's generosity towards the College in a commemorative plaque which was unveiled as part of the opening ceremonies of the College on the 17th November. A similar plaque was also erected at the Teaching Hospital of the University College of the West Indies. A supplementary allocation of £100,000 was also made to the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.

416. As stated in paragraph 259 above, Colonial Governments were asked to examine the possibilities of increasing rice production in their territories and to undertake where appropriate investigational projects and pilot schemes. A sum of £3 million was earmarked to finance this work.

(c) London Loans

417. The increased tempo of colonial development was reflected in a substantial increase in the amount of money raised by Colonial Governments on the London market. The total amount raised during the year was about £22 million, as compared with approximately £18½ million in the previous year. The following loans were raised:

(i) In May the Government of Tanganyika issued 3½ per cent stock, 1970-73 in the nominal value of £1,780,000, yielding £1,565,150.

(ii) In the same month the Kenya Government issued £5,115,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1971-78, at 99½.

(iii) In August the Government of Nyasland issued £2,060,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1971-78, at 98½.

(iv) In the same month the Government of Grenada issued £321,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1969-76, part of which was placed at 97¾ and part sold at 97½.

(v) In September the East Africa High Commission issued an additional amount of 3½ per cent stock, 1968-70 to the nominal value of £2,500,000, yielding £2,211,875 for Posts and Telegraphs purposes.

(vi) Later in the same month the East Africa High Commission issued £6,135,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1964-69, at 99½ for the purposes of East African Railways and Harbours.

(vii) In December the Government of Northern Rhodesia issued £2,040,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1965-70, at 99½.

(viii) In the same month the Government of Cyprus issued an additional amount of 3½ per cent stock, 1969-71, to the nominal value of £1,700,000, yielding £1,504,032.

418. In addition to the sums raised in London the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia and the East Africa High Commission raised in their territories over £3 million through the local reservation of part of the London issue.

(d) International Bank

419. A mission from the International Bank visited the Central African territories in July, and recommended that a Bank loan should be made to Northern Rhodesia to help finance the development programme of Rhodesia Railways.

Loan negotiations took place in Washington in February, 1953, and a loan of U.S. \$14 million has been made at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to be repaid in equated half-yearly instalments over 19 years. Another mission visited the East African territories in November, and investigated the requirements for loan finance of East African Railways and Harbours. The decision of the International Bank on the mission's investigations is still awaited.

420. The general survey mission to Jamaica finished its work in the colony in August. Its report was published in January. Another survey mission visited British Guiana in February and March.

(e) Taxation

421. Legislation was enacted by the Government of Gibraltar to provide for the introduction of income tax during 1953 with a standard rate on individuals and companies of 2s. in the £; there is provision for a graduated tax on incomes below £1,250 and for a surtax on those above £2,500.

422. Company tax was increased in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast from 7s. 6d. to 9s. in the £. Personal income tax was also increased generally in Sierra Leone and on incomes of over £4,000 in the Gold Coast; minor adjustments were made in a number of territories. Special provisions relating to allowances for mining operations were introduced in Cyprus, Fiji and Northern Rhodesia.

423. The Government of British Honduras increased the export duty on certain timber products and introduced new specific duties on fish and tin ore. Mauritius imposed a special additional duty on sugar of 30 cents a metric ton. Increased duties on timber were levied in North Borneo. Sierra Leone changed its *ad valorem* duties on a number of commodities to a graduated duty rising from 14 per cent to 20 per cent, the main exports affected being palm kernels, palm oil and groundnuts.

424. A further number of colonial territories made tax concessions designed to assist capital investment in important industries; the concessions are now in force in almost all the Caribbean colonies and in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

425. A General Consent under Section 468 of the United Kingdom Income Tax Act 1952, covering the formation of subsidiaries of United Kingdom companies in colonial territories for purposes of new industrial development, was issued in August.

426. Double taxation relief arrangements between the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and the United Kingdom were concluded during the year. Negotiations for the extension of the United Kingdom-Canada and the United Kingdom-United States agreements to a number of colonial territories were continued.

427. The activities of the Colonial Income Tax Office in London continued to expand and members of its staff visited colonial territories to advise on income tax matters. It assessed and collected colonial income tax on companies amounting to some £25 million and on some 6,750 Colonial Government pensioners. The Office continued to conduct training courses in London for officers from colonial income tax departments.

(f) Currency

428. Plans for the replacement of cupro-nickel in West Africa by bronze coins are under way, a measure which should result in considerable economy in the use of nickel.

429. Significant expansion of colonial currency circulation was not a characteristic of the year under report as it had been in previous years.

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(g) Special financial arrangements with Her Majesty's Government

430. Resulting from negotiations with Maltese Ministers in 1952, Her Majesty's Government agreed to give Malta financial assistance towards budgetary expenditure to the amount of £475,000.

(h) Grants of assistance from the United Kingdom

431. Expenditure through the Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services during 1952-53 was approximately £25,250,000. Included in this sum are issues totalling £9,904,000 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.

432. Among the grants for specific purposes were:

(i) Payments of £59,000 and £15,733 as final instalments of the assistance promised respectively to the Government of St. Lucia for the rebuilding of Castries following the fire in 1948 and to the Government of Antigua for rehabilitation, reconstruction and relief of distress following the hurricane in August, 1950.

(ii) Payment to the Government of Jamaica of £170,000 as a second instalment of the grant-in-aid of expenditure in connection with damage caused by the hurricane of August, 1951.

(iii) Payments of £30,000 and £7,000 as first instalments of the assistance promised respectively to the Government of St. Kitts-Nevis towards the cost of repairing damage caused by the earthquake of December, 1950, and to the Government of Montserrat towards the cost of repairing damage caused by the floods of November, 1952.

(iv) Issues totalling £7,533,333 to the Governments of Malaya and Sarawak as further instalments of the assistance promised by Her Majesty's Government towards War Damage Compensation Schemes.

(v) Payment of £47,000 to the Government of the Falkland Islands Dependencies as a contribution towards the cost of an expanded programme of work carried out by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.

(vi) Issues of £295,000 to the Government of Malta as Her Majesty's Government's contribution in connection with the cost of certain civil defence measures and the procurement and maintenance of strategic reserves in the Island.

433. In addition, the sum of £1,052,632 was issued to the Government of Northern Rhodesia by way of loan. This sum was part of a loan of £5 million made available to Her Majesty's Government by E.C.A. from sterling counterpart funds under an agreement of the 15th July, 1951 (Cmd. 8396). The balance was issued to Southern Rhodesia from the Vote for Commonwealth Services and the whole was re-lent to the Rhodesia Railways to enable the production and transport of certain raw materials to be facilitated. To the fullest extent possible, repayments of the loans, together with interest at 2½ per cent per annum, will be effected through deliveries of raw materials by the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments direct to the Government of the United States of America.

434. A further £1,109,000 was spent in meeting certain liabilities of the former Government of Palestine which remained outstanding when the Mandate was terminated in 1948.

435. Payments to the British Council amounted to £415,000.

436. Grants to bodies and institutions—the Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the International African Institute, and the National Institute of Oceanography—totalled £131,400.

437. A sum of £3,184,000 was reimbursed to the War Office as Her Majesty's Government's contribution towards the cost of internal security measures in the West Indian and African territories. In addition, £8,685,000 was reimbursed to Service Departments towards the excess costs of British Forces acting in aid of the Government of the Federation of Malaya over the cost of such Forces at their normal stations.

(i) **Miscellaneous**

438. *Savings Banks*.—There has continued to be a small but steady increase in the net amount of deposits in savings banks. The number of depositors has also increased. Administrative difficulties, especially in the provision of staff, are the main obstacle to greater expansion of this kind of institution.

439. *Banking*.—Legislation was passed in the Gold Coast for the setting up of a Government sponsored and financed commercial bank, to be known as "The Bank of the Gold Coast".

440. At the request of the Governor, Mr. J. L. Fisher of the Bank of England visited Nigeria in December, 1952, to advise on their banking institutions. The report is still under consideration by the Nigerian Government.

441. *Sterling Balances*.—Sterling assets of colonial territories comprise the net assets in sterling held with banks (including accepting houses and discount houses) in the United Kingdom by their offices and by other banks and residents in colonial territories, including any British Government securities held by banks; funds of the East and West African Currency Boards; funds held with the Crown Agents for the Colonies by Colonial Governments and other public bodies, including funds held as cover for local currencies; loans by Colonial Governments to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom expressed in sterling or sterling area currencies; and, so far as known, sterling securities held by official bodies, but not those held by private individuals or firms.

442. The following tables show the distribution of the sterling assets by territorial groups and by classes of fund:

£ million

Territorial Groups	1950	1951		1952	
	31st December	30th June	31st December	30th June	31st December
West Africa	253	309	329	350	350
East and Central Africa(a)	172	198	217	239	259
Malaya (b)	164	226	252	260	283
Hong Kong	94	112	116	125	120
West Indies	78	79	81	87	91
Other Colonial Terri- tories	88	90	91	94	107
TOTAL	849	1,014	1,086	1,155	1,210

(a) Including Aden.

(b) Including Singapore and the Borneo territories.

Classes of Fund	1950	1951		1952	
	31st December	30th June	31st December	30th June	31st December
Currency Board Holdings and Currency Funds with the Crown Agents for the Colonies	282	308	337	343	363
Other Funds with the Crown Agents for the Colonies:					
Special (a) ...	151	164	181	195	199
General (b) ...	114	158	180	203	244
West African Marketing Boards and Uganda Price Assistance Funds (c)	83	109	133	132	133
Funds with United Kingdom Banks, etc.	219	275	255	282	271
TOTAL	849	1,014	1,086	1,155	1,210

(a) Funds of Colonial Governments and other public bodies held under statute or earmarked for special purposes (e.g. sinking, savings banks, renewals and pension funds). Excluding Uganda Price Assistance Funds.

(b) Other funds of Colonial Governments and other public bodies (e.g. general revenue balances and invested surplus and general purpose reserve funds).

(c) Only sterling securities in the case of West African Marketing Boards.

443. Included in this table are Dominion and colonial sterling securities which totalled £97 million at the 31st December, 1950, £109 million at the 30th June, 1951, £122 million at the 31st December, 1951, £131 million at the 30th June, 1952, and £145 million at the 31st December, 1952.

444. During 1952 the total of the sterling assets increased by £124 million (an increase of about 10 per cent) compared with the increase during 1951 of £237 million (an increase of about 30 per cent). Both of these increases occurred to a greater extent in the first half of the year, a tendency more marked in 1951 than in 1952.

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) Education

445. *Higher Education.*—There are now 3,464 full-time students in the university institutions, distributed as follows:

The Royal University of Malta... ..	230
The University of Hong Kong	990
The University of Malaya	875
The University College of the West Indies	254
The University College of the Gold Coast	482
University College, Ibadan	368
Makerere College, the University College of East Africa	265

446. The development of these seven institutions is making possible the application of the principle, accepted both in the colonial territories and in the United Kingdom, that normally a student should take his first degree in his own country and he will then obtain greater benefit from overseas universities at the postgraduate level.

447. The largest region lacking its own provision for post-secondary education is Central Africa. In 1952 the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland appointed a commission to advise on the establishment of higher education facilities for Africans. The chairman of the commission was Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders and the members Professor A. V. Hill, Dr. Alexander Kerr and Professor F. G. Young.

448. The £6 million originally allocated for higher education from funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (1945) has been fully committed; an additional allocation, from the funds available under the 1950 Act, is making possible the completion of some of the capital programmes which had to be seriously curtailed because of rising prices and the financing of some of the most urgently needed new developments at the existing institutions. During the past year there have been further examples of generous financial support from Colonial Governments for higher education. Of these the most munificent was that of the Nigerian Government, which gave a further £750,000 towards the cost of the new teaching hospital, bringing its total contributions for this purpose to £2,250,000; and, in addition to an allocation of £300,000 for capital expenditure, gave £1,500,000 to University College, Ibadan, as an expendable endowment, the capital of which can be drawn on at agreed rates over a period of 15 years. The Nigerian Government also raised its annual grant from £170,000 to £220,000 a year for the five years 1952-56. The West Indian Governments agreed to make substantial increases in their contributions towards the recurrent income of the University College of the West Indies for the coming five years.

449. The University of Hong Kong completed several of the new buildings needed to cope with its rapidly expanding student numbers. The report of the Keswick committee on higher education in Hong Kong which suggested ways in which the University could assist in the education of Chinese-speaking students, is under consideration in the colony. The University of Malaya acquired a magnificent new site at Johore Bahru and engaged the architectural firm of Easton and Robertson to prepare a general plan for its use. Sir George Allen retired in 1952 and was succeeded as Vice-Chancellor by Sir Sydney Caine.

450. At the University College of the West Indies Sir Thomas Taylor was succeeded as Principal by Dr. W. W. Grave, formerly Registry of the University of Cambridge. The new teaching hospital buildings were brought into use and were formally opened in January. The College and hospital were visited on the 18th January by the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, who unveiled a tablet recording thanks to the United Kingdom and Jamaican Governments for their financial assistance. The Secretary of State visited University College, Ibadan, in June; the first group of permanent buildings were opened by Lord Tedder, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, on the 17th November, and Lady Tedder unveiled a plaque recording the gratitude of the College to the people of the United Kingdom for the contribution of £1,700,000 to the capital costs of the buildings. The temporary emergency in the development of the medical school, caused by the delay in approval of clinical facilities until the completion of the new hospital, has been overcome by the generous decision of the medical schools in the United Kingdom to admit certain groups of Ibadan students for their clinical training. At the University College of the Gold Coast the first hall of residence on the permanent site at Legon Hill was brought into use in October.

The Gold Coast Government has decided that for the present it cannot embark on the establishment of a medical school at the College. At Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, the new physics laboratory presented by Dr. J. Williamson was opened by the Governor of Tanganyika on the 22nd July. A most welcome development at the College has been that for the first time a substantial proportion of the students completing their preliminary science training have chosen as their first preference to enter the agricultural course.

451. The home universities, directly and through the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, have continued to render many services to the colonial university institutions, and the University of London, by its scheme of special relationship to which four colonial university colleges have been admitted, has made a unique contribution, to which the Secretary of State paid the following tribute in a speech at the University:

“The University of London has brought these young University Colleges into a special relationship during the delicate period of their growth towards full university status. That has thrown upon the staff of the University a heavy load of additional work. It has involved co-operation with four or five overseas colleges. It has involved professional and personal relationships with over 300 members of College staffs individually. But in the end it has meant a noble contribution to colonial higher education. It could have been made only by a University conscious of its position at the heart of the Commonwealth that is able to couple a farsighted policy derived from experience with a public spirit that derives from enlightenment and patriotism.”

452. *Higher Technical Education.*—In higher technical education the Gold Coast College of Technology, Science and Arts at Kumasi made a particularly rapid advance. When its “emergency” building programme was completed in mid-1952, the erection of permanent buildings designed by the consulting architects, Messrs. Cubitt & Scott, was already in hand, and the College was able to admit 450 students to courses starting late in 1952 and in January, 1953. These were distributed among departments of teacher training, commerce, pharmacy, engineering, agriculture and intermediate studies. The teacher-training department provided specialist courses in art, music, housecraft and physical education in addition to a general two-year post-secondary training course. These courses were formerly provided by the Achimota Training College before it was incorporated in the new institution. The Rector of the Training College, Lord Hemingford, retired in May. The Secretary of State visited the College in June and planted a tree to commemorate his visit. The College was also visited by Mr. J. C. Jones, Director of Education of the Polytechnic, Regent Street, London, and Mr. J. J. Robertson, Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School, who are members of the Kumasi College Council.

453. An Ordinance of the Government of Nigeria was passed in May establishing the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology as an autonomous institution with branches at Ibadan, Zaria and Enugu. Because of the complex process of establishing this tripartite College to meet the needs of the three Regions of Nigeria, it was only possible during the period under review to provide a small course for architectural students, going up to the intermediate standard of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in addition to the existing course of teacher training. Major changes in the plan for the College were approved by the House of Representatives in March. These involved the siting of the main branch at Zaria instead of at Ibadan and an increase of the capital cost to £1,963,318. The original allocation of C.D. & W. funds was increased from £500,000 to £600,000.

454. Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, continued certain technical and commercial courses alongside its arts degree courses and its teacher-training and extra-mural activities. The appointment of a Principal Designate of the Government Technical Institute made it possible for the Sierra Leone Government and the

College to co-ordinate their plans for the development of technical education generally. Mr. J. J. Grant, of the staff of Durham University (to which the College is affiliated), was appointed Head of the University Department in succession to Dr. F. H. Hilliard. The Secretary of State visited Fourah Bay College in the course of his tour of West Africa, as also did Sir James Duff, Vice-Chancellor of Durham University and a member of the 1943-45 Elliot Commission on Higher Education in West Africa.

455. In territories outside West Africa technical colleges (providing a few higher courses) remained the responsibility of Government Education Departments, except for the autonomous Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi; construction of this College continued.

456. The Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology continued to advise on developments in this field, to recommend financial grants from C.D. & W. funds, and to act as selection committee on behalf of individual colleges, 45 members of college staffs being appointed during the year as a result of its recommendations. Mr. F. H. Reid, Principal of the South-East London Technical College, visited Hong Kong and made recommendations for the reconstitution of the Hong Kong Technical College.

457. *Primary and Secondary Education and Teacher Training.*—In the African territories, the main event of the year has been the completion of the Study of African Education which was begun during the latter part of 1951 as a co-operative venture between the Nuffield Foundation and the Colonial Office. Reports were received from the two small groups, one of which, under the leadership of Dr. G. B. Jeffery, Director of the London University Institute of Education, visited West Africa, and the other, headed by Mr. A. L. Binns, Chief Education Officer, Lancashire, visited East and Central Africa. These Reports contained an authoritative review of the main problems of primary and secondary education and of teacher training, made by persons who are expert in their own fields in the United Kingdom after full discussion with those engaged in education in the African territories. Not merely have the Reports provided matter for thought and action but the visits themselves gave an opportunity for intensive discussion by all concerned. To complete the Study, a Conference on African Education was held at King's College, Cambridge, during September. Its chairman was Sir Philip Morris, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol, and it was attended by teams representative of all aspects of African education sent by the Governments of all the African territories: for the first time Directors of Education from all British African territories were gathered together at once. Among those present were the Nigerian Minister for Education and Social Welfare and the three Regional Ministers whose portfolios include Education, the Sierra Leone Member with special responsibility for Education, and the Under-Secretary of the Ministry in the Gold Coast. Observers were also sent by the Governments of the Sudan, Southern Rhodesia and the High Commission territories. Those who took part from the United Kingdom included members of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, representative of all the main education fields, together with members of the Study Groups.

458. The Conference divided itself into five groups, which dealt respectively with the following main problems:

“*Responsibility and Control*” was mainly concerned with the division of responsibility, financial and administrative, between central and local Governments, and the respective spheres of Government and the voluntary agencies.

“*The Expansion of the Educational System*” dealt with the problems attendant on a rapidly expanding system and emphasised the necessity for safeguarding adequate standards.

“*The Teaching Profession*” was concerned particularly with questions of initial and in-service training, the establishment of institutes of education, and also the need for strong professional organisations.

“*Organisation and the Curriculum*” concerned itself with the structure of the system and its division into primary and secondary, or, in some cases, primary, middle and secondary courses, and the length of the various courses. It also considered the broad principles involved in a balanced curriculum.

“*Informal Education*” discussed adequate follow-up for those spending only a few years at school; the rapid extension of adult literacy work; and the provision of tutorial classes and other forms of adult education in the sense more usually known in the United Kingdom.

459. The Record of the Conference, together with the Reports of the two Study Groups, was published in March.* The cost of the publication of this Record was underwritten by the Nuffield Foundation, without whose generous assistance this study of African education would not have been possible.

460. It was always made clear that whatever importance was attached to the Study, it would in no way interfere with the expansion of educational facilities and in particular the various plans for educational development which are now attaining fruition.

461. In Nigeria the Joint Negotiating Committee made recommendations for the revision of salaries of teachers in assisted schools which will increase the expenditure on education by about £1 million a year. Before this increase the contribution towards educational expenditure made by local authorities was already 37 per cent, and negotiations are taking place to determine the relative amounts to be borne by central and local Governments of the greatly increased expenditure necessitated by the salaries awards. The part played by local authorities in both the administration and the finance of education is one of the most important current issues. For example, in Sierra Leone a new education ordinance has been enacted which gives particular prominence to the devolution of responsibility to local authorities. In Northern Rhodesia a comprehensive system of provincial and local authorities has been established, and a united teaching service has been set up to include teachers employed by Government, local authorities and voluntary agencies, all of whom are brought together for the first time under a common code of salaries and conditions of service. In Kenya particular attention has been paid to the improvement of educational efficiency by the establishment of supervisory teams proposed in the Beecher Report. In Uganda the educational system has been reviewed by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. B. de Bunsen, Principal of Makerere College. The recommendations of the committee include the development of District Councils as Local Education Authorities responsible for primary education, the setting up of boards of managers for all primary schools, and the reorganisation and development of the school system towards eight years of primary and four years of secondary education. The Report also recommends substantial expansion of secondary schools and of girls' education, the reorganisation and expansion of teacher training (involving the disappearance of vernacular grade centres and the establishment of a Government Central College for Teacher Training), and a substantial improvement in the conditions of service for teachers. There are also proposals for alterations in the emphasis of the curriculum including the teaching of English as a subject from Primary Class 2 upwards and experiments in agricultural secondary education. In Somaliland the first Government girls' boarding school was opened at Burao on the 15th January, in charge of the first Women Education Officers recruited for the territory.

462. The establishment of Aden College, a new secondary school, has marked an important stage in educational development in that territory. In the Federation of

* Obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies under the title *African Education* (price 8s. 6d.).

Malaya a new departure has been made in the enactment of an ordinance to impose a companies tax, the revenues of which are to be applied to the expansion of education. The main proposals of the Barnes and Fenn-Wu Commissions on Malay and Chinese education respectively have also been incorporated in new legislation designed to provide sound education for all children in the Federation using in the main the English and Malay languages, but also providing reasonable facilities for teaching Chinese and Tamil. In particular, it is hoped to achieve inter-racial co-operation by the bringing together of pupils of all races in national schools with a Malayan orientation. The Malayan Teacher-Training College at Kirkby, near Liverpool, has continued to make good progress, and it received its second-year intake during September, bringing the total number of teachers in training for the Federation to about 300. In Malaya itself a start has been made on the building of a permanent full-time teacher-training college in Kelantan. In Singapore the total number of children attending registered schools has increased by some 10,000 to about 150,000, and 10 new primary schools and 2 secondary schools have been completed during the year. In Hong Kong a new technical school for girls was opened under a Chinese headmistress, and the Grantham Training College for Vernacular Teachers also started work. Dr. Irene Ho Cheng was the first Chinese woman to be appointed to the post of Senior Woman Education Officer. During her visit to North Borneo, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent opened a new Government teacher-training college and graciously allowed it to be named "Kent College".

463. The first Fijian girls have been admitted to the Central Medical School for the Pacific at Suva. Up to the 31st December 115 Government schools and 45 open-air classrooms, providing 31,430 places, have been built from C.D. & W. funds in Jamaica. In addition 40 denominational and leased schools and 50 supplementary classrooms, providing 12,540 places, have been built from funds provided by the Government of Jamaica. Further sums of £100,000 from C.D. & W. funds and £20,000 from Jamaica Government funds have been provided to continue the school building programme during 1953. In Mauritius the permission of Her Majesty the Queen has been given to name the Government girls' secondary school "Queen Elizabeth College", and the foundations of the new buildings were laid during the year. This will be the first Government secondary school for girls in Mauritius designed on modern lines and providing education up to Higher School Certificate and university entrance standard.

464. In Cyprus 28 new schools and eight teachers' houses were built during 1952. Ten schools were enlarged and other school buildings extensively repaired. The total cost exceeded £100,000. A Secondary Education Law was passed establishing a new category of public-aided secondary schools receiving greater assistance from Government than is given to schools in the present grant-aided category. The latter can be voluntarily transferred to the new category. The Elementary Education Law was amended to provide for *per capita* grants to local school committees in respect of all pupils in elementary schools.

465. Considerable progress has been made over the last two or three years in the development of school broadcasting, and a grant has now been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to enable the B.B.C. to establish a Colonial Schools Transcription Unit within their own organisation. The scheme is designed to provide programmes for pupils in secondary schools during the three years leading up to and including the Overseas School Certificate examination; and also a series of "illustrated" talks for colonial teachers, including those in training. These talks, under their general title, "Talking about Teaching", may well interest other listeners.

466. *Adult Education.*—The Departments of Adult Education at the University Colleges of the West Indies, the Gold Coast, and Ibadan in Nigeria have continued to expand their work, and provision has now been made by a grant under

the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the establishment of an Extra-Mural Department at Makerere, to which the Government of Uganda is contributing funds for a special tutor for its territory. In Sierra Leone the Tutor for Extra-Mural Studies at Fourah Bay, who has been seconded to the College from the University of Durham, has developed a considerable programme of work. In the West Indies a Seminar on Adult Education in the Caribbean was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Fisher, Chief Education Officer, Manchester. This Seminar, which was organised by various agencies in Jamaica, official and non-official, with the assistance of U.N.E.S.C.O., brought together all the various agencies interested in adult education work in the area.

467. In continuation of the efforts to interest colonial students while in the United Kingdom in problems of adult education, a most successful course about the problems and the work of adult education in several countries was conducted by the Extra-Mural Department of the University of Bristol and financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

468. *The Fulbright Agreement.*—Educational exchanges under the Fulbright Act have continued, and in the three years (since 1949) that the scheme has been in operation, British Travel Grants have defrayed the cost of travelling for about 40 men and women from colonial territories to the United States in order to study and carry out research at American universities, and about 30 Americans have visited colonial territories. It is hoped that during the 1952–53 academic year 19 British Travel Grants and a similar number of awards to Americans will be granted. A start was made during 1952 on an experimental scheme for two-year attachments of American teachers to schools in the West Indies and West Africa, and it is hoped that this scheme will develop and be extended to other colonial areas and that eventually it may be established on an exchange basis.

469. *U.N.E.S.C.O.*—The seventh session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. is referred to in paragraph 752. Regional meetings held under the auspices of U.N.E.S.C.O. at which colonial territories were represented, included the Youth Leaders' Seminar in Rangoon in October; a Meeting of Experts to discuss the use in education of African languages in relation to English, held at Jos, in Nigeria, in November; and the South and South-East Asia Conference on Compulsory Education at Bangkok in December.

470. Two more fundamental education projects were formally associated with U.N.E.S.C.O. under the Associated Projects System, bringing the total of such projects to 12, and agreement was reached for one of the new schemes, concerning the University of Malaya, to receive help from U.N.E.S.C.O. in the creation of new fellowships. Assistance was also provided under this system for the Caribbean Regional Seminar on Adult Education held in Jamaica during the summer of 1952 and for the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission, which obtained the services of Miss Ella Griffin of U.N.E.S.C.O. for six months to assist in the preparation of a literacy campaign. The Gold Coast Government applied for expert assistance in the preparation of vernacular reading matter in connection with its Plan for Mass Literacy and Mass Education, and U.N.E.S.C.O. arranged for Mr. Sugathapala of Ceylon to visit the Gold Coast for six months for this purpose.

471. Other activities financed from U.N.E.S.C.O.'s ordinary budget included the preparation of a full account and appraisal of the work of a significant fundamental education project and the subject chosen was the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission. At the request of Her Majesty's Government the U.N.E.S.C.O. Gift Coupon Scheme was extended to colonial territories and a number of varied schemes have been submitted. Four fellowships were awarded to colonial nationals. Arrangements were also made for nine U.N.E.S.C.O. Fellows from the Commonwealth and foreign countries to study in colonial territories.

472. Under the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance, agreement was reached for an expert to visit the Gold Coast to advise on and assist with the operation of Rural Fundamental Education Training Centres set up under the Plan for Mass Literacy and Mass Education, and one fellowship was made available to a Chinese woman education officer from Hong Kong.

(b) **Community Development**

473. Reference was made in previous reports to various schemes of community development in colonial territories. These and many other similar schemes are being developed and extended. In Uganda the Government has set aside £500,000 from cotton surplus funds to finance the expansion of community development throughout the protectorate over the next five years. Each district has been asked to work out its own plan within the broad framework of Government policy. A training centre costing £350,000 and designed to house 200 people taking courses in local government and community development will be completed by the end of 1953. It will be run on similar lines to the Jeanes School at Kabete in Kenya.

474. In the Gold Coast the large-scale mass education and mass literacy drive described in Cmd. 8553, paragraph 548, has been completed and the results are now being studied. In Nigeria many schemes are making good progress and it is of particular significance that during the past year there has been a noticeable increase in the number of community development projects undertaken on the initiative of the local communities.

475. Elsewhere work continues on the lines indicated in earlier reports, but it would be somewhat misleading to assess progress solely by reference to statistics of the number of schemes in operation and to the material results of those schemes. Community development is not so much a matter of individual projects; it is rather the encouragement of a popular demand for the improvement of communal life by the efforts of the people themselves. The Governor of Uganda, in introducing the new programme referred to above, described community development in the following words:

“Community development is designed to secure the active participation of the people in projects and programmes for their own betterment as communities. It covers the whole range of development activity in the field, from measures to improve farming and stock-keeping and to develop rural crafts and industries, to measures for better rural health, rural housing and adult education. Nothing which will benefit the community is left out; but the essence is that the people themselves or their representatives should share in the planning of projects, and that those who will benefit from them should contribute to them either by voluntary work, finance, or in other ways.”

476. Although community development methods are more immediately applicable to rural areas, increased awareness of the need for positive measures of social development in urban conditions has focused attention on the possibility of adapting community development techniques to meet the social problems deriving from rapid economic and industrial development.

477. It was decided not to hold another training course in the United Kingdom until regional training courses had been held. So far it has not been possible to organise these regional courses, but plans to hold one in Uganda in 1954 are under consideration. In February a number of officers from various Colonial Government departments attending the Second Devonshire Course took part in a week-end conference at which they studied aspects of social and economic development in rural areas, with particular reference to the relationship between community development on the one hand and local government and agricultural development on the other.

(c) Social Welfare

478. *Community Welfare, Youth Services and other Group Activities.*—The Secretary of State's Social Welfare Adviser (Mr. W. H. Chinn) spent four months in the Caribbean territories and attended a Conference of Social Welfare Officers at Barbados at which a wide range of social problems was discussed. He also attended the sixth International Conference of Social Work at Madras as the United Kingdom Government representative; its theme was "The role of social service in raising the standard of living in under-developed areas". Informal talks took place during the year with French and Belgian social welfare experts.

479. The Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee examined many reports from colonial territories during the year; its Child and Youth Welfare Sub-Committee completed a study of problems connected with the welfare of children and young people. A joint meeting of the Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee, the Community Development Committee and the Adult Education Sub-Committee was held in July at which the implications of social development in the territories and the co-ordination of the work of these Committees were discussed. In November a second conference was held to discuss voluntary work among women in colonial territories. It was attended by a large number of representatives of voluntary organisations. Representatives of many of these organisations visited colonial territories during the course of the year in order to encourage the expansion of their work. Of special interest is the visit to Malaya of a representative of the Federation of Women's Institutes in order to organise women's institutes among Malay women.

480. Many Youth Councils in colonial territories were represented at the fourth Council meeting of the World Assembly of Youth held in Dakar in August. At this meeting it was decided to establish a Commonwealth Youth Council to encourage the setting up of new councils and to help those already in existence. Youth Councils are working in 10 territories—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad and British Guiana.

481. The work of the British Empire Society for the Blind expanded and as a result of its efforts several new local societies were set up. The West African Regional Office is now well established and plans are being made to set up one in the West Indies. Teams under the leadership of Dr. Frederick Roger and Dr. Geoffrey Crisp have started the most extensive survey of blindness and eye disease ever to be made in Africa. They started work in the Gold Coast in November and will later extend their survey to Nigeria. At the request of the Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, Sir Cleutha Mackenzie visited the two territories to advise on the welfare of the blind.

482. In the territories themselves, 1952–53 was a period of steady consolidation of the work of Social Welfare Departments. Among significant developments was the establishment in Uganda of a separate Social Welfare Department under the direction of the Commissioner for Community Development. In Hong Kong there was a welcome rapid growth of the Kaifong Welfare Associations and the establishment of a women's section. These Associations are run by the residents themselves and engage in a great variety of activities for the benefit of the community. In the field of child welfare new adoption laws have been introduced in Malaya and Singapore.

483. *Treatment of Offenders.*—The Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders examined reports from nearly all colonial territories during the year. There were two matters which gave special cause for concern, namely the overcrowding of prisons in many territories and the large number of short-term sentences for trivial offences. Colonial Governments have been advised that, apart from the need for more prison accommodation, the extended use of probation and more

"open" prisons would go some way towards solving these problems. This fortunately is recognised, and, except in a few territories which are handicapped by lack of resources, notable progress has been made, especially in the use of probation. Another method of treatment advocated is the use of extra-mural work as a sentence in lieu of imprisonment. The principle of this system is that offenders convicted of certain trivial offences undertake public work during their leisure hours and thereby are kept out of prison. A Model Extra-Mural Work Ordinance has been drafted and Colonial Governments are being invited to consider introducing this method of treatment as an experiment.

484. During the year advice was addressed to Colonial Governments on such questions as the use of mechanical restraints, the treatment of mental patients and the minimum age for the capital sentence, and it has been the policy to invite Colonial Governments to consider introducing United Kingdom methods wherever possible.

485. The question of corporal punishment received consideration in many territories in the light of the views expressed by the Secretary of State. There are now 10 territories in which corporal punishment may not be awarded to adults by the courts and four more are taking steps to abolish this form of punishment. In other territories, while the abolition of corporal punishment has been generally accepted in principle, the Colonial Governments concerned desire to retain provision for it for certain offences. In many territories, however, steps have been taken to reduce the number of offences for which it may be awarded and in all but a few this form of punishment is being imposed less and less.

486. *Training.*—At the end of 1952, 30 colonial students were receiving training in social science in the United Kingdom. In addition, many social science students were in training in their own or in foreign countries, some with the aid of United Nations scholarships or fellowships. Courses were arranged in the United Kingdom throughout the year for serving officers on various aspects of social welfare, probation, prisons administration, etc. A course for youth leaders arranged by the National Association of Girls' and Mixed Clubs was attended by groups of students from colonial territories, and 12 officers attended a four weeks' course for prison officers arranged by the Prison Commission. A Department of Social Study has been started at the University of Malaya and in January a six months' social welfare course, organised by the Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller for the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies, was started in Jamaica. The Government of Uganda are establishing an adult training centre similar to that at Kabete in Kenya.

(d) Information Services

487. *Training.*—An important function of the Colonial Office Information Department is to organise assistance to Colonial Governments in the building of effective information services.

488. Two locally-appointed officers from the Federation of Malaya and the Gold Coast attended a five months' course of training in information work. Other shorter periods of training and refresher courses were arranged for several locally-appointed and expatriate officers. Further long courses began in April, 1953.

489. *Broadcasting.*—There has been a further substantial increase in the number of listeners in the colonial territories. The estimated total is nearly three million, but this figure must be set against a total population of some 74 million.

490. Wireless broadcasting is operated by Governments in 21 territories and by commercial companies in four. Wire rediffusion is operated by Governments in four territories, by commercial companies in six.

491. The number of people concerned with broadcasting in the colonial territories has increased. In December, 1952, it was estimated that more than 1,800 people were fully employed on the programme and technical side of broadcasting and wired rediffusion. Each week an average of over 2,000 programme hours are broadcast by the services in the territories.

492. A further allocation of £250,000 from central C.D. & W. funds was made in order that the expansion of major broadcasting schemes in African territories might continue, and to permit some smaller schemes to be started: A senior member of the B.B.C. Engineering Division, Mr. W. A. Roberts, has been appointed to the Colonial Office to advise on the further technical development of broadcasting in the colonial territories. Mr. Roberts, who was a member of a Broadcasting Commission which visited the Gold Coast to advise on the setting up of a statutory broadcasting corporation, will make a series of tours in the territories.

493. Work began on new schemes in Uganda, Sarawak, North Borneo and British Honduras to provide each with a broadcasting service which will cover the whole territory. Staff shortages prevented the new Cyprus broadcasting service from starting regular programmes at the end of 1952.

494. Valuable assistance continued to be given by the B.B.C. in all fields of broadcasting development. More B.B.C. engineers and programme staff were seconded to colonial territories, making a total of 30 on loan.

495. A Colonial Schools Transcription Unit was established by the B.B.C. (with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts) to provide regular weekly programmes on records for teachers and students in the territories. The recorded programmes will be played over local broadcasting stations. Some 20 colonial students attended broadcasting training courses, or obtained specialised instruction from the B.B.C.

496. *Films.*—The primary task of the Colonial Film Unit, that of establishing small production units in the colonial territories, was completed by the end of 1952, but it still provides full advisory and technical services on a repayment basis to these territorial units. Although the Training Schools, which had in previous years been set up in various territories, had also by the end of the period under review been closed down, courses of instruction were taking their place in the Unit's London headquarters. Courses in film-strip production were also started. Altogether nine students received training in films and eight in film-strip production. The Raw Stock Scheme, whereby basic equipment and film stock were freely given to some of the smaller territories, was extended to eight further territories. Gambia, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Cyprus and Hong Kong graduated from the scheme and for the most part have now set up their own part-time units.

497. A research scheme into audience reactions to films was completed in Nigeria, and a full report is expected to be available shortly. It is not intended, at the moment, to extend research to other territories, but a working formula has been devised which will act as a guide to those wishing to undertake research in their own territories.

498. The Unit has undertaken to act as the agent for Colonial Governments in the operation of the U.N.E.S.C.O. Film Coupon Scheme.

499. The Crown Film Unit was wound up at the beginning of 1952 but the joint programme of film production on behalf of the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office was continued by the Central Office of Information, who commissioned commercial production companies to make the films. Distribution of films in a series launched during the previous year, and designed to illustrate various aspects of life in Britain to overseas audiences, was completed during the year. Reports indicate that they were well received in

the colonial territories, except in some of the most backward areas where only very simple and slow-moving films, preferably produced locally, can be understood. Many posts have asked for further films in the same series.

500. Distribution of a weekly newsreel ("British News") has continued, and reports from many posts say that this is regarded as one of the most valuable forms of publicity. Items for the newsreel are selected from the commercial newsreels screened in this country, with a view to their informational, prestige and trade promotion value. In addition, some of the colonial film units send newsreel material of interesting local events. A steadily increasing flow of such material has been received during the year, principally from the Malayan Film Unit which, besides showing anti-bandit activities in the Federation, gave very full coverage to the Duchess of Kent's tour of South-East Asia. This material is frequently used by the United Kingdom newsreel companies. In addition, arrangements were made towards the end of 1952 for these items to be supplied to B.B.C. Television and to commercial newsreel and television networks in America and Europe. By this means, colonial news reaches many millions of people.

501. Plans for pre-Coronation film publicity were put in hand during the year and two films have been distributed to all colonial territories, of which one, "Royal Destiny", is the life-story of Her Majesty the Queen and the other, "Coronation Ceremony", tells the history and meaning of the Coronation ritual.

502. *Information about the Colonial Territories.*—The need for the British public to be more fully informed about colonial policy and affairs seemed to be as compelling as ever in the year under review. A financial provision of £27,050 for the year enabled the Colonial Office Information Department to contribute to this formidable task.

503. The Department continued to assist the United Kingdom Press and the B.B.C. by providing information and facilitating visits to the territories overseas.

504. The range of visual and written material available to schools and the public was maintained. The series of small illustrated booklets (the "Introducing . . ." series), designed to introduce the reader to the main colonial regions, was brought up to date and completed.

505. The touring Colonial Exhibition, already seen by 1,140,000 visitors since 1949, was brought up to date and staged at Edinburgh, Manchester, Leeds and Middlesbrough, in which cities another 170,000 people saw it. Special arrangements were made for visits of teachers and school-children. During the summer of Coronation Year the Exhibition will be on view in the Imperial Institute, London, and it may later visit some other cities.

506. The abolition of the official lecture service in 1952 did not affect the willingness of many Colonial Service officers to give talks during their leave, and over 100 such volunteers helped in the Imperial Institute's lecture service to schools and other audiences.

507. Assistance was given to the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office in the discharge of their responsibilities for presenting British colonial policy and affairs in Commonwealth and foreign countries. In January the Foreign Office arranged a lecture tour in the United States for Mr. W. H. Ingrams, Adviser on Overseas Information and formerly of the Colonial Service. Help was given to an increased number of foreign journalists and publicists who paid visits to colonial territories; and to the Foreign Office in arrangements made by them for six West European journalists to visit the Gold Coast as guests of the Gold Coast Government.

508. *Information about Britain.*—A service of information material to colonial territories was continued through the Central Office of Information. The material

included articles, illustrations and background material for the colonial Press, pictorial material for display, and literature such as the magazine *Today* and booklets. The service included items for use at the time of the Coronation.

509. The British Council continued its steady and valuable work among people of all races in 21 territories. The Uganda Government has attested the importance it attaches to Council activities by undertaking to find the whole cost of opening a new centre at Mbale. A smaller, but equally welcome, sign of appreciation was given by the Town Council of Kumasi which presented the Council with a new motor vehicle on learning that it could not itself find the funds for this. In Malaya a new centre was opened at Penang, but the demands of economy led to the closing of one of the three Institutes in Cyprus.

510. Visitors of all types from the most eminent officials to very junior students continued to come to the United Kingdom under the Council's auspices to see something of this country and to improve their professional and technical skills.

511. *Colonial Press*.—Five colonial journalists, two from Nigeria and three from the Gold Coast, came to London to attend the Polytechnic Diploma Course in Journalism which began in September. The cost is being met by the two Governments concerned instead of by the Colonial Office as in previous years. This is the fourth group to take the course, making a total of 30 journalists.

512. Two parties of five newspapermen each and two parties of five teachers each were invited to Britain for a month to see and report on British life and institutions. The journalists came from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, and the teachers from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Windward Islands, British Guiana and British Honduras.

(e) Labour

513. *Staff and Training*.—The Secretary of State's Labour Adviser (Mr. E. W. Barltrop) spent four months in East Africa at the close of 1952 and in January led the United Kingdom delegation to the third Inter-African Labour Conference at Bamako in the French Sudan. Mr. E. Parry, Assistant Labour Adviser, began a tour of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong in February. In September Miss S. A. Ogilvie, Assistant Labour Adviser, was released temporarily to take up a new post as first Director of the Inter-African Labour Institute at Bamako.

514. The Ministry of Labour and National Service in association with the Colonial Office again arranged two training courses, each of three months' duration, for officers of Colonial Labour Departments. These courses have since 1949 been attended by some 165 officers, recruited locally and in the United Kingdom, and provide an invaluable foundation for the work of equipping colonial labour administrations for the tasks which face them in modern conditions. Individual training attachments for Government Labour Officers were also arranged.

515. The United Kingdom delegation to the third Inter-African Labour Conference, held under the auspices of the C.C.T.A. at Bamako in January, included officers from the Labour Departments of most of the African territories, together with a number of representatives of workers and employers.

516. *Trade Unions*.—Provisional figures show that in September there were some 1,325 trade unions registered in the colonial territories with an estimated membership of 865,000, compared with some 1,220 trade unions with a membership of about 737,000 in September, 1951. While these figures reflect a steady growth, the need remains for the existing trade union movement to consolidate its position, both by improved organisation and by spreading among its members a better and wider understanding of the principles and practice of sound trade

unionism. In several territories the multiplicity of unions catering for workers in similar jobs continues to weaken the movement. Trends toward amalgamation such as those observed in the Federation of Malaya during the year are therefore to be welcomed, as also are developments such as the first Annual Conference of the Singapore T.U.C. in November (which was attended by 62 delegates from 30 trade unions).

517. The important work has continued of assisting the movement in the education and training of its members through residential courses for groups of students in particular regions, the provision of training for individuals in the United Kingdom, correspondence courses and all other available means. The residential course for West Indian trade unionists held in Barbados from March to June has helped to stimulate activity in trade union education in the individual Caribbean colonies from which the students came. The University College of the West Indies is taking an interest in this work and a special C.D. & W. grant has been made to assist the College in appointing an extra-mural lecturer in industrial relations. The series of training courses for trade union officials in Malaya and Singapore conducted in the early part of the year by Mr. F. W. Dalley have been followed by the organisation of vernacular courses by the Trade Union Adviser's Department in the Federation. A Singapore trade unionist was awarded a U.N.E.S.C.O. Workers' Fellowship in November for study in this country, and trade unionists from the Federation of Malaya and Malta attended U.N.E.S.C.O. seminars on workers' education in France in July and August. Trade unionists from Malaya and Hong Kong attended courses at the new I.C.F.T.U. Trade Union College in Calcutta, and workers from various territories have attended courses of training in the United Kingdom organised by the Trades Union Congress.

518. *Industrial Relations.*—Joint consultation at workshop and industry level continues to be fostered wherever possible. Among new organisations set up in the past year were Joint Industrial Councils for the Port of Kingston, Jamaica, and for dock workers in Mombasa.

519. An important wage agreement was concluded in the Trinidad oil industry in November. This gave hourly and weekly wage increases, consolidated the cost-of-living bonus into the basic wage, and allowed 10 recognised public holidays in the year to be taken as holidays with full pay.

520. Wage rates in the rubber industry in the Federation of Malaya are linked, by a collective agreement made in 1951, to the price of rubber. Falls in the price twice led to important wage negotiations, first in July when wage rates for a rubber price between \$1 and 90 cents a lb. were agreed, and again in September, when it was necessary to refer the matter to arbitration. The award of the Arbitration Board laid down wage rates when the price of rubber was between 90 and 60 cents a lb. Wages have since been paid on the basis of this award, but the employers have not yet accepted that part of the award which would apply if the price averaged less than 70 cents a lb. for a full quarter.

521. Workers at the naval base at Singapore came out on strike in December in support of a number of demands for higher wages and better conditions of service. After negotiation, work was resumed on the 8th January and the issues by agreement were referred to arbitration. The Governor nominated Mr. John Cameron, Q.C., a member of the United Kingdom Industrial Disputes Tribunal, as arbitrator. The pay increases which he awarded took effect from the 1st March.

522. In October, after a ballot had been taken, the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers Union called its members out on strike in support of wage demands for an all-round increase of 2s. 8d. a shift. The stoppage lasted until the 10th November by which time nearly 700,000 man-days had been lost. Agreement

was eventually reached to refer the dispute to an arbitrator from the United Kingdom. The arbitrator, Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, awarded increases of from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. a shift.

523. In January, 1952, a Malta Arbitration Tribunal awarded cost-of-living bonuses to employees of the Malta Government with retrospective effect from specified dates in 1951. The locally-engaged civilian employees of the Service Departments then asked for similar increases. After negotiations in London with representatives of the Malta General Workers Union had failed to produce agreement, the Service Departments introduced in April comparable increases which did not, however, have the same retrospective effect. A claim on the issue of retrospection subsequently put forward by locally-engaged clerical staff of the Services was taken before the United Kingdom Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal in November which awarded in favour of the claim. In honouring this award, the Service Departments decided to pay similar arrears of bonus also to their locally-engaged industrial employees.

524. There have been several "go slows" at the Enugu Colliery in Nigeria during the year. The development of satisfactory machinery for consultation and negotiation with the workers remains a stubborn problem. Owing to the inability of the executive of the trade union to remain genuinely representative of the workers for any length of time, the Corporation felt obliged in October to withdraw recognition for the time being. Efforts to reconstitute the union on a satisfactory basis continue, and in the meantime other methods of maintaining contact between management and workers are being worked out. An Ibo Industrial Relations Officer on secondment from the Nigerian Government Service has been added to the Corporation's staff.

525. A Conciliation Board was appointed for the first time in Fiji in September, and settled a dispute between the Fijian Mineworkers' Union and the Emperor Gold Mining Company.

526. Industrial relations in the Antigua sugar industry, which passed through a troubled period in 1951, were cordial during the past year and an agreement was signed in August, providing for the establishment of a joint industrial council and of joint committees on estates and in factories and workshops. The agreement also covered the procedure for the discussion of any matter affecting the industry.

527. The report of the Commission to enquire into the stoppage of work which occurred in March, 1952, at the sugar factories in St. Lucia was published in December. Its recommendations included a number of measures for improving industrial relations, among them the establishment of a Wages Council for the sugar industry. This council was set up at the end of January.

528. *Regulation of Wages and Conditions.*—There has been some extension of the use of statutory wage fixing to ensure fair wages and conditions of employment for wage-earners in occupations where collective bargaining has not yet developed. The Governor of Kenya set up the first industrial Wages Council in the territory—for the tailoring and garment-making trades—in June. A Trade Board for retail workers was established in the Gold Coast in July while a Wages Advisory Board for bus drivers and conductors was created in Mauritius in August. Good use was also made of the wage-fixing powers in the Conditions of Employment Act in Malta. Apart from contributing towards the creation of better living conditions, such machinery provides valuable training for the development of workers' organisations and of voluntary negotiation.

529. During the year consolidated legislation for the protection of workers, including women and children, was enacted in Sarawak. In Cyprus the law controlling the employment of juveniles as domestic servants was amended and its administration handed over to the Labour Department.

530. In December an Ordinance for regulating the employment and engagement of port workers was enacted in Cyprus. A Weekly Holidays Ordinance, similar to those in force in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, was passed in Sarawak in May, giving shop workers a legal right to one day's holiday a week. In British Guiana enabling legislation was passed empowering the Governor to secure holidays with pay for workers in any occupation. Regulations under this Ordinance have been made for certain occupations.

531. A Factories Ordinance was passed in the Gold Coast in July and is to come into force later this year. Notification of Accidents Ordinances, designed to provide adequate information about accidents and occupational diseases and based on a model circulated by the Colonial Office, were passed in St. Vincent and British Honduras.

532. *Supply of Labour.*—With large development projects under way, the availability and productivity of labour have become major problems in several territories, particularly in East and Central Africa. The Uganda Government has appointed a special labour efficiency officer to enquire into the utilisation of labour employed by Government departments. In Tanganyika a Committee examined the same subject; furthermore the Government accepted and is implementing most of the recommendations of the Committee on Manpower set up in 1951 to examine the supply and utilisation of manpower throughout the territory.

533. The Regional Labour Board in the West Indies, which co-ordinates the recruitment and employment of West Indians for farm work in the United States, reviewed in detail the existing arrangements for the well-being of the workers and expressed its satisfaction with the general position as revealed in the report of two representatives of the Board who had visited the United States earlier in the year. A holding centre has now been established in Miami for West Indians in transit to and from the U.S.A.

534. The inter-governmental agreement regulating the supply of labour from Eastern Nigeria to the French territory of the Gabon was amended during the year and a number of improvements in the conditions were made. Discussions also took place with the Spanish authorities with a view to revising the agreement under which Nigerians work in Fernando Po.

535. *Social Insurance.*—The Gibraltar Employment Injuries Insurance Act, which introduced a contributory scheme to provide compensation for accidents at work, came into force in July. A new measure for workmen's compensation was passed in the British Solomon Islands, while detailed consideration was given to workmen's compensation Bills in Hong Kong and in Somaliland Protectorate. A number of other territories either passed or had under consideration amendments to existing workmen's compensation laws, including changes to take account of alterations in the level of wages and the cost of living.

536. In July the Falkland Islands introduced a contributory old age pensions scheme and in the same month payments to the Employees' Provident Fund scheme started in the Federation of Malaya. Under the latter scheme employer and worker each contribute an amount equal to about 5 per cent of wages and a lump sum is available for the worker on retirement. A retirements benefit scheme is being considered in Singapore; in Cyprus a special survey of the need for social security measures was carried out. The report of a committee appointed in Antigua to examine the possibility of establishing a social insurance scheme was published in the summer.

537. *I.C.F.T.U.*—The Confederation's continuing interest in non-self-governing territories was emphasised at the meeting of its General Council in July, which was attended by a number of delegates from British overseas territories. A Caribbean area conference was held in June at which it was decided to

set up an office in Barbados, and the Confederation appointed a special representative for West Africa during the year. I.C.F.T.U. has established an Asian Trade Union College in Calcutta as a centre for training Asian trade union officials. The first course began in November.

538. *I.L.O.*—A representative of the Colonial Office and the Labour Commissioner, Kenya, attended the thirty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva in June, as advisers to the United Kingdom Government delegates on matters concerning colonial and dependent territories. Representatives of the Governments of Hong Kong, Federation of Malaya, Singapore and the Borneo territories attended a Regional Technical Conference on the Protection of Young Workers held in Kandy, Ceylon, in December. Representatives of the Colonial Office, the Federation of Malaya, Barbados and the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies attended the second session of the Committee on Work on Plantations held in Havana in March.

539. *I.L.O.* fellowships were awarded under the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance to an official of the Government of Malta tenable in the United Kingdom and to an official of the Gold Coast Government tenable in the United States. The *I.L.O.* agreed to send an expert to the Federation of Malaya to undertake a survey of handicraft and small-scale industries. Nominees from Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore participated in Asian regional training institutes arranged by *I.L.O.* These institutes were concerned with employment service organisation, and with the organisation and administration of apprenticeship schemes and of vocational training schemes. The first was held in Japan: the others took the form of study tours in Europe and in Australia and the Far East respectively.

540. The head of the non-metropolitan division of the International Labour Office visited the West African territories, after attending the Inter-African Labour Conference at Bamako.

541. The enactment and revision of colonial labour legislation during the year resulted in further progress in the application of International Labour Conventions in the territories. Two of the five Conventions concerning non-metropolitan territories adopted at the International Labour Conference in 1947, which have been ratified by the United Kingdom Government, come into force during 1953. They concern the right of association and the settlement of labour disputes and the maximum length of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

(f) Medical and Health Services

Medical Staff

542. For the first time for many years the number of medical officers on departmental strength in all but a few territories has reached or nearly reached the full approved establishment. As a result, not only has the diminishing strain on individuals improved morale but a considerable expansion of health services has been possible. There are still gaps to be filled, in some territories serious gaps; but in broad perspective there has unquestionably been a substantial improvement.

543. The high rate of recruitment for the Colonial Medical Service from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries which was achieved in 1951 was maintained during 1952 when 147 doctors were appointed (18 for West Africa, 42 for East and Central Africa, 47 for South-East Asia, 24 for the West Indies, 9 for the Pacific area and 7 for other territories).

544. In addition to the expatriate officers from the United Kingdom, there is a steadily increasing number of medical officers of local origin, particularly in the Far East, West Africa, the West Indies, Cyprus and Mauritius. On the 31st January, 1953, there were 638 colonial students studying medicine in the

United Kingdom and Eire. The apparent disinclination, however, of young men qualifying locally to enter Government service on a permanent basis, rather than private practice, remains a problem.

545. In the general expansion of medical and health services an increase in the number of specialist posts has been noticeable. This has the effect of improving professional standards and specialist services, and also offers opportunities for advancement to serving officers who are in possession of the requisite higher qualifications and experience. It has not been possible to fill all specialist posts from within the service and, notably in the fields of radiology, anaesthetics, pathology and psychiatry, it has even proved difficult to recruit from the United Kingdom. The need for affording opportunities for post-graduate specialist training to serving officers is realised and Colonial Governments offer as generous facilities as possible to enable officers to study for higher qualifications in this country.

546. The training of subordinate medical and health personnel is invariably regarded as a first priority in departmental planning, since it is realised that no solid expansion of curative or preventive services can take place in the absence of adequately trained technical, clinical and nursing staff in sufficient numbers. Systems of training vary according to local requirements, and depend very much upon current educational levels; but training establishments are everywhere being strengthened and there has been a progressive improvement in standards. In the Federation of Malaya two model health clinics are being established to serve as centres for the primary purpose of training field staff in all branches of rural health work. In Tanganyika a Medical Training Board has been constituted to co-ordinate training in all centres throughout the territory. In Nigeria plans are well in hand for a training centre for medical assistants for service in the Northern Region. Special attention is being paid to training in the technical aspects of malarial control and in rural and urban health work generally. The Central Medical School in Suva has maintained its high standard of training on a four-year curriculum. The absorption of a number of students from the Island of Guam under American administration has strained the accommodation and teaching facilities, but new buildings are being erected on an open site outside Suva to meet the additional demand. Related courses in subjects other than medicine have been introduced, notably dentistry with a normal course of four years, and shorter courses in laboratory technique, pharmacy, sanitation and radiography.

Nursing Staff

547. The recruitment of nursing sisters from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries continues satisfactorily and indeed an improvement is evident. It is, however, indicative of the number of resignations which take place, chiefly on marriage, that in order to maintain an establishment of approximately 860 in Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service an annual recruitment of about 200 is necessary.

548. Candidates for local training as nurses and midwives continue to fall short of the required number in most territories. An interesting exception exists in the Bahamas where the demand for training from local girls exceeds the facilities available. Schemes for the training of male nurses and dressers and female assistant nurses have developed throughout the year and in some territories these groups provide the majority of the nursing staff.

549. The number of colonial student nurses in training in the United Kingdom increases each year and is estimated at present at over 1,500. Many of these students have come without official recommendation and in some territories the absorption of all these trained nurses into suitable employment may soon be a problem.

550. Schemes exist to encourage nurses trained in the colonial territories to come to the United Kingdom for higher qualifications or special experience and in a number of territories, notably Trinidad, Barbados and Singapore, scholarships are awarded each year for this purpose. Other scholarships are also available to colonial trained nurses under the British Red Cross Society or the British Commonwealth and Empire Nurses War Memorial Fund and higher qualifications, particularly those of sister tutor, midwife teacher or health visitor tutor, have been obtained by colonial nurses with the help of these scholarships.

551. Improved standards of local nursing training have enabled the Federation of Malaya and Jamaica to join the steadily growing number of territories which have obtained reciprocal state registration with the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. This reciprocity is the goal which has inspired plans for improved standards in a number of territories. The Education Officer of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales toured the West Indies to assess local training schemes. This assessment will be of great value in enabling those territories to recognise and make good deficiencies in their standards, and will also be of assistance to the General Nursing Council in the future by providing information which they can use when further applications for recognition are made. Specialist branches of nursing are now being catered for in the training schemes of some territories, the most notable being the dental nurse training scheme in the Federation of Malaya. The plan of training as developed in New Zealand has been adapted for these nurses and the increased facilities for dental care which these nurses, working under supervision, have made available to school children throughout the Federation will have a definite and permanent effect on the health of the community.

Problems of Organisation

552. The steady increases in population and the tendency to urban concentration, coupled with improved transport facilities, have resulted in a great strain on hospitals in the main centres. In Singapore, for example, the annual out-patient attendance, which averaged 90,000 immediately before the war, is now approaching 600,000. Hong Kong is perhaps an extreme case, since the increase of population has been quite abnormal, but there the pressure on hospitals and clinics has been such that night sessions have been held in certain clinics and there are long waiting lists for admission of all but the more urgent cases to hospitals. It is important to appreciate how great the demand for curative services has become, because it is with this constantly before them that the Colonial Governments have to frame their programmes and endeavour to keep a fair balance between this demand and the less spectacular but ultimately more rewarding preventive services.

553. Another factor which has influenced departmental policy is increased industrialisation, with its inevitable corollary of migration of labour and, again, the creation of new urban centres. The development of large-scale industrial undertakings has particularly serious health implications in territories where tropical diseases are endemic and where local customs have not yet been fully adapted to the change from a predominantly rural economy. Careful planning of health services has so far been successful in averting any serious complication. A good example of this type of problem is the large-scale operation being carried out in the Jinja area of Uganda. Here the most spectacular project was the attack on the larvae of the fly *Simulium damnosum* which carries the filarial disease known as onchocerciasis. The breeding places of the fly in the Nile were attacked by applying lethal concentrations of the insecticide D.D.T. over a forty-mile stretch of the river. The immediate result was the disappearance of the flies for a period of three months and there is hope that in this way the scourge can be effectively mastered. This is one of the most extensive operations of its kind ever undertaken and the total cost was only £6,000. In connection with the Volta River scheme, at present in the planning stage in the Gold Coast, a preliminary entomological

survey of the whole area has provided the Department of Health with invaluable information and practical anticipation should minimise many of the dangers to community health with which an operation of this magnitude is fraught. The Abyas irrigation scheme in the Eastern Aden Protectorate involved the risk of introducing bilharzia and increasing malaria, but prompt measures there have maintained a satisfactory state of health. Also in Aden Colony the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's vast refinery construction project is now under way and a satisfactory *modus vivendi* between the Government and other health authorities concerned has been established. In the field of industrial health the well-known Silicosis Bureau at Ndola in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, which can hold its own with any similar institution in any part of the world, has been able to expand the scope of its work.

Preventive and Social Medicine

554. Improved recruitment of technically qualified personnel and a steady increase in locally trained auxiliary staff have made an improvement in health standards possible. Health departments are becoming more highly organised and capable of extending their activities from routine maintenance of a satisfactory state of sanitation and prevention of communicable diseases to constructive endeavour in the field of social medicine. The health of school children is receiving more attention; maternity and infant welfare clinics are becoming a popular feature in many communities; the value of preventive inoculations is better understood by the people and health visitors and welfare workers are gaining greater confidence and receiving better co-operation from those among whom they work. The result of all this has been an overall fall in the incidence of such communicable diseases as typhoid, the dysenteries, hookworm infestation and diphtheria. In Jamaica, for example, it is estimated that the incidence of typhoid will show a decrease of 25 per cent in the present year.

555. Planned programmes of health education are becoming more general. In a few territories, such as Jamaica and Trinidad, health education sections exist as separate entities within health departments. Where such units have not yet been formed, the value of health propaganda through use of mobile cinemas and various other media is recognised and these are being exploited. To this end, the Public Health Education Committee in the Federation of Malaya has been resuscitated. An excellent example of practical publicity was the Health Exhibition in Port Louis (Mauritius) in March, 1952, which was organised on simple and popular lines and which was visited by 126,000 persons during the week it was open. The exhibition later visited rural areas. In Jamaica the activities of the Health Education Bureau included the showing of 152 films and the issue of 280,689 publications. In Sarawak a health education expert sponsored by W.H.O. started work towards the end of 1952 and the results achieved will be of interest since there is still a great deal to be learned about the form of presentation most suitable among unsophisticated peoples. In Uganda an excellent system has been developed on community development lines, with close collaboration between Government departments and local authorities. A "Self Help" week was observed in Antigua as part of a campaign for the improvement of hygiene, food production and living conditions generally in that island. Additional training in public health is also being provided in many territories with the help of W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. which are supplying teachers and equipment for a number of these schemes, particularly in South-East Asia.

556. The popularity of maternity hospitals and infant and child welfare centres has almost become an embarrassment to many health departments. The demand for delivery in an institution is in excess of available accommodation, while limitations of staff and finance often preclude a sufficiently rapid compensatory development of clinics and domiciliary midwifery. This trend away from traditional habits,

with their attendant high maternal and infant mortality rates, is particularly noticeable in such places as Hong Kong and Singapore, where deliveries in some hospitals have reached a figure of the order of 90 cases per bed per annum. The problem is being tackled realistically by intensifying the training of midwives and supplementing the fully trained nurse-midwife by a subordinate grade with a standard of training adapted to the potential of the personnel available. Particularly in East and West Africa this latter grade is given simple training in the vernacular and the trainees become valuable workers both in rural health centres and in private practice in the villages. Municipalities, local authorities, and voluntary organisations are very active in this important aspect of health administration. One of the most progressive organisations in this field is the Infant Welfare and Maternity League in British Guiana which is subsidised by the Government; it has 36 local committees through which it is responsible for 79 welfare clinics. In Jamaica a Home Delivery Service has been instituted under the auspices of the Victoria Jubilee Maternity Hospital, and during the year 80 per cent of all new babies in the colony were born either in the hospital or under this new service. In Somaliland Protectorate where traditional methods are notably conservative, the opening of three new ante-natal clinics is noteworthy. In Hong Kong the group instruction in health education given to mothers by the health visitors at the maternity and child welfare clinics has been further developed. The methods used and the success of this scheme bear comparison with similar activities being carried out in any part of the world.

557. Venereal disease as a socio-medical problem is receiving a great deal of attention. The policy of intensive therapy by modern drugs and antibiotics is now fairly generally adopted and, from the point of view of cure of known cases, results have been uniformly good. The extent to which this can be carried out is naturally limited by finance and many territories have consulted W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. with a view to obtaining assistance in the form of supplies and expert advisory staff. The preventive approach through the medium of propaganda is not being neglected, although it can hardly yet be claimed that positive results capable of assessment on a statistically significant scale have been achieved. The Caribbean Medical Centre in Trinidad is a good example of an organisation which combines treatment with training of staff and a base for field clinics, thirteen of which operated throughout the year. An expert adviser financed by W.H.O. visited Uganda to advise on further methods of treatment and control. In the Seychelles a special campaign has been inaugurated.

Rural Services

558. The progress of health administration among rural communities has been marked by a considerable increase in the number of health centres and an improvement in the calibre of the locally trained staff who operate them. In many territories the function of these units is still predominantly curative and the title of "dispensary" is used; but the trend is undoubtedly towards a more generously staffed unit where better methods of treatment can be combined with improvement of environmental hygiene and the provision of child welfare and domiciliary midwifery services. Health centres are regarded in St. Kitts as a means of reducing the cost of sickness for those least able to pay. A promising start has been made in the difficult task of organising a comprehensive health service in the Aden Protectorates. In Singapore the health centres are reaching the stage when other specialised activities such as tuberculosis clinics can be grafted on to them, and in Nyasaland home visiting by the staff of dispensaries is used as a means of spreading health propaganda. Modern transport comes very much into the picture in the Falkland Islands where all settlements are in touch with the capital, Stanley, by radio-telegraph or telephone and the Government Air Service is used extensively to take medical officers to them or urgent cases to hospitals.

559. In Kenya the public health and dispensary work in the three Kikuyu districts mainly affected by the Mau Mau disturbances has been carried on with surprisingly little interference and, after the first week or so of the emergency, medical officers and nursing sisters with their African staffs continued to attend ante-natal and other special clinics in dispensaries throughout the districts. The members of the Medical Department who have been subjected to special strain and difficulty are the Africans in isolated dispensaries, many of whom have shown great courage in carrying on their duties in the face of potential danger. In other areas of Kenya the policy has been continued of encouraging African District Councils to finance the building of health centres. These centres are administered by the district medical officer and those which have been opened have met with a success which has fully justified this form of expansion of medical activity.

560. A medical survey of the Amerindians which was carried out in 1950-51 paved the way for an organised expansion of medical and health services in the hinterland of British Guiana. Amerindian medical rangers have been trained and are now posted in the interior. Some of them have been supplied with motor cycles and they are all mobile.

Endemic and Epidemic Diseases

561. There has been no widespread epidemic of communicable disease in any territory during the year. Several localised outbreaks have, however, been reported which serve as a reminder that the fangs of tropical disease have not yet been drawn and that constant vigilance must be exercised.

562. Smallpox, which is still endemic in Africa, seems to have been kept well under control by systematic vaccination campaigns. Kenya, for instance, has been completely free in 1952. There was a sharp outbreak in the Gambia effectively limited to a circumscribed area by prompt action; 200 cases occurred with the low case mortality of 3.2 per cent. In Hong Kong, although two imported cases and one apparently unrelated local case occurred, there was no spread despite the present overcrowding in the colony.

563. The heaviest incidence of plague is reported from Tanganyika, where there were 554 cases with 96 deaths up to the end of October, mostly in the Central Province. The distribution of infection was rural and scattered, indicating an essentially sylvatic type of the disease. Remarkably successful results were obtained by the use of the antibiotic streptomycin in the treatment of early cases. There was also a small outbreak in Kenya.

564. Towards the end of the year the endemic focus of kala azar in the remote Kitini area of Kenya flared up and by December 250 cases were under treatment. As control of the sand fly which causes the disease is notoriously difficult, and as treatment requires intravenous injections every day or every second day, special measures had to be adopted in a remote and difficult terrain. This is the first time that kala azar has occurred in true epidemic form in East Africa.

565. The outbreak of yellow fever which occurred in the Udi district of Nigeria in November, 1951, was completely under control early in 1952 and no further cases have been reported from that area. Elsewhere in Nigeria and the Gold Coast sporadic, isolated cases have been diagnosed from time to time in unvaccinated persons. There was no case diagnosed in Sierra Leone or the Gambia. In the Caribbean area the last outbreak of yellow fever occurred in British Honduras in 1921. The mosquito which carries the disease has been eradicated from Corozal but is still present, although in limited numbers, in the capital, Belize. Following the receipt of reports of a spread of the disease in neighbouring countries, an intensive war is being waged in the colony against the mosquito vector and mass immunisation of all the rural inhabitants by vaccination is under consideration.

566. Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) is one of the many diseases over which mastery is being obtained. In Nigeria during the years 1931–40 over three million people were examined and 395,554 cases treated; during the years 1946–52 five and a half million examinations were made and 73,585 cases treated. The number of cases treated in 1952 was 7,000, the lowest for 20 years and a contrast to the peak figure of 90,000 during the worst year on record. In other words, a disease which formerly decimated villages and reduced food production to a dangerously low level has now been reduced to manageable proportions, while earlier diagnosis and more effective treatment have made the death rate very low indeed. Sleeping sickness control is one of the best examples of combined operations by inter-departmental teams, since the battle against the tsetse fly which causes the disease involves the co-operation of every field department of Government. In East and Central Africa, where sleeping sickness commonly occurs in a more acute form, the position is much the same and the health departments are alive to the potential danger of an outbreak. The disease remains endemic but it is thought unlikely that, with the existing facilities for control, serious epidemics will ever again become established.

567. Onchocerciasis, the disabling disease referred to briefly in paragraph 553 above, is still causing serious concern in Africa, particularly because of the blindness which often follows severe attacks. A mass attack on the disease in Uganda has also been referred to above and in Kenya, with the increased knowledge of the life cycle of the vector there (the small fly *Simulium naevi*), there is optimism about the possibility of complete eradication. In the Gold Coast, where the nature of the terrain and other factors influencing the epidemiology of the disease are very different, there is not the same prospect of immediate success. Research and survey work has been continued there by Government medical staff; in addition, an expedition, equipped, staffed and financed by the British Empire Society for the Blind, has embarked on a scientific survey scheduled to last two years, starting in the Gold Coast. The team will subsequently extend its programme to include parts of Nigeria. This survey team will not by any means confine its researches to onchocerciasis, although, as that disease is suspected to be the main cause of blindness in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, its epidemiology will receive the most careful attention.

568. Yaws, typhoid, bilharzia, the dysenteries, filariasis, intestinal worms and relapsing fever are among the other endemic diseases which rank high among the causes of morbidity in colonial territories. Health authorities are handicapped by lack of precise knowledge of the epidemiology of yaws since the fundamental factors which influence regional incidence of the disease have yet to be scientifically found. Nevertheless, modern methods of treatment, either through mass campaigns or constant attention by the staff of rural units, are having a decided effect both on established cases and the incidence of new ones. In many territories, especially in the more accessible areas, it is completely under control. In the case of the other endemic communicable diseases, while specific measures are called for at times, the more general approach through control of water supplies and improvement of urban and village sanitation and hygiene is yielding results which are slowly becoming more stable and permanent.

569. In British Guiana the number of notified cases of typhoid fever for nine months of 1952 was 290 as compared with 531 during the same period in 1951 and that can be regarded as a fairly true index of progress elsewhere with the notable exception of Hong Kong. There, typhoid fever presented one of the most worrying health problems of the year as it has been, in fact, since the great influx of refugees in 1947, and the incidence is actually increasing. The causes of this are not far to seek among the insanitary conditions in the squatter areas with restricted water supply and traditionally insanitary methods of food preparation and distribution.

Anti-typhoid inoculation has been made as widely available as possible and the Health Inspectorate are doing all they can to attack the basic causes.

570. Relapsing fever, either the tick-borne or the louse-borne variety, is a disease which lends itself to prevention by attack on the insect vectors. The disease was not so very long ago extremely common in Somaliland Protectorate, but this year, thanks to a continuation of residual spraying of dwellings by insecticides, it is confidently claimed that it has now become a very rare disease.

571. *Malaria*.—The key-note of anti-malarial work in every territory in which the disease is endemic has been research into the action and practical application of insecticides against the anopheline mosquitoes which carry the disease. Unfortunately, every species of mosquito does not react in the same way to control measures, so that preliminary trials and investigations are always necessary before embarking on large-scale operations. In the vast hinterlands of the African territories dramatic results cannot be expected and many black spots still remain: nevertheless, achievements can be claimed of which there is every reason to be proud.

572. The eradication of malaria from the island of Cyprus is a classic example of what can be achieved by concentrated effort in an area of manageable proportions. Although no new cases of malaria have been reported in 1952, anopheles mosquitoes have been found breeding in 51 places. This shows that there are pockets of resistance which demand the maintenance of an elaborate, and correspondingly expensive, organisation.

573. The malaria eradication scheme in Mauritius has also been an undoubted success and the disease has almost disappeared from the island. The chief carrier in Mauritius, *Anopheles funestus*, has been virtually eliminated and although other dangerous species still exist they are seldom found in houses. Engineering works and residual spraying by insecticides must therefore, as in Cyprus, be maintained as relaxation would lead to recrudescence.

574. British Guiana also has an exceptionally good record. No specimen of *Anopheles darlingi*, the local carrier, has been recovered from the coastal and low riverine zones in 1952 and the notification of proved cases of malaria has dropped to 143 from 940 in 1951. Trinidad, St. Kitts and British Honduras also have greatly improved conditions.

575. In the Federation of Malaya the incidence of malaria is very low compared with pre-war years. In 1938, 51,298 cases were treated in Government and estate hospitals; in 1951 the figure was 15,960 and all indications are that the 1952 figures will show a continuation of this trend. In Singapore malaria is now virtually non-existent.

576. There are relatively few non-malarious areas in tropical Africa and despite great improvements in conditions, control of malaria poses a vast problem in the rural regions. Routine measures, and extensive reclamation and drainage works such as are proving successful in Bathurst, Freetown and Lagos, have kept down infection rates; while on the East Coast new measures have been instituted in Mombasa with a view to eradicating malaria from the island and ensuring a greater degree of control on the adjoining mainland.

577. *Leprosy*.—The effectiveness of the sulphone drugs, now in universal use in colonial territories, and their influence on treatment have been most heartening. There is a greater feeling of optimism than ever before about the ultimate eradication of this disease from tropical countries. The patients are encouraged by the amelioration of symptoms which they can see with their own eyes, while those in control of the purse are more willing to expand a service which is producing results. A concrete example of progress is found in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, which used to be one of the most heavily infected areas in the country, and indeed in the world, having a particularly high incidence in four provinces. Of the 30,000 patients receiving treatment in these provinces over 6,000 were discharged as free

of symptoms during 1952, a proportion which would not have been dreamed of a very few years ago. Admittedly other regions in Nigeria are not in quite such a happy position. In the Northern Region leprosy is generally of a severe type and plans have been laid for organised control work; there are to be 13 provincial settlements and already 61 treatment centres are in operation.

578. In East Africa, following the comprehensive survey by the Inter-territorial Leprologist referred to in previous reports, measures for treatment and control have been intensified. The new leprosarium in the Nyanza Province of Kenya is now well under way: building is going ahead and farming activities have been started on the site; cotton will probably be a main cash crop. At the same time response to provision of treatment in out-patient clinics has greatly exceeded expectations. Similar work is progressing in Tanganyika where the existing leprosaria are being expanded and a start has been made on the building of a hospital at Makete. An out-patients clinic is operating in the Tanga District.

579. From other territories come similar reports of progress based on a re-orientation of ideas. Leprosaria are being expanded where necessary with the knowledge that there can now be a greater intake of voluntary patients who have a reasonable expectation of, at the best, complete cure and, at the worst, alleviation of acute symptoms and discharge as non-infective.

580. As in previous years, a sincere acknowledgement of the help of voluntary agencies must be made. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association has co-operated in the fullest sense in every appeal for advice and practical assistance. In the South Pacific, the New Zealand Lepers Trust Board has, as always, been an invaluable source of help in providing staff and amenities for patients in that area. Rotary Clubs and private benefactors have also rendered valuable aid. Missionary bodies are responsible for the staffing and maintenance of some of the best known and most successful leprosy settlements and hospitals. Their co-operation with Governments has greatly facilitated the organisation of leprosy services, particularly perhaps in Nigeria where the Nigerian Leprosy Service is a combination of mission and Government staff. The work of missions and voluntary agencies extends, of course, far beyond the field of leprosy work. The Order of St. John, with branches of the St. John Association and the St. John Ambulance Brigade in many territories, and the British Red Cross are ancillaries without which there would be many gaps in the framework of Government medical services.

581. *Tuberculosis*.—In anti-tuberculosis work, while methods and programmes vary greatly in the different territories, there has been a general strengthening of facilities covering the whole gamut of preventive and curative procedures, from the elementary principles of domestic hygiene to conservative sanatorium treatment and specialised thoracic surgery. In the Federation of Malaya there are now 3,085 hospital beds for tuberculosis, a *per capita* ratio which compares not unfavourably with the United Kingdom. In Hong Kong and Singapore more elaborate clinic and out-patient therapy systems are now in operation. The latter colony showed a reduction in total notifications in 1952 as compared with 1951. The new buildings of the Singapore Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a very active voluntary organisation, were formally opened by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Many other territories report an increase in tuberculosis beds and expansion of clinics. The well-established centre at Kibongoto in Tanganyika has been completely modernised. Most of the Caribbean colonies now have well organised tuberculosis services. In Africa the emphasis has been on establishing facts by sample surveys. Sufficient is not yet known about the course the disease takes in Africans and it has been the task of specialist officers appointed to all the larger territories to obtain the data essential for future planning while, at the same time, instituting *ad hoc* measures for treatment and control. Zanzibar has the advantage over the larger territories

in that the population is more readily accessible, and there a survey has been completed.

582. B.C.G. vaccination is being carried out in varying degrees of intensity in most territories. Much of the major work of this nature, a complicated procedure which involves preliminary tests and subsequent vaccination, has been done with the aid of W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. A typical campaign is that recently completed in Aden, the work being now systematically continued by departmental staff trained by the W.H.O. team. In Singapore and the Federation of Malaya B.C.G. vaccination has also reached a comprehensive scale. In the course of the campaign in Trinidad 136,952 persons have been tested and 87,159 found susceptible were vaccinated. B.C.G. vaccination can at best be regarded only as a subsidiary method of controlling tuberculosis: nevertheless it is satisfactory that it is becoming possible to offer this form of protection more widely to susceptible groups and that extension of the practice is under consideration.

583. Local Anti-Tuberculosis Associations are active in many territories. The older and well established associations have continued to raise funds and maintain public interest. In this way they are valuable subsidiaries to the work carried out by Government departments. The association in Sarawak has provided funds for the provision of a new clinic in Kuching at an estimated cost of \$80,000: the Government is providing X-ray apparatus and the Rotary Club has accepted responsibility for other equipment and furniture.

Hospitals

584. The completion of new hospitals and expansion of existing units has materially increased the total number of beds available. At the same time there has been a general raising of the standard of specialist services. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent graciously consented to give her name to the new Sandakan Hospital in North Borneo which at the time of her visit in 1952 was nearing completion. The University College Hospital of 220 beds in Jamaica was opened in the latter part of the year. In Kenya the opening of the Asian wing added a potential 123 beds to the King George VI Hospital; £60,000 towards the cost of this building was given by the Ismail Rahimtullah Trust. The larger hospitals in the Federation of Malaya are being reorganised, and the specialist staffs strengthened, with the object of providing better opportunities for post-graduate training for the graduates of the University of Malaya. The new hospital at Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia has been opened.

Panel of Consultants

585. Under the six-year scheme financed by the Nuffield Foundation further visits were paid to African territories during 1952 by six eminent specialists in obstetrics and gynaecology, venereal diseases, orthopaedics, tropical medicine, ophthalmology and industrial health. These visits were of great value and warmly welcomed by the local medical staffs.

General

586. A conference of Heads of Medical Departments was held in Oxford in July. The conference lasted for two weeks and was attended by 24 delegates from the colonial territories. In addition the Sudan and the High Commission Territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland were represented. The conference did not assemble with the object of passing formal resolutions: its purpose rather was to provide an opportunity for a free interchange of views on the vast variety of subjects included in its agenda and in that it was wholly successful.

587. Eight scholarships were again generously awarded by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for training in tuberculosis work in this country, the successful candidates being a medical officer from the Federation of Malaya, a graduate of the Central Medical School, Fiji, subordinate staff from Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, the Gold Coast and Mauritius and nursing sisters from Trinidad and Jamaica.

588. Eight W.H.O. Fellowships were also awarded during the year to Colonial Medical Service Officers. The subjects in which the Fellows received, or are undergoing, specialised training are nutrition, tuberculosis control, medical laboratory technology, gynaecology and obstetrics, public health administration and orthopaedics.

589. U.N.I.C.E.F. has given great assistance in many directions to territories in the Far East and the Caribbean and is now extending its work to Africa.

(g) Nutrition

590. Research on nutrition problems affecting colonial communities has continued at the Medical Research Council's Human Nutrition Research Unit in London and at the Field Research Station at Fajara in the Gambia. A report of their work may be found in the Annual Reports of the Medical Research Council (Cmd. 8584) and of the Colonial Medical Research Committee (Cmd. 8665).

591. The Applied Nutrition Unit (see paragraphs 660-1 of Cmd. 8553) came into being during the year. Although not yet fully staffed, useful work was accomplished. Almost all Colonial Governments appointed Nutrition Liaison Officers to supply the Unit with data about nutrition in their territories and to correspond with the Unit on many aspects of nutrition.

592. Several requests for technical assistance were made to the Unit, one of the most interesting of which came from the Gold Coast. Guidance was sought in estimating the total food supplies likely to be required by Tema New Town, with the object of ensuring in advance that malnutrition does not occur within this new community by setting aside sufficient land in the vicinity of the town for food production. The Unit gave detailed advice on this problem.

593. Advice was also sought by the University College of the West Indies regarding the best techniques to employ in the conduct of a local dietary survey; by Mauritius and Malaya on the supplementary feeding of school children; by the Kenya Government on the fortification of maize meal; and by Nyasaland on the possible use of rice polishings in hospital dietaries.

594. The Unit devoted much attention to providing instruction for colonial officials and students visiting the United Kingdom who in the course of their duties will be able to play a part in nutrition work among their own communities. Such visitors included administrators, doctors, nurses, teachers, social welfare workers and agriculturists; and the object of the training is to engender a wider appreciation of the problems of malnutrition and of the major part which locally grown foodstuffs can play in providing adequate diets. At the same time, it is demonstrated that the campaign against malnutrition in the colonial territories calls for the diverse but co-operative efforts of workers in many varied callings.

595. The Unit's Food Technologist made a preliminary report on the study of food technology in colonial territories, including recommendations for future work, which were brought to the attention of Colonial Governments. He also gave advice on a wide range of special problems.

596. Some Governments, including Singapore, Uganda and Tanganyika, appointed or decided to appoint Nutrition Councils to advise them on steps which should be taken to assess the extent and degree of malnutrition and to suggest and co-ordinate remedial measures.

597. A Conference on Home Economics and Education in Nutrition was held in Trinidad under the auspices of the Caribbean Commission and F.A.O. in July. The conference was primarily concerned with the contribution which could be made towards the removal of malnutrition by dispelling ignorance on the nutritive value of foods, and the teaching of better methods of food preparation. One of the recommendations of the Conference was that an Advisory Council on Home Economics for the British Caribbean territories should be set up.

598. A Conference organised by Her Majesty's Government under the auspices of C.C.T.A. was held at the Field Research Station of the Human Nutrition Research Unit at Fajara in the Gambia in November to discuss various scientific aspects of malnutrition in African mothers, infants and children. The United Kingdom delegation included experts from East, West and Central Africa and from the United Kingdom. Professor B. S. Platt was elected chairman of the Conference. It was attended by observers from the joint F.A.O./W.H.O. Expert Committee on Nutrition, which itself held a meeting at Fajara immediately after the Conference to which the Conference delegates were in turn invited as observers. The holding of these two meetings in association greatly enhanced the value of both and provided a fruitful example of international co-operation on social problems.

(h) Housing and Town Planning

599. The provision of adequate housing for steadily increasing populations being a long-term and continuing process, the general objectives and problems in the field of housing and town planning in the colonial territories remained as described in paragraphs 667 to 670 of Cmd. 8553.

600. During the year Mr. G. A. Atkinson, the Colonial Building Research Liaison Officer, made two tours overseas, the first to Hong Kong, Singapore, Aden and Cyprus and the second to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Mauritius, the Union of South Africa, India, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. He attended the Housing Research Conference held at Pretoria under the auspices of C.C.T.A. and a symposium on housing in New Delhi sponsored by U.N.E.S.C.O. Mr. Atkinson's advice was increasingly sought by Colonial Governments not only on building research matters but in the entire field of housing in both its technical and social aspects, including housing finance. Mr. Atkinson's functions in this wider field were accordingly recognised by his appointment as Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office.

601. In order further to strengthen the central advisory services, a small informal panel of experts in various aspects of housing, town planning and architecture was formed to assist the Secretary of State in providing Colonial Governments with authoritative technical advice as might be required in formulating and implementing their own policies and programmes. The following were appointed members of the panel:

Professor Sir William Holford
Professor R. J. Gardner Medwin
Sir John Wrigley
Sir George Pepler
Mr. Desmond Heap
The Hon. Lionel Brett

602. There was continued interest in "aided self-help" housing schemes as providing one effective solution to housing problems in certain territories and in certain conditions. Householders either singly or in groups are assisted in building their own homes by technical guidance and the provision of some or all of the

materials required. A note on the application of such schemes in tropical countries had been issued in 1951 to Colonial Governments. In the British West Indian colonies some further assistance in the practice of this technique was given by two United States housing technicians loaned under the "Point Four" programme.

603. This economical method was employed with success in Antigua in re-building homes destroyed in the two hurricanes of 1950. Opposition in Antigua to self-help building was lessened after representatives visited Puerto Rico to see the results of successful aided self-help schemes. By the end of September 107 timber houses had been built in Antigua by contract and 651 timber houses had been built by self-help methods with materials issued to individual householders. This example encouraged Dominica to set up a committee to explore the possibility of introducing an aided self-help housing project for the poorer section of the community, and in Montserrat proposals for similar schemes are under consideration.

604. During the emergency in the Federation of Malaya the resettlement in over 400 New Villages of over 470,000 persons, mainly Chinese, involved a housing programme of great magnitude. Some of these new villages were built by aided self-help techniques and are excellent examples of this method of construction. In Singapore plans were laid for the resettlement in selected areas within the city limits of squatters on land which is required for other purposes. The Government of Singapore is providing hard standings of cement, access roads, drainage, sanitary arrangements and water facilities for a guaranteed period of ten years to tenants building their own attap houses.

605. In the provision of more permanent houses the policy of the Singapore Improvement Trust was changed during 1952 from providing accommodation mainly for the higher-paid wage-earners, to the construction of low-cost three-storied blocks of flats for the lower-paid wage-earners. These flats are a great improvement on any type of artisan quarters previously constructed in Singapore. From 1947 to the end of 1952 the Trust built 7,620 housing units and 424 shops, of which 1,823 housing units and 63 shops were built in 1952; and at the end of the year 1,742 housing units and 26 shops were in the course of construction. The 1953 building programme approved by the Board of Trustees comprises 2,267 housing units and 24 shops at a total estimated cost of approximately Straits \$19½ million.

606. In the Gold Coast further experiments were made with prefabricated buildings both for housing and factories. Contracts for a limited quantity of prefabricated units were placed with British and Dutch firms and, if experience justifies the venture, plans for the wider use and the local production of this kind of building are to be made. Trials under local conditions are essential as there is no prototype house combining high standards with low cost which can be universally adopted throughout the tropics.

607. Housing legislation enacted during the year included the Gold Coast Housing Loan Ordinance which establishes Loan Boards and enables them to advance money to assist persons to purchase houses, the Sarawak Town and Country Planning Ordinance, and an Act to empower the Government of the Bahamas to make loans to public officers to help them to meet their housing needs.

608. In November a Conference on Housing Research in Africa was held in Pretoria under the auspices of C.C.T.A. The United Kingdom delegation, led by Mr. Atkinson, included delegates from the African territories and Mauritius. After the conference most of the British delegates attended an informal meeting to discuss other housing matters of common interest. The Conference afforded a valuable opportunity for those engaged on housing matters in the African territories to exchange ideas and discuss methods and techniques of resolving their many common problems.

**(i) Welfare of Colonial Students and Others
in the United Kingdom**

609. Colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic now number over 6,300 of whom 1,443 hold scholarships. The increase of over 1,000 on the previous year is made up almost entirely of private students, most of whom come from West Africa and the West Indies.

610. During 1952 the British Council arranged for the reception of 2,730 students. It found permanent accommodation for 1,521 students and temporary accommodation for 4,165. Nine hundred and twenty students attended the Council's vacation and introductory courses and 1,136 enrolled as members of the Council's Centre for Overseas Students in London.

611. The Consultative Committee on the Welfare of Colonial Students in the United Kingdom held seven meetings during the year.

612. The extension of the colonial girls' hostel at Collingham Gardens in London and a new hostel for male students in Edinburgh will be opened by the British Council shortly. An additional hostel to accommodate 85 male students was acquired in April, 1953, and is now being made ready for occupation.

613. The flow of migrants, mainly from Jamaica, into the United Kingdom in search of work continued unabated during the year and it is estimated that the number again exceeded 2,000. The majority found employment, but the housing and social conditions of these migrant workers have presented certain Local Authorities with serious problems which have been under discussion with the Inter-Departmental Committee on Colonial People in the United Kingdom, and with groups of voluntary workers in the cities affected.

CHAPTER VI

RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

Research*

614. The necessity to husband the funds still available to finance research schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts continued throughout the present year. Five hundred and thirty-three schemes have been made under the Acts since 1940 together with a number of supplementary schemes. At the end of the year the total net commitment against the £13 million which was made available from the funds provided under the 1945 and 1950 Acts was approximately £11 million. The total sum paid out in respect of these schemes since 1940 is just over £6½ million, of which about £1½ million was disbursed during the current year.

615. The part played by the Secretary of State's Research Advisory Committees and Councils continued to be of the utmost value in determining which fields of research can most profitably be explored and in the supervision and co-ordination of territorial and regional research schemes undertaken by Colonial Governments or submitted for assistance from C.D. & W. research funds. An increasingly useful feature of this service is the practice of visits abroad, made not only by the Secretary of State's Scientific and Technical Advisers but also by other members of the Research Advisory Committees and Councils: the latter are thus able to gain first-hand knowledge of local conditions and problems and to give practical advice and assistance.

*A full account of the progress made in the various fields of research will be given in the Annual Report on Colonial Research, 1952-53.

616. During the year under review the Deputy Agricultural Adviser and the Adviser on Animal Health visited colonial territories in West Africa; the Fisheries Adviser made a general tour of African territories and visited South East Asia; the Forestry Adviser attended the Sixth Commonwealth Forestry Conference at Ottawa and visited the West Indies, Cyprus and Nigeria; the Officer in Charge of Colonial Insecticides Research made a tour of the East African territories; the Director of Colonial Medical Research and two members of the Colonial Medical Research Committee made a tour of East Africa, and the Chairman and other members of the Committee visited West Africa; members of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research visited the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation and the East African Veterinary Research Organisation, and attended meetings of local technical and advisory bodies; the Geological Adviser attended the U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference in Ankara on the Hydrology of the Arid Zone and also a number of inter-territorial and international geological conferences in Africa; the Secretary of the Colonial Social Science Research Council, who is a member of the Research Department of the Colonial Office, visited Uganda to attend the East African Institute of Social Research seminar. The Secretary of the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee attended the fourth meeting of the International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research at Lourenço Marques, and visited the headquarters and research stations of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation. A member of the Research Department made a five weeks' intensive tour of West African territories with the object of visiting the work of existing research institutions and stations and of seeing, on the spot, the development of research on a regional basis. A grateful acknowledgment should be made of the co-operation of certain research institutions in the United Kingdom in permitting visits of specialist members of their staffs to colonial territories to advise on individual problems.

617. *Colonial Research Service.*—During the year 29 new appointments were made on Colonial Research Service terms and 13 Research Studentships were awarded to train candidates for research appointments.

618. *Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research.*—The year under review saw considerable progress in the organisation of regional research.

619. At Muguga, Kenya, work is nearing completion on the building of the joint headquarters of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation and the East African Veterinary Research Organisation, and of the joint Animal Industry Division to which a director was recently appointed. Work on the premises to be used for research and the manufacture of animal disease vaccines and sera at Muguga North is well advanced.

620. Under the guidance of the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry Research, West Africa, two important stations were set up with assistance from C.D. & W. research funds, one in Nigeria for research into the rust disease of maize and one in Sierra Leone for rice research; work is in progress at both stations. Proposals are now under consideration by the West African Governments for the establishment of a West African Agricultural Research Advisory Committee with a permanent secretariat. Under a programme of research initiated in Nigeria in 1949, methods were suggested for controlling "black pod" disease of cocoa, and the possibility of multiplying cocoa material which is resistant to the disease is also being followed up. The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research and the West African Cacao Research Institute, which enjoy semi-autonomous status, continued their investigations into problems connected with the breeding, cultivation and diseases of oil palms and cocoa.

621. Agreement was reached on the desirability of establishing in Trinidad a regional research centre for the West Indies, which would absorb the existing units

dealing with research in cocoa, bananas and soils under the administration of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and which would be generally responsible for basic and long-range research in the region.

622. A Colonial Pool of Plant Pathologists was established at the Commonwealth Mycological Institute to investigate specific plant diseases. A member of the Pool left for Cyprus in January to investigate a disease of broad beans which causes considerable loss in the island.

623. Insect infestation of coconut palms in the Seychelles and of rice in British Guiana are at present being studied by members of the Colonial Pool of Entomologists. Work on other infestations of coconuts in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and in Zanzibar is also being undertaken.

624. The Clove Research Unit in Zanzibar established the causes of slow-decline, die-back and sudden-death in clove trees, and the Zanzibar Government is now planning a programme of experiments to control the two fungi which are responsible.

625. The study of colonial soils forms an important facet of colonial agricultural research. In the year under review, in addition to the investigations undertaken by the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation and by the West Indies Soils Research Unit at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, a land-use survey team began operating in British Honduras with a view to making recommendations for the future development of agricultural projects to offset the depression in the local mahogany and chiclé trades. An investigation is being carried out in the Gambia into soil micro-nutrient deficiencies, and in Sierra Leone, as mentioned in paragraph 620 above, work has begun at a Rice Research Station, where the problems of rice cultivation in mangrove swamp soils are being studied.

626. The Colonial Liaison Officer at the Pest Infestation Laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, made a tour of West and Central African territories to study local conditions and problems of stored products infestation at first hand. Another officer of the Pest Infestation Laboratory visited the Federation of Malaya at the request of that Government to study and advise on rice storage methods. A short visit by an expert was made to Nigeria to advise on the work of the West African Pest Infestation Research Unit; insect infestations of groundnuts and cocoa in transit and in store are two of the major problems confronting the Unit. The Unit was strengthened by the assignment to it of the holder of a Colonial Research Studentship on completion of training.

627. Research into insect and fungus pests of timber in West Africa is being carried out by a unit, financed in part from C.D. & W. research funds, which is based at present at the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and will later move to the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

628. An expedition organised by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was sent to Colombia with the object of collecting wild cocoa material for breeding purposes. The West African Cacao Research Institute and the Government of Colombia are participating in the expedition.

629. Two members of the staff engaged at Kew on the preparation of a Flora of Tropical East Africa left the United Kingdom for a visit of about one year to East Africa to study certain genera of which herbarium material and field data are at present insufficient. The first three parts of the Flora were published and two further parts are in the press.

630. Arrangements were made for the taxonomy and biology of *Aphididae* to be studied in East Africa by the holder of a Colonial Research Fellowship for a period of two years.

631. Projects undertaken by American scientists under the M.S.A.'s programme of technical assistance included studies in the control of tick vectors of animal

diseases in Northern Rhodesia and an investigation into means of maintaining soil fertility by the use of crop rotations and organic and chemical fertilisers in Kenya.

632. Eight awards under the Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Research Studentship Schemes were made in October. Three holders of Colonial Soil Science Research Studentships were assigned, on completion of their training, for service as soil surveyors in North Borneo and Basutoland, and for work on swamp rice soils in Sierra Leone, and others were selected for work with existing colonial research teams.

633. During the year grants totalling over £300,000 were made towards the financing of new agricultural, animal health and forestry research schemes and towards the cost of extending existing schemes.

634. *Road Research.*—Arising out of his visits to East and Central African territories as Road Research Liaison Officer, Mr. H. W. W. Pollitt put forward proposals for the establishment of a section for colonial roads research at the Road Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. These proposals were discussed at the Round Table Conference of Colonial Highway Engineers held in London in June, and upon the recommendation of the Colonial Research Council it was decided to establish a special expert committee to examine them and make recommendations. Mr. Pollitt relinquished his appointment as Road Research Liaison Officer on taking up an appointment in industry and was succeeded on the 1st January by Mr. F. H. P. Williams, a member of the scientific staff of the Road Research Laboratory. Mr. Williams visited the South-East Asia territories in April, 1953.

635. *Fisheries Research.*—Little progress was made with the Fish Farming Research Institute projected for Malaya. The site originally chosen proved to have serious disadvantages, and a new site is being sought.

636. The Director of the Singapore Marine Fisheries Research Station is completing plans for a laboratory, houses, and a research vessel.

637. The Fisheries Laboratory at Hong Kong University now has a research vessel, and a Director will take charge early in 1953.

638. At the East African Inter-Territorial Marine Fisheries Research Station at Zanzibar good progress is being made with the building of houses and a laboratory. Meanwhile research continued with routine cruises in the research-drifter, chiefly investigating the distribution of the larger pelagic fishes such as tunnies, mackerels and horse-mackerels. So far these fish have only been regularly struck near the coasts, but it has been established that they are present in some numbers in both monsoons. Work began on mangrove swamp and on brackish-water fishponds. The research drifter was refitted with radio-telephone and echo-sounder.

639. The first houses for the Northern Rhodesia-Nyasaland Joint Fisheries Research Scheme are being built at Samfya on Lake Bangweulu and the building of the laboratory is shortly to begin. Enquiries are being made in South Africa for a research launch for Lake Bangweulu, and in London for a steel research launch for Lake Nyasa. Trawling experiments and a fish trap were tried on Lake Bangweulu; the trawling experiments have not so far been successful, but the fish trap caught steady quantities of fish which, with fish taken in gillnets and seines, were studied by the Scientific Officer in charge. Better progress was made with the experimental fishponds attached to the Research Scheme, and established with the collaboration of the Northern Rhodesia Fish, Game and Tsetse Department. As a start the combined growing of rice and fish in the ponds is being studied.

640. The West African Fisheries Research Institute had a further set back, in that the research trawler *Cape St. Mary* was out of service for long periods; this will not be overcome until a qualified and experienced chief engineer is available.

Nevertheless she carried out a trawling survey covering the fishable grounds from the Cameroons to the Gambia, fishing in depths from five to 100 fathoms. The heaviest catches were made in water shallower than 28 fathoms, and especially off the Gambia and Sierra Leone: several of the catches would be of commercial interest. Samples of the fish caught, with samples of sea water, bottom soil, and temperature, were examined, and the most promising areas for future work located. The two smaller diesel research vessels gave good service throughout. The trawling survey of the Sierra Leone Estuary, repeated three times a week, has now occupied nearly a year, and it is intended to continue it for a further year. The catch of fish per hour's trawling diminished with the onset of the rains, and the nature of the fish population also changed. There were also changes in the nature of the sea bed during this time; in particular, areas covered by sand and mud were uncovered to rock. Work also continued on the ecology and chemistry of mangrove swamp, on the fertility of muds, and on the effect on fish growth of neutralising an acid storage dam with lime.

641. Intensive work continued at the East African Inland Fisheries Research Organisation Laboratory at Jinja on physical and chemical changes in Lake Victoria, and on the growth and habits of the principal species of fish.

642. A comparison between the productivity of apparently similar swamps has shown that some are highly productive, and others not, and the factors responsible for these differences are being worked out. The results might be applied to increasing the production of fish in the less productive swamps.

643. Further work on the digestion of blue-green algae by the *Tilapia* fish shows that *Tilapia nilotica*, which grows to a great size in Lake Rudolf, digests these microscopic plants in that Lake; whereas in Lake Victoria the *Tilapia esculenta* cannot use this source of food. The explanation may be that these blue-green algae grow in a form more digestible by fishes where the water has a high ratio of sodium to calcium. This important suggestion is being followed up.

644. A new technique to determine chemical deficiencies in lake waters was developed using algal cultures as indicators. It was proved that nitrate and phosphate are in short supply, while sulphate is the chief deficiency and may be a limiting factor in aquatic plant growth.

645. The spawning places of the elephant-snouted fish *Mormyrus*, one of the principal food-fishes of Lake Victoria, were located with the aid of the echosounder; they spawn over rocks emerging from the mud in deep water.

646. Taxonomic studies of the genera *Haplochromis* and *Tilapia* were continued.

647. Further valuable work was done on the intermediate hosts of water-borne human and animal parasites, and the means of their control especially by fish of suitable habits.

648. *Research Sponsored by the Colonial Products Research Council.*—Fundamental and pilot-scale researches are continuing on the projects recorded previously. Two important features of the work of the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute were the progress made in the production and testing of the antibiotic comirin, and in the investigations on the fermentation of cocoa beans and its relation to flavour development. Following the encouraging results obtained in Trinidad of clinical trials with comirin, arrangements are being made for extended trials to be undertaken in the United Kingdom.

649. At the Sugar Technology Laboratory, Trinidad, work continued on the utilisation of by-products of the refining industry, and a pilot plant for the extraction and purification of sugar-cane wax was erected and operated. The methods for improving the production from molasses of levulinic acid and the direct preparation of esters of lactic acid were investigated. Research also continued on the determination of the nature and quantity of the amino-acid, carboxylic acid and phenolic constituents of sugar-cane juice.

650. In the United Kingdom fundamental studies are being carried out on the product dextran, a blood plasma substitute in which increasing interest is being shown. A sulphate derivative of dextran is undergoing clinical trials as a blood anti-coagulant.

651. A number of new derivatives of eugenol from clove stem oil were prepared and submitted to the Medical Research Council for pharmacological tests.

652. At the Forest Products Research Laboratory experiments are being carried out on the production of fibre board from *Mora* wood and two Malayan timbers.

653. With the co-operation of the Director of the Paint Research Laboratory, sufficient of the very promising drying oil from the seeds of *Tetracarpidium conophorum* was extracted for distribution to the paint industry for technical evaluation. The Director of the National Institute for Research in Dairying is co-operating in this project by carrying out feeding trials on the oil-cake residue.

654. *Colonial Products Advisory Bureau*.—During the year 763 enquiries were dealt with and 77 laboratory investigations completed with the object of developing and improving sources of industrial raw materials, of plant and animal origin, in colonial territories.

655. The Consultative Committees, composed chiefly of industrial and trade representatives, which advise the Bureau on the use of materials in industry continued to be active during the year. In many instances individual members of committees collaborated with the Bureau in giving trade assessments of various colonial products. In addition to the continuation of some of the work described in Cmd. 8553 attention was given to the problems described below.

656. In order to ascertain the best period of the year for harvesting sage in Cyprus, samples collected at approximately monthly intervals between April and September, 1951, from each of thirteen different districts were examined. Valuable information was obtained and a further series of samples, collected over a longer period in 1952, is now under examination. Experimental distillations of cinnamon bark were carried out in the Seychelles in an attempt to produce oil of acceptable quality. The oils were examined at the Bureau. The distillations proved unsuccessful and further trials are necessary.

657. Samples of oil of *Brachylaena hutchinsii* from East Africa, an oil not hitherto used to any great extent in perfumery, were examined; the more extensive use of the oil is dependent upon an improvement of its quality.

658. Among a number of samples of gum arabic from Somaliland Protectorate received during the year, one was found to be of promise for use in confectionery. This investigation has now reached the stage for a large-scale commercial trial and a firm has offered to receive a trial consignment for this purpose. A sample of gum of an unidentified species of *Sterculia* from Kenya, after purification at the Bureau, was found to conform to the requirements of the *British Pharmaceutical Codex*.

659. Considerable attention was devoted to the examination of the groundnut crop in West Africa. Work on samples from the Gambia showed that there is deterioration in the interval between harvesting and the arrival of the crop at United Kingdom mills. It was noted that the maturity of the kernels has an important effect on quality, oil and protein yields. Other oilseed studied during the year included tung nuts from Nyasaland, cohune nuts from British Honduras, moringa seed from Kenya and wild sesame seed from North Africa. Samples of super-cane wax from West Indies and sisal wax from Kenya were under laboratory study with a view to developing them as substitutes for carnauba wax. Several commodities were examined for their suitability for world markets. These included coffee from British Honduras, the Gold Coast and St. Vincent, tea from Malaya, dried blood from Somaliland Protectorate and ghee from Nigeria. A start was

made on work aimed at improving the quality of sago starch supplies from Sarawak. *Parkia filicoidea* pods from West Africa were examined to ascertain their suitability for road stabilisation, and other agricultural wastes were studied including cocoa shells, black pod cocoa, citrus wastes, wild nuts and palm kernel shells in order to develop uses for them.

660. Work on methods of analysis of pyrethrum, based on the chromatographic separation of the active principles, was undertaken. The preparation and chemical analysis, by existing methods, of extracts from selected strains of Kenya pyrethrum flowers after storage were completed, and the extracts distributed to a number of collaborating organisations in the United Kingdom and the United States for biological evaluation. The Principal of the Bureau visited East Africa to study outstanding problems of the pyrethrum industry there, including the future research programme and marketing questions.

661. Further samples of fibres from colonial territories were examined in conjunction with the British Jute Trade Research Association, with a view to assessing their possibilities as jute substitutes. Some samples of jute were also received. Generally the latter were inferior in quality to Indian jute, but could no doubt have been improved by better preparation. The methods devised in Nigeria over the two previous years for the mechanical harvesting and handling of stem-fibre plants were tried out with jute on a pilot scale in British Guiana with most satisfactory results. This work was taken over during the year by the British Guiana Fibre Research Co. Ltd. Work on the identification of the lesser-known fibres was continued, and further progress was made in compiling the Bureau's collection of botanically authenticated fibres.

662. A large number of hardwoods were received during the year for investigation of their paper-making qualities, and the work on them is continuing. The economics of the utilisation of such timbers for paper-making, however, will depend to a large extent on the quantities which are likely to be available. This information, where not known, is being sought so that, in conjunction with the chemical and physical data determined in the laboratory, recommendations can be made as to the most suitable varieties for pulping.

663. The barks of two species of eucalyptus, *E. saligna* and *E. robusta*, were examined with a view to discovering new materials with suitable properties for use in tanning. The pods of *Parkia filicoidea* (northern Nigeria) and the testa of *Arachis hypogea* kernels were also examined for tannin content. A sample of mangrove cutch from Nigeria was found to be low in tannin content and of poor quality.

664. Specimens of Gala goat skins from Kenya were examined by two firms of tanners in the United Kingdom, who reported on their suitability as a source of suede leather and glacé kid. The skins, which were large in size but of poor substance, would be of low market value in the United Kingdom.

665. A three-day Conference on Colonial Hides and Skins was held in September. It was attended by a number of colonial officials, and representatives of tanning industries, shippers, exporters and other interested organisations.

666. Enquiries were made into the future marketing of canned tropical fruits and they suggest that highly competitive conditions may be expected for these commodities within the next few years, and that only the highest quality products are likely to find a market. Every opportunity is taken, therefore, to recommend that these products should be graded and the quality improved as much as possible. Commercial enquiries indicated that there is a promising United Kingdom outlet for fresh coconuts from British Honduras provided a satisfactory standard of quality can be maintained.

667. *Medical Research.*—In the field of filariasis research the Loiasis Research Unit in the British Cameroons confirmed by repeated investigation its earlier finding

of the breeding-places of *Culicoides austeni*, the presumed vector of the filarial worm, *Acanthocheilonema persans*, in decaying banana stems. Both the elucidation of the life-cycle of this mosquito vector and the resultant experimental studies of its infectivity will be much facilitated thereby. In Malaya endemic filariasis due to *W. malayi* is a serious local problem in the lower reaches of some of the main rivers of the Federation and in certain coastal areas of Penang, Kedah and Province Wellesley. Experiments in control by mass treatment with hetrazan and by house-spraying with D.D.T. have begun. The presence in Malaya of troops from Fiji, where filariasis due to *W. bancrofti* is endemic, accentuated the problem. In Tanganyika extensive surveys of the incidence of the disease were made, and the problems of transmission in the Lake Victoria region are being investigated.

668. Considerable progress has been made with investigations into malaria in the Gold Coast, designed to ascertain whether particular findings that obtain in Jamaica obtain there also, namely that the infectivity of *Anopheles gambiae* varies in different age-groups. Infectivity appears to last longest amongst the age-group 5-9 years. In Tanganyika, as an essential preliminary to a malaria control experiment by the Inter-territorial Malaria Research Unit in the Taveta-Pare area (in which malaria is hyperendemic), entomological investigations began into the indoor and outdoor resting places and selective biting habits of *A. gambiae*. In addition fundamental studies on the ecology of *A. gambiae* and *A. funestus* and on the precise mechanism of the noxious effect of insecticides and larvicides are being made by two entomologists of the Tanganyika Government under the general direction of the Inter-territorial Malariologist. The Malariologist also continued to help the Government of Somaliland Protectorate in elucidating the problem of "dry-season" malaria. In Nigeria W.H.O. sponsored a successful post-graduate course of instruction in all aspects of malaria. In Malaya and in Kenya studies of the pressing problem of paludrine-resistant malaria continued. In the former territory the investigation of the feeding and resting habits of many anophelines and culicines promises to elucidate the potential status of different species, as vectors not only of malaria, but also of filariasis, Japanese encephalitis and perhaps of other virus diseases.

669. In Malaya the Scrub-typhus Research Unit, based on the Institute for Medical Research, extended its range of investigations for three months to North Borneo. The varied programme of work that included experiments on leeches, on the collection of human sera in animal tissue and parasites for evidence of Japanese-encephalitis B and leptospirosis, and also studies on the mite-vector of scrub-typhus, was drawn up jointly with the corresponding Scrub-typhus Research Unit of the American Army at the Institute, and was financed and largely equipped by the latter Unit. Prominent amongst the results obtained was the demonstration of the efficacy of a mite- and insect-repellant, M-1960 (an issue of the United States Army), against aquatic and terrestrial leeches. Impregnation of clothing proved vastly superior to its application as an ointment to the skin; the repellent action survived at least five washings of the clothing. In comparative tests three well-known insecticides proved ineffective. More extensive trials of the repellent with troops in the field in Malaya are proceeding. Much sera, tissue and many cultures of the mite-vectors of scrub-typhus and kindred mites, were sent to Kuala Lumpur and Washington for further study.

670. Field studies of the tick-borne relapsing fever prevalent in East Africa continued in Kenya, and were extended to Tanganyika, where large foci were revealed in the Usumbara Mountains. A publication about the practical application of these studies to African housing is in course of preparation.

671. The investigation of physiological problems in Uganda and Nigeria continued. In Uganda haematological and serum-protein studies were extended to the dry region of Karamoja in the north-east, where the differing factors of

climate and diet provide an interesting contrast with those of the south. In Nigeria investigations of problems of acclimatisation continued and more highly specialised studies were undertaken with heat regulation and the daily output of 17-ketosteroids in different races. At Fajara, in the Gambia, the Field Research Station, in its studies of the nutritional causes of ill-health amongst the rural African population, has been giving increased attention to the accompanying effects of malaria and helminthic infestations.

672. The Virus Research Institutes at Entebbe, Uganda, and Lagos, Nigeria, concentrated primarily on yellow fever and other viruses isolated in the field. At the Entebbe Institute the incrimination of the bush-baby as a reservoir of yellow fever in certain dry areas initiated new lines of investigation, especially as regards transmission. Detailed studies began of the development of viruses within their insect vectors and of differences in their infectability and power to transmit. The activities of the Lagos Institute were largely concentrated on important comparative data that emerged from the use of the 17D type and the Dakart neurotropic type of yellow fever vaccine.

673. In East Africa the Medical Survey Unit, which has headquarters at Mwanza at the southern end of Lake Victoria, extended much further afield its assessment of the incidence and impact of infections, infestations and nutritional defects. In four areas surveys were completed; a fifth survey was begun. Part of the large new laboratory is now in use. The data gathered by the field survey units were of considerable value to the medical administration in the respective areas.

674. The mutual advantage that accrued in the recent past from the brief overseas visits of experts from other research organisations, with the object of studying some particular aspect of a problem, was again evident. In West Africa four such workers collaborated with the Loiasis Research Unit, and two—a physiologist and an anthropologist—with the Hot Climate Physiology Research Station near Lagos. In East Africa two others from British universities investigated certain aspects of kwashiorkor and oedema in children.

675. In East Africa the Standing Advisory Committee for Medical Research held its third meeting in Nairobi in January, and this was followed by a scientific conference on "The African Child", in which all aspects of child health, including that of sociology, were discussed. In West Africa the evolution of the similar Committee into a statutory Council for Medical Research was agreed and preparation of the necessary legislation is in hand.

676. *Insecticides, Herbicides and Arboricides.*—Field experiments and studies continued in Mauritius and in East Africa.

677. The malaria eradication scheme in Mauritius was completed, having achieved its object; the transmission of malaria has virtually ceased. It has not proved possible however to eradicate the mosquito vector *A. gambiae* although the main vector, *A. funestus*, has disappeared. A small team under an entomologist is to study further the behaviour of *A. gambiae* in Mauritius.

678. In East Africa experiments continued with the object of finding a satisfactory technique for applying insecticides from aircraft to vegetation with a view, in the first place, to controlling the tsetse fly. Experiments were also made in the application of defoliants from the air with very promising results. These experiments will be continued. Other studies included the spraying of cattle with insecticides and using these animals as bait for the reduction of tsetse flies.

679. Fundamental research work on problems arising in the field was carried on in the United Kingdom at the Colonial Insecticide Research Unit, Porton; at the Field Station of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, and at Rothamsted Experimental Station. The work included studies of:

- (i) aqueous suspensions of insecticides and their behaviour on various surfaces;

- (ii) further work on insecticidal coatings for use in ships, aircraft, trains, warehouses and on books;
- (iii) the improvement of spraying equipment for use on aircraft;
- (iv) the pick-up of insecticides by flies and the penetration of the insect cuticle;
- (v) the persistence of insecticides on foliage.

680. *Locusts*.—The research side of the International Red Locust Control Service, based on Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, was strengthened. Detailed ecological investigations provided indications of the vegetation patterns particularly favourable to locust breeding. The Rukwa Valley outbreak area was visited by Dr. O. W. Richards of the Imperial College of Science, who studied methods of estimating locust populations in the field and made recommendations for quantitative population surveys.

681. Investigations in the Niger outbreak area of the African Migratory Locust by a mission under Mr. J. T. Davey, Government Entomologist of Nigeria, provided evidence of seasonal movements of adult locusts beyond the limits of the outbreak area, with apparent return of the following generation. These findings are being investigated further by Mr. Davey.

682. Important advances were made by the Desert Locust Survey, particularly in the study of movement of locust swarms in relation to the dynamics of weather fronts, and in the use of light aircraft for spraying locust swarms in flight.

683. Investigations on the Moroccan Locust in Cyprus reached the stage of field experiments on the effect of vegetation control on the locust population.

684. Investigations at the Anti-Locust Research Centre and by university research scholars sponsored by the Centre were concentrated on basic problems of locust biology and physiology in close connection with field research. Three bulletins, one memoir and 21 journal papers were published, and 336 abstracts of current literature issued to research workers.

685. *Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Research*.—Dr. E. A. Lewis was appointed Director of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation in succession to Dr. H. M. O. Lester. Work has continued on the construction at Sukulu in Uganda of the new Central Trypanosomiasis Research Laboratory, which will greatly increase the facilities now available to the Organisation for the fundamental study of both the human and animal disease. Several appointments have already been made to the staff of the Laboratory. Investigations arising out of earlier experiments with antrycide continued, special attention being given to the problem of resistance to the drug. Important advances were also made in tsetse research. In the Ankole District of Uganda and in the vicinity of Cis-Mara in Kenya a start was made with the pilot schemes of experimental reclamation which are being carried out in conjunction with the territorial departments of tsetse control, and preparations were made for the third project, in the Mkata Plains of Tanganyika.

686. At the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, detailed observations extending over several years on the ecological requirements of *G. palpalis* were completed and a monograph setting out the results is to be published shortly. An important outcome of this work has been the evolution of a completely new method of control which promises a great reduction in cost compared with the older methods. Intensive investigations of the epidemiology of human trypanosomiasis in the Gambia and Sierra Leone were carried out. In the field of protozoology special attention continued to be given to the study of *T. vivax*, a species of prime importance to the livestock industry in West Africa. Further advances were made in the trials with new trypanocidal compounds, which are being carried out in association with the Sleeping Sickness Service in Nigeria,

and it is hoped that in the course of the next year it will be possible to decide that certain of these drugs, which represent an improvement over those at present available, may be used on a wide scale.

687. Four delegates from the United Kingdom and colonial territories attended the fourth meeting of the International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research which took place at Louréno Marques at the end of September. The value of these meetings as a means of exchanging the latest information on tsetse and trypanosomiasis research was again amply demonstrated. The fifth session is to take place at Pretoria in 1954. Preparations are now well advanced for an Inter-African Conference on Fauna and Flora which is being organised by C.C.T.A. and is to be held in the Belgian Congo in October, 1953. It is intended that the colonial territories will be strongly represented.

688. For some time past Mr. W. H. Potts, until recently Chief Research Entomologist at East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation, has been engaged on the preparation of a map showing the distribution of tsetse flies in Africa. The first sheet of this map, which will fill an important gap in the documentation of this subject, will be available shortly and the remaining two sheets will be published before the end of 1953.

689. *Social Sciences and Economic Research.*—In spite of the need for stringent economy, the year was marked by steady progress in the fields of social science and economic research. The residential and office quarters of the East African Institute of Social Research were completed on a fine site donated by Makerere College and the existence of a compact centre made it possible for its Director, Dr. A. I. Richards, to organise small conferences and seminars, the most interesting of which were a joint conference in June of administrators and sociologists on local government problems, and a joint seminar with the Institut des Recherches Scientifiques en Afrique Centrale in February. The East African Institute concluded its survey of labour immigration into Buganda and will shortly publish its results. A number of sociological studies of East African peoples, conducted by Institute staff or research workers attached to it for field supervision, were completed and are being prepared for publication. Studies are being made of labour conditions and peasant agriculture. Linguistic and psychological studies are also being pursued. A pilot study of fertility problems in Buganda and Bukoba was undertaken in co-operation with the East African Medical Service for U.N.E.S.C.O. The administration block of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute at Lusaka was also completed during the year, and the Institute's new Director, Dr. J. Clyde Mitchell, completed the first part of his survey of the Copperbelt area. The Institute's seven-year programme of research is being methodically pursued. A survey was made of Northern Rhodesian historical materials and the research is being written up. The Institute also collaborated with Mr. A. L. Epstein's research into urban native courts in Northern Rhodesia, the results of which were recently published.*

690. The West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, under the direction of Professor W. Hamilton Whyte, is now establishing its position as a centre of West African studies. It undertook for the Nigerian Government a survey of historical materials preparatory to the setting up of a Public Records Office and a report from Dr. K. O. Dike on the results of the survey, which has brought much interesting material to light, is expected in the summer of 1953. A survey of the Cameroons Development Corporation labour force was put in hand, and some economic and sociological studies are already at the publication stage. The Institute's first conference was held at Ibadan in April, 1952.

* Colonial Research Studies No. 7. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1953.

691. Some studies inaugurated by the West Indies Institute of Social and Economic Research, under Dr. Dudley Huggins' direction, are now at the stage of final drafts—these include studies of national income, development finance, village communities in Trinidad, and labour productivity. The Institute's residential block was completed during the year. The first issue of the Institute's Journal, *Social and Economic Studies*, was published.

692. Projects undertaken on behalf of the Colonial Office by the International African Institute, under Professor Daryll Forde's direction, made much progress. Many sections of the *Ethnographic Survey of Africa* and the *Handbook of African Languages* have now appeared, and the *African Marriage Survey* was published.* A study of the Fulani peoples is under way; it is financed by C.D. & W., the French Government, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

693. An Economic Research Unit, financed jointly from C.D. & W. funds and Gold Coast revenues, was set up at the University College of the Gold Coast, under Mr. Niculescu's direction. Staff has been recruited and work on internal marketing problems started.

694. A number of independent studies reached their final drafting stages and the next two or three years should see the publication of a considerable number of sociological, economic and historical monographs. Two of the principal difficulties are the high cost of printing and delays in publishing. It is hoped to bring out a number of studies in duplicated form to get over these difficulties.

695. The year was marked by a growing interest in African social and economic problems by American universities and research foundations, and a number of well-known American scholars made study visits to colonial territories.

696. The Committee for Scientific Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara held a meeting of sociological experts in Kampala in February/March, which was attended by scholars from France, Portugal, the Belgian Congo and British East and Central Africa.

Surveys

Geodetic and Topographical Surveys

697. *Staff.*—During the year under review the recruitment of field staff did not keep pace with the resignations or transfers. The four American surveyors on loan under E.C.A. agreements completed their tours of duty, and three seconded R.E. Officers returned to Corps duties. In the drawing offices the position was much improved and as a result of the Open Competition held in September, all posts were filled. Approval was received for an increase of 30 additional drawing office staff for the year 1953–54, and prospects of recruitment of field surveyors and other technical staff are much better. It is expected that the total staff will be increased by over 50 during 1953–54.

698. *Geodetic Surveys.*—The chain of geodetic triangulation connecting the Uganda and Tanganyika systems through Kenya was completed during the year. Computations have shown satisfactory closures.

699. A party of three surveyors worked on the chain running through Nyasaland until November when work closed down with the arrival of the wet season. Progress was much better than in the previous year in spite of persistent bad weather. The observation of this chain should be completed during 1953.

700. The Basutoland triangulation continued through the year when weather conditions allowed travel in the mountains, and is now nearing completion.

701. *Minor Triangulation and Photo Control.*—The priority area for photo control was the Volta River area in the Gold Coast, where a party of six Directorate

* Oxford University Press, 1953.

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surveyors with an average of 12 Gold Coast African surveyors worked throughout the year. The survey is now nearing completion.

702. The party in Northern Rhodesia completed control mapping in the Western Concession area, and then began mapping for the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric scheme.

703. In November a party of two surveyors started work on observing astrofixes in the north of Bechuanaland.

704. Work in British Guiana was closed down and the party, with the addition of two more surveyors, started work in Barbados and Grenada. One surveyor has continued in St. Vincent during the year.

705. No. 82 Squadron R.A.F. photographed areas in Uganda, Kenya, Basutoland, Tanganyika and Rhodesia until the Squadron was withdrawn to the United Kingdom in September. No. 683 Squadron R.A.F. continued photography in Somaliland and Aden.

706. A programme of air photography is now being carried out on a commercial contract in British Guiana, Jamaica and the Leeward Islands.

707. Mapping was continued throughout the year. Priorities changed even more rapidly than previously and larger areas were involved. This fact and the impact of National Service on the cartographic staff had an adverse effect on map production. Preliminary Plots were published at scale 1:50,000 covering areas in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, Swaziland, Somaliland, Gold Coast and North Borneo. A start was made in the production of preliminary plots at 1:125,000 in desert and semi-desert country, where there is little significant topographical detail to plot, and the first sheets, of Somaliland, were issued. A series of multicoloured maps was prepared to illustrate the *Report on Central African Rail Link Development Survey*. Revised editions were issued of the Antigua 1:25,000 and the first of the Jamaica 1:50,000 series. The first two sheets of the new Malaya programme were plotted. Mapping is in hand of large areas in Kenya (for administrative purposes), Tanganyika (Red Locust control and resettlement), Northern Rhodesia (hydro-electric schemes and Copperbelt), Nyasaland (general development), Basutoland (anti-erosion and general development), Nigeria (general development), Gold Coast (hydro-electric scheme) and Sarawak, British Guiana and West Indian Islands (general development).

708. Cartographic work for the Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys increased; maps, overlays and annotations of air photographs and rough mosaics were provided.

709. Small-scale mapping was continued of the Falkland Islands Dependencies and a large number of miscellaneous maps, diagrams, etc., were produced for special purposes.

Geological Surveys

710. The overseas scientific staff of the Colonial Geological Surveys increased from 180 to 190 during the year 1952. The E.C.A. scheme which provided colonial territories with additional temporary staff came to an end in June with the expiration of the engagements of the 18 American and Canadian geologists, chemists and mining engineers recruited under the scheme. Young officers appointed during the last five years have grown in experience and confidence, and evidence of this is seen in a larger production of geological maps and publications.

711. Geological mapping is the first objective of Colonial Geological Surveys, and the systematic examination of country, which is an essential to mapping, enables a selection to be made of those areas where mineral developments may be possible. Some of the developments described in the following paragraphs are

the result of geological mapping carried out during the past year, while others have been the subject of investigation for many years and are now reaching the production stage.

712. In Kenya graphite deposits were discovered in several areas and indications were found that the Kakamega goldfield may extend into West Suk. Further work was done near Sultan Hamud on promising kyanite deposits, discovered during the regional survey of that area. More asbestos deposits were discovered in the Taita Hills, and work continued on the establishment of a cement industry at the coast. In Uganda the Geological Survey continued its investigations of the wolfram deposits in the Western Province. In Tanganyika another lead prospect was discovered and is being investigated in depth. In Northern Rhodesia investigation of the coal deposits of the Mid-Zambesi Valley is continuing. Detailed geological mapping is in progress of parts of the Mumbwa District, where copper-gold mineralisation is known. The investigation of the carbonatite ring-structures of southern Nyasaland continued, particularly at Chilwa Island, Fundulu and Kangankunde; in Nyasaland as in Uganda some of the carbonatites are now known to contain pyrochlore, monazite and other minerals. These recent discoveries of the Colonial Geological Surveys have attracted the interest of mining companies, which are now investigating the deposits.

713. In Nigeria a new occurrence of several million tons of easily-worked coal was found near the colliery at Enugu and much geological work was carried on in other coal areas. Substantial amounts of deeply-weathered granite carrying about 0.5 lb. per cubic yard of columbite have been found near Jos. In the Gold Coast an investigation of fairly large deposits of sillimanite-type minerals is under way. In Sierra Leone a mining company is undertaking the prospecting of the promising gold-bearing quartz vein mentioned in Cmd. 8553. An extensive alluvial ilmenorutile deposit is to be prospected by a mining company as a possible source of niobium.

714. The universities continue to show their interest in the geology and mineral resources of the colonial territories. Professor W. Q. Kennedy of the University of Leeds again led an expedition of 13 scientists to the Ruwenzori Mountains in Uganda. Mr. D. S. Coombs from the Department of Mineralogy and Petrology at Cambridge spent several weeks on Ascension Island mapping the volcanic rocks and collecting specimens of the granitic ejects which they contain. Dr. M. K. Wells of University College, London, investigated the origin of platinum and allied minerals associated with the noritic complex of the Colony Peninsula in Sierra Leone. Dr. O. C. Farquhar of the University of Aberdeen examined the ultrabasic rocks of the Taita Hills in Kenya and investigated asbestos deposits associated with them. Professor J. H. Taylor of King's College, London, examined the lead-zinc ore-bodies at the Broken Hill Mine in Northern Rhodesia.

715. During the year the Photogeological Section of the Directorate continued reconnaissance mapping in Sarawak and the mapping of a Karroo area in Northern Rhodesia. Much time was occupied on a study of ring igneous structures in Nyasaland which have potential economic importance because of associated minerals. What may prove to be similar occurrences have also been detected on air-photographs of Tanganyika. A part of the value of such studies in London is that they enable the attention of field geologists to be directed to these localities with the greatest promise of an economic return.

716. The work of the Mineral Resources Division of the Directorate in carrying out investigations on samples of rocks and minerals from colonial territories, in dealing with technical enquiries concerning the mineral industry generally, and in preparing publications, has increased considerably during the year. Short courses of instruction in chemical and spectrographic analyses were given to chemists and geologists from overseas. The Quarterly Bulletin *Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources* is now firmly established.

CHAPTER VII
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(a) United Nations Activities

717. Three United Nations bodies deal specifically with colonial affairs. The Trusteeship Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, is the United Nations organ concerned with the operation of the International Trusteeship System. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is not provided for in the Charter, but is appointed by the General Assembly to examine the information transmitted by the Colonial Powers under Article 73 (e). Both these bodies report to the Fourth Committee of the Assembly, which also considers any other matters arising under Chapters XI, XII, and XIII of the United Nations Charter. Increasing attention was also paid to colonial affairs during the year by other organs of the United Nations, and they provided a background to some of the debates in the First (Political and Security) and Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committees.

Trusteeship Council

718. The eleventh session of the Trusteeship Council was held at New York in two parts, from the 3rd June to the 24th July, and from the 19th November to the 3rd December. The United Kingdom Permanent Representative, Sir Alan Burns, was assisted by Special Representatives from the United Kingdom Trust Territories; Sir John Lamb for Tanganyika, Mr. M. de N. Ensor for British Togoland, and Brigadier E. J. Gibbons for the British Cameroons. The Council was also addressed by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika.

719. The main business of the Council was the consideration of annual reports for the year 1951 on the African Trust Territories—Somalia under Italian administration, Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika, British and French Togoland, and British and French Cameroons. It also dealt with some 340 petitions received from these territories.

720. In conjunction with the annual reports it considered the report of the 1951 Visiting Mission to East Africa. The Council's discussions continued to reflect the careful and responsible approach to the problems of the administration of the territories which has characterised its recent sessions. There was keen discussion of the probable effects of the article providing for independence of Somalia by 1960 in the Agreement for that Trust Territory. The Council revised its procedures for considering annual reports and petitions, so as to provide members with more time for adequate study of the reports, and, in the case of petitions, to render the procedure more expeditious. The resultant changes in the Council's timetable made it unnecessary for it to hold a winter session. Much discussion was devoted during the eleventh session to a petition presented by a section of the Meru tribe in Tanganyika and supported orally before the Council by a member of the tribe. The petition sought to reverse the action of the Tanganyika Government in removing, with an offer of compensation in land and money, a small section of the tribe in the interests of more efficient land utilisation in the area in which the tribe lives. The Council, while regretting that the removal had involved the use of force, recognised that it formed part of a larger plan designed for the advantage of the territory as a whole.

721. The Council drew up terms of reference for its Visiting Mission to West Africa, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Peachey, of Australia. The Mission spent some three months from August to November in the British and French Trust Territories there. The Mission published in November a special report on the Ewe and Togoland unification problem, which was given preliminary consideration by the Council during the second part of its session. The main conclusions

of the Mission were that there was insufficient support for any one form of unification among the peoples of Togoland to warrant any alteration of the existing administrative arrangements, that frontier difficulties were of secondary importance, and that emphasis should be placed on education and the creation of an enlightened public opinion in the territories. The report was commended by the Council at the second part of the eleventh session, at which the Council also appointed its 1953 Visiting Mission to the Pacific Trust Territories. This Mission left New York in February and will return about the middle of May. It consists of Dr. E. de Marchena (Dominican Republic), chairman, M. Leon Pignon (France), Mr. Najmuddin Rafai (Syria), and Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson (United Kingdom).

722. The Committee on Administrative Unions produced a detailed report, dealing mainly with the historical and constitutional aspects of the unions, which was transmitted to the General Assembly. The Committee on Rural Economic Development continued its studies.

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

723. This Committee met in New York from the 11th September to the 27th October. The United Kingdom was represented by Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, Counsellor (Colonial Affairs) with the Permanent United Kingdom Delegation, and Mr. W. H. Chinn, the Secretary of State's Adviser on Social Welfare.

724. Most of the Committee's time was spent in an examination of social conditions in non-self-governing territories, and a report was produced on this subject. The theory and practice of community development in British territories was expounded at length to the Committee. There was considerable discussion of problems of race relations, and a resolution was adopted urging a review of legislation with a view to the elimination of discriminatory laws and practices where these exist.

725. The Committee, which was set up in 1949 for three years, examined the question of its own future. The United Kingdom view was that its existence was not justified either by the terms of the Charter or by its functions (which cover subjects already dealt with by the economic and social organs of the United Nations) and that the Committee should therefore not be continued. This view did not prevail, however, and the Committee recommended its own continuation for another three years.

Seventh Session of the General Assembly

726. The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly was in session in New York from October to December. The United Kingdom was represented during the opening weeks of the session by Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and subsequently by Sir Alan Burns; they were assisted by Mr. Mathieson and Mr. B. O. B. Gidden, of the Colonial Office.

727. The seventh session of the General Assembly was concerned with colonial affairs even more than the sixth and its First and Third Committees discussed issues of major concern to the Colonial Powers.

728. In the Fourth Committee there were signs that more of the "non-administering" members were prepared to take an increasingly objective view of the problems of non-self-governing territories. A small but intransigent minority continued its campaign against the administering Powers, however, and was responsible for the more extreme resolutions proposed. Two of these (one concerning the Meru land problem in Tanganyika, and the other seeking to establish the Committee on Information on a permanent basis) were in fact not approved by the General Assembly in plenary session, which also deleted the most objectionable paragraph from the Committee's resolution on the Ewe and Togoland unification problem.

729. Seven resolutions were adopted by the Assembly as a result of the Committee's discussion of matters relating to non-self-governing territories. The United Kingdom voted against two of these. One, exhorting the administering members to provide for the direct participation of the non-self-governing territories in the work of the Committee on Information, conflicts with the concept of the United Nations as a community of sovereign and responsible Governments, and with the constitutional responsibility of the administering members for the international relations of colonial territories. The other resolution opposed by the United Kingdom renewed for a further year the Committee set up in 1951 to examine the factors which ought to be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not one whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. The United Kingdom could not accept the implication in this resolution that the General Assembly itself has some right to determine this question, which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, is one for decision by the Metropolitan Government and the peoples of the territories concerned, without reference to any other authority. The United Kingdom abstained on two other resolutions, one of which re-established the Committee on Information for a further three years, and the other calling upon the administering Members to transmit the Committee's reports to the responsible authorities in the non-self-governing territories with the implication that these authorities should implement the reports. The United Kingdom Government does in practice forward these reports to territorial Governments, but considers it inappropriate to recommend them as a basis for policy. The United Kingdom voted in favour of resolutions approving the 1952 report on social conditions; asking the Committee on "factors" (see above) to study the documents submitted by the Netherlands Government in support of its decision to cease transmission of information in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles; and recommending that discriminatory legislation in non-self-governing territories be reviewed.

730. The Assembly also adopted six resolutions on trusteeship matters; of these the United Kingdom delegation voted for five, and abstained on one. The United Kingdom voted for resolutions noting the Trusteeship Council report; recommending the reorganisation of the Togoland Joint Council established by the United Kingdom and France; referring the question of administrative unions to the Trusteeship Council for continued study; and transmitting the statements made by certain petitioners from Somalia and from the French Cameroons to the Trusteeship Council. The United Kingdom delegation abstained on a resolution expressing the hope that the administering authorities would associate suitably qualified indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories with their delegations to the Trusteeship Council, since this represented an attempt by the Assembly to bring pressure to bear on member states in the composition of their own delegations. The Assembly failed to approve in plenary session a draft resolution, adopted after long discussion in the Fourth Committee, which urged the United Kingdom to restore to a section of the Meru tribe in Tanganyika lands from which they had been moved in the interests of efficient land utilisation in the territory as a whole (see above).

ECOSOC

731. The fourteenth session of ECOSOC, the longest in the Council's history, began in New York on the 20th May and was adjourned on the 1st August.

732. The main theme running through the economic debate was the need for co-ordinated international effort to stabilise world economy. Suggested measures were (a) speeding up economic development of under-developed countries, (b) encouraging more rapid expansion of world food production (which was lagging behind industrial production) and (c) finding means of overcoming excessive price instability. The first report on the world social situation was also discussed. After a full discussion the Council adopted a resolution, which Her Majesty's

Government supported, declaring that improvement in social conditions and the raising of living standards were interdependent and that it was urgent to break the circle of disease, ignorance and poverty which affected more than half of the world's population. The Council also resolved to transmit the report to the Specialised Agencies for action in their respective fields, and invited suggestions from them and Member States in order to develop a programme of practical action. The Social Commission was instructed to hold a special session in 1953 to make its recommendations for such a programme of concerted effort.

733. The complex subject of land reform has been discussed from time to time in the United Nations. A detailed world survey, made by the Secretary General in 1951, showed that in many countries the agrarian structure, in particular the systems of land tenure, impeded economic development, but it pointed out that, in view of the great diversity of conditions in under-developed territories in various parts of the world, no one standard measure or group of measures could be considered as best suited to the conditions of all such territories. At the thirteenth session of ECOSOC and subsequently at the seventh session of the General Assembly a resolution was adopted which called for a questionnaire to be completed periodically by Member States for analysis. Further resolutions concerning the financing of land reform measures, which were supported by Her Majesty's Government subject to account being taken of local conditions, were also adopted.

Regional Economic Commissions of ECOSOC

734. The Malaya/British Borneo territories, who are a Group Associate Member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, were represented at meetings of the Sub-Committees on Highways, Railways, and Electric Power, and of the Inland Transport Committee, at the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians, at the Working Party on Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, and at the fifth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the ninth plenary session of the Commission held at Bandung, Indonesia, in January-February. The Second Trade Promotion Conference which was attended by representatives of the United Kingdom territories was held at Manila in March.

Functional Commissions of ECOSOC

735. *Human Rights Commission.*—During the debate on the report of the Human Rights Commission the Council agreed that the Commission should be instructed to complete its work on the two draft covenants on Human Rights during 1953. In accordance with the resolutions passed at the sixth session of the General Assembly, the draft covenants now include an article on the "right to self-determination". The Council transmitted without comment to the General Assembly two resolutions concerning international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination, which the Human Rights Commission, at the Assembly's specific request, had also prepared. The United Kingdom objected strongly to the first of these resolutions in view of its wording and provocative implications. The United Kingdom was joined by other administering authorities in urging the Council to reject this resolution. The second resolution, which requested Member States responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories voluntarily to include in the information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter particulars regarding the exercise of self-determination and political progress in these territories, was opposed by Her Majesty's Government as an unwarrantable attempt to extend the explicit provisions of the United Nations Charter. During the debate the United Kingdom delegate delivered a forceful speech against the acceptance of both resolutions.

736. The discussion of these resolutions in the Third Committee of the Seventh General Assembly revealed that an increased number of delegations were dissatisfied with the wording and implications of the first draft resolution, which had referred

to the right of self-determination as if it were only applicable to the peoples of non-self-governing territories and not also, for example, to minorities within sovereign states, and equated dependent status with a "state of slavery". A number of amendments were accordingly made in the text, the references to slavery being altogether deleted. The modified resolution which was adopted during the plenary session was still regarded by the United Kingdom as being an attempt to extend the obligations laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, and therefore unacceptable. It was noticeable, however, in contrast with the voting in the Economic and Social Council, that as many as 13 delegations voted against the resolution and six abstained. The Assembly also adopted the second resolution concerning the supply of political information by a similar pattern of voting. A third resolution, requesting the Commission on Human Rights to continue preparing recommendations concerning international respect for the right of self-determination, was also adopted.

737. *Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.*—At its fourth session (1951), the Sub-Commission for the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted a recommendation that the Human Rights Commission should include a general non-discrimination article in both draft covenants, which was accepted by ECOSOC. The Council decided at its thirteenth session to discontinue the Sub-Commission's activities, but during its sixth session the General Assembly invited the Council to authorise the Sub-Commission to continue its work and to convene a session in 1952. This was subsequently held in New York from the 22nd September to the 10th October and a number of resolutions were adopted, one of which requested the Human Rights Commission, at the relevant part of its ninth session, to call a member of the Sub-Commission to act as spokesman whilst its previous reports were being considered. The Sub-Commission also drew up a programme of future activities for approval.

738. *Social Commission.*—A number of fellowships and scholarships were awarded to candidates in colonial territories under the Advisory Social Welfare Services of United Nations. Judging by the increasing number of applications received during the period it is evident that Colonial Governments are showing an increasing interest in the facilities offered by these Services. Numbers of students from other countries wishing to study social welfare were placed in colonial territories for this purpose by United Nations. Eight such students have visited Jamaica alone.

739. In order to assist the United Nations in their study of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress, information has been supplied regarding community centres in a large number of colonial territories.

740. Sir Cleutha Mackenzie visited Singapore and the Federation of Malaya to advise on the welfare of the blind under facilities provided by the Technical Assistance Administration.

741. *Status of Women Commission.*—On the recommendation of the Status of Women Commission, ECOSOC recommended to the General Assembly that an international convention on the political rights of women be opened for signature and ratification. The Commission drew up a draft convention containing three substantive articles, which were considered by the Third Committee of the General Assembly. During the ensuing debate, the United Kingdom delegate (The Hon. Mrs. E. Emmett) pointed out that customs cannot be radically changed overnight by the adoption of a convention, without damage to the body politic, but that Her Majesty's Government did not wish to obstruct or oppose the objects that the convention had in mind. In the full plenary session of the General Assembly, the United Kingdom voted in favour of the convention, as amended in committee, being opened for signature. A colonial application clause, sponsored by the Indian

and other delegations, failed to secure the necessary number of votes and accordingly was deleted from the convention, thus making the convention, if ratified, automatically applicable to colonial territories.

Specialised Agencies of the United Nations

742. *F.A.O.*—There was no meeting of the F.A.O. Conference during the year under review but Colonial Governments have continued to take an active part in the technical meetings held by the Organisation. Colonial representatives attended meetings of specialised commissions and conferences on various subjects, including rice breeding, forestry, wheat breeding, land and water utilisation and conservation, home economics and desert locust control.

743. During the year colonial representatives also participated in a number of study tours and attended several training centres in Europe, Asia and Australia.

744. Nineteen colonial applications for experts from F.A.O. under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme have so far been submitted; in three cases the experts have already completed their missions and in four other cases they will shortly have done so. Increasing use was made by colonial candidates of the fellowship programme administered by F.A.O. under the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance.

745. The dependencies were also able to give some assistance to F.A.O. The Governments of Singapore and of the Federation of Malaya acted as hosts to the second session of the Forestry and Forest Products Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The Cyprus Government played a large part in organising a three-month training course in co-operation held in the island by F.A.O. from September to December for trainees from other Near East countries. Several territories, in particular Cyprus, accepted for training foreign nationals awarded fellowships or scholarships by F.A.O.

746. F.A.O. inaugurated a World Reporting Service for Plant Pests and Diseases and arrangements were made for most of the British colonial territories to co-operate with it. There was increasing co-operation during the year between F.A.O. and the Desert Locust Control Organisation in East Africa in the anti-locust campaign, while in the field of nutrition a further example of co-operation was to be found in the meetings on kwashiorkor held successively by C.C.T.A. and by F.A.O. and W.H.O. in the Gambia.

747. *I.L.O.*—Meetings held under the auspices of I.L.O. at which there was colonial representation included the thirty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference, an Asian Regional Technical Conference on the Protection of Young Workers and the second session of the Committee on Work on Plantations.

748. Within the framework of the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance two fellowships were awarded to officials in colonial territories, and officials from territories in Asia participated in regional training institutes on employment service organisation and the organisation and administration of apprenticeship and of vocational training programmes.

749. An I.L.O. official made a tour of West African territories. For further details of co-operation between I.L.O. and colonial territories, see paragraph 538f.

750. *W.H.O.*—Colonial interest in W.H.O. continues to be maintained principally through regional activities. The third session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific was held in Saigon in September; the United Kingdom delegation to this meeting was led by the Director of Medical Services, Singapore, who was accompanied by advisers from Hong Kong, North Borneo and the Federation of Malaya. The second session of the Regional Committee for Africa was held in Monrovia, Liberia, in July and August, and was attended by a United

Kingdom delegation headed by the Inspector-General of Medical Services, Nigeria, assisted by advisers from Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast. In October the Regional Office for Africa established its permanent headquarters at Brazzaville; this replaced the temporary office which had been functioning in Geneva. In September 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 sixth meeting in Havana; the United Kingdom delegation to this meeting was led by the Medical Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies, who was accompanied by advisers from Jamaica and Trinidad.

751. During the year a number of technical assistance projects were implemented under the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance and the W.H.O. regular budget. Some of these projects were carried out with the assistance of U.N.I.C.E.F. which provided supplies and equipment to complement the expert staff furnished by W.H.O. The main purposes for which assistance were provided were malaria and tuberculosis control, maternal and child welfare, health education, nursing and public health training.

752. *U.N.E.S.C.O.*—As in previous years, the Secretary of State's Deputy Educational Adviser was a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the seventh session of the General Conference, held in Paris in November and December. On United Kingdom initiative, the sixth session, held in 1951, had adopted an amendment to the constitution of U.N.E.S.C.O. which provided a status of associate membership for states not fully self-governing. The seventh session approved a recommendation of the Executive Board to fix the contribution of associate members at 60 per cent of the minimum assessment of full members and, now that this has been settled, it is expected that several territories will wish to join, either individually or as groups. For further details of co-operation between U.N.E.S.C.O. and colonial territories see paragraph 469f.

753. *I.T.U.*—The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. was held in Buenos Aires from October to December.

754. During the year the East African (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) and West African (Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia) groups of territories became the first associate members of the Union. A representative of the East African group attended the Conference at Buenos Aires.

755. An application for associate membership by the Malaya/British Borneo (Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei) group has been sponsored by Her Majesty's Government.

756. *U.P.U.*—A Universal Postal Congress was held in Brussels from May to July, when a new postal convention was signed. Representatives from colonial territories were attached to the United Kingdom Delegation.

757. *U.N.I.C.E.F.*—Colonial territories continued to benefit during the year from the assistance provided by U.N.I.C.E.F. The Fund extended its activities to Africa, and an Area Office, which is responsible for all programmes assisted by U.N.I.C.E.F. in African territories south of the Sahara, was established in Brazzaville in October. The setting up of this Office and the transfer of the W.H.O. Regional Office for Africa from Geneva to Brazzaville, which took place in the same month, are important steps which will facilitate the close collaboration essential between the two Organisations and the Colonial Governments concerned in formulating technical assistance projects. In the West Indies allocations of \$46,000, \$38,000, \$27,000 and \$25,000 were made by the Fund towards the cost of insect control programmes in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, and St. Lucia

respectively, and of \$8,000 for the control of tuberculosis in Trinidad. The Fund continued to finance the school feeding programme in British Honduras, \$16,000 being allocated for milk supplies. In the Far East U.N.I.C.E.F. programmes, which included a B.C.G. vaccination campaign in Hong Kong, were carried a stage further, and \$10,000 was set aside for soap supplies in connection with a maternal and child welfare project in Hong Kong.

**(b) International Co-operation other than through
the United Nations***

In Africa

758. The machinery for co-operation with other Colonial Powers in Africa, and with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, was developed and strengthened in a number of important aspects.

759. In the sphere of Anglo-French co-operation, the talks in London between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Overseas France in March, 1952, led to the appointment of liaison officers in the two metropolitan Ministries to maintain continuous contact on matters of common concern, and to the appointment of a French officer to work in British West Africa in association with the Chief Secretary of the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat, with the object of promoting closer co-operation and mutual understanding between British and French territories in West Africa. These appointments, coupled with the earlier appointment of a "Colonial" Consul to the British Consulate-General at Dakar, have meant that the British and French administrations are in close touch at all levels, and are leading to a valuable exchange of knowledge and experience, as well as greatly facilitating the day-to-day despatch of business on matters of joint interest.

760. In the wider field of co-operation in Africa, the work of C.C.T.A. was in its turn strengthened by the establishment in May of a permanent Secretariat. The Secretariat was provided with offices in Parliament Street, London: the Secretary-General, M. Paul-Marc Henry of the French Foreign Service, has a former British Colonial Service officer as his Assistant Secretary. The Commission (composed of representatives of the Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom) held its sixth session in Paris in June and its seventh session in Brussels in January. In September an Inter-African Labour Institute was opened at Bamako in the French Sudan, the fourth information bureau to be established by the Commission. The Governments represented on the Commission have agreed that its existence should now be formalised in an international agreement, and that it should be more closely integrated administratively with the Scientific Council for Africa. It is expected that these decisions will be put into effect during the coming year.

761. The conference programme of the Commission was maintained, though it was agreed that major conferences, in view of the requirements of their organisation and their heavy calls on colonial staffs, should in general be limited to three a year. The following conferences were held during the period under review:

(i) A Conference on Housing Research was held in Pretoria in November attended by delegates from the United Kingdom (including the United Kingdom African territories), France, Belgium, Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. An observer was present from the Sudan.

(ii) A Nutrition Conference was held, also in November, at Fajara in the Gambia, and was attended by delegates from the United Kingdom (including the African territories), France, Belgium, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia. Observers were present from the Sudan, F.A.O., W.H.O., the Scientific

* For co-operation in locust control, see paragraphs 240f and 680f.

Council for Africa, and the International Children's Centre. The joint F.A.O./W.H.O. Expert Committee on Nutrition met in Fajara immediately after the C.C.T.A. Conference, and delegates to the latter were invited to stay on as observers at the Committee meeting, at which the problems which had been examined on an African basis were considered in their world-wide context.

(iii) The third Inter-African Labour Conference was held at the Inter-African Labour Institute at Bamako in January. Delegations representing Governments, employers and workers attended from the United Kingdom and British territories, and from France, Belgium, Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, together with observers from I.L.O.

762. In addition to the major conferences mentioned above a Working Party was held in London in July under the auspices of C.C.T.A., and under United Kingdom chairmanship, to prepare the final draft of an Inter-African Phyto-Sanitary Convention.

763. Liaison in Africa was maintained between United Kingdom and neighbouring territories in the administrative and technical spheres. Examples only can be quoted, but these include a tour of British West Africa by a French expert for the study of Moslem questions, a tour of French technical training establishments in West Africa by a party of staff and students from Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone, and an Anglo-Belgian seminar in East Africa attended by sociological workers concerned with similar problems in the Congo and in British East Africa. In addition a number of visits were exchanged in the course of the year. The Secretary of State paid a short visit to Dakar in June on his return from a tour of British West Africa. In the same month the High Commissioner for Madagascar paid an official visit to Tanganyika, in return for the Governor of Tanganyika's visit to Madagascar in 1950, and was able to include a short visit to Zanzibar on his return journey. In September the President of Liberia and his suite paid a visit to the Gambia on their way home from a state visit to Spain, and in January the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast visited Liberia at the invitation of the President. In January also the Governor of Uganda entertained a distinguished party of Belgian ministers and officials on their way to the festival of Kivu in the Belgian Congo, and then accompanied them to the festival, after which he was conducted on an extensive tour of the Belgian Congo by the Governor-General of the Congo.

764. The practice of inviting officials from other Governments to the annual Colonial Service Summer School and courses was continued; details are given in paragraph 54.

Outside Africa

765. *Colombo Plan.*—The participation of the United Kingdom territories in South-East Asia in the Colombo Plan was described in the First Annual Report of the Consultative Committee (Cmd. 8529). No meeting of the Consultative Committee was held during the year. The territories also participated in the work of the Council for Technical Co-operation under the Plan. Through the Council technical assistance in the shape of experts, training facilities, and equipment is provided, under bilateral arrangements, to the participating countries up to the value of £8 million over the period ending on the 30th June, 1957. The United Kingdom territories do not draw on the United Kingdom contribution of £2,800,000 (since their needs are met directly by Her Majesty's Government in other ways). They are however eligible for assistance out of the contributions of other participating countries (e.g. Australia, New Zealand, Canada and India). Up to the 31st December, 39 candidates from the Federation of Malaya, six from North Borneo, seven from Singapore, and nine from Sarawak received training in various fields. Candidates from Ceylon received training in Singapore, and arrangements are

being made to train others from India, Burma and Ceylon in the Federation of Malaya. In addition, Australia and New Zealand sent 13 experts to the Federation of Malaya, three to North Borneo and one to Singapore.

766. The territories were represented at the Policy Session of the Technical Co-operation Council at Colombo in February.

767. *Caribbean Commission.*—The Commission is composed of representatives of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The British members are the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies (Sir George Seel was succeeded on the 1st May, 1953, by Mr. S. E. V. Luke, C.M.G., an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office), the Colonial Attaché at Her Majesty's Embassy in Washington (Mr. A. Campbell succeeded Mr. J. K. Thompson in January) and two unofficial members, Mr. W. A. Bustamante (Jamaica) and Mr. Grantley Adams (Barbados), whose appointments were renewed in December for a further period of two years.

768. The Commission, which meets twice a year, held its fourteenth meeting in Guadeloupe from the 5th to the 10th May, and its fifteenth meeting at Montego Bay on the 29th November and the 5th to the 8th December.

769. The Commission is now concentrating its attention, as indicated in Cmd. 8553, on agriculture, forestry and fisheries, industrial development, and housing. Most of the technical work is conducted at specialist conferences; thus the fourteenth meeting discussed the Reports of the Industrial Development and Fisheries Conferences, and the fifteenth the Report of a Conference on Home Economics and Education in Nutrition. In future, specialist conferences will be limited to two a year.

770. A Conference on Home Economics and Education in Nutrition was held in Trinidad from the 30th June to the 5th July, under the auspices of the Commission and F.A.O. The Caribbean Commission approved the report of this Conference and agreed, amongst other things, to investigate the possibility of arranging short university courses in home economics.

771. The fifth session of the West Indian Conference was held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, from the 24th November to the 3rd December. This Conference, which is one of the two auxiliary bodies of the Commission, the other being the Caribbean Research Council, meets every second year and consists of two representatives from each of the four Metropolitan Governments comprising the Commission and two representatives of each of the Caribbean territories with which the Commission is concerned. The Conference makes recommendations which are then considered by the Commission itself. The main theme of the latest Conference was industrialisation, but vocational training and other measures to increase productivity of labour generally were also discussed. Education, both in general and in relation to community development, will be the theme of the next session of the West Indian Conference to be held in November, 1954, and two preparatory technical conferences will deal with adult education and small farming respectively.

772. *South Pacific Commission.*—The members of the Commission are Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. The ninth and tenth sessions of the Commission were held at Noumea during 1952. A number of reports on projects undertaken in the Commission's Research Programme became available during the year. The Second South Pacific Conference took place in April, 1953, at Noumea and was followed immediately by the eleventh session of the Commission, a short session attended by reduced delegations.

773. At the tenth session of the Commission a resolution was adopted recommending to Governments that the Agreement establishing the Commission should be amended to provide that normally only one session of the Commission

will be held each year (instead of two as at present) and that a second session in any year should only be held if requested by two-thirds of the Senior Commissioners.

774. One of the Secretary of State's Assistant Educational Advisers spent some months during the year in the South Pacific area preparing a report under one of the Commission's research projects on the possibility of establishing a Central Vocational Training Institution to serve the whole area.

775. *Council of Europe*.—The Government of nearly every colonial territory for whose international relations Her Majesty's Government is responsible agreed to the Council of Europe's Convention on Human Rights being extended to their territories. A Protocol to the Convention (Cmd. 8535) was recently ratified by Her Majesty's Government and Colonial Governments have been invited to consider the question of the extension of the Protocol.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

Aden

776. Work began on a refinery to be built at Aden by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at an estimated cost of £47 million. The work is expected to take about 2½ years.

777. A five-year development programme for the colony was provisionally approved, and a new civil hospital is to be built forthwith.

778. Aden College, a secondary school designed to serve the protectorate as well as the colony, was opened in January.

779. Under an Advisory Treaty concluded in December between Her Majesty's Government and the Sultan of Lahej, the principal Chief in the Western Aden Protectorate, a British Resident Adviser has been appointed, with the consent of the Sultan, at Lahej.

Bahamas

780. A new Government hospital is being built in Nassau.

781. The expansion of the tourist trade has continued and hotel accommodation is now the limiting factor. Two new hotels are planned in Nassau, and the Butlin vacation village on the Island of Grand Bahama is to be re-opened by an American syndicate.

Barbados

782. Sir Alfred Savage relinquished the governorship in November and Sir Robert Arundell, then Governor of the Windward Islands, was appointed to succeed him.

783. During her visit to Barbados in February Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal presented Queen's and Regimental Colours to the Barbados Regiment.

784. The recommendations of the committee on revision of salaries of senior civil servants were accepted by the legislature. The report of the commission on salaries for the junior grades is still under consideration.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Bermuda

785. With the closing down of the dockyard and the withdrawal of the garrison (expected to be completed by May, 1953), negotiations took place for the transfer

to the Bermuda Government of the lands and buildings belonging to the Admiralty and the War Office.

786. In 1952 tourists totalled over 100,000, a record.

British Guiana

787. Further despatches between the Secretary of State and the Governor about the proposed new constitution were published in August. The new constitution was introduced towards the end of April and elections for the first House of Assembly took place immediately afterwards.

788. Sir Charles Woolley retired from the governorship in January; Sir Alfred Savage was appointed to succeed him.

789. Work under a comprehensive plan for the drainage and irrigation of the coastlands began during 1952. The first stage covers some 130,000 acres, and is estimated to cost £1,586,000; a grant of £919,481 towards the cost has been made from C.D. & W. funds.

790. Production of milled rice increased by about 5,000 tons to 70,000 tons; the exportable surplus was again sufficient to supply all the rice required under the contract with certain other Caribbean colonies.

791. There was a record crop of sugar (over 230,000 tons) in the 1951-52 season.

792. The Secretary of State sanctioned a loan of £1,041,668 by the Colonial Development Corporation to the British Guiana Rice Development Company. Approval was also given for supplementary capital sanction totalling £174,000 required by the Corporation for British Guiana Timbers Limited.

793. A survey mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited British Guiana in February and March to study its economic problems.

794. Following satisfactory jute-growing trials in British Guiana, and experiments in mechanical cultivation, a company jointly financed by Her Majesty's Government and the Dundee jute industry has been formed to carry out fuller experiments.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

British Honduras

795. Constitutional changes are to be introduced early in 1954, including elections based on universal adult suffrage; a majority of elected members in the Legislative Council, which will have a Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside the Legislature; and reconstitution of the Executive Council as the chief instrument of policy, two-thirds of its members being elected by the Legislative Council.

796. The budget was again balanced in 1952 and it is hoped that no further grants-in-aid of administration will be necessary beyond a limited sum spread over four years to help meet the cost of specific programme of public works.

797. The second stage of the colony's development plan was approved by the Secretary of State, and a grant of £800,000 towards its cost made from C.D. & W. funds.

798. The Secretary of State sanctioned a supplementary capital issue by the Colonial Development Corporation of £186,000 for the Fort George Hotel.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate

799. The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (Mr. R. C. S. Stanley) established his headquarters at Honiara with effect from the 1st January; from the same date the post of Resident Commissioner in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate ceased to be filled, and the High Commissioner assumed direct responsibility for the administration of the protectorate. The High Commissioner made a personal investigation into the unrest which has existed in the island of Malaita since the war and initiated measures which, it is hoped, will lead to an improvement in the situation.

800. The port of Gizo in the Western District of the protectorate was opened to ocean-going traffic.

Brunei

801. The Sultan of Brunei visited the United Kingdom during the summer of 1952 and was received in audience by Her Majesty the Queen.

802. Production from the Seria oilfield remained at previous levels and no substantial increase can be expected from the present field. Drilling is now being carried out in the sea-bed about a mile off-shore.

Caribbean

803. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal visited Trinidad for three weeks in February and March, and inspected detachments of local voluntary and youth organisations. Her Royal Highness paid shorter visits to British Guiana and Barbados.

804. A Timber Mission appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate the possibility of increasing the output of West Indian timbers for the United Kingdom and West Indian markets visited Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad from October to December.

805. At the invitation of the Governments of British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica a Mission of United Kingdom industrialists visited these territories to look into the possibilities of further industrial development.

806. A Working Party consisting of representatives of the West Indian Governments and United Kingdom Government Departments met in London during September to discuss Canada/West Indies trade. The Working Party reaffirmed the importance of maintaining this trade at the highest possible level consistent with the need to safeguard the present difficult balance of payments position of the sterling area.

807. The Regional Economic Committee of the British West Indian Governments, which continues to play an active advisory role in the co-ordination of economic policy in the region, nominated Mr. Grantley Adams and Mr. Albert Gomes to act, on behalf of the West Indian Governments, as advisers to the Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Economic Conference. The Trade Commissioner Service in London, which is under the executive control of the Committee, was established during the year.

808. The conference on Caribbean federation was held in London in April. Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, the four colonies of the Windward Islands and three of the presidencies of the Leeward Islands sent representatives; British Guiana and British Honduras, which have not accepted federation in principle, sent observers.

Central Africa

809. All political activity in the Central African territories was dominated by discussions of federation. A conference was held in London in April, 1952, which prepared a draft Federal Scheme. Three Commissions were then set up to consider the judicial, fiscal and civil service aspects of the scheme. And in January a final conference was held in London which produced an agreed scheme for federation.

810. The Central African Council's Secretariat was principally engaged in making arrangements for the visits of the three Commissions mentioned above and for the Commission on Higher Education in Central Africa, under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, which toured Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the end of 1952.

811. The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs visited Central Africa in August and September.

812. The East Africa Study Group submitted its report on education in East and Central Africa and this was considered at the Conference on African Education at Cambridge in September.

Cyprus

813. Six more Improvement Area Boards were established during the year, bringing the total to 42. The Boards received Government grants totalling £31,000.

814. At £38 million, the value of the external trade of Cyprus in 1952, was the highest recorded. The tonnage of all vessels calling at Cyprus increased by 21 per cent.

815. The first stage of the Government's electrification scheme was completed following the opening of the main power station at Dhekelia. An Electricity Authority has been set up. Port improvement works continued at Famagusta and Limassol.

816. Forty-two new co-operative societies were registered in 1952. Membership of the societies now exceeds 107,000 and there is a society for credit and savings within the reach of every farmer.

817. The Forestry College completed its first year's work in June. Seventeen Cypriot officers and 12 foreign students were awarded certificates: 20 Cypriot and 15 foreign students are taking the 1952-53 course.

818. Following a survey by a team of experts from the British Middle East Office, the Government of Cyprus is investigating the island's social needs with a view to determining the extent to which a scheme of national insurance of the United Kingdom type is needed and would be practicable.

East Africa

819. Her Majesty the Queen appointed a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Dow to enquire into land use in relation to the economic, industrial, social and demographic problems of East Africa. The Commission arrived in East Africa at the end of February.

820. An East African Salaries Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir David Lidbury and began work in March.

821. Sir Evelyn Baring succeeded Sir Philip Mitchell as chairman of the East Africa High Commission in September.

822. The East Africa Study Group on African Education submitted its report and this was considered at the Conference on African Education at Cambridge in September.

Falkland Islands Colony and Dependencies

823. A contributory old age pensions scheme was introduced on the 1st July to provide for the payment of pensions to all male persons resident in the colony on reaching the age of 65.

824. The Secretary of State approved supplementary capital, totalling £277,000, required by the Colonial Development Corporation for the freezer which is being built to store mutton produced in the colony for export.

825. Six bases have been maintained in the Falkland Islands Dependencies in the Antarctic. Scientific activity at these bases has increased with the help of a grant of £47,000 from United Kingdom funds for the financial year 1952-53.

826. Argentine and Chilean posts, illegally established in the area of the British base camp on Deception Island, were dismantled in February by the Acting Governor in exercise of his powers under the laws of the dependencies.

Fiji

827. Under arrangements for a redistribution of responsibilities as between the Governor of Fiji and the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, the Governor of Fiji became responsible for the administration of the Pitcairn Islands Group and for relations with the Protected State of Tonga with effect from the 1st April, 1952.

828. Sir Ronald Garvey assumed duty as Governor in October; he succeeded Sir Brian Freeston.

829. Good progress was made in the work of rehabilitation following the severe hurricane in January, 1952. The major item outstanding is the replacement of the wharf at Suva: the cost is likely to be over £1 million.

830. A unit of the Fiji Military Forces continued to serve with distinction in Malaya.

831. Internal air services were opened by Fiji Airways.

832. A Fijian rugby team visited Australia in July-August and lost only one of its 10 matches.

The Gambia

833. Two special commissions of enquiry were appointed during the year. One examined the development of transport and recommended that the river should remain the principal highway of the territory and that competition by road traffic should be restricted. The other was appointed to report on the need for and methods of instituting a hydrological survey for the Gambia. The Commissioner noted with concern the lack of records covering the behaviour of the river. He considered that no large-scale development of the potentially valuable riverine lands would be possible until accurate information was available regarding the levels, rates of flow, degrees of salinity and tidal effects throughout the river's course. He recommended that a hydrological survey should be established as soon as possible.

834. A marked deterioration was apparent during the year in the quality of the Gambia's groundnut exports. This, with the fall in the world price of oil-seeds, constituted a serious threat to the financial position of the Gambia. Legislation was passed in December designed to improve the quality of groundnuts offered for export. Research into soil deficiencies, the opening of new areas for

rice production and a successful first year's operation of the experimental farm at Yundum, were among the measures undertaken with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Gambia's economy.

835. The second Inter-African Nutrition Conference was held in the Gambia in November under the aegis of C.C.T.A. It was followed by a meeting of the joint F.A.O. and W.H.O. Committee on Nutrition. These were the first international conferences ever to be held in the Gambia.

Also see under **West Africa**.

Gibraltar

836. Further progress was made with Government Housing Schemes and over 800 flats constructed since the war are now occupied. More are under construction to rehouse people living in cramped accommodation or in temporary dwellings.

837. An Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance was enacted during the year. It is based substantially upon the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946 of the United Kingdom.

838. Legislation was enacted to provide for the introduction of income tax during 1953 with a standard rate on individuals and companies of 2s. in the pound.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

839. Mr. M. L. Bernacchi was appointed Resident Commissioner during the year and assumed duty in Tarawa in August.

840. Work on the King George V Secondary School at Tarawa continued during the year and it is hoped to open the school in June, 1953.

Gold Coast

841. Early in June the Secretary of State visited the Gold Coast. The Representative Ministers made clear their wish for self-government within the Commonwealth, and the Secretary of State agreed that when proposals for constitutional changes had been formulated by the Gold Coast Government, after consultation with the chiefs and people, they would be examined and discussed. Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, made a statement in the Legislative Assembly in October, and invited the Chiefs and people to submit suggestions in the light of this statement, to enable the Gold Coast Government to state its views in a White Paper for debate in the Assembly in July, 1953.

842. The reorganisation of local government continued and the first elections to the new local and urban councils were held.

843. The majority of the recommendations of the Lidbury Report (on the structure and remuneration of the public service) were accepted by the Assembly with some modification following an examination of the report by a Select Committee. The Public Service has been divided into main grades similar to those of the United Kingdom Civil Service, salaries have been generally increased and conditions of service revised. The Local Gold Coast Public Service formally came into existence on the 1st November; ultimate responsibility for its members rests with the Governor and not with the Secretary of State. It includes all members of the former Junior Service, all officers appointed after that date except expatriate officers appointed to pensionable posts and any other officers who opt to join it.

844. Following further talks on the Volta River aluminium scheme, Her Majesty's Government published in November a White Paper (Cmd. 8702) favouring participation in the scheme and proposing, with the agreement of the

Gold Coast Government and the aluminium companies, the establishment of a Preparatory Commission to examine the scheme in further detail. A Special Commissioner in charge of the Preparatory Commission was appointed in February.

845. The estimates for 1953-54 introduced into the Assembly in February, provide for a record total expenditure of some £44 million, of which £17 million is for development.

846. In April, 1952, the Government announced the resumption of the cutting-out campaign against the swollen shoot disease of cocoa, and in September a new procedure to speed up the cutting-out process was successfully introduced.

847. In October the Assembly enacted an Ordinance to establish a National Bank.

848. Work began for the construction of a new port at Tema, 19 miles east of Accra, and of a railway connecting Tema with Accra.

849. At the University College of the Gold Coast the first hall of residence on the permanent site at Legon Hill was brought into use in October.

850. A team sent by the British Empire Society for the Blind began in the Gold Coast in November the most extensive survey of blindness and eye diseases ever to be made in Africa.

851. There has been a great increase in the production of diamonds from small African mines.

Also see under **West Africa**.

Hong Kong

852. The Secretary of State announced in Parliament in October that the number of elected members in the Urban Council was to be increased from two to four, but that he considered that the present time was inopportune for major constitutional changes.

853. The strength of the garrison was maintained, and the Hong Kong Government contributed £1,500,000 towards its cost during 1952-53. Despite unsettled conditions in the Far East public morale remained steady.

854. The United Nations policy of controlling strategic exports to China and the United States embargo on trade with China continued to have an adverse effect on Hong Kong's trade. Imports during 1952 were down by 22 per cent and exports by 35 per cent. Local traders and businessmen continued to show much enterprise in developing local industry.

855. During the year the United States Government relaxed its embargo on exports, including cotton, to Hong Kong and agreement was also reached with the United States authorities about the import into the United States of produce and commodities certified to be of Hong Kong origin.

856. The dispute over ownership of 71 aircraft, mentioned in previous reports, was settled during the year. Both groups of aircraft involved were awarded to the American company, Civil Air Transport Incorporated, the first group by the Privy Council on appeal in July and the second group by the Supreme Court of Hong Kong in October. The aircraft have now been removed from the colony.

857. The abnormal influx of refugees into the colony has abated and the population is fairly steady at an estimated figure of about 2 million. The refugee problem remains acute, however, and there have been several serious fires in squatter areas. Despite the dangers of over-crowding the health authorities have kept the colony free from serious epidemic disease.

858. The visit to the colony in October of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was a happy and successful event, deeply appreciated by the people.

Jamaica

859. Changes in the constitution were discussed during the year, and an Order in Council made in April, 1953 provides for the setting up of a ministerial system.

860. The colony's economy continued to recover from the hurricane of 1951. Rehabilitation of the agricultural industry, financed in part from grant and loan funds from the United Kingdom, progressed well; banana production in particular improved and at the end of 1952 shipments were greater than at any time since the war. The preliminary work on the building programme took longer than expected but building began in January and by the end of March about 300 rural and 500 urban houses had been built; the programme should be completed by the end of 1954. Because of heavy expenses resulting from the hurricane and the decline in the yield of import duties, the 1952-53 financial year showed a deficit even greater than the original estimate of about £323,000.

861. A long-term agreement for the marketing of bananas was concluded between the Jamaica Government and representatives of the shipping and marketing companies, and the Jamaica Government agreed that its contract with the Ministry of Food should end in March.

862. The first shipment of bauxite from Jamaica was made during the year and the first stage was completed in the installation of an alumina plant.

863. During a fortnight's holiday in Jamaica in January Sir Winston Churchill received the freedom of Kingston and visited the University College of the West Indies, where he unveiled a tablet recording thanks to the United Kingdom and Jamaica Governments for their financial assistance.

864. The new teaching hospital buildings at the University College were formally opened in January.

865. By the death of Sir Harold Allen in February Jamaica lost one of its foremost politicians. He was leader of the House of Representatives and Minister for Finance and General Purposes. He had been a member of the Legislature continuously since 1935.

866. A Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited Jamaica at the Government's invitation during March and April, 1952. Their report, published in January, 1953, contained proposals for the development of the Island over a period of 10 years.

867. The Secretary of State sanctioned a loan of £55,500 by the Colonial Development Corporation towards the cost of constructing an airstrip in Grand Cayman (a dependency of Jamaica).

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Kenya

868. All other events in Kenya during the year were overshadowed by the outbreak of lawlessness instigated by the Mau Mau organisation, a secret society of the Kikuyu tribe.

869. Sir Philip Mitchell left Kenya on retirement after eight years as Governor. He was succeeded by Sir Evelyn Baring, who assumed office in September.

870. Despite the disorders the Kenya Government continued its programme of social and economic development, and the total expenditure estimated under the 10-year development plan has been increased to £41.7 million.

871. Government expenditure for 1953 was estimated at nearly £18 million, of which 25 per cent is for social services.

872. The Nairobi City Council has allocated £2 million for its five-year programme for African housing.

873. In September it was announced that over 2,200 acres would be taken over near Mombasa for an oil refinery, estimated to cost £60 million.

874. Maize was the subject of two reports. Mr. L. G. Troup reported on the methods which should be used in assessing its price and a Board under the chairmanship of Sir William Ibbotson reported on its marketing.

875. The Government issued a statement in November on policy on forestry in Kenya and the Forest Department, arising out of the Hiley Commission economic survey of 1950.

876. More and more Africans are responding with good will to advice about their crops and livestock, and bench terracing and conservation work are progressing well. Serious difficulties, such as the traditional system of land tenure in certain areas, have still to be overcome.

877. In February the Legislative Council decided to appoint a committee to consider the African wage structure in recognition of the necessity to create an economy which would remove the African from dependence solely on the land.

Also see under **East Africa**.

Leeward Islands

878. A new constitution was introduced in St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla.

879. An enquiry was completed into the salaries and organisation of the Civil Service. New pay scales were approved with effect from the 1st January, 1952.

880. In November serious floods occurred in Montserrat and the United Kingdom Government made a special grant of £20,000 to pay for repairs.

881. Funds amounting to £74,000, mostly in loans, have been placed at the disposal of the Industrial Development Board in Antigua: the Board's first tasks are to undertake the modernisation of a Government-owned cotton ginnery and later to develop a corn-meal factory, a cannery and an arrowroot mill.

882. An agreement was signed in August for the establishment in Antigua of a joint industrial council and of joint committees on estates and in factories and workshops.

883. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State visited the Leeward Islands in February.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Federation of Malaya

884. The year was notable for a great improvement in the security situation and for several political achievements of importance. Terrorism has been greatly reduced, but terrorist casualties have increased, while those of the Security Forces have fallen. The "shooting war" is by no means over, but the terrorists have been forced on to the defensive and seem to be turning their main attention away from military operations and towards political subversion.

885. By the end of 1952 over 470,000 former squatters had been moved to protected New Villages, and the Government has intensified its efforts to help the villages towards better and safer living conditions.

886. Legislation in July provided for the setting up of popularly elected Local Councils in the New Villages and in the Malay rural areas: over 100 such councils

should soon be in full operation. Town Councils with elected majorities have been set up in many towns.

887. A new code of citizenship came into force in September. It has doubled the number of non-Malay citizens of the Federation.

888. A Malay, Dato Mahmud bin Mat, has been designated Speaker of the Federal Legislative Council.

889. An Education Ordinance, passed in November, established the basis of a national education policy under which all children will ultimately receive a free primary education and be taught a common language.

890. National service legislation was passed in July, and in the same month a Federation Regiment open to men of all communities was founded.

891. The five-day visit of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her son, during October, was marked by widespread and spontaneous expressions of loyalty to the Crown.

892. The Secretary of State approved supplementary capital, totalling £518,000, required by the Colonial Development Corporation for the Kulai Oil Palms Estate, £2,760,000 for the second phase of the loan to the Malayan Electricity Board, and £87,550 for a housing loan to the same authority.

893. Lower prices for rubber resulted in some decline in output and production fell by 22,000 tons to 583,000 tons during 1952. Production of tin in concentrate totalled 56,838 tons (57,167 tons in 1951): as a result of the improvement in the security position it is proposed to reopen certain areas for prospecting. Production of iron ore now exceeds one million tons annually.

894. The fall in the price of rubber caused a decline in Government revenue and adjustments in earnings and wages.

Malta

895. Following negotiations with Maltese Ministers Her Majesty's Government, agreed to give Malta financial assistance towards budgetary expenditure to the amount of £475,000.

Mauritius

896. The Governor, Sir Hiliary Blood, toured the dependencies in the frigate H.M.S. *Loch Glendhu*.

897. The Salaries Commissioner, Mr. R. O. Ramage, presented his report in November. His recommendations, which are backdated to July, 1950, have been accepted in principle.

898. The development plan is under review with increased emphasis on the need for establishing secondary industries.

899. The malaria eradication scheme has been completed and the transmission of malaria has virtually ceased.

900. Mauritius produced a record sugar crop (482,000 tons) in the 1951-52 season, but owing to heavy rains the 1952-53 crop is estimated to be about 457,000 tons.

Nigeria

901. The smooth working of the federal constitution was gravely interrupted in February and March. Because of dissension within the majority party in the Eastern House of Assembly the budget session had to be adjourned and it was necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise his reserved legislative power to give effect to the Appropriation Bill. At the Centre the Ministers representing the Western Region resigned because they disagreed with a decision by the Council

of Ministers on the attitude to be adopted by Government to a motion tabled in the House of Representatives by a member from the Western Region on the subject of self-government.

902. A considerable volume of legislation came into effect during the year, including measures designed, *inter alia*, to encourage overseas participation in industrial development in the territory. Other measures enacted included the Ordinances to establish a Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, and to regulate the business of banks and banking in Nigeria. A Bill designed to reform the system of local government in the Western Region was enacted in February.

903. A comprehensive revision of the pay of Government servants was completed during the year and took effect as from the 1st April, 1952.

904. The Governor's decision that there should be no change in the boundary between the Northern and Western Regions was announced in September.

905. Mr. J. L. Fisher of the Bank of England visited Nigeria at the invitation of the Government during December to advise on their banking institutions.

906. The new buildings of the University College, Ibadan, were formally opened in November by Lord Tedder, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. In August the House of Representatives approved the provision of additional funds for the University College. Apart from an increase in the annual Government grant from £170,000 to £220,000 per annum for the quinquennium 1952-56 and a grant of £300,000 for further building and equipment, £1,500,000 was provided as an endowment expendable over the next 15 years. A further £750,000 was also voted for the University College teaching hospital, bringing the total Nigerian Government provision to £2,250,000. The United Kingdom Government for its part increased its C.D. & W. allocation to the College from £1,500,000 to £1,700,000.

907. A revised scheme for the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology was approved by the House of Representatives in March. The capital cost is estimated at £1,963,318 and the original C.D. & W. allocation of £500,000 has been increased to £600,000.

908. The Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Governor to investigate the rights of the claimants to land in the Bamenda Province of the Cameroons found that the Bali people occupy the disputed land through right of conquest dating from the 19th century, and that the claim of the Widekum people has no foundation. A second Commission of Enquiry was set up under the Collective Punishment Ordinance to determine the responsibility for the disturbances which had led to the setting up of the first Commission of Enquiry; certain Widekum tribes were fined £10,000 for their part in the outbreak, and of this sum £9,000 was earmarked for reconstruction of damaged property.

909. A start has been made on the first census since 1931 to cover the whole of Nigeria. The census of the Northern Region was carried out in July, and that of the West in December; in the Eastern Region the census is due to be undertaken in July, 1953.

910. A new occurrence of several million tons of easily worked coal has been found near the Colliery of Enugu.

911. Regional transmitters were opened by the Nigerian Broadcasting Service at Enugu and Kaduna.

912. The number of cases of sleeping sickness treated in 1952 was 7,000, the lowest for 20 years and a contrast to the peak figure of 90,000. Notable progress was made in the treatment of leprosy in the Eastern Region where in 1952, 6,000 of the 30,000 patients receiving treatment were discharged as free of symptoms.

Also see under **West Africa**.

North Borneo

913. Progress with the reconstruction and development programme exceeded expectations. All war damage claims were settled, except for 700 restoration awards, and a total of Straits \$8.2 million has been paid out.

914. The Secretary of State approved supplementary capital totalling £1,451,500 required by the Colonial Development Corporation for the Borneo Abaca Company, which controls a number of hemp estates.

915. Like other territories in South-East Asia the colony suffered from the steep fall in the price of rubber and copra, and had an adverse trade balance in 1952, the first since 1947. The termination of a timber concession monopoly during the year, however, is expected to result in an expansion of the timber industry, which will greatly benefit the economy of the colony.

916. A new broadcasting service has been planned and a C.D. & W. grant of £29,000 has been made towards the cost.

917. The visit in October of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her son was received with great enthusiasm. Her Royal Highness opened a teacher-training college for 96 pupils at Tuaran and the new 100-bed hospital (the first in permanent materials) at Sandakan; she has graciously consented to both institutions being named after her.

Northern Rhodesia

918. The need for changes in the Northern Rhodesian constitution were discussed by the Secretary of State and a delegation from Northern Rhodesia in January. It was agreed that in principle there was a case for some expansion in the unofficial membership of the next Legislative Council, both European and African, but that no further action would be taken until it was known whether federation would come about.

919. During August the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs visited Northern Rhodesia to ascertain public reaction to the federation proposals and to explain Her Majesty's Government's attitude. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. R. Attlee, visited the territory from the 18th August to the 2nd September to examine local reactions to the federation proposals.

920. The Government employed a firm of consultants to carry out a separate investigation into the suitability of the Kafue River for hydro-electric purposes. The consultant's report recommended the erection of a dam and of two hydro-electric stations on the Kafue with an estimated capacity of 241,000 kw. The cost, including transmission, was put at £27,600,000. The report is being considered by the Government.

921. There was some unrest on the Copperbelt during the year. In October a claim for increase of salaries by the North Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association was settled by direct negotiation with the copper companies. The dispute between the European North Rhodesia Mine Workers Union and the copper mining companies over the union's claim for the consolidation of an element of cost-of-living allowances with basic wages and an increase in basic rates, was not settled at formal conciliation proceedings but only after the special intervention of a Government representative. In a dispute which arose in the same month between the African Mineworkers Trade Union and the copper companies, the union claimed an increase of 2s. 8d. per shift in the basic wages of all African employees. The matter went to conciliation and the companies offered concessions to the workers in the lowest groups and certain other adjustments in the cost-of-living allowances, shift pay and overtime rates for Sunday work. These were rejected by the unions together with the companies' offer to refer the dispute to

arbitration. A strike was called on the 20th October and continued until the 10th November. The matter was then referred to arbitration. Mr. C. W. Guillebaud was appointed arbitrator, Sir Hartley Shawcross represented the copper companies and Mr. R. Williams the African Mineworkers Union. The result of the arbitration was announced in January. The union was awarded increases ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. a shift.

922. These industrial disputes affected copper production which for the year totalled 312,354 tons at an estimated figure of £71,835,092. The new copper refinery at Mufilira started production of electrolytic copper in July and at Nkana the cobalt carbonate plant and the cobalt refinery have been completed. Extensions to plant at Broken Hill are also being made. Difficulties continued with the supply of coal from Wankie Colliery, though there were considerable increases in the total amounts delivered to the Copperbelt as compared with 1951; provisional estimates are that, during the first nine months of 1952, 630,000 tons of coal were delivered as compared with about 510,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1951.

923. In October the report of a salaries commission under Sir Geoffrey Follows' chairmanship was published. It recommended increases in the salaries of both European and African civil servants. The report was debated in the Legislative Council in March and its principal recommendations approved.

924. Steady progress was made with African housing, 2,800 houses being completed during the year.

Also see under **Central Africa**.

Nyasaland

925. Political activity during the year was concentrated mainly on the proposals for Central African federation. The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs visited Nyasaland in August to ascertain public reaction to the federation proposals and to explain Her Majesty's Government's attitude.

926. A delegation of Nyasaland chiefs visited the United Kingdom to protest against the federation proposals.

927. The Joint Anglo-Portuguese Boundary Commission, which was appointed in 1951 to demarcate the western frontier of Nyasaland with Mozambique, completed its task at the end of 1952, and its recommendations are now being considered.

928. The jubilee of the King's African Rifles was celebrated in Nyasaland in July. Excellent reports have been received of the work in Malaya of the 1st Battalion.

929. The Shire Valley survey continued. Its purposes are the stabilisation of the level of Lake Nyasa and control of the waters of the Shire River with a view to large-scale hydro-electrical development.

Also see under **Central Africa**.

Pitcairn Islands Group

See under **Fiji**.

St. Helena and Tristan Da Cunha

930. *St. Helena*.—A shortage of mature leaf and a sharp fall in the price of the colony's principal product, *phormium tenax*, led to the closing of some mills and an increase in the number of unemployed.

931. With the assistance of C.D. & W. funds and the co-operation of the local firm which is the principal landowner, work on the vital task of soil conservation continued during the year.

932. *Tristan da Cunha*.—Mr. J. P. L. Scott, formerly District Commissioner, Sierra Leone, succeeded Mr. H. F. I. Elliott as Administrator in October, 1952.

933. An arrangement was reached with the Tristan da Cunha Development Company whereby, in exchange for a cash contribution from the company, the Administration has relieved the company of the responsibility for maintaining a doctor, agriculturist and nurse on the island.

Sarawak

934. After the murder of a police constable by an armed gang, a state of emergency was declared in the First Division in August; it was ended in January. As a result the Government are increasing the constabulary by one-third and improving their transport and weapons.

935. Proposals for increased unofficial representation on the Council Negri and the Supreme Council were put before the Council Negri by the Governor in December; they are also being referred to all representative bodies for discussion.

936. For the first time for 20 years the Dayak chiefs held an assembly at Sibu in July to consider the revision of their customary code.

937. The number of local authorities has been growing steadily and some 240,000 people are now under their jurisdiction. The Kuching Municipal Board was converted into an autonomous body in January.

938. The Government is spending nearly £100,000 on a broadcasting service which it is hoped will be in operation by the end of 1953. A C.D. & W. grant of £47,000 has been made towards the cost.

939. The sharp fall in the price of rubber adversely affected revenue from customs duties.

940. The visit of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her son in October was marked by demonstrations of loyalty and affection. Her Royal Highness opened a fine out-patients department at the Sibu Hospital.

Seychelles

941. The Governor reported to the Secretary of State that there was at present no desire or case for constitutional change and that the life of the present Legislative Council would run its full term, unless circumstances made it necessary to dissolve the Council at an earlier date.

942. A general decrease in Government revenue, due largely to a sharp fall in the price of copra, now checked, led to a review of the whole field of capital and recurrent expenditure, which is still proceeding.

943. A small outbreak of poliomyelitis in April, 1952, was prevented from spreading by prompt counter measures.

944. As from the 1st January, 1953, income tax was extended to income derived from agriculture and the export duty on certain agricultural produce, income from which was previously exempt from income tax, was modified.

Sierra Leone

945. Mr. R. de Z. Hall was appointed Governor of Sierra Leone in succession to Sir George Beresford-Stooke.

946. Proposals for the introduction of a ministerial system of government were agreed by the Secretary of State in February.

947. A Commission was appointed to examine and make recommendations upon the structure of the Civil Service in Sierra Leone and its remuneration and conditions of service.

948. The Budget introduced into the Legislative Council in December provided for total expenditure during 1953 of £5 $\frac{3}{4}$ million, the highest amount in Sierra Leone history.

949. The Government scheme for the mechanised cultivation of rice on hitherto unproductive swamplands continued to show encouraging results and was expanded during the year from 1,800 to 4,000 acres.

Also see under **West Africa**.

Singapore

950. Sir John Nicoll took up his appointment as Governor in April, 1952, in succession to Sir Frank Gimson.

951. A revision of the electoral roll was completed in September. There are now 70,656 registered voters out of an estimated total of 250,000 persons who are qualified to register.

952. A committee of the Legislative Council has been appointed to consider whether there should be an increase in the number of elected members in the Council.

953. The Legislative Council voted a special defence contribution of approximately £1 million to be made to Her Majesty's Government.

954. During her visit to Singapore in September–October Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent carried out many engagements, including the opening of the Royal Singapore Tuberculosis Hospital.

955. Ten new primary schools and two secondary schools were completed during the year, and the number of children attending registered schools increased by some 10,000 to about 150,000.

956. Labour relations were unsettled during the year. In May the uniformed staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department came out on strike; their claims were settled when the strike was suspended for three days. In December Asian employees of the Admiralty also came out on strike, but returned to work after agreeing to put their claims to arbitration.

957. In March the Government announced its rejection of the recommendations of the Benham Committee on Emoluments of Locally-Domiciled Officers and its intention to appoint a Commission from outside Malaya to examine the allowances payable to Government servants in Singapore.

958. The Singapore Improvement Trust completed 1,823 housing units and 63 shops during 1952, and at the end of the year 1,742 housing units and 26 shops were under construction. The Trust is now concentrating on low-cost housing in the form of three-storied blocks of flats for lower-paid wage earners.

959. Work started in 1952 on a new airport at Paya Lebar. A grant of just over £1 million is being made from C.D. & W. funds towards the estimated total cost of about £4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million.

Somaliland Protectorate

960. Membership of the Protectorate Advisory Council, which includes representatives of all sections of the community, has been increased from 32 to 48.

961. An important development in local government is to be made in 1953 by the creation of Town Councils at Berbera and Hargeisa with full financial and executive responsibility.

962. A survey by experts in 1951-52 showed that there are good prospects for the production of both food and cash crops in an extensive area of the protectorate and in 1953 an important investigation is to be undertaken into the necessary large-scale irrigational development.

963. The first Government girls' boarding school was opened at Burao in January.

Tanganyika

964. In June the Secretary of State announced the acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the recommendations of the Constitutional Development Committee that the unofficial seats in a reconstructed Legislative Council should be divided equally among the three main racial groups, Europeans, Asian and African, and that the official majority should be retained.

965. The long-standing dispute between Williamson's Diamond Mine and the Diamond Corporation was settled and a new four-year agreement between the mine and the corporation for the marketing of the diamonds has been concluded. Additional plant is being installed for the more rapid development of the mine.

966. On the outbreak of terrorism by Mau Mau adherents in Kenya, security measures were taken among the Kikuyu, estimated to number between 12,000 and 15,000, who had immigrated from Kenya into the Northern and Tanga Provinces of Tanganyika. A number of Mau Mau leaders and suspects, some of whom were refugees from Kenya, were expelled from the territory and were arrested by the Kenya Police on crossing the boundary. Legislation was enacted requiring all adult Kikuyu males to register and obtain identification cards. Many persons left the territory voluntarily and returned to Kenya in order to avoid registration. Three independent Kikuyu schools were closed down, and alternative facilities were provided for the children in schools controlled and supervised by the Government. These measures appear to have been effective.

967. Approximately £5 million was spent on development during the year. Good progress was made in the construction of four major roads, three deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam, and on the new airport for Dar es Salaam which, it is hoped, will be opened for traffic towards the end of 1953.

968. The Natural Resources School at Tengeru was opened in February. It is designed to accommodate 450 male and 100 female students and its objectives are to train African agricultural, veterinary and forestry instructors and to educate Africans to take an active and intelligent part in community development schemes.

969. The experimental low-power broadcasting station established for Africans in Dar es Salaam at the end of 1951 has aroused encouraging interest among the African public. It is hoped to have a station equipped to cover the whole territory in operation by the middle of 1954.

970. A cyclone which struck southern Tanganyika in April, 1952, caused extensive damage, particularly at Lindi.

Also see under **East Africa**.

Tonga

971. On the 1st April, 1952, the Governor of Fiji assumed responsibility from the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific for relations with Tonga, and in an exchange of letters between the Acting Governor and Her Majesty Queen Salote of Tonga, certain consequential minor amendments were made to the Treaty of Friendship with Tonga.

Trinidad and Tobago

972. Important changes were made in local government, devolving limited executive functions on the seven County Councils.

973. The Report of a Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the Port of Spain City Corporation was published in October. Its recommendations were not adopted by the Governor for reasons set out in a statement annexed to the published report.

974. The Trinidad Government paid particular attention during the year to the development of local industries, acceleration of the school building programme and local food production.

975. Revenue for 1952 was expected to be two-thirds higher than that for 1947. Over one-third is contributed by the oil industry.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Uganda

976. One official and four unofficial members have been added to the Executive Council.

977. Important changes in the governmental system of Buganda were announced in March.

978. The main proposals in a report by Mr. C. A. G. Wallis on the organisation of local government have been accepted by the Uganda Government.

979. The Uganda Development Corporation was set up in June to take over most of the existing commercial investments of the Government, to conduct research in the field of industrial development and to assist those who are interested in investing capital in the protectorate. The corporation is co-operating with three important mining and chemical manufacturing companies in the exploration of the potentially valuable mineral complex at Sukulu, near Tororo.

980. A sum of £5 million has been allocated from the surplus in the Cotton Price Assistance Fund to form an African Development Fund. This money will be used to finance undertakings of special benefit to Africans, particularly in education. Special attention will be paid to the expansion of technical education for which no less than £2 million has been set aside.

981. A committee under the chairmanship of the Principal of Makerere College has carried out a comprehensive review of the facilities for African education and has made important recommendations on future policy.

982. Amendments to the Co-operative Societies Ordinance provide for the establishment of a Co-operative Council which will associate representatives of the movement with questions of co-operative policy.

983. A sum of £350,000 has been set aside from the African Development Fund to cover the cost of building and maintaining for five years a local government training centre which will also provide courses for community development staffs, members of the co-operative movement and leaders of the community in general. The building will be completed by the end of 1953.

984. Under the scheme which provides for the participation of African interests in the cotton ginning industry, five ginneries are now under the control of African co-operative societies.

985. Two National Parks have been set up, one at Murchison Falls and the other in the neighbourhood of Lake George and Lake Edward. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to the second of these being called the Queen Elizabeth Park.

986. Good progress was made with the hydro-electric project at Owen Falls and a 15,000-kilowatt generator is expected to be in operation before the end of 1953.

987. Notable success attended an experiment in the use of D.D.T. emulsion to attack the breeding places of a fly causing onchocerciasis, a disease often causing blindness. Lethal concentrations applied over a 40-mile stretch of the Nile at Jinja led to disappearance of the flies for three months.

Also see under **East Africa**.

West Africa

988. The Secretary of State visited all four West African territories during May and June and on his way home spent a few hours in Dakar where he was entertained by the High Commissioner for French West Africa.

989. The first meeting of the West African Inter-Territorial Conference was held in Accra in July. The Conference endorsed proposals for the formation of a West African Council for Medical Research.

990. The first meeting of the West African Examinations Council, which is responsible for co-ordinating examination policy on a regional basis, took place in March at Accra.

991. An investigation into a proposal for the establishment of a West African Educational Supply Organisation began in February.

992. The West Africa Study Group on African Education submitted its report and this was considered at the Conference on African Education at Cambridge in September.

993. A delegation of four members of the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party visited West Africa in January.

994. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff visited the West African territories in March.

Windward Islands

995. Sir Robert Arundell relinquished the governorship in January, Mr. E. B. Beetham was appointed to succeed him.

996. The reconstruction of Castries, the capital of St. Lucia, which was largely destroyed by fire in 1948, has been completed. The new town includes a number of fine modern flats and business premises.

997. Enquiries into the organisation of the Civil Service and into the salaries of Government officials have been completed.

998. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State visited the Windward Islands in January.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Zanzibar

999. The scheme of research in the cause of the sudden death disease in clove trees, which was started in 1946 and has been financed mainly by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, closed down at the end of 1952. The scientists engaged in the research discovered that die-back in clove trees is caused by a fungus, and established almost with certainty that another species of fungus, which attacks the roots of the trees, is the prime factor in sudden death disease. Die-back can be effectively controlled by the systematic cutting out of diseased branches and protecting the cut surfaces by painting them with white lead paint. The remedy for sudden death, however, must be sought by long-term experiments which will be carried out by the Agricultural Department. The

team have further discovered that the partial failure of the coconut crop through the premature fall of young nuts, which has for many years caused serious loss to plantation owners in the protectorate, is due to the activities of a bug, and have indicated methods by which the pest can be controlled. Experiments are being conducted in applying these methods of control.

1000. A scheme for the rehabilitation of plantations destroyed by sudden death disease has been started with funds provided from the protectorate's revenues and by a grant from the Clove Growers Association.

1001. A loan of £23,000 from C.D. & W. funds has been approved for the establishment of a pineapple-canning factory in Zanzibar town.

1002. The winter in Zanzibar during 1952 was exceptionally bad and the 1952-53 clove crop is unlikely to reach 4,000 tons. Exports in 1952 amounted to 4,414 tons of cloves and 81 tons of clove oil.

Also see under **East Africa**.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND NON-PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS OF
COLONIAL INTEREST PUBLISHED DURING 1952-53

- Cmd. 8461. Exchange of notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Japan regarding the procedure for the liquidation of the Hong Kong-Japan open account. (Treaty Series No. 6 (1952)). 3d. (4½d.)
- Cmd. 8485. Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America concerning the extension of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground by additional sites in the Turks and Caicos Islands. (Treaty Series No. 10 (1952)). 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.)
- Cmd. 8508. Agreement for the establishment of a General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. (Treaty Series No. 15 (1952)). 6d. (7½d.)
- Cmd. 8529. The Colombo Plan; the first annual report of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-east Asia. 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.)
- Cmd. 8539. Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission . . . with agreement extending the territorial scope of the South Pacific Commission to Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. (Treaty Series No. 21 (1952)). 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.)
- Cmd. 8553. The Colonial territories, 1951-52. 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.)
- Cmd. 8560. Report on the Gambia Egg Scheme. 1s. 0d. (1s. 1½d.)
- Cmd. 8573. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; draft federal scheme prepared by a Conference held in London in April and May, 1952. 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.)
- Cmd. 8575. British dependencies in the Caribbean and North Atlantic, 1939-1952. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)
- Cmd. 8665. Colonial research, 1951-1952. 6s. 6d. (6s. 10d.)
- Cmd. 8671. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland: draft federal scheme; report of the Judicial Commission. 6d. (7½d.)
- Cmd. 8672. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland: draft federal scheme; report of the Fiscal Commission. 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.)
- Cmd. 8673. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland: draft federal scheme; report of the Civil Service Preparatory Commission. 2s. 0d. (2s. 1½d.)
- Cmd. 8702. Volta River aluminium scheme. 9d. (10½d.)
- Cmd. 8717. Commonwealth Economic Conference; final communique. 4d. (5½d.)
- Cmd. 8753. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; report by the Conference on federation held in London in January, 1953. 1s. 0d. (1s. 1½d.)
- Cmd. 8754. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; the federal scheme prepared by a Conference held in London in January, 1953. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.)
- Col. No. 281—
4 and 7. An economic survey of the colonial territories, 1951. Volume IV: The West Indian and American territories, with the Bahamas, Bermuda, and the Falkland Islands. £2 0s. 0d. (£2 0s. 6d.). Volume VII: Products of the colonial territories. £2 2s. 0d. (£2 2s. 6d.)
- Col. No. 282. Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1951; report by Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G. 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.)
- Col. No. 283. Report on the Abyan Scheme, 1951. 8s. 6d. (8s. 9d.)
- Col. No. 284. Report . . . on the administration of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship for the year 1951. 10s. 0d. (10s. 4d.)
- Col. No. 285. Major capital works in the colonial territories. 3s. 0d. (3s. 1½d.)

- Col. No. 286. Witches' broom disease of cacao (*marasmius perniciosus Stahel*), by Paul Holliday. 9d. (10½d.)
- Col. No. 287. Report . . . on the administration of Tanganyika under United Kingdom trusteeship for the year 1951. 12s. 6d. (12s. 11d.)
- Col. No. 288. Report . . . on the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship for the year 1951. 15s. 0d. (15s. 6d.)
- Col. No. 289. Annual report on the East Africa High Commission, 1951. 3s. 0d. (3s. 1½d.)
- Col. No. 290. Land and population in East Africa; exchange of correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of Kenya on the appointment of the Royal Commission. 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.)

House of Commons Papers. 1951-52

- H.C. 167. Colonial Development Corporation; annual report and statement of accounts for . . . 1951. 3s. 0d. (3s. 1½d.)
- H.C. 211. Colonial Development and Welfare Act; return of schemes made under the Act by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the concurrence of the Treasury, 1951-52. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.)
- 1952-53.
- H.C.15. Malta (Reconstruction) Act, 1947: account 1950-51; account prepared in pursuance of Section 2(2) . . . for the period ended 31st March, 1951. 3d. (4½d.)
- H.C. 51. Overseas Food Corporation; annual report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1952. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)
- H.C. 92—II. Civil estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1954; Class II—Commonwealth and Foreign. 4s. 0d. (4s. 2d.)

Colonial Research Publications.

- No. 13. Land registration, by Sir Ernest Dowson and V.L.O. Sheppard. £1 5s. 0d. (£1 5s. 5d.)
- No. 14. Women of the grassfields; a study of the economic position of women in Bamenda, British Cameroons, by Phyllis M. Kaberry. £1 12s. 6d. (£1 12s. 10d.)
- No. 15. Friendly societies in the West Indies; report on a survey by A. F. and D. Wells and a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the West Indian Governors dated 15th May, 1952. 7s. 6d. (7s. 8d.)

Colonial Research Studies.

- No. 5. Native administration in central Nyasaland, by L. P. Mair. 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.)
- No. 6. Land tenure in the British and British protected territories in South East Asia and the Pacific; an annotated bibliography. £1 1s. 0d. (£1 1s. 5d.)
- No. 7. The administration of justice and the urban African; a study of urban native courts in Northern Rhodesia, by A. L. Epstein. 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.)

Fishery Publications.

- Vol. 1, No. 2. Report on the tilapia and other fish and fisheries of Lake Nyasa, by Rosemary H. Lowe. £2 0s. 0d. (£2 0s. 4d.)
- The Albite-riebeckite granites of Nigeria, by R. A. Mackay. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)
- Animal trypanosomiasis in Eastern Africa, 1949, by H. E. Hornby. 7s. 6d. (7s. 8d.)
- British West Indies; economic and commercial conditions in the Eastern Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, the Leeward and Windward Islands), by Aubrey R. Starck. 3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)
- Colonial Loans Act, 1952. 2d. (3½d.)
- The Colonial Office List, 1952. 12s. 6d. (12s. 9d.)
- Commonwealth Economic Committee; annual report covering the period 1st April, 1951 to 31st March, 1952. 9d. (10½d.)
- Commonwealth trade in 1951; a memorandum prepared in the Intelligence Branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee. 1s. 0d. (1s. 1½d.)

- Digest of colonial statistics, No. 1, March-April, 1952—5s. 0d. (5s. 3d.)
- Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys; annual report for the year ended 31st March, 1952. 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.)
- Geology of the Colony of North Borneo, by Max Reinhard and Edward Wenk. (Geological Survey Department of the British Territories in Borneo, Bulletin No. 1). £2 12s. 6d. (£2 13s. 5d.)
- Hong Kong, by Harold Ingrams. £1 7s. 6d. (£1 8s. 2d.)
- Introducing the British Caribbean colonies. 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
- Introducing the colonies, revised edition, 1952. 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
- Introducing the eastern dependencies, revised edition, 1952. 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
- Introducing East Africa. 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
- Introducing West Africa. 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
- Land tenure; a special supplement to the journal of African administration, October, 1952. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
- Malaya—the facts behind the fighting. 1s. 0d. (1s. 1½d.)
- The Petrography of some of the riebeckite granites of Nigeria, by K. E. Beer. 5s. 0d. (5s. 3d.)
- Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Imperial Institute. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.)
- A Review of commonwealth agriculture; production and trade. (Thirty-fifth report of the Commonwealth Economic Committee). 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.)
- Statistical summary of the mineral industry; production, imports and exports, 1945–1951. £1 7s. 6d. (£1 7s. 10d.)
- Study of an African swamp; report of the Cambridge University expedition to the Bangweulu swamps, Northern Rhodesia, 1949, by Frank Debenham. £1 0s. 0d. (£1 0s. 4d.)
- A Survey of the trade in agricultural machinery. (Thirty-sixth report of the Commonwealth Economic Committee). 7s. 6d. (7s. 9d.)
- Vermiculite; by E. R. Varley. 7s. 6d. (7s. 8d.)
- African education; a study of educational policy and practice in British tropical Africa. (8s. 6d.). (To be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

APPENDIX II

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 1953.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES ...	The Right Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS ...	The Right Hon. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P.
PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE ...	The Right Hon. the Earl of Munster.

Senior Staff†

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE ...	Sir Thomas Lloyd, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
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 John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.M.G. J. J. Paskin, C.M.G., M.C. W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G. E. Melville, C.M.G. A. R. Thomas, C.M.G. C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G. P. Rogers, C.M.G.

Principal Advisers to the Secretary of State

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER	Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.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.
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	Sir Eric Pridie, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.S.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF COLONIAL POLICE ...	W. A. Muller, C.M.G.
ADVISER ON SOCIAL WELFARE	W. H. Chinn, C.M.G.
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 Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

APPENDIX III
DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Territory	Total (£000)	Sources from which financed			
		C.D.&W. Funds (£000) (a)	Loan Funds (£000)	Local Resources (£000)	Total of Local and Loan Resources (£000)
Gambia* ...	2,130	1,500	200	430	630
Gold Coast ...	75,090	3,000	23,000	49,090	72,090
Nigeria ...	48,911	23,739	15,267	9,905	25,172
Sierra Leone ...	11,178	2,950	5,000	3,228	8,228
Kenya ...	41,700	3,500	22,700	15,500	38,200
Tanganyika ...	24,450	5,349	9,000	10,101	19,101
Uganda ...	28,500	2,500	2,000	24,000	26,000
Zanzibar ...	1,413	900	—	513	513
Aden (Colony and Protectorate) ...	6,270	850	2,385	3,035	5,420
Northern Rhodesia*	36,278	2,778	13,000	20,500	33,500
Nyasaland ...	12,292	3,474	3,000	5,818	8,818
Somaliland Protec- torate ...	857	857	—	—	—
Mauritius ...	8,122	1,908	4,538	1,676	6,214
Seychelles* ...	325	250	—	75	75
St. Helena ...	200	200	—	—	—
Fiji* ...	4,008	1,194	1,351	1,463	2,814
Cyprus* ...	7,031	2,001	287	4,743	5,030
Falkland Islands...	275	150	—	125	125
Barbados ...	3,437	208	1,250	1,979	3,229
British Guiana ...	7,938	3,500	3,377	1,061	4,438
British Honduras	1,382	852	530	—	530
Jamaica* ...	21,098	6,078	6,558	8,462	15,020
Turks and Caicos	165	165	—	—	—
Leeward Islands:					
Antigua ...	975	699	276	—	276
Montserrat ...	216	188	16	12	28
St. Christopher- Nevis ...	1,588	327	215	1,046	1,261
Virgin Islands...	83	83	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago ...	7,497	739	5,691	1,067	6,758
Windward Islands:					
Dominica ...	973	773	200	—	200
Grenada ...	1,416	478	312	626	938
St. Vincent* ...	1,047	446	200	401	601
Federation of Malaya ...	44,800	4,724	28,700	11,376	40,076
North Borneo ...	8,653(b)	2,500(c)	1,300	4,853(d)	6,153
Sarawak ...	7,535	1,902(c)	642	4,991	5,633
Singapore ...	53,000	2,775	13,417	36,808	50,225
Totals ...	470,833	83,537	164,412	222,884	387,296

*Plans being revised.

(a) The figures in this column for the most part show the amounts of C.D. and W. funds allocated to the individual territories, but in some cases the plans also include the territories' shares of other allocations such as the "central" sums set aside for specific purposes (e.g. research).

(b) Includes cost of reconstruction.

(c) Includes £1,250,000 (North Borneo) and £750,000 (Sarawak) provisionally allocated against requirements connected with the Colombo Plan and subject to review.

(d) Includes proceeds of sales of Japanese assets and E.C.A. grant.

Note.—Most of the figures given are based on the published plans of the territories, but substantial revisions of the plans that have since been made have been taken into account in compiling the table. The figures should be treated as provisional since they are all liable to review.

TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

COLONY	1939		1948	
	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA				
Somaliland Protectorate	169	262	337	504
Kenya	3,812	3,808	11,412	10,967
Uganda	1,718	2,740	6,351	6,514
Tanganyika	2,133	2,394	7,888	7,378
Zanzibar and Pemba	499	452	901	938
Northern Rhodesia	1,674	1,382	6,716	6,208
Nyasaland	817	806	2,049	2,105
WEST AFRICA				
Gambia	152	206	867	1,014
Gold Coast (including Togoland) ...	3,734	3,631	11,639	11,488
Nigeria (including Cameroons) ...	6,113	6,499	23,811	23,898
Sierra Leone	1,131	1,165	2,649	2,172
EASTERN GROUP				
Federation of Malaya	16,532	19,018	27,469	33,930
Singapore			9,482	8,662
Brunei	149	138	768	436
North Borneo	412	227	938	1,267
Sarawak	556	490	1,841	1,520
Hong Kong	2,549	2,332	12,183	9,997
MEDITERRANEAN				
Cyprus	1,013	1,022	5,916	5,813
Gibraltar	204	275	682	653
Malta	1,432	1,413	5,309	4,969
WEST INDIES GROUP				
Barbados	612	627	1,871	2,051
British Guiana	1,312	1,357	4,588	4,384
British Honduras	441	441	796	842
Jamaica	3,082	3,164	9,713	10,130
Cayman Islands	8	15	44	34
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	14	77	47
Leeward Islands :				
Antigua	127	152	395	451
St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla	148	180	368	349
Montserrat	29	35	99	101
Virgin Islands	9	11	49	32
Trinidad and Tobago	2,796	2,708	9,440	8,044
Windward Islands :				
Dominica	79	79	185	200
Grenada	158	174	573	686
St. Lucia	130	133	365	499
St. Vincent	102	100	306	273
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP				
Fiji	839	987	2,602	2,230
British Solomon Islands Protectorate ...	47	59	386	319
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ...	54	64	252	221
New Hebrides	25	23	102	75
Tonga	45	56	198	165
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS				
Bahamas	423	466	1,360	1,318
Bermuda	399	429	1,532	1,532
Falkland Islands (excluding dependencies)	62	75	149	163
St. Helena	15	33	127	100
Aden (Colony)	204	147	971	980
Mauritius	1,425	1,382	3,470	3,300
Seychelles	88	83	221	228
Totals	57,468	61,254	179,447	179,187

DIX IV
OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1939, 1948-52

153
£000

1949		1950		1951		1952	
Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture
423	1,118	1,131	1,094	1,177	860	1,228	887
14,338	14,985	13,244	12,504	17,468*	16,437*	19,153	16,337
8,094	6,687	11,037	8,000	14,732*	12,894*	12,948	12,104
11,373	10,560	10,397	10,123	11,931*	12,305*	14,390	14,374
1,025	1,083	1,470	1,028	1,410	1,190	1,519	1,228
14,138	12,373	13,978	11,931	15,897*	15,831*	25,238	24,581
2,588	2,745	3,546	3,598	3,866*	4,031*	4,053	3,991
964	1,173	999	1,062	1,170	1,241	1,290	1,433
18,106	14,144	20,861	17,834	30,764	32,965	31,796	33,434
30,765	28,253	32,794	30,388	45,243	35,907	42,582	42,041
2,730	2,458	3,269	2,979	3,851*	3,904*	5,800	5,369
40,272	40,523	51,731	41,254	85,900	40,750	72,186	52,100
12,638	10,841	13,302	11,330	18,840	15,000	20,180	19,710
1,019	493	2,019	830	8,025	924	8,090	2,093
1,293	1,140	1,949	1,105	2,864	1,370	2,465	1,824
1,901	2,136	3,520	1,929	2,348	2,825	4,610	3,652
16,516	11,383	18,233	15,730	18,180	14,650	18,173	18,042
4,958	4,595	5,983	5,215	6,958	6,493	5,856	5,573
1,021	1,237	821	937	897	885	879	923
5,557	5,911	5,720	5,802	6,147*	7,212*	7,890	7,598
2,001	2,151	2,262	2,010	2,619	2,345	2,578	2,515
4,879	4,652	4,740	5,140	5,390	5,490	5,464	5,370
921	955	1,331	1,345	1,212	1,146	1,248	1,264
10,003	9,890	10,939	10,342	12,923	13,658	13,827	15,035
52	51	62	49	75	73	65	77
100	95	77	92	122	143	n.a.	n.a.
407	412	648	632	734	865	880	1,045
411	410	468	520	614	568	650	662
119	102	85	100	151	144	144	185
54	52	26	55	74	54	96	88
10,599	8,819	10,546	10,500	11,500	11,420	11,753	12,720
272	291	334	351	426	428	418	472
552	659	787	621	820	800	811	806
606	623	674	741	684	736	592	644
381	375	372	400	404	472	387	442
2,914	2,507	3,420	3,218	3,210	3,332	3,442	3,439
324	324	352	338	423	422	626	626
188	269	244	227	201	266	268	232
188	109	210	157	220	232	334	289
321	230	276	254	376	278	354	354
1,330	1,510	1,580	1,659	1,540	2,151	2,064	2,550
1,886	1,707	2,009	1,970	2,368*	2,077*	2,294	2,455
170	164	219	204	372	191	337	331
130	115	91	97	111	114	116	116
1,121	1,200	1,318	1,114	1,578	2,597	1,513	1,477
4,133	3,765	4,524	4,186	5,924	5,305	6,051	5,976
252	302	377	243	362	350	360	375
234,033	215,577	263,975	231,238	352,101	283,331	356,998	326,839

NOTES

(1) Figures include C.D.&W. receipts and expenditure, and grant-in-aid receipts. Expenditure figures for 1950-52 include any expenditure from surplus balances. Loan expenditure, whether financed from loan funds or from advances pending loans, is excluded throughout.

(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 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 1950-52.

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 1948-52.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands : 1st July, 1939 to 30th June, 1940 for the year 1939 ; 1st April to 31st March for 1948 ; 1st April to 31st December only for 1949 ; and 1st January to 31st December for 1950-52.

Hong Kong : 1st January to 31st December for the year 1939 ; and 1st April to 31st March for 1948-52.

Somaliland Protectorate : 1st January to 31st December for the year 1939 ; 1st July, 1948 to 31st March, 1949 for 1948 ; and 1st April to 31st March for 1949-52.

Labuan in 1939 is included with the Federation of Malaya, and in 1948-52 with North Borneo.

(3) Conversions to £ sterling have been made at the following rates :

Aden, Mauritius and Seychelles	...	...	Re. 1 = 1s. 6d.
Caribbean Group (excluding B. Honduras)	...		\$ 4.80 = £1
British Honduras	...	...	1939 \$ 4.46 = £1
			1946-49 \$ 4.03 = £1 (*)
			1950-52 \$ 4.00 = £1
British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Tonga	...	...	£A.125 = £100
Brunei, Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore	...	...	\$1 = 2s. 4d.
Fiji	...	...	£F. 111 = £100
Hong Kong	...	...	1939 \$1 = 1s. 2.75d.
			1946-52 \$1 = 1s. 3d.

(4) Figures up to 1950 are actuals. The 1951 figures are revised estimates except those marked * which are actuals. The 1952 figures are, for the most part, the approved estimates.

(5) The following should be noted :

Kenya.—The East African Joint Services are included in revenue and expenditure for all years.

Hong Kong.—Expenditure in 1950 includes \$50 million (£3,125,000) past and current loan expenditure charged to expenditure.

Jamaica.—In 1951 revenue includes a grant of £1,750,000 from H.M. Government for the repair of hurricane damage, expenditure on which is included under expenditure.

(*) 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, 1949, and from 2.80 dollars to 4.00 dollars on 31st December, 1949.

APPENDIX V
MAJOR EXPORTS (BY VOLUME) OF THE
COLONIAL TERRITORIES 1936, 1948-52 (1)

Commodity	Unit	Year					1952 (Provi- sional)
		1936	1948	1949	1950	1951 (2)	
MINERALS							
Asbestos	000 tons	10	8	11	15	15	18
Bauxite	"	170	2,004	1,903	1,698	2,132	2,600
Chrome Ore	"	—	15	32	32	24	37
Coal	"	47	97	63	3	99	2
Cobalt (alloy)... ..	"	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3
Copper (3)	"	153	231	264	310	310	361
Diamonds	000 carats	2,076	1,523	1,666	1,739	2,237	2,845
Gold	000 fine ozs.	752	892	879	932	909	910
Iron Ore (4)	000 tons	2,179	996	1,436	1,664	1,965	2,386
Lead	"	—	15	13	14	12	11
Lime Phosphate	"	476	288	479	545	524	550
Manganese Ore	"	448	630	741	711	806	794
Petroleum Products (5)	"	2,230	6,228	7,371	8,016	9,480	9,800
Pyrites	"	220	370	480	645	714	780
Tin (a) Metal	"	83	47	55	82	65	64
(b) Ores and Con- centrates (6)	"	13	13	13	12	12	11
Zinc	"	20	23	23	23	22	22
OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND WHALE OIL							
Benniseed	"	12	8	20	15	11	14
Coconut Oil	"	47	60	79	76	85	88
Copra	"	210	83	110	117	100	80
Cotton Seed	"	117	11	64	71	53	39
Groundnuts (decorti- cated)	"	295	302	425	357	186	319
Palm Kernels... ..	"	488	409	466	502	438	470
Palm Oil	"	194	189	229	226	198	214
Whale Oil	000 barrels	167	220	228	453	156	234
FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN EDIBLE OILS							
Bananas	000 tons	396	164	187	159	156	170
Cocoa	"	412	321	379	380	366	340
Coffee	"	50	66	47	60	72	77
Molasses and Syrups	million galls.	28	14	17	22	22	32
Oranges	000 tons	23	18	23	27	26	23
Rice	"	27	24	28	29	30	28
Spices (a) Pepper	"	2.0	2.8	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.0
(b) Cloves	"	10.3	12.9	7.6	17.7	11.6	4.4
(c) Ginger	"	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.8	5.2	3.3
(d) Nutmegs	"	1.4	0.9	2.3	3.1	1.2	2.0
Sugar	"	984	1,043	1,232	1,197	1,297	1,380
Tea	"	7	11	10	12	13	13

(1) The figures in this appendix relate mainly to domestic exports (i.e., they exclude re-exports); where re-exports are not distinguished in the territorial trade returns, as in the case of Malaya, net exports (exports less imports) are given. In bringing the table up to date, opportunity has been taken to bring into account those territories whose exports of these commodities were previously insignificant but have gradually developed, and to make certain corrections of past figures in the light of fuller information.

(2) Including some provisional figures.

(3) Excluding the copper content of pyrites.

(4) Excluding Hong Kong, whose exports were insignificant until 1949. Its exports in that and subsequent years were (000 tons):—49 (1949); 172 (1950); 171 (1951); and 114 (1952).

(5) The figures are for Sarawak and Trinidad only, Brunei's exports being included in Sarawak's total exports.

(6) Mainly Nigeria; the metal content of Nigerian tin concentrates is about 72%.

APPENDIX V —continued.

Commodity	Unit	Year					1952 (Provi- sional)
		1936	1948	1949	1950	1951 (2)	
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRO- DUCTS							
Cotton (raw)	000 tons	86	49	94	85	90	105
Hard Fibres							
(a) Piassava	"	4.0	3.3	3.8	7.5	8.1	5.1
(b) Sisal	"	119	149	167	156	182	194
(c) Others	"	3.5	3.0	3.1	4.4	4.5	3.5
Hides and Skins (7) ...	"	18	22	23	30	27	22
Pyrethrum	"	1	2	4	1	2	2
Rubber (raw)	"	387	749	746	754	696	643
Rum	million galls.	2.3	8.2	9.1	8.1	9.3	5.5
Tanning materials							
(a) Cutch	000 tons	8.3	3.4	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.0
(b) Gambier	"	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—
(c) Mangrove Bark ...	"	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.4
(d) Wattle Bark	"	12.0	13.3	9.9	5.1	6.2	4.2
(e) Wattle Bark Extract	"	5.5	12.7	22.0	24.1	22.2	24.0
Timber (Hardwoods) (8)	million cu. ft.	12	19	23	34	42	32
Tobacco (unmanufac- tured)	000 tons	7	15	16	16	18	15
Wool	"	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.7

(7) Raw cattle hides, goat, sheep and lamb skins, and tanned sheep and goat skins.

(8) Logs (volume as exported) and sawn timber.

APPENDIX VI*

MAJOR IMPORTS, 1950-52

(a) Cotton Piece Goods

Million square yards

Importing Territories	Year	Sources of Supply					
		Totals	Of which :—				
			U.K.	India	Japan	U.S.A.	Germany
Total (1)	1950	1,047	235	500	183	14	12
	1951	956	229	408	202	27	13
	1952	928	255	277	241	18	28
Of which :— East and Central Africa	1950	143	26	84	29	—	—
	1951	115	20	51	34	—	1
	1952	172	27	81	46	—	3
West Africa	1950	257	133	38	53	—	11
	1951	227	121	30	38	—	9
	1952	299	154	22	53	2	18
Malaya (2)	1950	349	36	242	45	3	1
	1951	341	51	200	60	11	2
	1952	176	32	74	49	5	2
West Indies	1950	51	18	11	14	4	—
	1951	34	14	5	5	6	—
	1952	33	18	1	2	8	—
Hong Kong	1950	114	6	31	25	6	—
	1951	97	5	25	43	11	1
	1952	91	3	9	62	3	1

(1) Excluding Brunei, Sarawak, and North Borneo.

(2) A substantial proportion is subsequently re-exported.

Note : Linear yards, which are the unit of quantity used in some of the returns, have been assumed to equal square yards.

1952 figures are provisional.

* In Appendices VI and VII "Malaya" refers to the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore.

(b) Artificial Silk Piece Goods

Thousand square yards

Importing Territories	Year	Totals	Sources of Supply					
			Of which:—					
			U.K.	Japan	Italy	U.S.A.	Germany	France
Total (1)	1950	187,201	35,457	88,659	43,292	11,775	1,725	1,408
	1951	290,392	44,510	159,341	52,284	15,837	6,788	3,899
	1952	289,140	59,873	182,227	21,278	11,116	6,636	1,041
Of which:— East and Central Africa (2)	1950	12,373	3,949	3,101	4,374	—	74	218
	1951	43,805	8,006	19,894	12,372	—	1,302	597
	1952	22,800	5,675	14,810	1,620	—	480	90
West Africa (3)	1950	29,907	17,183	5,323	4,175	—	1,572	103
	1951	48,024	20,610	7,490	12,780	—	4,644	161
	1952	73,103	32,607	20,744	11,395	—	5,254	133
Malaya	1950	76,139	2,609	34,639	31,658	4,316	12	809
	1951	127,210	5,853	84,138	24,153	7,248	733	2,761
	1952	119,841	5,304	99,776	6,598	5,411	669	709
Hong Kong	1950	50,702	1,843	40,017	892	7,453	19	97
	1951	55,723	2,965	42,855	1,056	7,535	45	164
	1952	51,821	3,347	40,332	925	4,790	163	84
West Indies (4)	1950	18,080	9,873	5,579	2,193	6	48	181
	1951	15,630	7,076	4,964	1,923	1,054	64	216
	1952	21,575	12,940	6,565	740	915	70	25

(1) Excluding imports into territories not shown below, which were estimated at (1950) 20,390,000 square yards, (1951) 31,680,000 square yards, (1952) 31,200,000 square yards.

(2) Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

(3) Gold Coast and Nigeria.

(4) British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad.

Note: Linear yards, which are the unit of quantity used in some of the returns, have been assumed to equal square yards.

1952 figures are provisional.

(c) Cement

Thousand tons

Importing Territories	Year	Sources of Supply				
		Totals	Of which :—			
			U.K.	Japan	Belgium	Germany
Total (1)	1950	1,386	997	122	25	9
	1951	1,409	837	266	101	52
	1952	1,564	1,098	285	24	37
Of which :—						
East and Central Africa ...	1950	337	209	—	4	—
	1951	179	96	2	7	31
	1952	318	211	9	6	26
West Africa	1950	357	321	—	20	9
	1951	514	393	—	89	15
	1952	412	391	—	11	7
Malaya	1950	271	168	49	1	—
	1951	311	91	176	3	4
	1952	418	231	155	3	4
Hong Kong	1950	88	5	73	—	—
	1951	96	1	88	—	—
	1952	122	—	120	—	—
West Indies	1950	220	215	—	—	—
	1951	191	183	—	1	—
	1952	179	176	—	—	—

(1) Excluding Brunei, North Borneo, and Sarawak.

Note : 1951 figures contain some estimation. 1952 figures are provisional.

(d) Machinery

£000

Importing Territories	Year	Sources of Supply			
		Totals	Of which:—		
			U.K.	U.S.A.	Germany
Total (1)	1950	43,214	28,044	9,144	577
	1951	53,931	32,328	9,597	1,882
	1952	68,452	41,328	13,800	2,610
Of which:—					
East and Central Africa (2)	1950	16,758	11,079	2,746	130
	1951	16,920	10,092	2,225	517
	1952	22,415	13,085	3,465	960
West Africa (3)	1950	6,586	5,353	679	115
	1951	8,149	6,192	1,204	133
	1952	10,451	8,130	1,451	188
Malaya	1950	8,687	5,901	1,576	255
	1951	13,167	8,332	2,182	742
	1952	18,330	11,125	3,673	906
Hong Kong... ..	1950	3,913	1,894	1,072	54
	1951	5,887	2,528	202	429
	1952	4,521	2,328	366	441
West Indies (4)	1950	7,270	3,817	3,071	23
	1951	9,808	5,184	3,784	61
	1952	12,735	6,660	4,845	115

(1) Excluding imports into territories not shown below, which were estimated at (1950) £8,277,000, (1951) £8,692,000, (1952) £11,300,000.

(2) Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

(3) Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

(4) British Guiana, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad.

Note: 1952 figures are provisional.

(e) Iron and Steel

I. Unworked or in primary forms

Tons

Importing Territories	Year	Sources of Supply						
		Totals	Of which :—					
			U.K.	Belgium	Southern Rhodesia	Malaya	Indonesia	U.S.A.
Total (1) ...	1950	22,271	2,677	2,207	5,371	2,432	5,743	38
	1951	33,549	2,578	6,858	6,542	3,618	915	74
	1952	13,338	1,026	1,020	3,525	—	1,530	—
Of which :— Malaya ...	1950	9,597	1,319	1,118	—	—	5,743	—
	1951	15,877	1,670	6,612	—	—	915	—
	1952	6,541	601	995	—	—	1,530	—
Northern Rhodesia	1950	5,484	—	—	5,371	—	—	—
	1951	6,580	—	—	6,542	—	—	—
	1952	5,226	2	—	3,525	—	—	—
Hong Kong	1950	5,402	959	121	—	2,432	—	38
	1951	10,959	885	246	—	3,618	—	74
	1952	1,272	374	25	—	—	—	—
Cyprus ...	1950	1,788	399	968	—	—	—	—
	1951	133	23	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	299	49	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Excluding imports into territories not shown below, which were estimated at (1950) 991 tons, (1951) 1,177 tons, (1952) 6,600 tons.

Note : 1952 figures are provisional.

II. Rolled, cast, forged or drawn

Tons

Importing Territories	Year	Sources of Supply						
		Totals	Of which :—					
			U.K.	Belgium	Japan	France	Germany	U.S.A.
Total (1) ...	1950	499,194	255,847	58,256	41,035	32,078	26,724	56,249
	1951	559,714	231,508	129,907	71,373	53,161	26,189	17,494
	1952	513,016	241,341	62,027	126,306	11,726	18,245	28,470
Of which :— East and Central Africa (2)	1950	107,114	84,356	3,954	697	4,867	5,474	2,933
	1951	104,062	63,705	20,412	2,617	6,219	5,266	784
	1952	117,595	68,875	17,205	9,265	2,945	7,335	2,465
West Africa (3)	1950	71,577	42,241	5,672	15,482	2,017	1,604	171
	1951	76,570	35,211	13,224	20,972	2,538	1,241	128
	1952	105,167	50,194	17,774	26,989	1,917	3,737	26
Malaya ...	1950	101,829	50,491	18,977	3,129	4,227	9,154	9,294
	1951	141,552	47,360	34,422	20,403	15,643	6,269	6,449
	1952	154,281	54,958	17,816	58,986	4,871	5,077	6,054
Hong Kong	1950	167,196	36,526	28,950	21,726	20,782	8,812	37,964
	1951	182,410	42,948	56,897	27,187	28,245	12,326	5,701
	1952	68,353	16,694	2,962	30,301	1,683	866	13,595
West Indies(4)	1950	51,478	42,233	703	1	185	1,680	5,887
	1951	55,120	42,284	4,952	194	516	1,087	4,432
	1952	67,620	50,620	6,270	765	310	1,230	6,330

(1) Excluding imports into territories not shown below, which were estimated at (1950) 44,341 tons, (1951) 41,469 tons, (1952) 59,000 tons.

(2) Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia.

(3) Gold Coast and Nigeria.

(4) Trinidad and Jamaica.

Note : 1952 figures are provisional.

III. Manufactures

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£000

Importing Territories	Year	Sources of Supply						
		Totals	Of which:—					
			U.K.	Germany	Japan	Belgium	France	U.S.A.
Total (1) ...	1950	21,759	13,370	1,414	1,075	263	426	1,336
	1951	32,073	14,169	4,984	1,952	2,465	1,527	1,197
	1952	34,155	18,295	3,388	3,366	1,616	548	1,194
Of which:— East and Central Africa (2)	1950	6,342	4,261	194	34	97	124	50
	1951	8,112	3,913	959	75	737	403	67
	1952	11,520	6,540	845	575	675	210	115
West Africa (3)	1950	5,320	3,699	306	550	16	70	43
	1951	6,670	3,701	685	588	203	121	201
	1952	8,605	5,346	602	600	349	123	108
Malaya ...	1950	4,950	2,597	560	287	111	161	252
	1951	9,855	3,207	1,704	1,149	1,134	767	360
	1952	7,157	3,596	987	436	460	138	407
Hong Kong	1950	2,672	972	166	192	39	61	726
	1951	4,584	1,431	1,413	128	255	220	297
	1952	4,028	758	789	1,750	112	62	204
West Indies (4)	1950	2,475	1,841	188	12	—	10	265
	1951	2,852	1,917	223	12	136	16	272
	1952	2,845	2,055	165	5	20	15	360

(1) Excluding imports into territories not shown below, which were estimated at (1950) £4,435,000, (1951) £5,278,000, (1952) £6,400,000.

(2) Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

(3) Gold Coast and Nigeria.

(4) Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados.

Note: The main items covered are:—

- (a) finished structural parts of iron and steel including assembled structures;
- (b) wire netting, fencing, wire mesh and expanded metal;
- (c) holloware;
- (d) nails, bolts, nuts, washers, etc.;
- (e) hardware, furniture, sanitary ware, hand tools, etc.

Owing to differences in the trade classifications used by different territories there are minor differences in the range of products included for each territory.

1952 figures are provisional.

(f) Vehicles and Parts

Importing Territories	Year	Sources of Supply											
		Motor Cars (number)				Commercial Vehicles (number)				Bodies, Chassis, and Parts (£000)			
		Totals	Of which :—			Totals	Of which :—			Totals	Of which :—		
			U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada		U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada		U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada
Total (1)	1950	21,567	18,986	821	232	10,586	9,087	532	412	8,563	5,800	1,801	429
	1951	36,888	29,852	1,676	1,157	14,771	10,941	1,126	1,194	11,121	7,547	1,397	645
	1952	35,017	28,031	1,832	1,497	14,989	10,611	1,116	1,330	16,506	12,347	1,594	797
Of which :—													
East and Central Africa (2) ...	1950	5,853	4,571	447	70	3,537	2,736	206	73	2,707	2,072	327	145
	1951	8,498	6,019	478	53	5,388	3,469	493	249	2,965	2,189	286	125
	1952	8,525	5,785	443	70	4,855	2,885	260	95	5,445	4,005	420	195
West Africa (3)	1950	3,708	3,381	153	8	2,755	2,345	208	175	2,942	2,394	350	124
	1951	5,780	5,145	188	4	1,997	1,327	407	230	3,367	2,723	295	272
	1952	5,479	4,377	482	46	2,671	1,899	393	133	6,627	5,267	603	313
Malaya	1950	6,538	6,003	43	14	2,898	2,667	64	163	1,045	547	291	72
	1951	16,535	13,449	754	789	5,799	4,843	179	688	2,638	1,427	534	148
	1952	14,676	12,576	712	1,016	6,063	4,472	433	1,095	3,057	1,895	448	249
Hong Kong	1950	1,898	1,618	117	122	95	71	22	—	1,333	456	697	31
	1951	2,281	1,768	156	282	424	209	—	10	1,577	845	144	37
	1952	2,502	1,863	126	345	100	85	5	2	622	535	53	10
West Indies (4)	1950	3,570	3,413	61	18	1,301	1,268	32	1	536	331	136	57
	1951	3,794	3,471	100	29	1,163	1,093	47	17	574	363	138	63
	1952	3,835	3,430	69	20	1,300	1,270	25	5	755	645	70	30

(1) Excluding imports into territories not shown below, which were estimated at:—

Motor Cars	(number)	1950	1951	1952
Commercial Vehicles	"	5,450	7,500	8,000
Bodies, Chassis, and parts	(£000)	1,731	1,552	2,100
		1,207	1,677	5,000

(2) Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia.
(3) Gold Coast and Nigeria.
(4) Trinidad, Barbados, and Jamaica.
Note : 1952 figures are provisional.

APPENDIX VII

SUMMARY OF TRADE OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1950-52*
Total Imports into the Colonial Territories

£ million (c.i.f.)

			East Africa	West Africa	Malaya	West Indies	TOTAL (excluding Hong Kong)	Hong Kong
1950	...	...	71.2	120	340	86.8	822	237
1951	...	...	104	160	555	111	1,182	304
1952	...	...	121	194 (a)	452	127 (a)	1,169 (a)	236

(a) Provisional.

Note: Bullion, specie and currency notes are excluded.

Total Exports from the Colonial Territories

£ million (f.o.b.)

			East Africa	West Africa	Malaya	West Indies	TOTAL (excluding Hong Kong)	Hong Kong
1950	...	...	73.5	177 (b)	468	75.1	1,016	232
1951	...	...	115	225	709	89.0	1,420	277
1952	...	...	125	221 (a)	457	104 (a)	1,199 (a)	181

(a) Provisional.

(b) Including adjustments for the undervaluation in the Trade Returns of centrally marketed products.

Note: Bullion, specie and currency notes are excluded with the exception of gold exported from producing territories.

*Full details of colonial trade in the form given in the two previous reports (Cmd. 8553 and Cmd. 8243) are now available in the *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, published by H.M.S.O. every two months.

APPENDIX VIII

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT OF COLONIAL TERRITORIES (EXCLUDING HONG KONG), 1950-52

£ million

	1950		1951		1952 (Provisional)	
	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area
WEST AFRICA						
Imports (f.o.b.)	73	29	88	50	113	49
Exports (f.o.b.)	103	57	135	76	136	80
Gold sales to U.K.		9		8		2
Other transactions (net) ...	- 17	- 3	- 28	- 3	- 21	- 3
Balance	+ 13	+ 34	+ 19	+ 31	+ 2	+ 30
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (including ADEN)						
Imports (f.o.b.)	87	31	101	54	132	49
Exports (f.o.b.)	103	44	142	73	160	80
Gold sales to U.K.		1		1		
Other transactions (net) ...	- 24		- 42	- 3	- 47	- 3
Balance	- 8	+ 14	- 1	+ 17	- 19	+ 28
WEST INDIES (including BERMUDA AND BAHAMAS)						
Imports (f.o.b.)	44	29	51	43	61	45
Exports (f.o.b.)	29	22	34	25	45	23
Other transactions (net) ...	+ 6	+ 14	+ 4	+ 18	+ 5	+ 18
Balance	- 9	+ 7	- 13		- 11	- 4
MALAYAN AREA (including N. BORNEO, BRUNEI AND SARAWAK)						
Imports (f.o.b.)	129	124	192	229	169	172
Exports (f.o.b.)	126	280	236	401	137	270
Other transactions (net) ...	- 56	- 6	- 72	- 18	- 28	- 16
Balance	- 59	+ 150	- 28	+ 154	- 60	+ 82
OTHER TERRITORIES						
Imports (f.o.b.)	34	14	42	19	47	19
Exports (f.o.b.)	18	15	29	16	31	18
Other transactions (net) ...	+ 14	- 1	+ 17	- 2	+ 24	- 3
Balance	- 2		+ 4	- 5	+ 8	- 4

- Notes: (1) These estimates have been compiled from such sources as are available in London, mainly Colonial Trade Accounts and Exchange Control records. Revisions are likely to become necessary from time to time in the light of studies now being made in the larger colonial territories.
- (2) So far as possible an attempt has been made to record the value of transactions at the time when a change of ownership of goods takes place or services are rendered.
- (3) As in Cmd. 3808, gold sales to the United Kingdom are treated conventionally as a transaction with the dollar area.
- (4) Transactions with third countries of the United Kingdom—owned oil companies operating in the colonial territories are treated as part of the United Kingdom balance of payments. The net effect of the operations of these companies on the colonial balance of payments is included in other transactions (net) with the sterling area.
- (5) The sterling area totals in the summary in para. 187 exclude inter-colonial trade (except for transactions with Hong Kong) and they therefore differ from the aggregate of the regional figures above.

APPENDIX IX
AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES

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	Area (square miles)	Population (1951 mid-year estimate)
ALL TERRITORIES	1,960,000 (1)	74,000,000 (4)
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA		
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	640,000
Kenya	224,960 (including water 5,230)	5,680,000
Uganda	93,981 (" " 13,689)	5,187,000
Tanganyika	362,688 (" " 19,982)	7,827,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	272,000
Northern Rhodesia	288,130 (including water 3,000)	1,977,000 (2)
Nyasaland	49,177 (" " 11,600)	2,400,000
WEST AFRICA		
Gambia	4,003	279,000
Gold Coast (excluding Togoland)	78,802	3,989,000 (2)
Togoland	13,041	410,000 (2)
Nigeria (excluding Camerouns)	339,169	28,700,000 (2) (4)
Camerouns	34,081	1,300,000 (2) (4)
Sierra Leone	27,925	2,000,000
EASTERN GROUP		
Federation of Malaya	50,690	5,506,000 (2)
Singapore (3)	224	1,077,000 (2)
Christmas Island	62	1,600 (2)
Cocos-Keeling Islands	5	1,000 (2)
Brunei	2,226	46,000
North Borneo	29,387	334,000
Sarawak	47,071	570,000
Hong Kong	391	2,030,000
MEDITERRANEAN		
Cyprus	3,572	498,000 (2)
Gibraltar	2½	23,000
Malta and Gozo	122	313,000
WEST INDIES GROUP		
Barbados	166	212,000
British Guiana	83,000	431,000
British Honduras	8,866	70,000
Jamaica (3)	4,411	1,430,000
Cayman Islands	100	7,000
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	6,600
Leeward Islands:		
Antigua	171	46,000
Montserrat	32	13,600
St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla	153	49,000
Virgin Islands	67	7,200
Trinidad and Tobago	1,981	649,000
Windward Islands:		
Dominica	305	55,000
Grenada	133	79,000
St. Lucia	238	80,000
St. Vincent	150	69,000
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP		
Fiji	7,040	298,000
British Solomon Islands	11,500	100,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	369	39,000
New Hebrides	5,700	52,000
Pitcairn	2	125
Tonga	269	49,000
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN		
Bahamas	4,404	81,000
Bermuda	21	38,000
Falkland Islands (3)	4,618	2,300
St. Helena (3)	47	4,700
Ascension	34	170
Tristan da Cunha	38	281
Aden Colony and Perim	80	100,000
Aden Protectorate	112,000	800,000 (2)
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	508,000
Seychelles	156	37,000

(1) Excluding area of Falkland Islands Dependencies.

(2) 1952 mid-year estimate.

(3) Excluding Dependencies.

(4) Increase over previous year largely due to improved estimates, rather than natural increase.

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