



1

COLONIAL OFFICE

THE
COLONIAL TERRITORIES
1953-54

*Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament
by Command of Her Majesty
May 1954*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

SIX SHILLINGS NET

Cmd. 9169

1

CONTENTS

3

	Page
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	iv
DIARY OF SOME EVENTS OF COLONIAL INTEREST	v
THE REPORT IN SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER I. THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICE ...	5
II. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE	7
(a) The African Territories	7
(b) The Far Eastern Territories	23
(c) The West Indian Territories with Bermuda and the Bahamas...	28
(d) The Mediterranean Territories	31
(e) The Western Pacific Territories	32
(f) Other Territories	32
III. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS	34
(a) General	34
(b) Production and Marketing	35
(i) General Trend	35
(ii) Agriculture	36
(iii) Animal Husbandry	44
(iv) Fisheries	45
(v) Forestry	46
(vi) Metals and Minerals	47
(vii) Manufacturing and Processing Industries	48
(c) External Trade and Balance of Payments	49
(i) Exports	49
(ii) Imports	51
(iii) Balance of Payments	53
(d) Development	56
(i) Finance of Public Development	56
(ii) Development Plans and Projects	58
(iii) Capital Formation	65
(e) Finance	66
(i) Revenue, Expenditure and Reserves	66
(ii) Taxation	67
(iii) Financial Assistance from the United Kingdom	68
(iv) Currency	70
(v) Savings Banks	70
(f) Communications	70
(i) Shipping and Ports	70
(ii) Civil Aviation	73
(iii) Inland Communications	76
(iv) Telecommunications	79
(v) Postal Services	79
(g) Co-operation	80
(h) International Economic Relations	82
(i) Economic Co-operation with other Colonial Powers	82
(ii) Relations with the United States of America	82
(iii) United Nations Technical Assistance	83
(iv) The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs	83
(v) Inter-African Soils Organisation	83
(vi) Anti-Locust Campaigns	84
IV. SOCIAL SERVICES	84
(a) Education	84
(b) Community Development	91
(c) Social Welfare	93
(d) Treatment of Offenders	94
(e) Information Services	95
(f) Labour	99
(g) Medical and Health Services	104
(h) Nutrition	114
(i) Housing and Town Planning	115
(j) Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom	117

	<i>Page</i>
CHAPTER V. RESEARCH AND SURVEYS	118
VI. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	138
(a) United Nations Activities	138
(b) International Co-operation other than through the United Nations	147
VII. SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES	150
APPENDIX I. List of Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Papers of Colonial Interest published during 1953-54	176
II. The Colonial Office, 1954	178
III. Development Plans	179
IV. Total Public Revenue and Expenditure of the Colonial Territories, 1939, 1949-53	180
V (a). Major Exports (by volume) of the Colonial Territories, 1936, 1949-53	183
V (b). Principal Exports (by value) of the Colonial Territories (excluding Hong Kong), 1936, 1949-53	185
VI. Major Imports. 1951-53	186
VII. Colonial Transactions with the Dollar Area	189
VIII. Balance of Payments on Current Account of Colonial Territories (excluding Hong Kong), 1951-53	190
IX. Area and Population of the Colonial Territories	192
X. List of Rulers and Others who attended the Coronation	194
XI. Colonial Contingent in the Coronation Procession	196

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

C.C.T.A.	Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara.
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.
O.E.E.C.	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.
U.N.E.S.C.O.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund.
W.H.O.	World Health Organisation.

NOTE:—This report covers the year ending on the 31st March, 1954, but in certain instances reference is made to events after this period.

1953

APRIL

1st-2nd	...	...	House of Lords debate on Central African Federation.
1st	...	...	Resignation of four members of Nigerian Council of Ministers.
7th	...	...	Diocese of Sierra Leone celebrated its centenary.
7th	...	...	Jamaica Government raised a loan of £3,590,000 on the London market.
8th	...	...	Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour for managing Mau Mau in Kenya. Sentences on Kenyatta and four others confirmed on appeal on the 15th January.
9th-13th	...	...	Colonial Service Conference at Cambridge on the Colonies in the present International Situation.
10th	...	...	Referendum in Southern Rhodesia showed a large majority in favour of federation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
10th	...	...	Major-General W. R. N. Hinde appointed Director of Operations against Mau Mau in Kenya.
13th-30th	...	...	Conference on West Indian Federation in London.
16th	...	...	Introduction of title of Minister for six unofficial members of Sierra Leone Executive Council.
17th-30th	...	...	Visit of Minister of State to Nigeria. From the 20th to 24th April he presided over conference in Lagos between representatives of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the four West African Governments to review the division of the cost of the West African Land Forces.
18th	...	...	Motion endorsing Central African Federation debated and approved in Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.
20th	...	...	Motion endorsing Central African Federation debated and approved in Nyasaland Legislative Council.
22nd-7th May	...	...	Conference of Colonial Government Statisticians in London.
24th	...	...	Nairobi declared a special area in order to help fight against Mau Mau.
24th	...	...	Takoradi Harbour extensions opened by Governor of Gold Coast.
27th	...	...	General election under the new constitution in British Guiana. People's Progressive Party won 18 out of 24 seats.
29th	...	...	House of Commons statement on situation in and financial assistance to Kenya.
30th	...	...	Publication of report of the Special Commissioner on Constitutional Development in Tanganyika.

MAY

1st	...	...	House of Commons debate on colour bar.
4th	...	...	House of Commons debate on Central African Federation.
5th	...	...	Introduction of changes in Jamaica Executive Council providing that in place of five elected members there should be a Chief Minister and seven other Ministers with responsibility for departments. Mr. Bustamante appointed Chief Minister.
5th	...	...	Dissolution of Eastern House of Assembly, Nigeria.
6th	...	...	House of Commons debate on Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill and adjournment debate on deportation of Mr. Davidson from Kenya.
8th-9th	...	...	Riots at Elmina, Gold Coast, resulting in 20 deaths.
13th-20th	...	...	Visit of Secretary of State to Kenya.
16th-19th	...	...	Riots at Kano, Northern Nigeria, resulting in 36 deaths and 240 injured. Report on inquiry by the Northern Regional Government into the riots published in August.
21st	...	...	House of Commons statement on the proposed conference to revise the Nigerian constitution.
21st	...	...	Publication of the report of the Commission on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa by the Central African Council.
22nd	...	...	House of Commons statement on Malta representation at the Coronation.
30th	...	...	Formal opening of new legislature in British Guiana.
30th	...	...	General Sir George Erskine appointed Commander-in-Chief East Africa to take charge of operations against Mau Mau. (Major-General Hinde became Deputy Director of Operations).

MAY—(contd.)

- 30th Opening of Rhodes Centenary Exhibition at Bulawayo (the exhibition remained open till August).
 31st Mr. F. Crawford appointed to new post of Deputy Governor of Kenya.

JUNE

- 2nd Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.
 3rd–9th Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.
 5th Tanganyika Government raised a loan of £3,660,000 on the London market.
 8th Kenya African Union proscribed as an unlawful society under the penal code.
 9th, 18th and 24th ... House of Commons debates in committee on Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill.
 10th Publication of Report by the Conference on West Indian Federation (Cmd. 8837).
 11th House of Commons and House of Lords statements on situation in Kenya.
 18th St. Lucia Government raised a loan of £230,000 on the London market.
 19th White Paper on proposals for constitutional reform published by the Gold Coast Government in Accra.
 24th House of Commons statement on the future of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.
 26th United States Government agreed to make a sterling loan of £2,390,000 to the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for expansion of the ports of Mombasa and Tanga.
 29th Announcement that a third African member was to be appointed to the Nyasaland Legislative Council and that in future the three African members would be nominated by the three African Provincial Councils for appointment by the Governor. An extra official member was also to be appointed. These alterations took effect on 24th October.
 30th–16th July ... Visit of Her Majesty the Queen Mother and Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret to Southern Rhodesia for the Rhodes centenary celebrations.

JULY

- 1st House of Lords debate on the British West Indies.
 3rd Her Majesty the Queen Mother opened the Rhodes centenary exhibition at Bulawayo.
 6th–7th, 13th and 14th House of Lords debates on Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill. The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 14th.
 9th House of Commons and House of Lords statements on the Gold Coast Public Service.
 13th Her Majesty the Queen Mother laid the foundation stone of the Rhodesia University College at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
 15th Gold Coast Legislative Assembly approved motion by Dr. Nkrumah on constitutional reform.
 16th House of Commons debate on Colonies and Backward Areas (Development).
 20th–25th Colonial Co-operative Officers Summer School at Oxford.
 27th House of Commons debate on Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation (Constitution) Order in Council.
 27th–21st August ... U.N.E.S.C.O. Seminar at University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, on public library services in Africa.
 28th House of Lords debate on Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation (Constitution) Order in Council.
 29th Five-year development plan for Brunei costing £11·7 million approved by the Sultan-in-Council.
 29th Publication of the Plan for a British Caribbean Federation (Cmd. 8895).
 30th House of Lords debate on Colonial Development Corporation.
 31st Publication of exchange of despatches between Secretary of State and Governor on proposed constitutional changes in the Gambia.
 30th–22nd August ... Nigerian Constitution Conference in London under chairmanship of the Secretary of State attended by representatives of the principal Nigerian political parties.

JULY—(contd.,

31st Mr. R. P. Armitage appointed Governor of Cyprus in succession to Sir Andrew Wright. Sir Robert Scott appointed Governor of Mauritius in succession to Sir Hilary Blood. Mr. R. E. Turnbull appointed Governor of North Borneo in succession to Sir Ralph Hone. Mr. T. O. Pike appointed Governor of Somaliland Protectorate in succession to Sir Gerald Reece. Mr. W. Addis appointed Governor of the Seychelles in succession to Sir Frederick Crawford. Mr. J. D. Harford appointed Governor of St. Helena in succession to Sir George Joy.

AUGUST

1st Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council and (Commencement) Order in Council made.
 1st Lord Llewellyn appointed first Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
 1st Opening of new western extension of Uganda Railway from Kampala to Mityana.
 6th Announcement in the Federation of Malaya that Her Majesty's Government would provide up to £7,290,000 over nine years to meet the capital cost of six more battalions of infantry and supporting arms.
 11th Publication of despatches exchanged between the Secretary of State and the Governor of Uganda agreeing to the enlargement of the Uganda Legislative Council from 32 to 56 members.
 12th Uganda Government announcement of intention to spend £8 million on development of African education in next eight years.
 13th First course of training for West Africans as civil air pilots began at the School of Air Navigation, Hamble.
 17th-29th Fifth Summer Conference on African Administration at Queen's College, Cambridge.
 18th-18th September Outbreak of disturbances in the Cholo District of Nyasaland.
 21st Mr. O. R. Arthur appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands in succession to Sir Miles Clifford.
 23rd Details of new surrender terms for Mau Mau terrorists announced in Nairobi.
 24th-29th C.C.T.A. Conference at Dar es Salaam on the treatment of offenders.
 25th East Africa High Commission raised a loan of £5,459,000 on the London market.
 26th-27th General election in Mauritius.
 28th Announcement of decision to despatch military reinforcements to Kenya to increase pressure on Mau Mau gangs. Headquarters of the 49th Infantry Brigade, the 1st Battalion Royal Northumberland Fusiliers and 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers arrived in Kenya in mid-September.
 29th General election in Fiji.
 31st Earl of Ranfurly appointed Governor of the Bahamas in succession to Major-General Sir Robert Neville.

SEPTEMBER

1st Publication of report by the London Conference on the Nigerian Constitution (Cmd. 8934).
 3rd Emergency regulations lifted in 221 square miles of coastal area of Malacca which was declared free from communist terrorists. Emergency regulations have since been lifted in parts of Kedah, Perlis, Trengganu and Negri Sembilan.
 3rd First Speaker of Legislative Council of Federation of Malaya took office.
 7th Lord Llewellyn appointed an interim Government for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with Sir Godfrey Huggins as Prime Minister.
 7th-11th Conference on Colonial Agriculture at Wye Agricultural College.
 9th-30th Delegation of Gold Coast Ministers and members of the National Committee for the Volta River Project visited Canada and the United Kingdom to inspect industrial installations.
 10th Severe earthquake in Paphos district of Cyprus. Forty people killed, 100 seriously injured and about 30,000 rendered homeless. Further earth tremors between 14th and 18th.

SEPTEMBER—(contd.)

10th-5th October	...	...	Minister of State attended the United Nations General Assembly in New York.
14th	...	...	Two earthquake shocks in Fiji, causing 15 deaths and damage to property and water supplies.
14th-17th	...	...	Conference at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, on Colonial Service Training.
16th	...	...	General election in Gibraltar.
23rd	...	...	Announcement of decisions of Her Majesty's Government on the constitution of Northern Rhodesia.
24th	...	...	Sierra Leone Government raised a loan of £1,150,000 on the London market.
25th	...	...	First party of International Bank Mission arrived in Nigeria. The Mission spent three months in the territory.
30th	...	...	Her Majesty's Government announced a grant of £1,250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for capital expenditure on the Rhodesia University College.

OCTOBER

4th	...	...	Cyprus Broadcasting Station began regular broadcasts.
6th	...	...	Announcement that Her Majesty's Government had decided to send naval and military forces to Georgetown, British Guiana, in order to preserve peace and safety of all.
6th-22nd	...	...	Minister of State visited British Honduras, Caymans, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and Barbados.
7th	...	...	Suva given city status under a local ordinance.
8th	...	...	Publication of report by a mission of United Kingdom industrialists on industrial development in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana (Colonial No. 294).
9th	...	...	Announcement of Her Majesty's Government's decision to give the Governor of British Guiana emergency powers, to suspend the British Guiana constitution and to appoint a commission in view of the communist activities of the People's Progressive Party Ministers.
9th	...	...	Defeat of Maltese Government on a budget motion led to a dissolution of the Legislative Assembly.
13th-17th	...	...	Meeting in Delhi of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia followed by a policy session of the Council for Technical Co-operation.
19th	...	...	First meeting of the Advisory Committee on Social Development in the Colonies which replaced the Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee on Community Development (Mass Education).
20th	...	...	Publication of White Paper on suspension of the constitution of British Guiana (Cmd. 8980).
21st	...	...	House of Lords debate on constitutional developments in Nigeria.
21st	...	...	House of Commons statements on disturbances in Nyasaland, on earthquake in Cyprus and on Gold Coast proposals for constitutional reform.
22nd	...	...	House of Commons debate on British Guiana.
23rd	...	...	House of Commons adjournment debate on British Guiana (troops).
23rd	...	...	Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into force.
24th-25th	...	...	Six leading members of the People's Progressive Party arrested in British Guiana.
24th-27th	...	...	Mr. Nixon, Vice-President of the United States of America, visited Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.
28th	...	...	House of Lords debate on British Guiana.
28th	...	...	House of Commons and House of Lords statements on the situation in Kenya. House of Commons statement on British Guiana (detentions).

NOVEMBER

3rd	...	...	Brunei Government offered loan of £4,700,000 to the Federation of Malaya.
4th-6th January	...	...	Mr. F. A. Brown visited British Guiana to advise the Government on land settlement questions.
4th-15th December	...	...	Mr. G. Lacey visited British Guiana to advise on drainage and irrigation.
5th-8th	...	...	Mr. Nixon, Vice-President of the United States, visited Hong Kong.

NOVEMBER—(contd.)

- 7th Elected members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council withdrew from co-operation with the Government and two members resigned from Executive Council.
- 9th House of Commons statement on Northern Rhodesia (Executive Council resignations).
- 9th Seychelles celebrated its fiftieth anniversary as a Colony. Messages were sent from Her Majesty the Queen and the Secretary of State.
- 17th House of Commons adjournment debate on political situation in Kano, Northern Nigeria.
- 18th House of Commons statement about Kenya prohibited areas (bombing).
- 18th Gold Coast Legislative Assembly passed Electoral Reform Bill to provide for a single-chamber legislature of 104 members chosen by direct election.
- 19th Publication of report of the Timber Mission to the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras (Colonial No. 295).
- 20th New Lagos (Nigeria) Town Council inaugurated.
- 24th Singapore Legislative Council agreed to lend the Federation of Malaya £3½ million free of interest for the first 10 years.
- 24th–25th Visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bermuda at the beginning of their Commonwealth tour.
- 25th High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya announced in budget speech the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make a gift of £6 million to the Federation to help in meeting the cost of the emergency in 1954.
- 25th–27th Visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Jamaica.
- 30th Her Majesty's Government withdrew recognition from the Kabaka as native ruler of Buganda. State of emergency declared in Buganda. The Kabaka was deported by air to the United Kingdom.
- 30th House of Commons statements on Kabaka of Buganda (withdrawal of recognition) and on court martial allegations in Kenya.

DECEMBER

- 2nd House of Commons debate on Kabaka of Buganda (deposition).
- 2nd House of Commons statements on membership and terms of reference of British Guiana Constitutional Commission and proposal to transfer responsibility for Malta to Home Secretary.
- 2nd House of Lords discussion on future status of Lagos (Nigeria) following a question by Lord Milverton.
- 4th–7th Conference of Heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, United States and France in Bermuda.
- 6th Mr. F. W. Dalley arrived in Trinidad to discuss industrial conditions and labour relations there.
- 7th House of Commons debate on draft Order in Council to suspend the British Guiana constitution.
- 7th–12th Conference on Community Development at Taiping, Federation of Malaya.
- 8th House of Commons and House of Lords statements on Northern Rhodesia (end of constitutional deadlock, constitutional changes and Secretary of State's visit).
- 8th Prime Minister and Treasurer of Buganda sworn in as Regents. Chief Justice sworn in as third Regent on the 7th January.
- 9th House of Lords statement on proposal to transfer responsibility for Malta to Home Secretary.
- 9th House of Commons statement on financial assistance to Kenya (Her Majesty's Government to make available £6 million, partly as grant and partly as interest-free loan towards cost of emergency, and £5 million for development of African agriculture).
- 10th House of Commons statement on inquiry into court martial allegations in Kenya.
- 12th Central Africa Command established in the Federation. Major-General Storr Garlake appointed first commander.
- 12th–14th General election in Malta. Coalition Government subsequently formed between Nationalist Party and Malta Workers' Party.
- 15th First Federal Parliamentary elections in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
- 16th House of Commons debate on affairs in Africa.

41
DECEMBER—(contd.)

16th	Publication of White Paper on withdrawal of recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda (Cmd. 9028).
16th–21st	Kenya Government raised a loan of £5,885,000 on the London market.
17th	Singapore Legislative Council approved bills for compulsory part-time training for the armed forces and civil defence and for the establishment of the Singapore Regiment.
17th	House of Commons decided to present a mace to the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
17th–19th	Visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Fiji.
18th	Publication of memorandum on the Sterling Assets of the British Colonies (Colonial No. 293).
19th–20th	Visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Tonga.
21st	Aden Government raised a loan of £1,230,000 on the London market.
22nd	British Guiana (Constitution) (Temporary Provisions) Order in Council made.
22nd	Publication of report of the Fiscal Commissioner (Sir Louis Chick) on financial effects of the proposed new constitutional arrangements in Nigeria (Cmd. 9026).
22nd	After a series of meetings with the Kabaka of Buganda and a delegation from Buganda, the Secretary of State announced that the decision on the Kabaka's exclusion from Buganda was final.
25th	59,000 people rendered homeless by fire in Hong Kong.
26th	Appointments to Interim Government in British Guiana announced.
31st	Announcement of Sir Donald MacGillivray's appointment as High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya to succeed Sir Gerald Templer in June, 1954.

1954

JANUARY

2nd–6th	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State visited Singapore on way to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference.
3rd–5th	Chancellor of the Exchequer visited Singapore on way to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference.
4th	National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons won majority of seats in the elections for the Eastern Nigerian House of Assembly.
5th–10th March	Constitutional Commission visited British Guiana.
7th	Arab rulers from the states of the Western Aden Protectorate agreed in principle to form a federation of their states.
8th–15th	Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference in Sydney.
8th–26th	Delegation from the House of Commons visited Kenya.
9th–16th	Secretary of State visited Northern Rhodesia for constitutional talks.
13th–18th	Secretary of State for War visited Kenya.
16th	Mr. A. M. B. Hutt appointed Administrator of the East Africa High Commission in succession to Sir Robert Scott.
16th–20th	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State visited Fiji.
17th	Port of Mtwara (Tanganyika) opened to serve the southern part of the territory.
18th–25th	Ninth session of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara in London. Representatives of the six Member Governments signed an agreement on 18th January to place the Commission on a formal footing.
19th–1st February	Resumed Nigerian Constitution Conference in Lagos under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State.
21st	Publication of International Bank Mission's economic survey of British Guiana.
21st–14th March	Permanent Under-Secretary of State visited Hong Kong and the Malayan and Borneo territories.
23rd–25th	International Bank Mission arrived in Singapore to make a survey of economic conditions in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.
26th	House of Commons and House of Lords statements on Kenya (report of military court of inquiry).

FEBRUARY

1st ... ..	...	Publication in Federation of Malaya of the report of the committee appointed to examine elections to and membership of the Federal Legislative Council.
1st ... ..	...	Inauguration of ministerial system in Barbados. Mr. Grantley Adams appointed Premier.
1st-5th ... ..	...	East African Forces Conference in Nairobi.
3rd ... ..	...	State opening of first session of the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
3rd-3rd March	...	A delegation representing the two Houses of Parliament visited Kenya to attend the opening of the new Legislative Chamber on the 16th February, and also visited Tanganyika and Uganda.
5th ... ..	...	Inauguration of new Uganda Legislative Council.
5th ... ..	...	Publication in Nairobi of report of commission of inquiry into Kenya Police.
8th ... ..	...	House of Commons statement on economic development in British Guiana. (Development proposals for next two years estimated to cost £9 million to which Her Majesty's Government will contribute £3,125,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, £3,417,000 will be raised on the London market and the balance will come from unspent development funds.)
9th ... ..	...	Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, appointed High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the United Kingdom.
10th ... ..	...	Publication of report by Resumed Conference on the Nigerian Constitution (Cmd. 9059).
10th ... ..	...	House of Commons and House of Lords statements on Nigeria (Constitutional Conference).
11th ... ..	...	House of Commons and House of Lords statements on Northern Rhodesia.
18th ... ..	...	Elections held for the European seats in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.
23rd ... ..	...	Mr. A. E. T. Benson appointed Governor of Northern Rhodesia in succession to Sir Gilbert Rennie.
23rd ... ..	...	House of Commons and House of Lords statements on Uganda (Future).
23rd ... ..	...	House of Lords debate on Cyprus.
23rd ... ..	...	Publication of the report to the Secretary of State by the Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya, January, 1954 (Cmd. 9081).
24th ... ..	...	Publication in Nairobi of report on African cash wages in Kenya and other conditions and benefits of employment.
24th ... ..	...	House of Commons statement on grant of £500,000 to Cyprus towards the cost of repairing earthquake damage; Her Majesty's Government is also bearing the cost of aid given by the Armed Services amounting to £250,000 to £300,000.
24th ... ..	...	House of Commons adjournment debate on West Indies (student's exclusion).
25th ... ..	...	Publication in Singapore of report of commission on the revision of the Singapore constitution.
25th ... ..	...	Statement by Prime Minister of Gold Coast on decision not to employ active communists in certain branches of the Public Service.
25th-13th March	...	Chief of Imperial General Staff visited Kenya.
27th-18th March	...	Secretary of State visited Kenya.

MARCH

1st ... ..	...	Professor Sir Keith Hancock accepted the invitation of the Uganda Government to visit the territory as independent expert to examine certain constitutional questions affecting Buganda. He will arrive in Uganda in June.
1st ... ..	...	Statement by the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast on overseas investment in the territory.
1st ... ..	...	Professor and Mrs. J. R. Hicks arrived in Jamaica at the invitation of the Government to carry out a survey of the incidence and sources of taxation in the Colony.
1st ... ..	...	Uganda Broadcasting Service began regular broadcasts.
3rd ... ..	...	Sierra Leone Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Mr. J. S. Fulton to inquire into educational requirements in the territory.

MARCH—(contd.)

3rd	...	...	...	Publication of Kenya Government's statement about attempt to obtain Mau Mau surrenders through personal appeals made by a captured Mau Mau leader "General China" (Waruhiu Itote).
3rd	...	...	...	House of Commons and House of Lords statement on Kenya (situation).
4th	...	...	...	Governor of Trinidad opened the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute established in Trinidad by the Governments of Barbados, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands with financial help from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the Carnegie Corporation.
5th-20th	...	...	...	Final showing of touring Colonial Exhibition at Hastings. About 1½ million people in the United Kingdom have seen the Exhibition since 1949.
7th	...	...	...	Commission appointed to advise on broadcasting development in Kenya.
9th	...	...	...	Secretary of State announced in Nairobi proposals for the establishment of a Council of Ministers and a War Council in Kenya.
10th	...	...	...	House of Lords debate on the situation in Malaya.
10th	...	...	...	House of Commons statement that a commissioner was to inquire into allegation of contacts between the People's United Party of British Honduras and the Guatemalan Government.
10th	...	...	...	Mr. R. O. Nicholas arrived in British Guiana to study the incidence of taxation and its effect on the economy of the Colony.
10th-18th	...	...	...	West African Defence Conference called jointly by the United Kingdom and France in Dakar.
14th	...	...	...	Professor J. H. Richardson arrived in British Guiana to carry out preliminary investigations into the Colony's capacity to support further measures of social security.
17th	...	...	...	Mr. A. E. Hickinbotham, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Walker, arrived in British Guiana to advise the Government on housing.
17th	...	...	...	Announcement of appointment of Sir Reginald Sharpe to inquire into allegations of contacts between the People's United Party in British Honduras and the Guatemalan Government. He arrived in Belize on the 23rd and announced his findings on the 29th.
19th	...	...	...	Publication of proposals for a reconstruction of the Government in Kenya (Cmd. 9103).
22nd	...	...	...	House of Commons statement on Kenya.
24th	...	...	...	House of Commons statement on future of Overseas Food Corporation.
24th	...	...	...	House of Commons adjournment debate on Malayan Criminal Procedure Code.
29th-6th April	...	...	...	Third Conference in London on standardisation of mechanical equipment on Colonial Railways.
31st	...	...	...	State of emergency ended in Buganda.

Nine territories—Bermuda, Jamaica, Fiji, Tonga, the Cocos Islands (which are administered by the Government of Singapore), Aden, Uganda, Malta, and Gibraltar—were visited by Her Majesty the Queen during the Commonwealth tour which began in November and ended in May. Everywhere she received an enthusiastic welcome. In Jamaica the Queen opened the new Senate House building of the University College of the West Indies and in Fiji the new Central Medical School buildings. Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of a new civil hospital in Aden, inaugurated the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme in Uganda, unveiled a Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial and opened a training college for women teachers in Malta, and laid the foundation stone of the New Wing of the Colonial Hospital in Gibraltar.

Coronation celebrations were marked by many elaborate and colourful demonstrations of loyalty. Rulers and representatives chosen by the legislatures of all territories attended the ceremony in Westminster Abbey and contingents from the Colonial Forces, including a mounted Colonial Escort, took part in the Coronation procession (Appendices X and XI).

Constitutional Developments

Among the chief constitutional and political developments recorded in Chapter II are:

- the introduction of ministerial systems in Sierra Leone and Barbados;
- changes in the Jamaica Executive Council, providing that in place of five elected members there should be a Chief Minister and seven other Ministers with responsibility for departments;
- agreement at conferences in London and Lagos on a new constitution for Nigeria giving greater autonomy to the Regions;
- agreement at a conference in London on a plan for a British Caribbean federation providing for a federation on the Australian pattern (the plan is now before the West Indian Legislatures);
- approval in principle for a new constitution in the Gambia providing increased unofficial membership of the Executive and Legislative Councils;
- inauguration of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland;
- increase in the membership of the Nyasaland Legislative Council by the addition of a third African member and an official member;
- re-organisation of the Legislative Council in Uganda providing for increased unofficial membership and for a cross-bench;
- a constitutional crisis in Uganda culminating in withdrawal of recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda and his deportation;
- publication in the Federation of Malaya of the report of a committee set up to consider how to introduce elections to the Federal Legislative Council and the constitutional changes this would involve;
- suspension of the constitution in British Guiana in October as the result of the conduct in office of Ministers belonging to the communist-dominated People's Progressive Party: a Constitutional Commission visited the Colony during the early months of 1954;
- changes in the composition of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia, European elected membership being increased from 10 to 12 and African membership from two to four;

acceptance in principle by Her Majesty's Government of proposals by the Gold Coast Government for a further constitutional advance ;
announcement that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to agree in principle to the transfer of responsibility for handling business relating to Malta to the Home Secretary ;
publication of the report of a commission appointed to review the constitution of Singapore ;
re-organisation of government in Kenya giving greater responsibility to non-official members of the Government on a multi-racial basis ;
an inquiry by Sir Reginald Sharpe, Q.C., which showed that there had been contacts between certain leaders of the People's United Party in British Honduras and the Guatemalan Government ; it was followed by an announcement that Her Majesty's Government had decided to proceed with the first stage of the scheme for constitutional changes, involving elections on the basis of universal suffrage for the Legislative Assembly.

The emergencies continued in the Federation of Malaya and Kenya. In Malaya it had been possible by the end of the year to declare "white" areas in various parts of the Federation. Over 570,000 people had been resettled in New Villages by the end of 1953. Her Majesty's Government announced its intention of making a grant of £6 million towards the cost of the emergency in 1954, and loans of £4,700,000 and £3,500,000 by Brunei and Singapore were also announced.

For Kenya it was an extremely difficult year, but during the early months of 1954 heavy casualties were inflicted on the Mau Mau terrorists. In December Her Majesty's Government announced that a grant of £4 million and an interest-free loan of £2 million would be made to assist the Kenya Government until the end of March, 1955: special assistance of £5 million would also be given to carry out a five-year plan for African agriculture.

Economic Development

The pattern of effort to improve economic and social conditions is well established. Most territories have plans for long-term development financed primarily from their own resources but assisted by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and from public loans raised on the London market. Colonial Development and Welfare funds also finance schemes benefitting the colonial territories as a whole, notably research, surveys and higher education. Additionally, the United Kingdom frequently gives financial assistance to territories encountering special difficulties. The Colonial Development Corporation helps to provide capital for economically desirable projects. Improvement of communications and the provision of hydro-electric power figure prominently among projects undertaken. The major role in the development of direct production is played by private enterprise, and it is the aim of Governments to create and maintain conditions favourable to it.

Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds during the year totalled approximately £14 million, and capital expenditure by Colonial Governments and other public bodies was well maintained. Progress was assisted by the easier supply of most capital goods: the brake on progress is now rather in shortages of administrative and technical staff. Colonial Development and Welfare commitments on research schemes amounted to some £11½ million at the end of the year. Fifty-nine new schemes were approved during the year at an estimated cost of £741,000 (paragraphs 316, 175 and 698).

The current Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, which have made available £140 million, expire on the 31st March, 1956, but it is hoped to introduce new legislation early in the 1954-55 Parliamentary Session seeking the provision of further funds. As a basis for this legislation Colonial Governments have been asked to supply information about their requirements for finance to carry on development during the period 1955-60 (paragraphs 317-18).

Out of the Vote which provides for sundry colonial services, including grants-in-aid to Colonial Governments, approximately £20 million was spent in 1953-54. In addition to the financial aid to Kenya and the Federation of Malaya already mentioned, Her Majesty's Government announced its intention during the year of contributing £500,000 towards the cost of reconstruction in Cyprus after the earthquake in September (and also meeting the cost of assistance rendered by the Service Departments), and £200,000 towards the cost of rehousing after the fire in Kowloon, Hong Kong, in December (paragraphs 396 and 402).

Capital totalling some £6 million was approved for Colonial Development Corporation projects. Capital sanctioned for the Corporation's projects in operation at the end of March was £45 million (paragraph 323). In several territories there are local development corporations whose activities are summarised in paragraphs 351f.

Public loans raised on the London market totalled about £20½ million, compared with about £22 million in the previous year (paragraph 321).

A sterling loan of £2,390,000 for port development in East Africa was made by the United States Government (paragraph 329).

A list of some of the more important development projects in train is given in paragraphs 358f.

The search continues unremittingly for new mineral resources, for ways and means of expanding the production of existing resources, and for opportunities to increase the number of new industries. Arrangements were agreed to bring a copper-cobalt mine at Kilembe, in western Uganda, into production in 1956. The ore is to be smelted in a new plant at Jinja. A deposit of over 200 million tons of soil containing workable amounts of apatite and pyrochlore has been proved at Tororo, Uganda. Similar deposits are being examined in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya. Negotiations were completed for the development of large deposits of ilmenite in the Gambia. Large deposits of manganese were found in British Guiana. The report is expected at the end of 1954 of the Preparatory Commission appointed to investigate the Volta River Aluminium Scheme in the Gold Coast (paragraphs 273, 274, 276, 280).

Fourteen Colonial Governments put forward schemes for assistance from the £3 million which was made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for special investigations into the production of rice (paragraphs 216f).

Industrial development is handicapped in many territories by the lack of power. Completion of the Owen Falls hydro-electric project, from which the commercial generation of power began in January, will help to solve this problem in Uganda. Work has started on a new textile factory (paragraph 285).

The report of the Mission of United Kingdom Industrialists which visited Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana in 1952 was published during the year. At the initiative of the Gold Coast Government a survey

of industrial possibilities in that territory was made by Professor Arthur Lewis. The manufacture of cement is now taking place in six territories compared with one in 1950 (paragraphs 282 and 283).

Economic Survey Missions from the International Bank visited Nigeria towards the end of 1953 and the Federation of Malaya and Singapore early in 1954. The report of an Economic Survey Mission to British Guiana, published in January, set out a five-year programme of development costing some £14 million: the Mission's recommendations were taken into account in preparing a development programme which will involve the expenditure of over £9 million during the next two years (paragraphs 326-7 and 332).

Exports, Prices, Revenue, Expenditure

The volume of exports of primary products continued at the level of the three preceding years. This level stands at roughly a third higher than that achieved before the war (taking 1948=100, the volume index for 1953 was 125 and for 1936 90). A table showing volume indices of exports of particular groups of products appears in paragraph 183 and the exports by volume of individual products are given in Appendix V (a). Compared with 1936 there have been particularly striking increases in exports of bauxite, copper, petroleum products, sugar, sisal, rubber and hardwoods.

Prices declined during 1953 and the value of exports stood at about 9 per cent below 1952 and 26 per cent below 1951. It is not considered that the change to buyers' markets for raw materials has seriously weakened colonial economies, though the Federation of Malaya was hard hit by the fall in rubber and tin prices, a fall which has also had an important effect for the sterling area as a whole. The entrepôt trade of Hong Kong suffered severely because of restrictions on exports to China (paragraphs 173 and 178).

In spite of the decline in the value of exports total revenue at just over £390 million was less than £20 million below the record reached in 1952. Compared with 1939, revenue has increased sevenfold. Government commitments and costs are correspondingly greater, however, particularly in the maintenance of the expanded social services, and any decline in revenue is bound to be viewed with alarm. If present trends of revenue and expenditure continue it seems that more Governments will be faced with deficits (paragraphs 381f and Appendix IV).

Health and Education

A rapid expansion of social services has taken place in recent years as a result of greater prosperity and the application of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and in the health services this expansion has been coupled with striking advances in medical science.

Thus the section of the report dealing with "Medical and Health Services" (paragraphs 627f) shows that no widespread epidemic occurred during 1953 and that available figures "point to an almost universal fall in mortality rates and a general rise in the expectation of life". Sleeping sickness in Africa has been fairly well brought under control, yaws has been mastered in closely settled areas, there has been a dramatic advance against relapsing fever in the Somaliland Protectorate, and spectacular progress has been made almost everywhere in the control of malaria and in the treatment of leprosy. This progress must, of course, be set against the vastness of the task remaining to be done. For example, tuberculosis remains a killing disease of the first magnitude.

In all branches of education the expansion of facilities has continued. The increased provision for the training of teachers is particularly significant (paragraphs 538f). During the academic year of 1953-54 there were 3,639 full-time students at the three universities and four university colleges. A foundation stone for the Rhodesia University College was laid in July by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and it was later announced that £1½ million would be made available from Colonial Development and Welfare central funds towards capital expenditure on the college (paragraphs 527-8). At the end of 1953 there were some 8,000 colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic, of whom 1,965 were scholarship holders (paragraph 690).

Some Other Facts and Figures

By the end of 1953 there were 1,437 registered trade unions in the colonial territories, with a total membership of about 950,000 (paragraph 597).

Wireless broadcasting is operated by Governments in 25 territories and by commercial companies in five. The corresponding figures for wired broadcasting are five and eight. It is estimated that there are now more than three million listeners. New public broadcasting services were started during the year in Cyprus, British Honduras and Uganda (paragraphs 588-9). Commitments from Colonial Development and Welfare central funds for broadcasting development totalled not quite £1 million at the end of the year.

The diversity of research work is apparent from the fact that schemes in hand during the year included the maintenance of a plant quarantine house at Kew and a series of tests on a battalion of African troops during a training march of some 500 miles in Nigeria. A research worker seconded from Rothamsted to the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation found fundamental differences in the nitrogen cycle of soils in the tropics, which seems to open a new field of investigation (Chapter V).

Recruitment through the Colonial Office to the higher grades of the Colonial Service resulted in 1,227 appointments during 1953 compared with 1,378 in 1952. Over 2,000 members of the Service, including some 600 of colonial domicile, received training in the United Kingdom (paragraphs 11 and 13).

CHAPTER I

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICE

(a) The Colonial Office

1. In October His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh paid a visit to the Directorate of Colonial Surveys at Tolworth and, after inspecting the organisation and processes required for surveying and mapping colonial areas, was presented with a collection of maps of countries which, with Her Majesty the Queen, he would later be visiting.

2. There was one notable change affecting the organisation of the Colonial Office. The Library was moved from Downing Street to Sanctuary Buildings and, since this meant that the Colonial Office had the whole of its Library under one roof for the first time for nearly a quarter of a century, the occasion was marked by an informal ceremony conducted by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

3. Sir John Paskin, K.C.M.G., M.C., retired in February, and Mr. H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G., was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State. Mr. A. J. H. Haler, Chief Press Officer, and Mr. A. B. Mitchell, the Librarian, died after short illnesses in December and February.

4. During the year six Colonial Service officers took up duty in the Colonial Office and seven members of the Colonial Office were posted abroad under the scheme for the interchange of Colonial Office and Colonial Service officers.

5. Visits overseas by Ministers were made as follows: Mr. Lyttelton visited Kenya in May and again in March, and Northern Rhodesia and Nigeria in January and February. Mr. Hopkinson visited Nigeria in April. In September he attended the General Assembly of the United Nations. In the following month he visited British Honduras, Jamaica and British Guiana, making brief stops at Barbados, the Caymans and Trinidad. Lord Munster, after attending the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Sydney in January, paid a brief visit to Fiji.

(b) The Colonial Service

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

Mr. R. P. Armitage, C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor of Cyprus.

Sir Robert Scott, C.M.G., Governor of Mauritius.

Mr. R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G., Governor of North Borneo.

Mr. J. D. Hanford, C.M.G., Governor of St. Helena.

Mr. W. Addis, C.M.G., Governor of Seychelles.

Mr. T. O. Pike, C.M.G., Governor of Somaliland Protectorate.

Mr. O. R. Arthur, C.M.G., C.V.O., Governor of the Falkland Islands.

The Earl of Ranfurly, Governor of the Bahamas.

Sir Donald MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya.

Mr. A. E. T. Benson, C.M.G., Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

7. *Conditions of Service.*—The Nigerian and Gold Coast Governments have been considering the future of overseas officers in their Public Services in the light of proposed constitutional changes. Details are given in paragraphs 23 (d) and 33.

8. During the year revised salaries were introduced in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Aden. Salaries Commissions were appointed by the Governments of Cyprus, Fiji, Hong Kong and Gambia, and their reports have been completed. Arrangements are being made for the appointment of a Salaries Commissioner for the Western Pacific High Commission. The Salaries Commission under Sir David Lidbury appointed last year by the East African Governments carried out inquiries in East Africa and is making recommendations for revised terms of service.

9. The Governments of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Gambia, Somaliland Protectorate, Leeward Islands, Falkland Islands and Gibraltar increased the pensions of retired officials in certain cases.

10. Whitley Councils were set up in the Federation of Malaya and in Zanzibar.

11. *Recruitment.*—Recruitment through the Colonial Office to the higher grades of the Colonial Service fell a little below the level of recent years. The number of appointments made during 1953 was 1,227 as compared with 1,378 in the previous year.

12. Except that more medical officers were wanted than last year, the demand for new staff in the main branches of the Service showed little change, but there was a reduction in the demand for recruits for certain special types of appointment.

13. *Training.*—During the year under review 2,090 members of the Colonial Service, including 598 men and women of colonial domicile, received training in this country, compared with 2,013 in 1952 and 1,842 in 1951. This training, which covers a wide range of subjects, varies in length from a few weeks to a year or more. Warm thanks are again due to all those universities, local government authorities and other institutions, as well as to a number of commercial firms, who have co-operated in providing training.

14. At a conference held at Oxford in September, which was attended by representatives of Colonial Governments and of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, the future pattern of training for cadets for the Colonial Administrative Service and for officers of all branches of the Service was considered, and certain modifications to the present courses were recommended.

15. Co-operation with other Metropolitan Governments has been maintained in the field of training. As in previous years, several Commonwealth and foreign representatives attended the Colonial Service Summer School at Worcester College, Oxford; two French Colonial Service officers are attending the current Colonial Service training course at Oxford and Cambridge. A party of British Colonial Service officers visited Paris in December for a week of lectures and discussions at the invitation of the Ministry of Overseas France.

16. A short conference for Colonial Service officers on leave on the subject of "The Colonies in the Present International Situation" was held at Queens' College, Cambridge, in April.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(a) The African Territories

West Africa

17. *Nigeria.*—The year under review was overshadowed by constitutional problems. Following the virtual breakdown of the constitution in the early months of 1953, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, on a visit to Nigeria in April, had talks with political leaders from each Region to hear their views at first hand. These showed that there were not only fundamental differences between the Northern and the two Southern Regions over the speed at which self-government should be attained—the immediate cause of the breakdown (see paragraph 58 of Cmd. 8856)—but also considerable disagreement over the sort of constitution which would be appropriate to Nigerian conditions. It was clear that a greater delegation of legislative and executive authority from the Centre to the Regions would be required if inter-regional friction and animosities were to be reduced. These were sharply and tragically emphasised by the rioting at Kano in the middle of May (see paragraph 1088) which, originating in lawless hooliganism, quickly developed into violent inter-tribal fighting in which 36 people were killed and some 240 injured.

18. On the 21st May the Secretary of State announced in Parliament* that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the Nigerian constitution would have to be redrawn to provide for greater regional autonomy and for the removal of powers of intervention by the Centre in matters which could, without detriment to other Regions, be placed entirely within regional competence. Her Majesty's Government would wish to co-operate in this work of redrawing the constitution as closely as possible with the leaders of the peoples in all three Regions, and as a first step proposed to invite representatives from each Region to London for discussions. Representatives of the majority and principal minority parties from each Region, as well as from the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship, came to London at the end of July; and a conference on the constitution opened, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, on the 30th July and lasted until the 22nd August. It resumed its work in Lagos on the 19th January, again under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, and concluded its sessions on the 1st February.

19. The recommendations of the London conference were contained in full in its report (published as Cmd. 8934). They included the following proposed changes :

(a) The Regional Governments should have a greater degree of autonomy. Certain subjects affecting Nigeria as a whole should be reserved to the Central Government, and there should be a small number of "concurrent" subjects (i.e. subjects in respect of which both the Central and the Regional Governments would be competent, with "central" legislation prevailing in case of conflict); but all other ("residual") subjects should be vested in the Regional Governments, and the Regions should no longer be required to submit their legislation to the Central Executive for approval. In view of these proposals it was also recommended that the number of Central Ministers should be reduced from 12 to nine (subject to a possible additional representative from the Cameroons), and that the three Lieutenant-Governors should cease to be members of the Central Executive (and Legislature).

(b) The Central Legislature should be elected separately from the Regional Legislatures, i.e. it should no longer consist of members nominated to it by the Regional Legislatures. There should be one elected member per 170,000 inhabitants, but in the interests of ensuring the smooth working of the revised constitution until the next review the North undertook not to insist on its full entitlement of members on a population basis but to accept 92 members, the balance being distributed among the Eastern (42) and Western (42) Regions, Lagos (2) and the Southern Cameroons (6). The number of *ex officio* members should be reduced to three, namely the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney-General.

(c) Ministers both at the Centre and in the Regions should have general direction and control of, and individual responsibility for, the departments within their portfolios.

(d) The Lieutenant-Governors of the Regions should be styled Governors, and the Governor of the proposed Federation should be styled Governor-General.

(e) The Regional Governors should continue to preside over Regional Executive Councils, which in the East and West should no longer have official or *ex officio* members. The leader of the majority party in each Region should be styled Premier.

* 515 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 2263-4.

(f) The Governor's and the Lieutenant-Governors' reserved and discretionary powers should be retained.

(g) The existing Nigerian Public Service should be divided into a Federal and three Regional Public Services under the discretionary control of the Governor-General and Regional Governors respectively.

20. Differences over the status of Lagos as part of the Western Region under the existing constitution and as capital and principal port of the territory (see paragraph 63 of Cmd. 8856) came to a head at the London conference. The Nigerian Government had sought expert opinion upon the arrangements in other federal countries and engaged the services of Mr. J. H. Perry, Director of Research of the Canadian Tax Foundation, Toronto. His report on *Financial and Administrative Arrangements in Capitals of Federal Countries* was published in September in Lagos. It did not draw any direct conclusion applicable to Lagos from the experience in other federal capitals. At the London conference the Nigerian delegations were unable to agree on the question whether Lagos should remain part of the Western Region or be given a special status as the capital of Nigeria; and they unanimously invited Her Majesty's Government to arbitrate, undertaking to adhere to the decision whatever it might be. The Secretary of State later announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided that Lagos should become federal territory, under the direct control of the Central Government and with separate representation in the Federal Legislature.

21. On the question of self-government by 1956, the Secretary of State informed the conference that Her Majesty's Government was not prepared to fix a definite date for self-government for Nigeria as a whole, the more so as the Northern delegation, representing over half of the population of Nigeria, was unable to depart from its policy of "self-government as soon as practicable". The conference eventually accepted a declaration of policy that Her Majesty's Government would in 1956 grant to those Regions which desired it full self-government in respect of all matters within the competence of the Regional Governments, provided that there were safeguards to ensure that those Governments did not act so as to impede or prejudice the exercise by the Federal Government of the functions assigned to it, or in any way make the continuance of federation impossible. The conference agreed to recommend that there should be a further conference in Nigeria not later than August, 1956, to review the constitution and to examine the question of self-government.

22. The London conference adjourned until January to give time for a Fiscal Commissioner to study the financial arrangements (particularly as regards the allocation of revenue between the Centre and the Regions), which would have to be made to accompany the changes proposed. The conference also agreed to take up again in January certain other matters left over by the London conference, including the administration of justice and the future position of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

23. The report of the resumed conference was published in February as Cmd. 9059. Agreement was reached at this conference on all outstanding matters:

(a) The Fiscal Commissioner's report (published in December as Cmd. 9026) was accepted with minor modifications. Under the arrangements agreed upon a fixed proportion of certain federally collected revenues, e.g. customs and excise duties, would be shared between the Regional Governments, the shares being calculated to take account of the amount of those revenues which could be regarded as deriving from each Region.

Each Government would also have power to impose, collect and retain certain taxes and fees for its own use. The uncommitted reserves of the present Central Government would be distributed between the new Federal and Regional Governments. The resulting allocation of revenues and reserves should be sufficient to meet the reasonable needs of each Government except, perhaps, for the Eastern Regional Government to which special grants would be made in the first two years. The Eastern Regional Government should by then have been able to take its own measures to avoid deficits. The general allocation of revenues would, in any case, be reviewed in 1956. The conference also agreed that the Federal Government should be responsible for the raising of all external loans required by the Federal and Regional Governments.

(b) The conference endorsed proposals on the future of the Cameroons put forward by the Secretary of State after discussion and in agreement with the Cameroons representatives. The Northern Cameroons would continue to be administered as part of the Northern Region. The Southern Cameroons would cease to be part of the Eastern Region, but would remain part of the new Federation of Nigeria and be quasi-federal territory. It would have its own legislature, with powers to legislate on matters within the competence of a Region and to raise revenue from those sources open to a regional legislature. It would have an Executive Council consisting of the Commissioner of the Cameroons, three *ex officio* members, and four members selected from among the 21 unofficial members of the legislature after consultation with the leader of the majority party. The Southern Cameroons would be represented by six members in the federal legislature and would have one Minister in the Council of Ministers.

(c) The recommendation of the London conference that the Courts should be regionalised, and a Federal Supreme Court established, was confirmed. The conference also agreed to provisions regarding appellate jurisdiction which had been left over by the London conference.

(d) The Heads of the Nigerian delegations issued a statement defining the attitude of their delegations and parties towards the future employment of overseas officers in Nigeria. The conference also agreed on certain detailed arrangements for the Public Service consequential upon the London decision to divide the existing Service into a Federal and three Regional Services, and upon other constitutional changes.

(e) The conference agreed on proposals for the regionalisation of the produce marketing boards (see paragraph 198).

(f) The conference discussed the question whether any Region should have the right to secede from the Federation. It was agreed that no secession clause should be written into the amended constitution. There was, however, no wish on the part of any delegation or of Her Majesty's Government either to restrict the scope of the conference due to be held in 1956 or to prejudice its decisions on any issue.

24. Owing to the complexity and extent of the work involved in drafting amending constitutional instruments to give effect to the decisions of the London and Lagos conferences, the Secretary of State informed the conference that it was unlikely that they would be ready for submission to Her Majesty in Council in less than about six months.

25. These conferences did much to restore the situation in Nigeria. In September the Ministers representing the Western Region returned to the Council of Ministers from which they had resigned at the beginning of

April (see paragraph 58 of Cmd. 8856) ; and in March the House of Representatives met, in budget session, in Lagos for the first time for nearly a year and passed the Appropriation Bill and other measures. Budget meetings of all three Regional Legislatures had been held shortly before.

26. The Eastern House of Assembly was dissolved in May. The ensuing general election in the East resulted in a victory for the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.) under Dr. Azikiwe, which won 72 of the 97 seats. Twelve of the 13 seats in the Southern Cameroons were won by the Kamerun National Congress under Dr. Endeley, which campaigned for the separation of the Southern Cameroons from the Eastern Region. Among the members of the previous House of Assembly who were defeated in the elections was Mr. A. C. Nwapa, the former Central Minister for Commerce and Industries. Mr. K. O. Mbadiwe, Mr. R. A. Njoku and Mr. M. T. Mbu were chosen as the new Central Ministers from the Eastern Region. Dr. Azikiwe himself remained in the Eastern Region and took office as Minister of Local Government and leader of the Government there, having earlier resigned his seat in the Western House of Assembly to contest the Eastern elections. The resulting by-election in Lagos to the Western House of Assembly was won by the N.C.N.C. candidate.

27. Following the dissolution of the Lagos Town Council as a result of the evidence of dishonesty and inefficiency given in the Storey report (paragraph 65 of Cmd. 8856), a temporary Committee of Management was appointed. A new Lagos Local Government Law was enacted by the Western Region Government in August. This followed the pattern of the Western Region Local Government Law of 1952. The office of Mayor was abolished and the membership of the Council reconstituted. The Oba of Lagos was appointed to the Presidency, the multi-seat units were broken down into single-seat wards, and eight seats on the Council were allocated to representatives of the chiefs. Elections to the Lagos Town Council were held under the new law in November, and resulted in a victory for the Area Council-Action Group alliance whose candidates won 26 of the 41 seats.

28. In the sphere of local government in the Northern Region important reforms were carried through in 1953 in Bornu and Adamawa provinces. These involved the removal by the Councils concerned of certain district heads and native authority officials and their replacement by men who commanded confidence and respect. Certain important reforms were also introduced in Kano by the new Emir after his election in December (see paragraph 1093). A new Northern Region Local Government Bill was criticised at a meeting of the Northern People's Congress in December, mainly on the ground that it provided insufficient powers for the District Officer to protect the common people, and its introduction into the Northern House of Assembly was deferred to permit its re-examination. It passed the Northern House of Assembly in March.

29. In the East, Onitsha Town Council was dissolved in July. A new native authority was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to supervise the establishment of an Urban District Council for Onitsha under the Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance. New councils were also established under the Local Government Ordinance at Calabar, Aba, Ngwa and Enugu.

30. An increase in the capitation tax in the Western Region led in some areas to considerable opposition and sporadic demonstrations and incidents, and in parts of the Eastern Region there was some sharp opposition to the payment of the local authority education rate.

31. *Gold Coast*.—After studying the views submitted by political parties, chiefs' councils and other interested bodies in response to the request made by Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, in October, 1952 (Cmd. 8856, paragraph 72), the Gold Coast Government published on the 19th June a White Paper containing its proposals for constitutional reform. The main proposals were that the posts of the three *ex officio* Ministers should be abolished, the portfolios of Finance and Justice being taken by Representative Ministers and the Governor, assisted by a Deputy, retaining responsibility for Defence, External Affairs and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. The Prime Minister would normally preside over the Cabinet, which would be wholly representative, and the constitutional conventions of the United Kingdom would be followed in the appointment and resignation of the Prime Minister and the acceptance of his advice on other ministerial appointments. It was proposed that the Legislative Assembly should be composed entirely of members chosen by direct election on a basis of universal adult suffrage. The Governor's reserved powers would be retained and he would remain responsible for the police in matters affecting internal security and the maintenance of public order. It was agreed that the Public Service should be kept free from political control and interference, and should remain the responsibility of the Governor advised by the Public Service Commission. The White Paper also contained requests for the transfer of Gold Coast affairs to the Commonwealth Relations Office and for a declaration by Her Majesty's Government recognising the existence of a general demand in the Gold Coast for self-government within the Commonwealth and expressing readiness to introduce an Act of Independence into Parliament.

32. In July the White Paper was approved by the Legislative Assembly without a division. On the 21st October the Secretary of State told the House of Commons* that, except for the suggestion that Gold Coast affairs should be dealt with by the Commonwealth Relations Office, the proposals taken as a whole were in broad principle acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, although there were a few points which might not prove acceptable or required clarification. Detailed exchanges on outstanding matters with the Gold Coast have since been proceeding and are almost complete.

33. On the 8th July Dr. Nkrumah made a statement in the Legislative Assembly about the future of the Public Service, in which he drew attention to the Gold Coast Government's need for an efficient administrative machine and recognised that, although the pace of Africanisation was increasing, the Gold Coast would need overseas officers for some years to come. In order to reassure overseas officers in the coming period of constitutional change the Gold Coast Government guaranteed pensions and other terms of service to overseas officers no less favourable than those then obtaining. It also proposed to maintain the principle of promotion by merit alone. Not later than July, 1954, a scheme would be introduced giving serving officers wishing to retire prematurely a compensatory allowance in addition to earned pension; not more than two years later a further scheme would follow providing the alternative of lump sum compensation. Dr. Nkrumah hoped that through these arrangements the complete transition to the Gold Coast Local Service would be as smooth as possible.

34. This statement by Dr. Nkrumah was welcomed in Parliament by the Secretary of State on the 9th July.†

* 518 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 1943-4.

† 517 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 1491-5.

35. As contemplated in the White Paper a Commission of Inquiry into Representational and Electoral Reform under Mr. Justice Van Lare was appointed on the 1st August to make recommendations on the detailed arrangements for the proposed new Legislative Assembly. Its report made at the end of September recommended that the Assembly should consist of 104 members directly elected from single-member constituencies. Legislation based on the report was passed by the Assembly in November, but can take effect only when a new Order in Council comes into operation.

36. On the 25th November Mr. Braimah, the only representative of the Northern Territories in the Cabinet, resigned from his post as Minister of Communications and Works. A Commission of Inquiry under Mr. Justice Korsah was immediately set up to investigate the circumstances of his resignation. It began its sittings early in December and has inquired into various allegations of corrupt practices involving Representative Ministers, including Mr. Braimah, and contractors. Two Ministerial Secretaries were dismissed and were later convicted of corruption.

37. On the 25th February Dr. Nkrumah announced in the Legislative Assembly that the Gold Coast Government would in future refuse to employ in certain branches of the Public Service persons proved to its satisfaction to be active communists. The branches concerned are the Administrative, Education, Labour, Information Services, Police and Army, and the Gold Coast Commissioners' Offices overseas. He also said that steps would be taken to control the large quantities of tendentious literature entering the country and the attempts made to persuade Gold Coast people to leave the country to attend conferences or to take up scholarships behind the Iron Curtain. Following this statement the Convention People's Party expelled two of its members on the grounds of subversive communist activities.

38. The Advisory Trans-Volta Southern Togoland Regional Council held its first meeting in July.

39. In February Mr. K. C. Tours succeeded Mr. R. P. Armitage as Minister of Finance, on the latter's appointment as Governor of Cyprus.

40. On the 8th to 9th May disturbances occurred at Elmina due to a dispute over the taxes levied by the Local Council. A European police officer and an African constable, both unarmed, were killed before order was restored. In a broadcast Dr. Nkrumah strongly condemned the action of the rioters.

41. *Sierra Leone*.—Amendments to the constitutional instruments giving the title of Minister to the six unofficial members of the Executive Council were brought into force on the 16th April. Portfolios were subsequently allotted to five of the Ministers, the senior of whom, Dr. M. A. S. Margai, is Minister of Health, Agriculture and Forests. There is one Minister without portfolio. The Departments of Government in Freetown were reorganised to constitute five Ministries.

42. In August a debate took place in the Legislative Council on an Opposition motion calling for the extension to the Protectorate of the system of direct election in force in the Colony. An amendment to the motion was moved by Dr. Margai proposing that an inquiry should be held into the franchise and the electoral systems for the Legislative Council and local government bodies in both Colony and Protectorate. This was passed by 24 votes to 4, and arrangements for the inquiry are now being made.

43. In August the post of Vice-President of the Legislative Council was filled for the first time by the election of Mr. Justice Beoku-Betts, who resigned his appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court on being elected to this office and presided over the Council for the first time at its session in December.

44. The report of the Commission on the Civil Service under the chairmanship of Mr. A. P. Sinker was presented to the Legislative Council in May. Subject to minor amendments, the Government accepted all but one of the main recommendations in the report, including the revised salary scales, gradings and rates of expatriation allowance. The proposal to raise the age limit up to which free passages or children's allowances should be provided for children of expatriate officers from 10 years to 19 years was rejected.

45. *The Gambia.*—The most important event of the year was the approval in principle of proposals for the amendment of the constitution. Proposals were formulated by a Consultative Committee of prominent citizens, and forwarded by the Governor to the Secretary of State on the 12th June. The Secretary of State agreed to them with only minor modifications in a despatch dated the 22nd July. The proposals include an Executive Council of five official and six unofficial members, and a larger Legislative Council of five official and 16 unofficial members, presided over by a Speaker. The Governor proposes to assign special responsibilities to not less than two or more than three of the unofficial members of Executive Council who will be styled Ministers: in the exercise of these responsibilities they will be assisted by advisory committees. The proposed composition of the unofficial membership of Legislative Council is designed to ensure a better balance of representation between the Colony and the Protectorate. The proposals include the direct election of four members from the Colony, the indirect election of seven members from the Protectorate, and the selection of a further three by the eleven already elected: the remaining two unofficial members would be nominated by the Governor. Draft instruments to give effect to the proposals are now being prepared.

46. Some anxiety about the Gambia's financial position was felt during 1953 and, following representations made in September to the Secretary of State by the Governor and two unofficial members of the Executive Council, a two-man Treasury/Colonial Office investigating team visited the Gambia in October–November and submitted a report to Her Majesty's Government. This report made a number of recommendations for increasing the territory's revenue which have since been adopted by the Gambia Government.

47. The Gambia Government decided in November to appoint a commissioner to examine and make recommendations upon the remuneration and conditions of service of the Civil Service in the Gambia. Mr. R. O. Ramage, formerly Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone, accepted appointment as Salaries Commissioner and began work in the Gambia on the 24th January.

48. *West African Inter-Territorial Council.*—In June the West African Inter-Territorial Council (previously known as the West African Inter-Territorial Conference) held its second session in Lagos under the chairmanship of Mr. O. Arikpo, then Minister of Lands, Survey, Local Development and Communications in the Government of Nigeria. The Governments of all four West African territories were represented by African delegates. The Council decided that, under the permanent presidency of the Governor of Nigeria, the chairman should be a member of the Cabinet, Council of Ministers or Executive Council of the territory in which the Council meets. The Council considered developments in the field of international co-operation

in West Africa since the previous meeting and reviewed the entire field of inter-territorial collaboration, paying particular attention to the various research institutes which are organised on a West African basis.

49. The West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat, which serves the Council, continued to exercise administrative oversight of the West African research institutes concerned with cocoa, trypanosomiasis, oil palms and fisheries. The last named of these was established under a Managing Committee which held its first meeting in Freetown in October. The West African Council for Medical Research received statutory recognition, and progress was made with plans for a West African Building Research Institute and for a West African Standing Advisory Committee for Agricultural Research with a permanent secretariat. Under the Secretariat's auspices conferences of the heads of professional and technical departments of West African Governments were held during the year.

50. West African defence in its military and civil aspects also continued to be co-ordinated by the Secretariat, notably in connection with the West African Forces Conference held in Lagos in April and the Defence Facilities Conference held in Dakar in March (see paragraphs 52 and 53).

51. In the field of international collaboration contact was maintained with the authorities in French West Africa, and members of the Secretariat attended various international conferences during the year.

52. *West African Defence.*—The conference on West African Forces held at Lagos in April was attended by a United Kingdom delegation led by the Minister of State and by representatives of the four territories. Its recommendations, which were accepted by all parties concerned, included arrangements for the financing of the Royal West African Frontier Force during the next few years, and the establishment of an Army Advisory Council in West Africa.

53. A conference on Defence Facilities in West Africa was held at Dakar in March on the joint invitation of the French and United Kingdom Governments. A delegation led by the Chief Secretary, West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat, represented the four West African territories; Belgium, Liberia, Portugal and the Union of South Africa also participated. The conference undertook a study of communications and movement facilities available in the western territories of Africa in time of war.

East Africa

54. *Kenya.*—On the 9th March, during the course of the second visit which he paid to Kenya during the year, the Secretary of State announced measures for the reconstruction of the Kenya Government. (These were later published in Cmd. 9103.) There would be set up a Council of Ministers, composed of the Governor and Deputy Governor, six official members (Chief Secretary, Minister for Internal Security and Defence, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, Minister for Legal Affairs, Minister for African Affairs, Minister for Commerce and Industry), two nominated members (Minister for Finance and Development, Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources) and six unofficial members (Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, Minister for Works, Minister for Community Development and two Ministers without Portfolio). Three of the unofficial Ministers would be Europeans, two Asians and one African. The Executive Council would comprise the members of the Council of Ministers together with one Arab and two Africans. In addition to the Ministers there would be not less than three Parliamentary Secretaries, of whom one would be an Arab and

two Africans ; but they would not necessarily be members of the Executive Council. These arrangements would be experimental until the next general election, to be held on the 30th June, 1955, or six months after the emergency had been brought to an end, whichever was the later ; they were brought into effect in April, 1954.

55. During the year the Colony's economic progress was hindered by the continuation of the state of emergency and the persistent efforts of Mau Mau to undermine law and government. On the 30th May a new East African Command was set up, responsible directly to the War Office, and General Sir George Erskine was appointed as its Commander-in-Chief. As such he was charged with the conduct of all military measures to restore law and order, but the Governor retained full responsibility for the administration of the Colony. On the 10th June Sir Frederick Crawford was transferred to Kenya as Deputy Governor to assist Sir Evelyn Baring in carrying the heavy administrative load which was caused by the emergency. Major-General W. R. N. Hinde became Deputy Director of Operations to General Erskine. Early in June the Government proscribed the Kenya African Union, which had shown itself to be deeply implicated with the Mau Mau organisation. Meanwhile more stringent measures to deal with the troubles were taken under fresh emergency regulations. The build-up of the Kikuyu Guard continued, and the Guard made itself effectively felt in resisting the members of Mau Mau who had formed themselves into roving gangs in the forests and reserves. To hasten the clearance of these gangs from the forest reinforcements consisting of the Headquarters, 49th Infantry Brigade, a battalion of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers and another of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers arrived in September. In Nairobi, on the other hand, despite steps taken to impose closer administration on the African locations, the situation deteriorated and Mau Mau gunmen continued to range through the city. A disturbing new feature was the organised boycott of European motor transport and Asian restaurants, which continued for several months.

56. In August a surrender offer was promulgated to members of Mau Mau gangs. Under this offer any persons voluntarily surrendering were promised that they would not be executed for the two offences of consorting with terrorists and being in unlawful possession of arms or ammunition. This did not preclude their prosecution for murder or any other Mau Mau crimes of which they might have been guilty. Up to the middle of February 164 terrorists had taken advantage of these terms. In February a high-ranking terrorist was captured and contact was established through him with the leaders of various gangs with a view to their surrender. Unfortunately on the 7th April Security Forces making a sweep through the Reserves were fired on by a gang and a battle ensued ; this occurred within earshot of a number of terrorists who unbeknownst had assembled behind the neighbouring forest fringe in order to surrender ; hearing the gunfire, they suspected a trap and dispersed. It was then decided that there was no prospect in the immediate future of bringing about a mass surrender and that operations against the terrorist gangs should be resumed. From the beginning of the emergency to the end of March 4,029 terrorists and 1,245 members of the security forces and civilians had been killed.

57. In March the Secretary of State announced that a War Council would be set up comprising the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Deputy Governor and one unofficial Minister nominated by the Governor after consultation with the Council of Ministers. The War Council would be served by a strong Secretariat. It was hoped by this reorganisation to ensure that measures necessary to bring the emergency to an early end would be prosecuted with the utmost vigour.

58. The Secretary of State paid two visits to Kenya to consult with the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The first lasted from the 13th to 20th May and the second from the 27th February to the 18th March. During the second visit he was accompanied by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. A delegation of six Members of Parliament visited the Colony from the 8th to 26th January at the invitation of the Secretary of State; their report was later published as Cmd. 9081.

59. Towards the autumn there were signs that the cost of maintaining the Colony's rapid development and at the same time vigorously prosecuting the emergency would exhaust the resources available. In December Her Majesty's Government announced* that a grant of £4 million and an interest-free loan of £2 million would be made to assist the Kenya Government until the end of March, 1955. At the same time special assistance of £5 million would be given to carry out a five-year plan for African agricultural development and rehabilitation.

60. On the 1st August a new Southern Province was formed consisting of the two Masai districts and the districts of Kitui and Machakos. At the same time Nairobi District was gazetted as an Extra-Provincial District and the Provincial Commissioner, Central Province, was thereby enabled to concentrate his attention on the troubled Kikuyu areas.

61. *Tanganyika*.—The meeting of the Legislative Council on the 17th November was the first to be presided over by a Speaker whose appointment had been approved in principle last year. The report of Professor Mackenzie on the machinery of constitutional development was debated in the Legislative Council in October. Speakers of all races expressed the view that it would be best to proceed slowly with constitutional reform.

62. The Local Government Ordinance enacted in October provided for the establishment of local government authorities (county councils, local councils and town councils) and is based largely on the recommendations of the Mackenzie Report. The Government is now investigating the establishment of such councils in a limited number of selected areas. In the meantime appreciable progress was made in modernising native authorities and a school financed from native authority funds was opened during the year to provide courses of instruction to native authority staff. The important role traditionally played in the territory by chiefs was consolidated by the enactment of an African Chiefs Ordinance.

63. *Uganda*.—In November a grave constitutional crisis arose in Buganda when Kabaka Mutesa II, in a series of long discussions with the Governor and his advisers, persisted in declaring his intention to disregard his obligations under the 1900 Agreement which governs the relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Buganda Government. The Kabaka had put forward certain demands, notably for the separation of Buganda from the remainder of the Protectorate, to which Her Majesty's Government could not accede. Although warned of the probable consequences, he refused to accept the decisions of Her Majesty's Government in these matters and maintained that he would oppose them in public. Therefore on the 30th November recognition was withdrawn from him as Native Ruler of the Province. At the same time the Governor declared a state of emergency in Buganda and Mutesa II was deported by air to the United Kingdom. The state of emergency was ended on the 31st March. The reasons for Her Majesty's Government's decision and the sequence of events leading up to the crisis are set out in Cmd. 9028. The three Buganda Ministers were appointed Regents

* 521 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 1976-8.

and swore in the new Lukiko, whose elected members now number 60, a change agreed with Mutesa II in March, 1953. The Lukiko sent a delegation to London to press for the return of Mutesa but on the 22nd December after full and careful consideration Her Majesty's Government stated that its decision was final. In March it was announced that Professor Sir Keith Hancock would go to Uganda as an independent expert to assist in the consideration of future constitutional arrangements in Buganda. Professor Hancock expects to arrive in the Protectorate in June, 1954.

64. In August an exchange of despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State was published about the re-organisation of the Legislative Council. The new Council, which met for the first time in February, consists of 56 members, of whom 28 are representative and 28 *ex officio* and nominated. On the representative or unofficial side the numbers of the African, European and Asian members were increased to 14, seven and seven respectively. The *ex officio* members total nine. Among the nominated members a new cross-bench of 11 has been created, six of whom are Africans; these members are free to vote and speak as they please except on an issue of confidence. The remaining eight nominated members are officials.

65. A new post of Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources was created and its holder was appointed to the Executive Council in place of the Director of Agriculture. The Secretary for African Affairs and the Secretary for Social Services and Local Government became *ex officio* members of the Council and the Commissioner on Special Duty was appointed an official member.

66. After a debate in August in which the Legislative Council accepted the main recommendations of the Wallis Report on the future of local government a Bill was drafted to bring them into effect. A Local Government Loans Fund of £1 million was established.

67. A Department of African Housing was set up under the Secretary for Social Services and Local Government.

68. *Zanzibar*.—An inquiry into the working of the Zanzibar Township Council was carried out by Mr. E. A. Vasey, who has been Member for Local Government in Kenya and twice Mayor of Nairobi.

69. *Royal Commission*.—The Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Dow, which is inquiring into the problems of land and population in East Africa, continued its work in the United Kingdom and in the East African territories. The members returned to the United Kingdom at the beginning of June for a series of preliminary discussions on the form that the report should take. After a further period spent on tour in East Africa from October until February the Commission returned to the United Kingdom to begin framing its report.

70. *East African Salaries Commission*.—The Salaries Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir David Lidbury, is engaged in the preparation of its report which is expected to be published shortly.

71. *East Africa High Commission*.—Mr. A. M. B. Hutt, Chief Secretary, Tanganyika, was in January appointed Administrator of the East Africa High Commission in succession to Sir Robert Scott, following the latter's appointment to the Governorship of Mauritius.

72. *East African Defence*.—A conference was held in Nairobi in February to discuss financial arrangements for the local forces in East Africa.

73. *Somaliland Protectorate*.—An important advance in local government was made in 1953 with the enactment of the Local Government Councils Ordinance and with the creation of Town Councils at Berbera and Hargeisa. These have been successful and it is hoped in due course to extend local government on conciliar lines to other towns. In the rural areas of the Protectorate increasing responsibilities are being given to local authorities.

Central Africa

74. *Closer Association*.—The main event of the year was the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with the constitution described in Cmd. 8754. This was preceded by debates in the United Kingdom Parliament and in the Legislatures of the territories concerned and by much public discussion.

75. On the 9th April a referendum of the electorate was held in Southern Rhodesia. This resulted in 25,570 votes in favour of the federal proposals, and 14,729 against. Subsequently the federal proposals were formally endorsed by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. In Northern Rhodesia the proposals were debated in the Legislative Council and approved by 17 votes to 4 on the 18th April. The debate in the Nyasaland Legislative Council took place on the 20th April, and the proposals were approved by 15 votes to 2; the African members abstained from voting.

76. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill, 1953, was introduced to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Federation of the territories by an Order in Council which should be subject to an affirmative resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The Bill was given its second reading in the House of Commons on the 6th May by 247 votes to 221. It was considered in committee by the House of Commons on the 9th, 18th and 24th June and at this stage a number of amendments were carried to division; on the 24th June it was reported without amendments and read for third time by 188 votes to 165. In the House of Lords it was given its second reading without a division on the 7th July. The committee stage was taken in that House on the 13th July with one amendment taken to division. The Bill was reported without amendment on that day, and given a third reading by the House of Lords on the 14th July without a division; the Royal Assent was given on the same day.*

77. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953 (of which the annex is the federal constitution embodying the proposals in Cmd. 8754) was laid in draft after the Royal Assent had been given to the Act. An affirmative resolution on this draft Order was passed by the House of Commons and the House of Lords on the 27th and 28th July respectively.† The voting in the House of Commons was 288 votes against 242; in the House of Lords there was no division.

78. This Order in Council was made on the 1st August; and on the same day the Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Commencement) Order in Council was made to bring certain transitional provisions of the constitution into immediate effect from the 1st September.

79. Lord Llewellyn was appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation at the beginning of August and assumed office in

* 6th May—515 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 407f. 9th, 18th, 24th June—516 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 37f., cols. 1191f., cols. 1911f. 6th–7th, 13th, 14th July—183 H.L. Deb. 5 s. cols. 189f., cols. 525f., cols. 596f.

† 518 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 899f. 183 H.L. Deb. 5 s. cols. 953f.

Salisbury (the temporary capital of the Federation) on the 4th September and by proclamation brought the remainder of the constitution into force on the 23rd October.

80. The Governor-General appointed an interim Ministry consisting of Sir Godfrey Huggins (Southern Rhodesia) as Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky (Northern Rhodesia) and Sir Malcolm Barrow (Nyasaland).

81. The transfer of functions from the territorial Governments to the Federal Government, and the establishment of the machinery necessary to deal with them, have been proceeding in the period under review. An interim Public Service Commission was set up to create, largely from the existing territorial Civil Services, the nucleus of a Federal Public Service. The Apportionment Commission was set up and began its task of designating the assets and liabilities of each territory to be transferred to the Federal Government. On the 30th October the Federation assumed full powers over external affairs. A Central Africa Command was established on the 12th December. The Battalion of the King's African Rifles at present stationed in Nyasaland and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment have consequently been transferred from East African Command to the new Command.

82. Regulations were promulgated by the Governor-General and the territorial Governors to enable the first federal elections to be held. The Regulations for the election of members from Nyasaland, made with the Governor's agreement, provided for the first time in Nyasaland for direct election by secret ballot, the whole territory forming one constituency for this purpose. The African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia and the African Protectorate Council in Nyasaland were used as electoral colleges to return the two African members from each territory for the first Legislative Assembly. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia appointed Dr. J. F. C. Haslam as European member representing African interests in the Federal Assembly and the Governor of Nyasaland appointed the Reverend A. B. Doig to the same position for Nyasaland.

83. The first federal elections were held on the 15th December; the Federal Party secured 24 seats, the Confederate Party one and one Independent was elected in Lusaka. The first Federal Parliament met on the 2nd February and was opened formally by the Governor-General on the 3rd. The first Federal Government was formed with Sir Godfrey Huggins as Prime Minister.

84. The African Affairs Board was set up comprising:

The Rev. P. Ibbotson—Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. Z. Savanhu—Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. J. F. C. Haslam—Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. Yamba—Northern Rhodesia.

The Rev. A. B. Doig—Nyasaland.

Mr. W. M. Chirwa—Nyasaland.

The Governor-General nominated Dr. Haslam as chairman and the Reverend P. Ibbotson as deputy-chairman.

85. As Lord Salisbury explained in the House of Lords on the 2nd July, 1952,* the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government and the Federal Government. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will continue to be

* 177 H.L. Deb. 5 s. cols. 635-6.

responsible for all territorial matters in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In future annual reports, therefore, the affairs of the Federation will receive only brief mention, and that only to the extent that they affect those of the two northern territories.

86. *Northern Rhodesia*.—The discussions referred to in paragraph 105 of Cmd. 8856 on possible changes in the constitution of Northern Rhodesia were resumed in September, when the Secretary of State received a delegation consisting of the Governor, Sir Roy Welensky, Mr. G. B. Beckett, Mr. J. S. Moffat, Mr. P. Sokota and Mr. D. Yamba. In the absence of agreement between the European elected members and the representatives of the Africans the Secretary of State announced on the 23rd September that in the Legislative Council the number of European elected members would be increased from 10 to 12, and the number of African members from two to four. He would consider, when the time came, in consultation with the Governor, whether it would be desirable for a fifth African to be appointed as one of the two unofficial members nominated to represent African interests. He also foresaw the reduction of the number of official members from nine to eight. He hoped that all members of the Executive Council would hold portfolios and form a "Government front bench" in the Legislature; this would involve allocating responsibility for a group of departments to the member representing African interests and to the third European elected member. The number of official members would be reduced from seven to five. The announcement also stated that during the discussion the African delegates had asked whether it would be possible for British protected persons to be given the franchise on the same terms as British subjects. But the Secretary of State was not prepared to discuss this and other long-term aspects of the future political development of Northern Rhodesia until he had visited the territory.

87. Both parties expressed disappointment with this award. The African delegates reported back to the African Representative Council, where on the 15th December a resolution was passed which, while accepting the constitutional changes, asked that the franchise should be extended to British protected persons. The European members of the Executive Council resigned their seats and portfolios and, with their colleagues in the Legislative Council, proposed to withdraw from all Government committees and organisations, though retaining their seats in the Legislative Council. These resignations were withdrawn later, and at the same time the Secretary of State agreed to advance his visit to Northern Rhodesia for further discussions with both the European elected members and the Africans, on the understanding that the decisions he had announced in September would meanwhile be implemented unless both sides were to agree on other proposals which were acceptable to Her Majesty's Government. Accordingly he visited Northern Rhodesia between the 9th and 16th January and had a series of talks with the elected members and the members representing African interests. The talks were exploratory and centred on the lines on which development should take place, particularly as regards methods of electing members of Legislative Council, after the new Council to be elected in 1954 had run its course. The Secretary of State expressed the hope that the Governor would in due course be able to submit agreed recommendations to Her Majesty's Government. Changes in the Legislative Council foreshadowed in the announcement of the 23rd September had already been brought into force; on the 23rd December the Northern Rhodesian (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council was made, and on the 12th December in Northern Rhodesia the Legislative Council Amendment (No. 3) Ordinance was passed.

88. Before these discussions in January, Sir Roy Welensky and several other former members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council had been elected members of the Federal Assembly.

89. The African Representative Council and the Provincial Councils met during the year. The principal subjects discussed were the Central African Federation, native land rights and constitutional changes.

90. Steady progress was made in the development of local government on the lines laid down in the Report of the Financial Relationship Committee. The re-organisation of the native authorities, which has as its object the adjustment of tribal institutions to meet modern conditions, led to a greater interest being shown in local government and the control of local government finances.

91. The Governor was obliged to suspend or dismiss a few chiefs for non-co-operation and disobedience of Government regulations, by resisting or rendering ineffectual measures introduced by the Government for the conservation of the territory's fishery, agriculture or forestry resources or for other beneficial purposes. The situation has now greatly improved and an amendment of the Native Authority Ordinance was passed in November to enable the Governor to make orders on matters essential to the well-being of the African community in cases where the native authority concerned is unwilling to make such orders.

92. There were minor disturbances during the year; among these were demonstrations outside the Court at Samfya on the 23rd September against sentences imposed for offences against fishing regulations, which resulted in a number of arrests and convictions. There were also instances, provoked by the activities of the African National Congress, of disobedience of orders made for the prevention of famine in the Gwembe district.

93. In April an Order in Council was made providing that Barotseland should in future be styled the Barotseland Protectorate while remaining part of Northern Rhodesia. The office of Provincial Commissioner of the Barotse Province was reconstituted as Resident Commissioner of the Barotseland Protectorate.

94. *Nyasaland*.—The main constitutional change affecting the Protectorate during the year was the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In December Mr. R. C. Bucquet, Mr. P. F. Brereton, Mr. John Foot and Sir Malcolm Barrow were elected members of the Federal Assembly. Mr. W. M. Chirwa and Mr. C. R. Kumbikano were elected members of the Federal Assembly by the African Protectorate Council, and the Reverend A. B. Doig was appointed European member to represent African interests.

95. In August and September a succession of disturbances and acts of hooliganism occurred in five out of eight districts of the Southern Province. Agitators responsible for the disorders directed particular attention to undermining and attacking loyal native authorities and made widespread use of intimidation and threats of violence to further their purposes. During the disorders 11 Africans were killed, nine seriously injured and 63 slightly injured. The disorders were the subject of a statement to the House of Commons made by the Secretary of State on the 21st October.*

96. In October the membership of the Legislative Council was increased by the addition of a third African member, Mr. H. K. Gondwe, to represent the Central Province. At the same time the number of official members of Legislative Council was increased from nine to 10.

* 518 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 1967-8.

97. In December the new District Councils Ordinance was enacted. It is based on recommendations made by Mr. R. S. Hudson of the Colonial Office and on suggestions made by Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson; it is designed to establish more efficient local government at district level.

98. Revised scales of Civil Service salaries were introduced with effect from the 1st May.

(b) **The Far Eastern Territories**

99. *Federation of Malaya*.—In the Federation a year of substantial progress in the struggle against communist terrorism also saw developments of major importance in the political and constitutional field.

100. General Sir Gerald Templer's term of office as High Commissioner, due to expire in February, was extended until June, when he will be succeeded by the present Deputy High Commissioner, Sir Donald MacGillivray.

101. On the political side interest centred on the work of the committee set up to consider how to introduce elections to the Federal Legislative Council (which has hitherto consisted entirely of nominated members) and what constitutional changes this would involve. The committee included representatives from each of the State and Settlement Governments, representatives of the political parties, of labour, of industrial and commercial interests and of the principal racial communities. It reported on the 21st January, making a number of detailed recommendations on the composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the franchise, the method of voting and other matters connected with elections. The majority of the committee favoured an even balance between elected and nominated members in the Legislative Council, but a substantial minority thought that there should be a clear majority of elected members. These recommendations have been examined by the High Commissioner in consultation with their Highnesses the Rulers and at the end of the year under review they were under consideration in the Colonial Office. Meanwhile the Membership system continued to operate with success; an additional portfolio was created and there was also some reallocation of responsibilities between existing portfolios. Members were appointed from the two leading communal political organisations (the United Malay National Organisation and the Malayan Chinese Association) and from the Indian community. Eight of the 10 Members are now Asians. The first Speaker of the Federal Legislative Council took up his office on the 3rd September.

102. Arrangements are also being made for holding elections to the legislatures of the States and Settlements. At the suggestion of the Federal Government all the States and Settlements set up select committees to consider the principles on which the necessary legislation should be drafted. In order to secure a measure of uniformity in the policy to be applied and to ensure that this policy was compatible with that being evolved by the Federal Elections Committee, each select committee delegated two of its number to a joint committee (under the chairmanship of the Attorney-General) which had several meetings and secured a substantial measure of agreement. It has been suggested that elections should be held in Johore and Penang in 1954 and in the other States and Malacca in 1955.

103. Elected Municipal Councils already exist in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Malacca (see Cmd. 8856, paragraph 140). Town Councils with elected majorities are now being set up in all towns with a population of over 10,000. Twelve such Councils were in existence by the end of February; five more are to be established before the end of 1954, and four others

may be. Unfortunately the public response in some towns was poor; and the establishment of one Town Council had to be postponed because of the small number of enrolments on the electoral register. In the case of the Local Councils, however, the response was satisfactory. One hundred and thirty-five of these councils had been established by the end of 1953 (including over 100 in New Villages) and 104 more are planned for 1954. On an average nearly three-quarters of those eligible voted. The Government is giving every assistance to Local Councils, both by financial grants and by the offer of technical and other advice.

104. By the end of 1953 over 570,000 people had been re-settled in New Villages. These people have been taken away from their isolated existence as squatters on the edge of the jungle and brought together to a new life in the villages where they will in due course, and as far as funds can be made available, have good roads and water supplies and adequate medical and educational facilities. Among the first objectives of the Administration was to provide half an acre of land for each family. Over 50,000 acres have now been made available and are under cultivation, and the target has to a large extent been met. In purely agricultural villages it is now intended to give each family at least three acres and if possible up to five acres of land. By the end of 1953 about 430 schools had been built in New Villages and extensions to about 70 schools had been completed; about 50,000 pupils were attending, with about 1,500 teachers. Three hundred and twenty-three village halls have already been or are being built under a scheme whereby the Government contributes either half the cost of each hall or else the full cost of materials; and about £600,000 was spent in 1953 on improvements such as roads, drains, water supply and markets. Since the first Civics Course was held for New Villagers in Malacca in May, 1952, over a hundred such courses have been held, catering for people of all walks of life, including rubber tappers, New Villagers, school teachers, school-boys, kampong dwellers and European business men. Many of those who have been on these courses have formed associations to keep in touch with each other and with the organisers.

105. The improvement in the security situation, which was so noticeable in 1952, continued during 1953. In 1951 there were more than 6,000 communist incidents in Malaya; in 1952 the figure dropped to 3,700, and in 1953 to about 1,100. In 1952 the average number of civilians killed, wounded or missing each month was over 50; in 1953 it was 12. In 1952 nearly 500,000 rubber trees were slashed; and in 1953 only about 25,000.

106. From the beginning of the emergency until the 28th February, the known terrorist casualties were as follows. (The figures in brackets are those for the year March, 1953, to February, 1954.)

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	4,878 (954)
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	2,280 (287)
Surrendered	...	...	...	...	...	1,337 (351)
Captured	...	...	..	...	...	1,076 (73)

During the same period civilian and Security Force casualties were:

Civilians killed	...	...	...	...	2,270 (86)
	(of whom 1,552 (75) were Chinese)				
Civilians wounded	...	...	...	...	1,290 (18)
Civilians missing	...	...	...	...	669 (35)
Security Forces killed	...	...	...	...	1,644 (98)
Security Forces wounded	...	...	...	...	2,184 (130)

The casualty rate among civilians and the Security Forces has been greatly reduced since 1952. That among the terrorists has remained at a high level and there has been an encouraging increase in the number of casualties among terrorists of officer rank, of whom 135 were eliminated in 1952 and 204 in 1953. Nevertheless, there is no room for complacency. The communist organisation is still intact; they can still find recruits and they retain a dangerous armed potential. It is apparent that the Federation may have to live with the emergency, perhaps on a reduced scale, for some time to come.

107. There is no sign of a general breakdown of communist morale. It is true that there has been a steady increase in the number of surrenders but it is a small one. Since the beginning of 1952 the average number of surrenders in each month has been as follows:

First six months of 1952	...	...	...	...	18
Last six months of 1952	...	...	...	...	25
First six months of 1953	...	...	...	...	30
Last six months of 1953	...	...	...	...	33
First two months of 1954	...	...	...	...	27

Some of the credit for these surrenders must be given to the Government Information Services, which have made it a primary aim of their propaganda among the terrorists to tell them of the lenient treatment accorded to their surrendered comrades and to explain how they themselves could surrender. On the 28th October in the largest of the leaflet-dropping operations undertaken since the outbreak of the emergency, 20 million leaflets, designed to encourage a tendency among the communists to surrender in small groups rather than individually, were dropped on over 200 target areas in the Federation. A considerable proportion of surrendered terrorists have stated that in deciding to do so they were influenced by Government leaflets which they found in the jungle.

108. Terrorists who surrender otherwise than on the field of battle are often eager to take part in Security Force operations against their former masters in the jungle. The decision was taken in May to enlist them into a Special Operational Volunteer Force. The Force now consists of 12 platoons of 15 men each. It is already proving its value in operations against the enemy. Provided that their conduct is satisfactory during their service with the Security Forces, these surrendered terrorists will be allowed if they wish to take their discharge from the Force after 18 months and will resume their place in civil life without restriction. For those surrendered terrorists who do not enlist in this Force the Government is establishing an agricultural settlement where they will be employed and trained in producing poultry, pigs and vegetables. Surrendered terrorists who are admitted to this settlement will be volunteers and if their conduct is satisfactory they will be released to resume their place in society as free men.

109. In some areas the terrorists have withdrawn into the deep jungle where they are forced to devote themselves mainly to the tasks of growing food and collecting the other supplies necessary for their survival, emerging occasionally in order to commit isolated acts of terrorism. That they have survived at all is largely due to their domination of the primitive aboriginal inhabitants of those remote areas. Besides growing food for the terrorists the aborigines have been acting as their scouts, giving warning of the approach of the Security Forces. One of the important achievements of the year under review is the establishment of seven jungle forts as a means of regaining

administrative control of outlying areas. Though known as forts, they are in fact centres near which the aborigines may if they wish settle themselves knowing that they will receive the benefits of protection, medical attention, rudimentary education and trading facilities. In this way the Government plan to liberate the aborigines from communist domination.

110. In four areas the situation improved to such an extent that it was possible to lift some of the more irksome restrictions. These are known as "white" areas. The first was declared in September; it included about half of the Settlement of Malacca and has since been three times extended. Other "white" areas were later declared in Trengganu, in Kedah and Perlis and in Negri Sembilan. Their combined population has been estimated at 760,000. Within these areas all curfews were lifted and all food controls revoked. The year also saw the revocation of the Emergency Regulations which authorised collective punishment by areas. The number of people detained under the Emergency Regulations, which had fallen from 7,626 to 4,026 during 1952, was reduced by more than 40 per cent during 1953. On the 18th December it stood at 2,225 and of these over 800 were in rehabilitation centres. One detention camp was closed altogether. During 1953 also the number of special constables was reduced by about one-quarter, there was a 10 per cent cut in the establishment of the regular Police Force and the strength of the Home Guard was reduced from 240,000 to 210,000. In the Police Force and the Home Guard further reductions are intended in 1954. But the building up of a Malayan army continues. A seventh battalion is being added to the Malay Regiment; and the Federation Army, in which men of all races can serve, has attained the strength of one battalion of infantry and one armoured car squadron. A Federation Military College has been established and 200 young men are under training.

111. In November, 1952, the entry into the Malayan Civil Service was widened so as to include among every five locally-born entrants one who was not of the Malay race. The response to this opportunity has been disappointing. In the first year after the decision was taken 24 Malays were appointed but only three Chinese and one Ceylonese; two more non-Malays could have been appointed if properly qualified candidates had applied.

112. In July a Malayan, Raja Sir Uda bin Raja Muhammad, became Commissioner for Malaya in the United Kingdom. During the year he took over from the Colonial Office much of the day to day work involved in looking after the interests of Malayan students in the United Kingdom. The Governments of the Federation and Singapore have taken the first steps towards the establishment of a small service of Malaysians to represent their country abroad. The intention is that these officers will deal with information services, trade and Malayan students. The training of the first three officers will begin in London in 1954 and they will later be attached for some time to the Offices of the United Kingdom High Commissioners in Australia, India and Pakistan. When the necessary staff has been trained Malayan Agencies will be established in those three countries.

113. The continued fall in the price of rubber and the lower prices received for tin adversely affected Government revenues and it became clear in the summer of 1953 that outside assistance would be necessary if the Federation was to keep up its policy of social and economic development while continuing to carry the burden of emergency expenditure. In November Her Majesty's Government announced that in accordance with promises already given it would make a grant of £6 million towards the cost of the emergency

in 1954. At the same time it was made clear that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to consider further assistance in 1954 if there were any unforeseen deterioration in the Federation's financial situation. In recognition of the burden of the emergency, the Singapore Government offered to lend the Federation Government £3,500,000 interest free for 10 years and the State of Brunei made an offer of a loan of £4,700,000. Both offers were gratefully accepted.

114. *Singapore*.—There were fewer Communist-inspired acts of violence in Singapore during the year under review than in any year since the emergency was declared. Such incidents as took place were again confined to attacks on individual members of the Singapore Police Force or reprisals against civilians thought to have assisted the Police. While the situation has certainly improved, it is estimated that there are some 2,000 followers of the communist line in Singapore; and while the majority are inactive, some are ready to take violent action if a suitable opportunity occurs.

115. Less than 20 persons are now detained under the Singapore Emergency Regulations as compared with 70 in February, 1953, and 211 in March, 1952.

116. A Commission on Constitutional Development set up by the Governor of Singapore to review the constitution of the Colony and to make recommendations began work under the chairmanship of Sir George Rendel in November and its report was published on the 25th February. The Commission's main recommendations were as follows:

- (i) An automatic system of registration of voters should be adopted.
- (ii) The Legislative Council should become a mainly elected Assembly of 32 members comprising 25 elected unofficial members, 3 *ex officio* official members and 4 nominated unofficial members.
- (iii) A Speaker should be elected.
- (iv) A Council of Ministers should be set up, comprising 3 *ex officio* official members and 6 elected members, one of whom could be a nominated unofficial member, to be presided over by the Governor, and should replace the existing Executive Council.
- (v) A City and Island Council should be created to replace the present City Council and Rural Board.
- (vi) English should remain the official language of the Colony as well as the only language to be used in the Legislative Assembly and the City and Island Council.

At the end of the year these recommendations were under consideration in the Colonial Office.

117. A joint co-ordination committee of representatives from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, met for the first time in July. The present arrangements for co-ordination on important matters between the two territories are not satisfactory and the committee is exploring ways of improving them. The committee held several meetings and good progress is being made.

118. The recommendations of Sir Edward Ritson, who was appointed by the Governor of Singapore "to examine the allowances paid to officers in the Public Service of the Colony" were submitted to the Governor in June and action is proceeding after discussion with the various Staff Associations.

119. *Borneo Territories*.—Conferences of the Governors of North Borneo and Sarawak and the Sultan of Brunei under the chairmanship of the Commissioner-General for South-East Asia were held in Kuching in April and in Jesselton in September. The object of these conferences is to promote closer co-operation between the three territories in matters of common concern, and it is proposed to hold them at regular intervals.

120. *Sarawak*.—Politically the country has had a peaceful year and there has been no recurrence of the incidents which led to the declaration of a state of emergency in 1952. Surrounded as the Colony is by countries which are more or less deeply infected by the disease of communism, constant vigilance has been maintained, particularly in the educational field, against the spread of this creed, and special attention has been paid to the improvement of security arrangements and the efficiency and training of the police force.

121. Proposals for constitutional changes, which have been in contemplation since the Cession but which were deferred for political reasons, were under consideration during the year and aroused considerable local interest. They were generally welcomed and it is hoped that the work of drafting legislation to give effect to them will be undertaken in 1954.

122. The expansion and development of local government continued during the year. The policy of creating Mixed Local Authorities embracing all races has proved particularly successful, and it is hoped that their number will be increased shortly from four to seven.

123. *Brunei*.—The Sultan has had under consideration the possibility of broadening the base of the Brunei constitution with a view to satisfying the natural desire of the educated elements for political advancement.

124. *North Borneo*.—In furtherance of the policy of fostering local self-government wherever conditions permit, legislation was enacted during the year to provide for the establishment of municipalities and town boards.

125. *Hong Kong*.—In accordance with the decision announced in Parliament by the Secretary of State in October, 1952,* legislation was enacted in March, 1953, increasing from two to four the number of elected members on the Urban Council on which there was already an unofficial majority. The first elections under the new legislation were held in May, but despite wide publicity only 23 per cent of the registered electorate voted.

126. Legislation was also enacted in December to widen the franchise for the Urban Council.

127. A Salaries Commission was appointed in October; its terms of reference included the revision of salaries and other emoluments of all public officers in Hong Kong. It has now reported.

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

128. *Federation*.—A conference held in London in April was attended by delegates from all the West Indian Governments which had accepted federation in principle—Barbados, Jamaica, three of the four Leeward Island Presidencies (the Virgin Islands abstaining), Trinidad and the four Windward Island Colonies. British Guiana and British Honduras, which have not yet accepted the principle of federation, sent observers. The delegates agreed to a Plan for a British Caribbean Federation (Cmd. 8895) providing for a federation on the Australian pattern. The Secretary of State assured the

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

conference that, if West Indian territories decided to adopt the Plan, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to give the proposed Federal Government financial assistance in the form of a share in Colonial Development and Welfare assistance, a grant towards meeting the budget deficits of the poorer islands and a grant towards meeting the cost of the federal capital. The Plan is now before West Indian Legislatures for their decision, except those of St. Vincent and Grenada, which have accepted it.

129. *Barbados*.—During the year proposals for the introduction of a ministerial system were approved and they were brought into effect on the 1st February. Under the new arrangements the Governor appoints as Premier the person who appears best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly, and appoints four other Ministers on the Premier's recommendation. The five Ministers have executive responsibility for most departments of government and, except in grave or exceptional circumstances, the Governor will by convention take their advice. Provision is made also for a salary for the Leader of the Opposition. To preserve the British tradition of a permanent and impartial Civil Service, the appointment, promotion, transfer and discipline of officers continue to rest with the Governor advised by the Public Service Commission. Special arrangements preserve the independence of the police from political influence. Responsibility for defence, security and external affairs remains with the Governor acting through the Colonial Secretary, whose title is changed to Chief Secretary. In accordance with Barbadian tradition, these changes were introduced by convention and entailed only a few minor amendments to the constitutional instruments. The first Premier of Barbados is Mr. G. H. Adams, who for some years has been Leader of the Labour Party, which at present commands a majority in the House of Assembly.

130. *British Guiana*.—The Order in Council providing for a new constitution in British Guiana was made on the 1st April. In the elections, based on universal adult suffrage, which were held on the 27th April under this new constitution, the People's Progressive Party (P.P.P.) gained 51 per cent of the votes and 18 out of the 24 seats. With this majority it secured the election of members of the party to the six ministerial posts filled from the House of Assembly.

131. The conduct of these Ministers during their period of office showed no concern for the true welfare of the Colony and threatened its progress as an orderly state. The elected ministers and the party were completely under the control of a communist clique. By the end of September it became clear that, owing to the behaviour of Ministers, British Guiana was facing a rapid deterioration in the efficiency of its administration, in its economy and its security. On the 9th October it was, therefore, announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the constitution of British Guiana must be suspended "to prevent communist subversion of the Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs."

132. Pending the making of the Order in Council to suspend the constitution, P.P.P. Ministers were deprived of responsibility for departments and steps were taken to amend the constitution so that the Governor, in exercising his powers under the constitution, was no longer obliged to act on the advice of Executive Council. This was the effect of the British Guiana (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1953, made on the 4th October, and of the Additional Instructions, amending the Royal Instructions to the Governor of the 1st April, signed by the Queen on the same day. The Governor was also given emergency powers at the same time by the British Guiana (Emergency) Order in Council, 1953.

133. A White Paper (Cmd. 8980) giving the reasons for the suspension of the constitution was published on the 20th October and Her Majesty's Government's action was debated in the House of Commons on the 22nd October.*

134. On the 5th November the draft Order in Council to establish an interim constitution was laid before Parliament. The Order provides that the British Guiana (Constitution) Orders in Council, 1953 shall, with the exception of certain provisions concerning the Public Service of British Guiana, have no effect unless and until Her Majesty, by Order in Council, shall otherwise provide. The Order also establishes for British Guiana an Executive Council, consisting of three *ex officio* members and not more than seven nominated members, and provides that the Governor shall, except in certain cases, consult with the Council in the exercise of his powers. The Governor may charge members of the Council with responsibility for departments or subjects. The Order also establishes a Legislative Council, consisting of a Speaker, three *ex officio* members and not more than 24 nominated members, and provides for the enactment of legislation for British Guiana by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

135. A prayer to annul the draft Order was debated in the House of Commons on the 7th December.† It was defeated. The Order in Council and the related Royal Instructions were made on the 22nd December.

136. On the 26th December the Governor of British Guiana announced the composition of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Council under this Order. These bodies came into operation a few days later.

137. On the 2nd December the Secretary of State announced the composition and terms of reference of the Constitutional Commission‡ which had been promised in Her Majesty's Government's announcement of the 9th October. The Commission consisted of Sir James Robertson, late Civil Secretary of the Sudan, as chairman and Sir Donald Jackson, Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and Mr. George Woodcock, Assistant General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, as members. The terms of reference of the Commission were "in the light of the circumstances which made it necessary to suspend the Constitution of British Guiana to consider and to recommend what changes are required in it."

138. The Commission arrived in British Guiana on the 5th and 6th January and left on the 10th March for Barbados to consider its report. It returned to the United Kingdom on the 4th April.

139. *British Honduras*.—Registration of voters for the general election to be held on the 28th April, 1954—the first with universal adult suffrage—was completed in December. The total number of voters registered was 21,000.

140. On the 29th March Sir Reginald Sharpe, who had been appointed to hold an inquiry into allegations of contacts between the People's United Party in British Honduras and authorities, organisations or persons in Guatemala, announced his findings. He was satisfied on the evidence before him that certain People's United Party leaders had on various occasions sought and on one occasion received financial assistance from Guatemala and that they communicated with the Guatemalan Government on party policy.

* 518 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 2159f. † 521 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 1624f. ‡ Ibid., col. 1155.

141. *Jamaica*.—The constitutional changes described in last year's report were brought into effect on the 5th May by proclamation under the Jamaica (Constitution) Order-in-Council, 1953. Mr. Bustamante, the Leader of the Jamaica Labour Party, which has a majority in the House of Representatives, was appointed Chief Minister on the same day, and seven other Ministers were later appointed on his recommendation. Groups of Government departments were allocated between the eight Ministers, and Ministries staffed by Jamaican civil servants were formed to advise and assist them. This involved a major revision of central administrative arrangements which was carried out quickly and effectively. The changes, political and administrative, have so far worked well notwithstanding the dismissal of the Minister of Education in October, and his appearance later in a police court to answer charges under the Official Secrets Act.

142. *Trinidad*.—Legislation passed in 1953 defining the financial relationships between the Government and local authorities marked a further advance in establishing local government on a sound basis.

(d) **The Mediterranean Territories**

143. *Cyprus*.—Under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Law, four more Improvement Area Boards were established and the total is now 46. Grants amounting to more than £21,000 were made by Government to assist Boards with development projects, and technical advice continues to be made available to the Boards by Government.

144. Elections for the office of Mufti (religious head of the Moslem community) resulted in the election of a local candidate.

145. Municipal elections took place in May in the district towns and the rural municipalities.

146. Sir Rex Surridge arrived in Cyprus in November to examine the salary structure of the Government service as a whole, and to advise whether any measure of re-organisation was called for and whether there were any anomalies or inequities which should be removed, having regard to the responsibilities borne by Government officers, and the social and economic conditions prevailing in Cyprus. His report was submitted for the consideration of the Cyprus Government in March.

147. On the 27th April the Archbishop of Cyprus addressed a letter to the Governor inviting Her Majesty's Government either to give effect to the result of the so-called plebiscite of the 15th January, 1950, calling for the transfer of sovereignty over Cyprus or to provide an opportunity for a further plebiscite. The Governor replied in the negative and reaffirmed that Her Majesty's Government does not contemplate any change in the sovereignty of the island.

148. On the 1st June there was a clash in Paphos between the police and about 800 secondary schoolboys who had been demanding the removal of Union Jacks from the Paphos stadium where a firework display was about to be held. Disciplinary action was taken against the headmasters of the two schools concerned. An amendment was made to the law under which it will be possible for the Governor to select members of Town School Committees from a wider circle, so as to ensure that they are composed of persons fully capable of exercising proper control.

149. *Gibraltar*.—Elections for the Legislative Council were held in September. About 50 per cent of the electorate voted. The Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights again holds three of the five elected seats.

150. Elections for the City Council were held in December. All five candidates put forward by the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights were elected and two seats were won by Independents. About 50 per cent of the electorate voted, compared with 30 per cent at the previous City Council elections.

151. *Malta*.—On the 2nd December the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons* that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to agree in principle to the transfer of responsibility for handling business relating to Malta to the Home Secretary, who is the Secretary of State immediately concerned as the Queen's Minister in relation to the United Kingdom and neighbouring islands. This proposal had been conveyed to the Malta Government on the 19th September. No reply had been received to this proposal when the Government was defeated in the Assembly on the 9th October.

152. A general election was held in Malta on the 12th to 14th December, which resulted in the Malta Labour Party's winning 19 seats, the Nationalists 18 seats and the Malta Workers' Party 3 seats.

153. Dr. G. Borg Olivier, the Prime Minister and leader of the Nationalist Party, re-formed a coalition with the Malta Workers' Party. In the new Government, as announced on the 10th January, the Nationalist Party held six portfolios and the Malta Workers' Party two.

(e) The Western Pacific Territories

154. *Fiji*.—Elections for the Legislative Council were held in August.

155. A Bill to provide for the setting up of local government councils in rural areas was introduced in the Legislative Council in November, but was not proceeded with in view of the opposition of the unofficial members.

156. A Salaries Commissioner recently completed his inquiry into salaries for Government servants.

157. *British Solomon Islands Protectorate*.—Legislation was enacted to provide for the proper functioning of native councils throughout the Protectorate.

(f) Other Territories

158. *Aden*.—The larger of the two Township Authorities in the Colony, namely that for the Crater, Maalla and Tawahi area, became a municipality on the 1st April.

159. The report of the commission appointed to advise on the revision of salaries of officials serving in the Colony of Aden and the Aden Protectorate was submitted in July, and the recommendations were approved, subject to certain points requiring further consideration, by the Secretary of State in November.

160. At a meeting of Arab rulers of the western part of the Aden Protectorate held at Aden on the 7th January the Governor proposed the formation of a federation of the Western Aden Protectorate States, which would deal with matters of common interest, such as education, public health, communications, customs and postal and telegraph services. The rulers present, who

* 521 H.C. Deb. 5 s. cols. 1158-9.

were a majority of the Treaty Chiefs of the Western Protectorate, agreed to the proposal in principle, and it is to be submitted to the Secretary of State after further consideration of it in detail.

161. *Mauritius*.—A general election (the first since 1948) was held in August to choose the 19 elected members of the Legislative Council. Thirteen seats were won by the Labour Party, two by the Ralliement Mauricien and four by Independents. The electorate comprised 37·7 per cent of the adult population and over 80 per cent of this electorate voted.

162. The composition of the new Legislative Council was completed by the appointment of the 12 nominated members, and fresh appointments were also made to the Executive Council in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

163. In December the Legislative Council passed a motion proposing that the Secretary of State should receive a representative delegation to discuss possible constitutional changes. It was carried by a small majority only and made no definite recommendations. Before considering the Council's request the Secretary of State therefore asked for a clear statement of the changes proposed and for the views of the new Governor, when he had had an opportunity to consult the leaders of all sections of the population.

164. Elections were held in December for the Municipality of Port Louis and the three Town Councils of Curepipe, Quatre Bornes and Beau Bassin-Rose Hill. They were fought on party lines and resulted in the return of a substantial majority of non-Labour candidates in all four towns.

165. During the year Mr. R. O. Ramage presented a report recommending changes in the financial relationship between the Central Government and municipal government bodies.

166. *Falkland Islands Dependencies*.—The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey maintained six bases in the Dependencies in the Antarctic, at which the programme of scientific work was continued. A grant of £91,990 was made from United Kingdom funds in the financial year 1953–54.

167. Her Majesty's frigate *Nereide* paid a routine visit to the Dependencies in December, and the R.R.S. *John Biscoe* landed a party on Dundee Island at that time. The Argentine Ministry of Aviation had issued a statement in December announcing the intention to establish a permanent air base on Dundee Island. The Argentine Government subsequently informed Her Majesty's Ambassador that the report was inaccurate and that the Argentine Government had no intention of establishing such a base.

168. In November the Governments of the United Kingdom, Argentina and Chile renewed for a further season their declarations regarding the despatch of warships to the Antarctic which were referred to in Cmd. 7958, paragraph 230.

169. The frigates H.M.S. *Bigbury Bay* and H.M.S. *St. Austell Bay* also made routine visits to the Dependencies during the Antarctic summer season.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS*

(a) General

170. Although prices of primary products were no longer at boom levels, 1953 was not an unfavourable year for most colonial trade and commerce. In many respects the economic situation was healthier than it was two years ago. Export prices, although in many cases lower than in 1951, were more stable and most of them were still about, or a little above, their level at the start of the Korean war in mid-1950. The relative stability of raw material prices during the latter part of 1953 may give no assurance for the future ; but it was nevertheless a welcome change from the violent fluctuations of the previous three years.

171. There was an important exception to this. The Federation of Malaya was hard hit by the fall in rubber and tin prices. While some re-adjustment to lower prices compared with those at the height of the boom was both inevitable and desirable, the extent of the fall was such as to threaten the stability of important sectors of the two industries and has had wider effects both for Malaya and for the sterling area as a whole. However, in the first quarter of 1954 the price of tin recovered.

172. Apart from rubber, and some local crops such as Sea Island cotton, the production of which fell, price falls had little effect on the level of production during the year. Output of some other crops such as cotton and coffee was lower in 1952-53 than in 1951-52 but this was due mainly to unfavourable weather, and especially to a long drought early in the year in East Africa. The 1953-54 season was also a poor one for West African cocoa but lower yields were to some extent compensated by the sharp increase in price towards the end of 1953. Sugar production continued to rise, partly as a result of the confidence given to the industry by the long-term agreement with the United Kingdom Government. The increase in copper output in Northern Rhodesia also continued in 1953. The production of petroleum also rose although Brunei's output had its first set-back since 1946. Efforts by Colonial Governments to increase production of food-crops continued. The Federation of Malaya's rice crop in 1952-53 was considerably higher than in 1951-52 and nearly up to the 1950-51 record. Uganda's maize crop was a record one but food-crop yields in other parts of East Africa were poor.

173. Because of lower prices, the value of colonial exports continued to fall in 1953 ; they were about 9 per cent below 1952 and 26 per cent below 1951. The fall is mainly accounted for by Malaya, Hong Kong and East Africa. The value of imports into the colonial territories also fell, but just as the rise in imports between 1949 and 1951 lagged behind that of exports, so the fall in imports in the past two years has been less severe than the fall in exports. The colonial territories as a whole were in deficit on current account in 1953 for the first time since before the Korean war. This deficit in the balance of payments was financed by external investment and not by the drawing down of external reserves which continued to rise during the year, although at a slower rate.

* Statistics are not available for the exact period of this report, i.e. 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954. Figures are given either for the calendar year or, in the case of some agricultural crops, for the crop year. Most of the statistics relating to 1953 or 1953-54 are provisional.

174. The public revenues of the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Tanganyika were reduced by their trade recession. The revenues of most other territories remained buoyant, but there are signs of a fall in the near future. Although most Colonial Governments did not add to their reserves few have been compelled to draw from them, except for spending out of specially constituted development reserves. On the other hand, the general upward trend of Government expenditure has continued and the fall in raw material prices has nowhere been accompanied by any significant lowering in the costs of administration. The point has in fact been reached in many colonial territories where a current deficit cannot be avoided in the near future if present trends in revenue and expenditure continue.

175. Some of the difficulties which had hitherto hindered Government development expenditure gradually eased in 1953. Supplies of some types of capital goods, previously scarce, became more plentiful. Inflationary stresses in colonial economies had largely disappeared with the ending of the Korean boom. Some of the most serious bottlenecks in basic services were broken. On the other hand, shortages of technical and administrative staff remained acute and are likely to be the main brake on public development in most territories in the immediate future. However, capital expenditure by Colonial Governments and other public bodies in 1953 was well maintained. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds remained at about the same level as in the previous year.

176. The total value of gross capital formation in the territories was some 5 per cent to 10 per cent higher in 1953 than in 1952. Present incomplete information suggests that the greater part of this increase was accounted for by the rise in public development expenditure. Expansion of certain industries, such as copper production in Northern Rhodesia and Uganda, continued during the year, and the greater part of a new oil refinery at Aden was completed.

177. The colonial territories continued to play an important part in maintaining the strength of the sterling area although, because of the fall in rubber and tin prices, their net dollar earnings were about a quarter lower in 1953 than in 1952.

178. In all, the development of the buyers' markets for raw materials has not seriously weakened colonial economies. Moreover, the high level of reserves which some territories were able to accumulate during the period of the boom is and will be of considerable assistance to them in cushioning declines in raw material prices.

(b) Production and Marketing

(i) General Trend

179. Although the average export price of certain commodities, notably tin and rubber, were lower in 1953 than in 1952, prices generally were more stable.

180. During the year the trade in copper and canned pineapple and grapefruit was returned to private hands. Arrangements are being made for controls on oils and fats to cease and for the procurement of these commodities to be returned to private trade. A Bill to wind up the Raw Cotton Commission was also enacted and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was re-opened.

181. As a result of the improved balance of payments in the sterling area, controls over commodities of interest to the colonial territories—among

them softwoods and bananas—were further relaxed and colonial exports will consequently have to face increased competition in the United Kingdom market.

182. An International Sugar Agreement was negotiated in 1953 and came into force provisionally on the 1st January. An International Tin Agreement was also negotiated and was open for signature on the 1st March. Further discussions for international agreements about rubber and cotton took place during the year without reaching any positive results.

183. The following indices show the trend in the volume of exports of primary products during recent years :

Table 1

VOLUME INDICES OF COLONIAL EXPORTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS
(1948 = 100)

Year	I Minerals	II Oilseeds, vegetable oils and whale oil	III Foodstuffs, other than edible oils	IV Other agricultural and forestry products	Total
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	144	118	116	101	119
1953	148	128	128	104	125

NOTE:—These indices supersede the index of the volume of colonial exports (1946 = 100) which first appeared in Cmd. 7715, paragraph 239. They are based on all the items appearing in Appendix V (a), the weights used being the quantities in 1948 multiplied by the average unit export values for the three years 1948–50.

184. The provisional total index for 1953 is well above the 1952 figure and higher than the previous peak in 1950.

185. Changes in these indices reflect the net results of opposing movements in the volume of exports of individual commodities. The increase in Group I is mainly due to copper and in Group II to groundnuts and palm oil. Bananas, cocoa, pepper and sugar together account for a rise of over 12 points in Group III while coffee offsets this to the extent of one point. The increase in the Group IV index is mainly due to increased exports of timber which outweigh a fall in rubber exports.

(ii) *Agriculture*

186. Special attention continued to be focused on methods of increasing peasant production, in particular by promoting the increased use of fertilisers, insecticides and fungicides and by experiments in the use of mechanised techniques and in new forms of organisation.

187. All these subjects, as well as the training and recruitment of technical staff, were discussed at an informal conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture which was held in September at the Wye College. This (the first conference of its kind since 1946) was attended by 26 senior officers of the Agricultural Departments of 19 colonial territories and by representatives

from the High Commission Territories, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation. The recommendations of the conference are being considered by Colonial Governments.

188. Departments of Agriculture in some territories are already making special efforts to promote the increased use of fertilisers and particular mention may be made of a scheme introduced in the Federation of Malaya during the past year under which the Government subsidises the cost of fertilisers used in rice production. In Nigeria, as a result of the experiment referred to in paragraph 259 of Cmd. 7958, peasant cultivators are now being encouraged to buy fertilisers.

189. Experience over the past few years has shown that there is no one solution to the problems of peasant agriculture, and in particular that the "group development" technique favoured by the Jos Land Utilisation Conference in 1949 cannot be successfully applied in all colonial conditions. Several methods are being tried out. They range from schemes in which certain communal services are provided by a central authority (e.g., the Shendam resettlement scheme and the Sokoto mechanised rice scheme in Nigeria, the Abyan scheme in the Aden Protectorate modelled on the Gezira scheme in the Sudan, and the tenant settlement scheme at Nachingwea in Tanganyika) to those such as the improved farmers scheme in Northern Rhodesia and the master farmers scheme in Nyasaland which aim to increase peasant production by paying bonuses to individual farmers who adopt improved methods. Experiments in co-operative farming are being carried out under the aegis of the Western Regional Production Development Board in Nigeria.

190. The Colonial Development Corporation has decided to withdraw from the Niger Agricultural Project at Mokwa. The Nigerian authorities are considering the future of this experiment in the combination of modern methods with tenant farming.

191. Investigations into the use of machinery include the comprehensive testing and development of tractors and implements for wet rice in the Federation of Malaya, tractor observations and trials in Fiji, and the comparative testing of tractors under local conditions in Zanzibar which has now enabled Government to select equipment for use in contract services. Experiments with machinery have also been undertaken in connection with such pilot projects as the ploughing schemes in the Lake Province, Tanganyika, the Bonthe mechanical rice cultivation scheme in Sierra Leone and several tractor ploughing schemes in Uganda. The development of completely new types of machine, such as a groundnut harvester and a castor-oil-seed stripper, has been undertaken by the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika. Facilities for machinery testing and agricultural engineering research have been strengthened at the University College of the Gold Coast where it is expected that work will proceed in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture.

192. The Colonial Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee continued to review questions concerning the development of mechanisation in colonial agriculture. Specialist panels of the Committee reviewed problems connected with tractor operation, land clearing, field implements, farm transport, pest control and mechanised rice production. The possibility of establishing facilities for testing machinery in colonial conditions is being considered. The Technical Secretary visited East and Central Africa and the High Commission Territories on a fact-finding tour, and liaison between Colonial Governments and machinery manufacturers is being improved.

193. Close liaison is being maintained with the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering on all aspects of the development of mechanisation in the colonial territories. An increasing amount of information is now being made available to Departments of Agriculture about new types of machinery and the experiences of other overseas territories in the use of machinery.

194. Continued attention was given to such basic work as soil surveys and soil conservation measures, and there was increasing recognition of the importance of drainage and irrigation. Some important soil and land use surveys are described in paragraph 717 and drainage and irrigation schemes in paragraphs 216-23.

195. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation made a special investigation of drainage and irrigation questions in relation to the opening up of new land in British Guiana. He also visited Cyprus. The Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State returned in April from his secondment to the United Nations in Korea. During the early months of 1954 he visited Fiji, where he examined land utilisation questions, and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, where he gave particular attention to the development of the coconut industry. The Deputy Agricultural Adviser visited Nyasaland and the High Commission Territories in February and March.

196. At Makerere College a Professor of Agriculture was appointed and a university farm was bought. Arrangements were made for a degree course in agriculture at the University College of the Gold Coast and the final examination for the agricultural degree course at Ibadan (Nigeria) was held for the first time in June. More training schools for agricultural instructors are being established, particularly in Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya. In Kenya the employment of women instructors has proved very successful, and institutes for training farmers are being established.

197. A scheme for the development of African agriculture in Kenya, involving the expenditure of £5 million over the next five years, was approved.

198. It was agreed at the Nigerian constitutional conference at Lagos in January that a single regional marketing board should be established in each of the three regions of Nigeria and in the Southern Cameroons. Within the regions these boards would deal with all the crops which were previously handled by the Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, the Cocoa Marketing Board, the Cotton Marketing Board and the Groundnut Marketing Board. The reserves of the present boards would be divided among the new regional boards. The regional boards would be responsible for marketing, maintaining standards and fixing produce prices. A single central marketing board responsible for the shipping and selling abroad of Nigeria's main exports would be created.

199. *Bananas.*—The colonial territories continued to increase their production of bananas for export.

200. By the end of the year the Jamaica banana industry had recovered completely from the hurricane of August, 1951. During 1953, 9,537,679 stems were exported, an increase of nearly 5 million stems over last year's exports. Shipments during September and October were made at the rate of over a million stems per month. Exports for 1954 are estimated at 12 million stems.

201. Production in the British Cameroons was again affected by wind-storms, and exports at 5,964,639 stems fell short of the estimate of 8 million.

It is expected, however, that exports will reach this total in 1954. Sierra Leone exported 39,582 stems and could have increased this quantity but for the lack of shipping.

202. An important development was the increase in the volume of exports from Dominica and other Windward Islands. In 1953 shipments totalled 1,302,573 stems compared with 833,624 in the previous year—an increase which is due in part to the establishment of a regular shipping service.

203. *Citrus Fruit*.—The whole of the United Kingdom's supply of sweetened canned grapefruit for 1953, approximately 3,800 tons, was imported from the West Indies and Nigeria. The West Indies and Cyprus together supplied 27 per cent of the United Kingdom's imports of fresh grapefruit in the same period.

204. The total imports of citrus fruit from Cyprus, which fell slightly in 1952, recovered to the 1951 level and up to the end of December amounted to 469,000 boxes from the 1953–54 crop.

205. *Cloves*.—The crop in Zanzibar in 1952–53 was only 2,715 tons compared with 5,243 tons in the previous year, but in the season 1953–54 is expected to be 18,705 tons. Exports in 1953 amounted to 8,080 tons compared with 4,424 tons in 1952. Eighty tons of clove oil were exported in 1953.

206. *Cocoa*.—Following the publicity campaigns and the compensatory measures announced in 1952, the principal limitation on progress in cutting out against swollen shoot disease in the Gold Coast was the lack of trained and experienced staff, but sufficient appointments were made during 1953 to ensure more rapid progress in future.

207. In Nigeria the sealing-off policy in combating swollen-shoot disease did not prove completely effective. Experience showed that the disease-free belt was well defined, and only minor adjustments were necessary; but one serious new area of infection was discovered beyond the belt at Ilaro. It is clear that further knowledge regarding the behaviour of the virus is needed, and an investigation is being carried out at the substation of the West African Cacao Research Institute at Ibadan. Surveys during the past three years have revealed 69 new foci of infection within the belt itself. However the elimination of infected trees within the belt reduced the incidence of disease at foci of infection and thus retarded the building up of these centres into areas of mass infection; this in itself justifies the continuation of the present policy.

208. In 1952–53 the Gold Coast cocoa crop was 244,000 tons, and the Nigerian crop 102,000 tons. As a result of the drying up of a large proportion of the pods which set in July and August, it is estimated that the 1953–54 Gold Coast crop will be no more than 205,000 tons; Nigeria is expected to produce 94,000 tons. The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board's price to the grower for the 1953–54 season was fixed at 72s. a load (about £134 a ton) for both Grades I and II cocoa, the price differential introduced for the 1952–53 mid-crop being abandoned. The Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board again decided to maintain the previous price of £170 a ton for Grade I cocoa and to guarantee a minimum price of £120 a ton for Grade I in the 1954–55 season.

209. Exports of cocoa from the British West Indies in 1953 were approximately 14,000 tons.

210. *Coffee*.—Exports in 1952 and 1953 from East Africa were:

	1952	1953
	Tons	Tons
Kenya	16,727	14,790
Uganda	39,426	35,680
Tanganyika	18,566	15,240

211. The contracts between the Ministry of Food and coffee producers in East Africa, the Gold Coast and Jamaica expire on the 30th June, 1954, after which all exports of coffee will be disposed of through commercial channels.

212. *Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils*.—Nigerian exports of palm oil reached 217,500 tons and palm kernels 423,700 tons in 1953–54 compared with 190,000 tons and 413,000 respectively in 1952–53. The quality of palm oil has improved greatly as the result of premium prices for the better grades of oil and the wider use of pioneer oil mills. Sierra Leone exported 72,300 tons of palm kernels in 1953–54 compared with 76,000 tons in 1952–53. The Nigerian groundnut crop for export was 431,000 tons in 1952–53 and it is estimated that it will be 480,000 tons in 1953–54. The Gambia groundnut crop for export was 50,000 tons in 1953 compared with 40,000 tons in 1952.

213. The prices paid to producers by the marketing boards in West Africa were maintained, on the whole, at the same levels as in the previous year, except for palm oil in Nigeria where it was unnecessary to maintain the special prices for better grade oil at such high levels, and the prices to producers in 1954 will be from £7 to £10 per ton lower than in 1953.

214. The decontrol of oils and fats in the United Kingdom in 1954 and the consequent return of importations to private traders are not likely to affect the West African contracts with the Ministry of Food for oils and oil seeds.

215. The 1954 price for copra under the Ministry of Food's nine-year contracts with the Fiji and other Western Pacific producers was fixed at £70 per ton f.o.b.

216. *Rice*.—As stated in last year's report (Cmd. 8856, paragraph 259), £3 million has been made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for surveys and other investigations over a period of three years. Fourteen Colonial Governments put forward schemes for assistance. Schemes in eight territories were approved, and on several of these work has begun. Pilot schemes were started to test the possibilities of large-scale rice production in swampy land round Lake Chilwa in Nyasaland and on the flood plain of the middle Tana River in Kenya, while in Zanzibar an experiment in the mechanical cultivation of dry rice was started. Proposals were approved for the survey by a British firm of consulting engineers of an area of some 180,000 acres in the Trans-Perak area of the Federation of Malaya. Surveys of a 250,000-acre flood area in the Northern Province of Sierra Leone will be accompanied by machinery and fertiliser trials. Both these areas are thought suitable for large-scale mechanised rice production. A soil survey of rice lands in North Borneo was also approved, and approval in principle given for other surveys in British Guiana, Trinidad, Nigeria, Tanganyika and Fiji. A number of other proposals including further investigational work in the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Trinidad and British Guiana are being formulated or considered.

217. New schemes for increasing production in North Borneo include drainage and irrigation work at Tuaran, the reclamation and drainage of up to 20,000 acres in the Klias Peninsula and a pilot scheme for the settlement of hill people at present practising shifting cultivation.

218. In Sierra Leone work on grassland swamp in the Borthé area continued, with the object of clearing 5,000 acres. The exportable surplus of rice from the territory was expected to reach 1,300 tons compared with 200 tons in 1952. More substantial increases in exports are hoped for in future years.

219. The Tanganyika Government intends to concentrate development of rice production in five principal areas: the Ruvu River Basin and the Luengera, Kihurio, Kilombero and Rufiji Valleys. Detailed hydrological and topographical surveys will be required, for which financial assistance from the special rice allocation was sought; in the Rufiji Valley a preliminary survey to select areas suitable for rice production under irrigation was made in 1953 by an irrigation expert provided by the F.A.O. In the Kilombero Valley, where it is planned to develop 75,000 acres initially, the Department of Agriculture established a food production farm with the principal objective of producing rice under mechanical cultivation; the first season's harvest was very promising.

220. In the Federation of Malaya work continued on the schemes for the improvement of padi lands, and 23 irrigation schemes were due to be completed by the end of 1953. Production in 1952-53 totalled 441,000 tons of rice, 30 per cent more than in the year before and almost as much as the record crop of 1950-51. Nevertheless the acreage planted increased only slightly. The Rural and Industrial Development Authority made loans for the purchase of padi seed and of tractors for rice cultivation, and also for the setting up of rice mills; it was also responsible for the distribution of fertilisers in Kelantan. The results were so good that it is expected that ten times as much fertiliser will be used in 1953-54 as in the previous season. The Report of the Rice Committee (see Cmd. 8856, paragraph 260) is being considered by the Federation Government, which has accepted a number of its recommendations.

221. In British Guiana production of milled rice remained at about 70,000 tons. Eastern Caribbean Colonies were again supplied with their rice requirements under the existing contract. There was some delay over the completion of the Torani Canal because of engineering difficulties; work on the Boerasirie Scheme was intensified. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation visited the Colony in November to examine drainage problems. Mr. Frank Brown also visited the Colony to examine land settlement problems, mainly in the new drainage area, and recommended two trial land settlement schemes.

222. Attention is also being given to increased rice production in Trinidad and in Jamaica. About one-half of Trinidad's needs is grown within the Colony, in swamp conditions and by somewhat primitive methods. Schemes are in hand for the improvement of 10,000 acres of existing rice-growing areas, for the drainage of new areas totalling 9,585 acres, and for water control in the tidal banks of the Oropouche Lagoon. In addition there is a possibility of large-scale production on some 28,000 acres of the Nariva and Caroni swamp areas, and consideration is being given to financing preliminary investigations from the £3 million allocation. In Jamaica the Agricultural Development Corporation, which was set up by the Jamaica Government, was requested to give priority to measures designed to increase rice production. The Corporation made loans to farmers to finance current crops and future development, and is on its own account clearing and bringing into production 2,200 acres at the disused airfield at Vernam Field, and is examining swamp areas elsewhere. These measures were expected to double the production of rice in Jamaica and to increase the acreage from 4,000 to 14,000.

223. The Colonial Development Corporation gave up its project for mechanised cultivation of rice at Wallikunda in the Gambia, and the scheme was taken over by the Gambia Government for a full-scale experiment in mechanised cultivation under various conditions, including the possibility of peasant participation.

224. *Sugar*.—Colonial production of sugar again increased, and exports in 1953 at 1,505,000 tons were the highest yet recorded. Mauritius exported 474,300 tons, Fiji 178,000 tons, and the British West Indies 852,800 tons. It is expected that in 1954–55 the colonial exporting territories will come close to the maximum exports which it will be possible for them to make within the Commonwealth quota under the International Sugar Agreement.

225. In November the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement held discussions in London. It was agreed that the full review of quotas which was due to be held in 1953 should be deferred, but arrangements were made for the admission of British Honduras and St. Vincent as parties to the Agreement.

226. The price for 1954 negotiated under the Agreement was £41 per ton. This price, which is subject to the deduction of pre-war freight and insurance rates, is £1 6s. 8d. lower than the price for 1953. About four-fifths of total colonial exports were sold at this price.

227. Colonial advisers were included in the United Kingdom delegation to the International Sugar Conference which was held in London in August. The International Sugar Agreement, which came into force on the 1st January and will run for five years, provides for a Commonwealth export quota of 2,375,000 tons in 1954–55; this is the figure envisaged in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The quota is irreducible, but may be increased by 75,000 tons in 1956. The International Agreement contains provisions which it is hoped will prove effective in maintaining the price of sugar sold in the free market within a specified maximum and minimum. All the colonial territories which export sugar, and most of the others, have adhered to the Agreement.

228. *Cotton*.—Mainly owing to adverse weather conditions in the principal producing territories colonial cotton production fell to 500,000 bales in 1952–53 from the record figure of 600,000 bales in 1951–52. The current season's production is expected to show a considerable improvement.

229. In Uganda a larger acreage was planted in 1953 than in 1952 and this, combined with favourable weather conditions and the extension of treatment of cotton seed to prevent black arm disease, is expected to produce a record crop of 418,000 bales in 1953–54 compared with 317,000 bales in 1952–53.

230. The drought in Tanganyika in early 1953 caused both later planting and a reduction in the total acreage planted. As a result, production fell from the previous season's record total of 77,500 bales to about 46,500 bales in 1953–54.

231. Late planting followed by the partial failure of the late rains reduced Nigeria's exportable production to 95,000 bales in 1952–53. This season's crop was planted earlier and a larger production is expected. In northern Nigeria the change-over to the new strain of seed known as "Samaru 26C" was completed with the seed issued for the planting of the 1953–54 crop. The new strain, which has a higher yield, a higher ginning percentage and freedom from excessive nepp, was bred by the Department of Agriculture assisted by officers of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

232. The lower prices obtainable for Sea Island cotton resulted in a much lower production in the West Indies in 1952-53 and there are signs that the 1953-54 production may be even less.

233. Her Majesty's Government announced its intention to wind up the Raw Cotton Commission as soon as possible after the 31st August, 1954. Arrangements for honouring the long-term agreements between the Commission and Nigeria, Nyasaland and Aden are under consideration.

234. During November and December the Uganda Lint Marketing Board made forward sales of 350,615 bales of Uganda cotton and 6,100 bales of Kenya cotton at prices rather better than those in the previous year. Selling was then suspended until a closer estimate of the size of the crop was available.

235. *Hard Fibres.*—With the exception of manilla hemp, hard fibres remained in easy supply throughout 1953, but the price of sisal ranged between £90-£100 per ton (c.i.f. London). Despite the lower average price, East African sisal production increased slightly compared with 1952 and exceeded 200,000 tons for the first time.

236. *Jute.*—Experiments on cultivation and processing of jute were continued in British Guiana. Despite unusually adverse conditions in 1953 it appeared that jute could be grown successfully, but further investigation will be necessary to establish whether it can be grown commercially.

237. *Rubber.*—The price of rubber continued to decline in 1953 and reached a low point of 16d. per lb. (spot London) in November but improved slightly thereafter. As a result Malayan production fell to 573,000 tons, a decline of 10,000 tons from the 1952 level. This decline was entirely due to a reduction in the output of smallholders, the output from estates having increased slightly.

238. Grants made to smallholders from the replanting fund in the Federation of Malaya totalled almost £340,000 in 1953. Nearly 22,000 acres had been replanted by the end of the year.

239. The meeting of the International Rubber Study Group, which was held in Copenhagen in May, found that a difference of opinion existed on the need for measures to prevent burdensome surpluses and serious shortages of rubber. It therefore instructed the Management Committee to hold a special meeting in the Autumn to review the current facts of the rubber situation, to secure accord on outstanding points in the draft Buffer Stock Agreement and to examine whether any agreed view between member countries on the necessity for such an agreement then appeared possible. The meeting, which was held in London in October, found no substantial change in the viewpoint of delegations about the necessity for an agreement but it set out a number of remedies which some delegations had suggested might help to alleviate the situation. These suggestions included the acceleration of replanting programmes, the creation of new or the addition to existing governmental or commercial stocks of natural rubber and action by the United States Government to increase the selling price of synthetic rubber, to re-examine its practices in stockpile rotation and to revoke the directive issued in 1952 imposing mandatory consumption of GR-S at a level of 450,000 tons per annum.

240. The United States Government has since revoked the directive regarding mandatory consumption and is reviewing its stockpile rotation policy. The market for natural rubber remains weak, however.

241. The Malayan Rubber Export Registration Board, which was established at the end of 1952, began operations during the year designed to improve the standards of quality of rubber exported from Malaya. No

son may pack or ship rubber for export unless he is registered with Board.

242. *Tobacco*.—Sales of Nyasaland tobacco at the 1953 auctions amounted to 35·3 million pounds an increase of 50 per cent above the low figure of the previous year. The largest increase was in sales of fire-cured leaf; sales of flue-cured showed little change. The average price for fire-cured tobacco dropped by 2·5d. to 14d. per pound, but the average price for flue-cured tobacco, which was of a much better average quality than the previous year, increased by 4·7d. to 26·5d. per pound.

243. Northern Rhodesian production increased slightly to 10·5 million pounds in 1953. The expansion took place in the North-Western area, there being a further decline in production in the North-Eastern area where, as a result of the low prices obtained from North-Eastern leaf in 1952 and 1953, many growers are reported to be abandoning tobacco cultivation. All Northern Rhodesian tobacco is now auctioned at Salisbury. The average price for North-Western flue-cured leaf rose to 34·9d. per pound in 1953. Although the average price of North-Eastern leaf increased by 6·7d. to 27·4 per pound, it was still considerably below both the 1951 price for this leaf and the current price for North-Western leaf.

(iii) *Animal Husbandry*

244. The report on the improvement of cattle in British Colonial Territories in Africa, referred to in Cmd. 8856, paragraph 291, was published in September* and is now being considered by Colonial Governments.

245. The Northern Region Veterinary Department of Nigeria is opening up a Tsetse Reclamation Section to demarcate tsetse belts and, where possible, to reclaim land for grazing. In view of the seasonal nomadic habits of stock and people in the north this is a most important step in the right direction.

246. A visiting team of research workers from the United States has been working for some time in the Kenya Veterinary Laboratory on rinderpest vaccine problems, and has now produced an improved form of spleen vaccine which, on test in East Africa, has proved of great value in the immunisation of highly susceptible stock. In view of its successful application in East Africa, tests on a wider scale and further afield are being carried out.

247. A new "single shot" bovine pleuro-pneumonia vaccine has successfully undergone wide-scale tests in East Africa. Its efficacy is now being tested out under varying field conditions in West Africa and elsewhere. A handy field test for this insidious disease has also been evolved in the Nigerian Laboratory. Tests to date have shown its undoubted usefulness in the field, where up to now no simple means of diagnosis has been possible, other than slaughter and post-mortem.

248. The various major epizootics such as, for example, rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia, haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax, blackquarter, contagious abortion, fowl pest, etc., have all been successfully controlled during the year; no major outbreaks have occurred and marketing of stock has gone on unchecked. The magnitude of the task may be gauged by the fact that the Kenya Laboratory alone produced nearly 10 million doses of vaccines of various types during the year.

249. It has been established that fowl pest (Newcastle Disease) is present in Nigeria and vaccination measures are now being widely adopted in breeding flocks.

* Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Publication No. 3.

250. A campaign to prevent the spread of rabies is being undertaken in East and West Africa and Northern Rhodesia with a vaccine containing one of the new strains (the Flury strain) which was obtained from the United States and is now being produced in colonial laboratories.

251. Research is going on steadily in the territorial laboratories into the various endemic diseases of stock and into methods of immunisation against them.

252. Schools attached to the various territorial Veterinary Departments continue to teach elementary veterinary science and field disease control duties to junior staff drawn from, as far as is possible, people of pastoral tribes. The Veterinary School, Vom, is a good example of the value of this work, for here some sixty resident students receive a short, intensive but very practical course of approximately two years. The majority of the students are maintained by local native administrations to which they return after training.

253. Research into pasture management, nutritional problems, deficiency diseases and associated problems, is being carried out at Entebbe Laboratory and Mpwapwa (Tanganyika) in co-ordination with the Joint Nutrition Section of the East African Veterinary Research Organisation and the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation.

254. A new laboratory has recently been opened in the Federation of Malaya for research into local livestock diseases and production of vaccines. A school, attached to the laboratory, for training of locally recruited staff has also been opened.

255. The organisation for the marketing of livestock continues to improve and expand as disease-control becomes more effective, and with the additional funds and staff provided under Colonial Development and Welfare, livestock improvement schemes both in the field and on the experimental farms are steadily increasing in their size, importance and popularity.

256. Artificial insemination schemes are in force in Kenya and in the West Indies, and experimental work is being carried out in many other territories with a view to overcoming the various technical problems encountered in the field under more primitive conditions.

257. An abattoir and freezer for the export of mutton from the Falkland Islands came into operation early in 1953, and the first consignment reached the United Kingdom later in the year.

(iv) Fisheries

258. There are about 50 Fisheries Officers in the service of Colonial Governments, the majority of whom have received an intensive course of training in the United Kingdom. The training now includes the care of diesel engines in view of the increasing use of powered fishing vessels.

259. A new edition of *Production of Fish in the Colonial Empire* by the Fisheries Adviser was published in April, 1954, as Colonial No. 300. The pamphlet reviews developments in the various colonial territories since the publication of the previous edition in 1949 (Colonial No. 237), and records considerable progress, some examples of which are mentioned below.

260. In 1952, 10,000 tons of fish were produced from the Uganda waters of Lake Victoria and 13,000 tons from other lakes in Uganda, the total value being over £1 million. In 1953 production was about the same as for 1952.

261. In the Federation of Malaya, which was one of the few territories with a Fisheries Department before the war, production of sea fish increased from 85,000 tons per annum in the five years 1936-40 to 151,600 tons in 1953. Much of this increase was due to the mechanisation of fishing vessels.

The freshwater fisheries produced 25,000 tons in 1953. There has also been a considerable increase in landings of fish at Singapore.

262. The quantity of fish landed in Hong Kong increased from 14,500 tons in 1946 to 31,440 tons in 1953. Formerly over 60 per cent of the fish was salted for export to China, but with the increasing mechanisation of the fishing fleet it is now possible to bring the fish fresh or on ice to the market.

(v) Forestry

263. Exports of colonial timbers recovered in 1953 from the 1952 recession in the hardwood trade and exceeded the record figures of 1951. In the future these timbers will be faced with increased competition in the United Kingdom, their principal market, owing to the removal of restrictions on imports of timber from other sources, and continuing emphasis will need to be placed on grading and manufacture to suit the preferences of the market.

264. The Forestry Adviser visited East and Central Africa during the year. He was impressed by the strides which had been made in the practical application of research, particularly in Uganda, and by the progress in the utilisation of forests in Nyasaland.

265. The report of the Timber Mission, which had visited the Caribbean territories at the end of 1952, was published during the year.* It recommended *inter alia* that more species of timber should be marketed provided certain minimum quantities could be exported on a sustained basis and listed 20 of the more promising timbers; that the seasoning of sawn lumber should be encouraged and compulsory standards of sawing and grading should be introduced for all export timber; and that improved shipping facilities and cheaper freight for timber should be secured.

266. British Guiana passed an Ordinance bringing the effective control of the forests under the Forest Department and making provision for the creation of forest reserves which will enable systematic forestry to be practised in the future.

267. Trials on the tapping of *pinus caribea* for oleo resin are being conducted in British Honduras and a trial sample was sent to the United Kingdom for examination.

268. Recruitment of forestry staff was reasonably satisfactory in 1953 but, owing to the expansion of some Forestry Departments, there were still several outstanding vacancies at the end of the year.

Table 2

TIMBER EXPORTS⁽¹⁾ 1951-53

million cu. ft.

	1951	1952	1953
Gold Coast	9.8	9.0	12.8
Nigeria	17.8	8.7	13.0
Kenya	0.2	0.4	0.4
Tanganyika	0.4	0.4	0.4
Northern Rhodesia	0.1	0.4	0.5
Malaya ⁽²⁾	4.3	3.8	5.3
North Borneo	4.1	3.5	6.0
British Honduras	0.9	0.8	0.9
British Guiana	0.9	0.9	1.1
Sarawak	2.5	4.9	7.8
Others	0.8	0.8	0.7

⁽¹⁾ Hardwoods: logs (volume as exported) and sawn timber.

⁽²⁾ Gross exports.

* Report of the Timber Mission to the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. Colonial No 295, 1953.

(vi) *Metals and Minerals*

269. *Tin*.—As a result of the impending cessation of United States stock-piling, the price of tin fell sharply from about £950 per ton in March, 1953, to as low as £570 per ton in July. It recovered to about £740 per ton by the 31st March, 1954. As a result of recommendations by a working party held in Brussels in June, the International Tin Conference was reconvened at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations from the 16th November to the 9th December. It drew up a Commodity Agreement for Tin which would provide for the setting up of an International Tin Council in London to operate a buffer stock of up to 25,000 tons of tin metal between floor and ceiling prices of £640 and £880 a ton; regulation of production by export quotas would come into force when the buffer stock contained 10,000 tons of tin metal. The Agreement was opened for signature in London on the 1st March. It cannot come into force until it has been accepted by at least nine of the consuming countries represented at the Conference having at least 333 votes and producing countries having at least 900 votes. The tin industries of the Federation of Malaya and Nigeria have voted in favour of acceptance of the Agreement and the Governments of both territories have asked the United Kingdom Government to sign the Agreement on their behalf.

270. The production of tin-in-concentrates in the Federation of Malaya was slightly lower than in 1952 (56,252 tons compared with 56,838 tons). Dredge production was below the figure for the previous year for the second year in succession, although production from this source in December at 2,906 tons was the highest monthly production by dredges since 1941. Gravel pump production was above that of the previous year for the second year in succession in spite of decreases in the number of mines working. There was also a slight fall in production in Nigeria to 8,215 tons.

271. *Copper*.—The absence of major industrial disputes coupled with the improvement of coal supplies from Wankie Colliery during the first ten months of 1953 resulted in an increase in the output of copper in Northern Rhodesia. The total production of blister and electrolytic copper in 1953 was 362,581 tons valued at an estimated figure of £90,000,000. Towards the end of 1953 coal deliveries to the Copperbelt from Wankie Colliery were once again reduced and ceased altogether for a time in February owing to a strike of African miners at the colliery.

272. The London Metal Exchange was re-opened for dealings in copper on the 5th August. The opening prices quoted on that day were £211 a ton for cash metal and £197 for three months' delivery, as compared with £240 a ton being paid to the Northern Rhodesian producers by Her Majesty's Government immediately before the re-opening of the market. But the market has since shown a considerable recovery.

273. Agreement was reached between Frobisher Limited, the Colonial Development Corporation and the Uganda Development Corporation for the bringing into production in 1956 of the copper-cobalt mine at Kilembe, western Uganda. The ore will be smelted at a new smelter to be erected by Frobishers at Jinja.

274. *Other Minerals*.—Over 200 million tons of soil containing workable amounts of apatite and pyrochlore have been proved at Tororo, Uganda, by the Tororo Exploration Company Limited (Monsanto Chemicals Limited, Frobisher Limited and the Uganda Development Corporation). The company is now examining the possibility of erecting a treatment plant to produce apatite for the manufacture of general chemicals and fertilisers and pyrochlore

concentrates for the production of niobium. It appears that 100,000 tons of apatite and 450 tons of niobium pentoxide could be produced annually. Similar deposits are under examination in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya.

275. Production of niobium (columbite) concentrates from Nigeria increased from 1,293 tons in 1952 to 1,959 tons in 1953.

276. Negotiations were concluded between the Government of the Gambia and a United Kingdom company for the development of large deposits of ilmenite in the territory. Ilmenite is a blackish sand containing a high proportion of titanium oxide which is used as a pigment in white paint. Production is expected to begin in 1955 at an initial rate of 100,000 tons a year; rutile will be produced as a by-product.

277. Considerable interest is being taken in the possibilities of mineral development in Jamaica and a number of prospecting licences were issued. Large deposits of manganese were found in British Guiana and a United Kingdom company is interested in their development.

278. Oil was discovered in the Calabar Province of Nigeria. Further drilling is being undertaken to ascertain the extent of the deposit. Drilling for oil is also being undertaken on Mafia Island, Tanganyika, in the Klias Peninsula, North Borneo, and in British Honduras and Barbados.

279. The bauxite industry in Jamaica had its first full year of commercial production, and exports during 1953 exceeded one million tons. In British Guiana the Demerara Bauxite Company installed a new kiln for producing a refractory grade of super calcined bauxite. This is the largest calcining unit of its kind in the world.

280. The Preparatory Commission appointed to investigate the Volta River Aluminium Scheme started work in the Gold Coast in the spring of 1953 and its report is expected at the end of 1954.

281. Plans are under consideration in the Federation of Malaya to develop reserves of iron ore in Pahang and Kelantan.

(vii) *Manufacturing and Processing Industries*

282. Although agriculture and mining remain, and are likely for some time to remain, the basis of the economies of almost all territories, there has been a steady, if undramatic, expansion of colonial manufacturing industries. For example, in 1950 there was only one cement plant operating in colonial territories. By the end of March, apart from the old established factory in Hong Kong, cement was being manufactured in Jamaica, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and the Federation of Malaya. Colonial Governments have continued to show a keen interest in the growth of secondary industries, and experts have examined the problems involved in the West Indies and the Gold Coast.

283. The report of the Mission of United Kingdom Industrialists to Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana was published in October.* The Mission made a number of recommendations which are being studied by the Governments concerned. The report was also published in the Gold Coast of a similar survey made in that territory by Professor Arthur Lewis.†

* *Industrial Development in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana.* Colonial No. 294, 1953.

† *Report on Industrialisation and the Gold Coast.* Accra, Government Printing Department, 1953.

284. The main hindrance to expansion in Kenya remains the absence of any "prime mover" for heavy industry, such as coal, oil or mineral ores. Examples of the growth of light industry were new factories for the manufacture of biscuits and the remoulding of tyres.

285. In Uganda work on the Owen Falls hydro-electric project went ahead almost to the original time-table despite one or two minor setbacks. The commercial generation of power began on the 23rd January and the scheme will be formally inaugurated by Her Majesty the Queen on the 29th April, 1954. In November it was announced that the Uganda Electricity Board were negotiating to sell power from the scheme to Kenya. Work has started on a new textile factory in Jinja in which the Uganda Development Corporation are partners. Initial capital expenditure will be £1.6 million and it is hoped that production will start in early 1956.

286. Further examples of the spread of industrial activity were new factories in Jamaica (fruit canning), Nigeria (margarine), Trinidad (paint), Fiji (buttons from trochus shell) and Cyprus (cement and asbestos cement goods and confectionery). The canning of fruit and vegetables in Cyprus is also proposed.

287. Following the discovery of ilmenite deposits in the Gambia (see paragraph 276) British Titan Industries have shown active interest in establishing facilities locally for the processing of the mineral. In Hong Kong the traditional entrepôt trade has suffered severely as the result of United Nations' controls over exports of strategic goods to China and of the United States' embargo on trade with China, and the local manufacture of a wide variety of products is now an important feature of the Colony's economy. Exports of such goods accounted for about 30 per cent of the Colony's total export trade in 1953.

288. The Virgin Islands enacted an Ordinance permitting income tax and customs concessions to pioneer industries. The Ordinance also established a licensing system to control the introduction of new industries. In Trinidad the Legislature approved a motion for the exemption from customs duties of certain articles required for manufacturing industries.

289. The Colonial Food Yeast Company Limited, which established a factory in Jamaica to produce food yeast (mentioned in Cmd. 7167, paragraph 259), has had to go into liquidation. The demand for food yeast proved too small, and a thorough examination of the position showed that the company had no commercial prospects. Alternative sources of supply of food yeast are available to meet the needs of colonial territories.

(c) External Trade and Balance of Payments

(i) Exports

290. In 1953 the total value of colonial exports continued to fall from the high level of 1951 caused by the Korean war. The table below sets out the movements in each region over the past three years.

Table 3

EXPORTS OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES								£ million
	West Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	Malaya*	Hong Kong	West Indies	Other	Total
1951	225	115	73	709	277	89	209	1,697
1952	230	125	89	457	181	101	206	1,389
1953	229	93	102	352	171	115	205	1,267

* Throughout this section Malaya includes the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

291. The big changes are in the exports of Malaya and Hong Kong ; total exports from other areas, which were less affected by the Korean boom, were practically constant over the three years. The main components (distinguishing, as far as possible, between exports of domestic produce and re-exports) are shown in the following table.

Table 4

STRUCTURE OF COLONIAL EXPORTS		£ million		
		1951	1952	1953
Exports of domestic produce:				
Major primary products ⁽¹⁾	969	818	764
Other primary products	... ..	37	48	45
Manufactured goods from Hong Kong ⁽²⁾	20	30	40
Re-exports				
Malaya ⁽³⁾	299	212	178
Hong Kong	... ..	252	151	131
Aden	... ..	44	46	41
Other Colonial Territories	... ..	23	27	23
Oil exported from Brunei to Sarawak	... ..	31	32	31
Unclassified	... ..	22	25	14
Total	... ..	1,697	1,389	1,267

(1) Commodities included in Appendix V (a).

(2) As specified in Trade Accounts. The 1951 figure is notional.

(3) Exports from the sections of the Malayan Trade Accounts consisting largely of re-exported commodities plus the value of imports of rubber.

292. The fall in total exports of over £400 million between 1951 and 1953 was about equally divided between the domestic exports of the major primary products and the entrepot trade of Malaya and Hong Kong. The export values of the more important primary products are set out in Appendix V (b) which brings out the predominance of rubber as the cause of the changes in the total.

293. The index of volume of exports of primary products (see paragraph 183) shows that the decline in the total value of commodities in the first two items in Table 4 is attributable to price reductions and not to the quantities exported. The average unit values (i.e. the total values (f.o.b.) for the year shown in the Trade Accounts divided by the quantities exported) of the major commodities are given in the table below:

Table 5

AVERAGE UNIT VALUE		£ per ton		
		1951	1952	1953
<i>Downward trend:</i>				
Tin metal	... ..	1,038	938	740
Palm oil...	... ..	90	104	67
Cocoa	... ..	262	249	235
Cotton	... ..	426	421	294
Sisal	... ..	170	135	74
Rubber	... ..	401	241	173
<i>Relative Stability:</i>				
Palm kernels	... ..	59	61	56
<i>Upward trend:</i>				
Copper	... ..	192	219	231
Coffee	... ..	319	334	365
Sugar	... ..	32	37	39
Groundnuts	... ..	67	3	75

(ii) Imports

294. The generally rising trend since the war in the value of colonial imports came to an end in 1951 for Malaya and Hong Kong and in 1952 for East and West Africa and the West Indies. Imports into the Central African and "Other" territories (Cyprus, Malta, Fiji, Mauritius etc.) continued to increase as the following table shows.

Table 6

		IMPORTS OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES						£ million	
		West Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	Malaya	Hong Kong	West Indies	Other	Total
1951	...	160	104	43	555	304	111	209	1,486
1952	...	194	121	51	452	236	126	229	1,409
1953	...	194	105	60	378	242	119	244	1,342

295. The level of colonial import prices in 1953 is estimated to have been below that of the previous year. Thus increases or no change in total value of imports, where they occurred, reflected an increase in volume, while the decrease in the total value of imports in the West Indies was largely due to a fall in prices. There was, however, a fall in volume of imports into East Africa, probably of the order of 5 per cent.

296. An analysis of the sources of colonial imports is made in Tables 7 and 8. In order to isolate the large effects of the changes in the trade of Hong Kong and Malaya, they are excluded from Table 7.

Table 7

		SOURCES OF IMPORTS						£ million	
		<i>(excluding Malaya and Hong Kong)</i>							
		United Kingdom	Other Colonial Territories	Other Sterling Area Countries	Dollar Area	Non-Sterling O.E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Unclassified	Total
1951		232	67	79	70	88	61	30	627
1952		286	74	89	89	102	50	31	721
1953		299	86	89	67	105	51	25	722

The distribution of sources has not changed materially since 1951 except for a fall of one-sixth in the imports from the "Other non-sterling countries", the greater part of the fall being attributable to West and East African imports from Japan. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 37 per cent of total imports in 1951 to 41 per cent in 1953.

Table 8

		SOURCES OF IMPORTS, MALAYA AND HONG KONG						£ million	
		United Kingdom	Other Colonial Territories (1)	Other Sterling Area Countries	Dollar Area	Non-Sterling O.E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-Sterling Countries (2)	Total	
1951	...	132	97	82	50	127	371	859	
1952	...	126	66	65	38	87	306	688	
1953	...	107	57	68	29	81	278	620	

(1) Including trade between Malaya and Hong Kong and Malayan imports from the United States etc. passing through Hong Kong.

(2) Including a small amount of unclassified trade.

The large decline of imports into Malaya and Hong Kong since 1951 has been spread over all sources; however, the dollar area and O.E.E.C. countries accounted for more, and the United Kingdom and the other sterling area countries for less than their proportionate share.

297. Imports into the colonial territories cover a very wide range of primary products (mainly foodstuffs) and manufactured goods. An analysis of the imports of the more important manufactured commodities is given in Appendix VI. Generally there have been few difficulties in maintaining the flow of goods from the United Kingdom. Exceptions are tin-plate, which is still allocated, and steel-plates and sheets. Difficulties over the supply of vehicles caused some delay in the deliveries of railway equipment, especially locomotives, to East and West Africa. But the general supply position is much easier, and arrangements have been made for additional allocations of plate to the British manufacturers who have given firm assurance that delivery dates will be kept.

298. The supply of rice for Hong Kong and the territories in South-East Asia, which has been a constant source of anxiety for several years, showed a considerable improvement by the end of 1953. The territories obtain most of their imported rice from Siam, and the contract for the supply of this rice in 1954 on a Government to Government basis provides for substantial reductions in price and improvements in quality.

299. The policy followed by Colonial Governments in controlling the volume and source of imports has been progressively modified to take account of the improved supply position and the strength of foreign exchange resources of the sterling area. Foreign currency controls were continued during the year. The Canadian and United States "token import" schemes in the West Indies were continued but were modified by the introduction on the 1st January of open general licensing for a number of foodstuffs and raw materials formerly included in the schemes.

300. When at the end of 1953 the United Kingdom raised to 75 per cent its "liberalised" percentage of imports from countries which are members of O.E.E.C., colonial territories were so informed and were asked to consider relaxing their own import licensing arrangements accordingly. Most territories have already relaxed import licensing quotas and restrictions on imports from O.E.E.C. sources.

301. In the negotiations with the Japanese Government on trade and payment matters at the end of 1953 and beginning of 1954 it became clear that, in spite of certain relaxations on Japanese imports which the colonial territories introduced in April, Japan had ended 1953 with an unexpectedly large sterling deficit. Colonial Governments had assisted the sterling area, when there were balance of payments difficulties with Japan, by restricting their purchases of Japanese goods to a level below what they would otherwise have imported. Since these balance of payments difficulties no longer exist they have been informed that in 1954 they may import up to their maximum estimated requirements both for internal consumption and also, in the Colonies of Hong Kong, Singapore and Aden, for the entrepôt trade. The Japanese Government in return has stated that it intends to maintain the general rate of imports from the colonial territories at the 1953 level; it has also given satisfactory assurances about the import of a number of commodities including raw cotton, coffee, and salt which are of special interest to colonial exporters.

(iii) *Balance of Payments**Current Account*

302. A number of adjustments have to be made to the import and export figures given in the preceding paragraphs before they can be used as balance of payments estimates and, in some cases, trade figures can be replaced by exchange control data. Furthermore, estimates are needed of numerous transactions on invisible account: shipping, travel, United Kingdom Government expenditure, profits, interest and dividends, and activities of the United Kingdom owned oil companies, etc. The following table summarises the balances on current account of the colonial territories (excluding Hong Kong). Detailed figures are given in Appendix VIII.

Table 9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT
OF COLONIAL TERRITORIES

	£ million		
	(excluding Hong Kong)		
	1951	1952	1953 (provisional)
West Africa ...	+ 50	+ 30	+ 36
East and Central Africa (including Aden)	+ 13	- 4	- 41
West Indies (including Bahamas and Bermuda) ...	- 13	- 15	+ 3
Malayan Area (including Borneo territories) ...	+ 122	+ 25	- 13
Other territories ...	- 2	+ 3	-
Total ...	+ 170	+ 39	- 15

303. Excluding Hong Kong, the current account balance of the colonial territories, for the first time for several years, was in deficit in 1953. Within the overall figures, the regional balances for West Africa (a considerable surplus) and "Other territories" (in balance) show little change. In the down swing after a boom, a deficit for the Malayan area is as inevitable as a surplus in the up swing and, to a large extent, represents delayed expenditure from the high export proceeds of earlier years. Most of the deficit in 1953 of the East and Central Africa area was the result of the large investment which took place in the new Aden oil refinery and the delay in payment for copper exported from Northern Rhodesia in the latter part of the year. Largely on account of increased exports to the United Kingdom, the West Indies achieved a small surplus in 1953.

304. Hong Kong is excluded from the figures in Appendix VIII as technical difficulties prevent the construction of a complete estimate of balance of payments. The visible trade deficit increased from £55 million in 1952 to £71 million in 1953; but it is known that trade account adjustments and net receipts from invisible transactions offset this deficit to a considerable extent.

305. The colonial territories' normal current account deficit with the remainder of the sterling area continued during 1953 and the change in their current account balance was largely accounted for by the decrease in the non-sterling area surplus from £127 million to £82 million.

306. Full details of the dollar component of the non-sterling figures are given in Appendix VII and it should be noted that they are not strictly comparable with those of Appendix VIII as they include small amounts for

Hong Kong. The favourable dollar balance of the colonial territories as a whole fell in 1953 by about £25 million to £105 million; but even this lower figure represents a substantial contribution to the reserves of the sterling area.

Capital Account

307. Knowledge of the items making up the capital account is still fragmentary. These cover a wide variety of transactions including external investment in the colonial territories, the accumulation of external reserves by Colonial Governments, banks and private individuals, and a large number of short-term transactions associated with the financing of imports and exports. Some of these transactions are the result of deliberate investment decisions; others may merely reflect investment decisions already made or other activities. For example, an increase in the London reserves of Colonial Governments may be the result of their raising a loan on the London market, while an increase in the London assets of colonial banks may be the effect of an increase in deposits by overseas trading firms.

308. Since the only sector of the capital account for which detailed statistics are available is changes in the colonial sterling assets, attention has been concentrated on this type of transaction with the result that the total picture of which these changes form part has been in danger of being ignored.*

309. *Sterling Assets*.—Sterling assets of colonial territories were defined and discussed in a memorandum issued by the Colonial Office towards the end of 1953.† Tables 10 and 11 show the latest data.

Table 10

DISTRIBUTION OF STERLING ASSETS BY TERRITORIAL GROUPS £ million

Territorial Groups	1951	1952		1953	
	31st December	30th June	31st December	30th June	31st December
West Africa	333	361	362	400	400
East and Central Africa (a) ...	217	239	259	264	288
Malayan Area (b)	252	260	283	289	282
Hong Kong	116	125	120	121	132
West Indies (c)	81	87	91	105	107
Other Territories	91	94	107	106	115
Total	1,090	1,166	1,222	1,285	1,324

(a) Including Aden.

(b) Including the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and the British Borneo territories.

(c) Including Bahamas and Bermuda.

* See *Memorandum on the Sterling Assets of the British Colonies*, Colonial No. 298, for further argument on this.

† Colonial No. 298.

Table 11

STERLING ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY MAIN TYPES OF FUND £ million

Class of Funds	1951	1952		1953	
	31st December	30th June	31st December	30th June	31st December
Currency Board Holdings and Currency Funds with the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations	337	343	363	353	371
Other Funds with the Crown Agents:					
Special (a)	181	195	199	208	216
General (b)	180	203	245	264	288
Miscellaneous known official funds (c)	137	143	144	146	144
Funds with United Kingdom Banks, etc.	255	282	271	314	305
Total	1,090	1,166	1,222	1,285	1,324

(a) Funds of Colonial Governments and other public bodies held under statute or earmarked for special purposes (e.g. sinking, saving 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) Uganda Price Assistance Funds and sterling securities of West African Marketing Board, etc.

310. Included in Tables 10 and 11 are dominion and colonial sterling securities which totalled £122 million at the 31st December, 1951, £146 million at the 31st December, 1952, and £163 million at the 31st December, 1953.

311. The increase in sterling assets during 1953 was £102 million compared with £132 million in 1952 and nearly £240 million in 1951: in these years about two-thirds of the increase occurred during the first half of the year. "General Funds with the Crown Agents" and "Funds with United Kingdom Banks, etc." provided the bulk of the increase in sterling assets in 1953. Ceasing to be influenced by rising prices, "Currency Board Holdings and Currency Funds with the Crown Agents" rose moderately in all regions except the Malayan Area where there was a slight decline. "Special Funds with the Crown Agents" continued to show a slight but steady expansion, while the reserve funds of the "West African Marketing Boards, etc." were virtually unchanged.

312. West Africa (£20 million) and Northern Rhodesia (£10 million) were responsible for most of the change in "General Funds with the Crown Agents" in 1953 which amounted to £44 million. It should be noted that the assets of the Federation of Malaya held with the Crown Agents declined, but that this was offset by increased assets held by other members of the Malayan area.

313. Part of the increase in "Funds with United Kingdom Banks, etc." is probably due to a reclassification of the London deposits of companies which, during 1953, became "residents" of colonial territories, and to larger deposits held in London by the West African Marketing Boards. Increases which arose from a greater expansion of deposits than of local loans and advances or from the transfer of banking funds to London from other financial centres, are not capable of a simple explanation.

314. *Other Capital Movements.*—Details are given in paragraph 321 of the loans raised by the colonial territories in 1953 on the London market (£20½ million); investments by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation amounted to £5–6 million; and about £3 million of the £5 million loan negotiated with the International Bank for the development of Rhodesian Railways was drawn by Northern Rhodesia in 1953 (see Cmd. 8856, paragraph 419). The available information on private investment is incomplete but suggests that such investment in 1953 (excluding Hong Kong) was nearly £70 million. Thus in total “other capital movements” in 1953 were at least £100 million. Two special features should be mentioned, namely heavy capital expenditure on the new oil refinery at Aden and the reclassification of banking accounts (see paragraph 313) which involved an entry in the capital account balancing the increase in banking funds in London.

(d) Development

(i) Finance of Public Development

Local Resources

315. Apart from about £2½ million raised in colonial territories by reservation of part of the London loans (see paragraph 322), local resources were drawn on to finance development through public loans floated in the territories concerned, loans negotiated by the Federation of Malaya and by North Borneo with the Government of Brunei and funds made available on loan from the balances of marketing boards. In this way the Federation of Malaya, for instance, raised the equivalent of some £14 million, the Gold Coast some £2·4 million, and the Singapore City Council some £2·3 million. The territories also contributed to the cost of development from their revenues. The sums so contributed varied from territory to territory but it is reckoned that about 50 per cent of the cost of development during the year was met from territorial budgets.

*Colonial Development and Welfare**

316. Expenditure on development and welfare schemes and on research ran at approximately the same level as that achieved in 1951–52 and 1952–53. The combined expenditure for the year was approximately £14 million.

317. The current Colonial Development and Welfare Acts are due to expire on the 31st March, 1956, and it is proposed to make arrangements in good time to meet future needs. The Secretary of State announced in Parliament on the 24th June† that he was asking Colonial Governments and the other authorities concerned to provide material on which Her Majesty's Government could decide to approach Parliament for further funds for colonial development.

318. Colonial Governments were asked to draw up financial statements showing their requirements for external finance to carry on development for the period 1955–60, distinguishing between loan and grant. Her Majesty's Government would then consider how best these requirements could be met from the various sources available, including further Colonial Development and Welfare provision. It is hoped to introduce the necessary legislation early in the 1954–55 Parliamentary Session.

319. At the same time Colonial Governments were informed that they might proceed on the assumption that the period in which the £140 million provided under the current Acts may be spent will be extended. It was also

* See also paragraphs 331f.

† 516 H.C. Deb. 5 s. col. 1897.

foreseen that in some cases it might be necessary for the purposes of advance planning to be assured immediately of new Colonial Development and Welfare funds over and above the £140 million for work after the 31st March, 1956. Approval was therefore given for advance commitments up to a total of £7 million to be incurred on the understanding that Her Majesty's Government would in due course ask Parliament to vote the necessary monies.

320. From this £7 million and from the existing reserves a number of supplementary allocations were made. These included £5 million to Kenya, of which £500,000 was for general development work and £4½ million for African agriculture, £3,125,000 to British Guiana for its accelerated development programme, £500,000 to Nyasaland towards its capital programme, £70,000 to Grenada for pier development and £45,000 to St. Helena for public works. A special allocation of £1½ million was made to the Rhodesia University College to meet the bulk of the cost of the first stage in its building programme.

*London Loans**

321. Public loans raised on the London market during the year totalled about £20½ million as compared with about £22 million last year. The following are the details:

(i) In April the Government of Jamaica issued £3,590,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1973-78, at 97½.

(ii) In June the Government of Tanganyika issued £3,660,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1967-72, at 97½.

(iii) In the same month the Government of St. Lucia issued an additional amount of £230,000 of 3½ per cent stock, 1965-70, at 88.

(iv) In August the East Africa High Commission issued £5,459,000 of 4 per cent stock, 1968-71, at 95 for the purposes of East African Railways and Harbours.

(v) In September the Government of Sierra Leone issued an additional amount of £1,150,000 of 3½ per cent stock, 1968-70, at 89½.

(vi) In December the Government of Kenya issued an additional amount of 4½ per cent stock, 1971-78, to the value of £5,885,000, of which part was placed at 100 and part sold at 99⅞.

(vii) In the same month the Government of Aden issued £1,230,000, of 4½ per cent stock, 1972-74, at 98.

322. In addition, the Governments of Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Kenya and Aden, and the East Africa High Commission raised a total of about £2½ million in their territories by local reservation of part of their London loans.

Colonial Development Corporation and Overseas Food Corporation†

323. *Colonial Development Corporation.*—The total amount of capital approved during the year was about £6 million, of which £1½ million was required to supplement capital already approved for existing schemes, and £4½ million for new schemes. Capital sanctioned for projects in operation at the end of March was £45 million; total capital sanctioned (including capital sanction for abandoned projects) was £51½ million. Exchequer advances to the Corporation during the year totalled £5½ million, and the total Exchequer advances at the 31st March were approximately £36 million.

* See also paragraphs 331f and 383.

† See also paragraphs 343f.

324. In October the rates of interest charged on advances to the Corporation were reduced as follows: medium-term advances (for 10 years) from $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; long-term advances (for 40 years) from $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 4 per cent. There was no change in the rate of interest for short-term advances (up to one year) which remained at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

325. *Overseas Food Corporation.*—Since April, 1951, the Corporation has been financed from Votes of Parliament. Out of the £6 million contemplated for the experimental scheme in Cmd. 8125 up to September, 1957, the Corporation had spent about £3,100,000 by the 31st March.

*International Bank**

326. The report of the International Bank's Economic Survey Mission to British Guiana (which visited the territory in February and March, 1953) was published in the United Kingdom in January.† Its recommendations were taken into account in drafting the new development programme (see paragraph 332).

327. Economic Survey Missions from the Bank visited Nigeria (September and December) and the Federation of Malaya and Singapore (January to May, 1954) at the request of the Governments of those territories. Reports of these Missions are not yet available.

328. The International Bank signified its willingness in principle to negotiate a loan to the East Africa High Commission for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The sum envisaged is about £5 million. The Bank was also approached for a loan to the Malayan Government of £5·8 million for development under the Central Electricity Board, on the basis of a memorandum setting out the programme of works and the finance required over the next five years. Informal soundings were also made with the Bank about the possibility of obtaining a loan towards the cost of the Kafue Hydro-Electric Scheme in Northern Rhodesia.

Finance from the United States Government

329. An agreement (Cmd. 8965) was made between the United States Government and Her Majesty's Government on behalf of the East Africa High Commission for a loan of £2,390,000 from sterling counterpart funds at the disposal of the United States Government to be spent on a development programme for the East African ports, Mombasa and Tanga. Another agreement (Cmd. 8994) was made between the two Governments providing for the expenditure of up to £200,000 from sterling counterpart funds on the establishment of revolving loan funds in Uganda and Tanganyika (up to £100,000 in each territory) for the assistance of African entrepreneurs.

330. Other assistance from the United States Government is mentioned in paragraphs 510f.

(ii) Development Plans and Projects

Government Development Plans‡

331. Expenditure on development continued to increase over the year and the progress of projects was helped by the easier supply of most capital goods.

* See also paragraphs 332, 336, 337, 339.

† *The Economic Development of British Guiana.* Oxford University Press for the John Hopkins Press, 1953.

‡ See also paragraphs 316f, 321f, 358f and 396–402.

332. Revisions of development plans to take account of changing circumstances were completed or were in progress in many territories. A development programme for British Guiana, based with some modifications on the International Bank Mission's report (see paragraph 326) and costing £9 million, was prepared for the years 1954 and 1955. The Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons in February that £6.5 million would be made available to the Colony in form of grants and loans towards the cost of this programme (see paragraph 320).*

333. In the Leeward Islands the Antigua development plan was rephased to provide for expenditure on an increased scale in 1954. This will provide increased employment and is intended to assist in counteracting the effects of the 1953 drought. The plans for the Virgin Islands and Montserrat were modified within the existing totals.

334. In Cyprus the revised development programme for the remainder of the ten-year period up to March, 1956, was put into operation. It provides for an increase of £466,000 in the total development expenditure for the whole period. Despite shortage of technical staff progress was made with the Trinidad five-year economic programme: a notable event marking an important stage in the implementation of the island-wide electricity scheme was the opening of the new power station in November. The estimated cost of the Gold Coast plan has risen since last year by over £6 million; it is not now expected that the plan will be completed by the end of 1956. It is estimated that nearly £26 million had been spent in the six years to March, 1953, and over £11.5 million was voted for 1953-54. Preliminary work continued on Tema harbour and township. It is estimated that expenditure on the harbour and ancillary rail and road services has totalled about £2 million. Improvements to Takoradi Harbour were completed and preliminary work continued on the investigation into the Volta River Project (see paragraph 280). During the year the Gold Coast Government announced that £2 million would be borrowed from the Cocoa Marketing Board to be spent on development work in the Trans-Volta Southern Togoland Region and in Northern Togoland. The Tanganyika plan was modified to meet increased costs. In Zanzibar the development plan was enlarged from £1.4 million to £1.9 million and all permanent recurrent expenditure taken on to Protectorate funds. After considering the review of economic projects in the development plan made by a committee of unofficial members of the Legislative Council, the Government of Fiji revised it, increasing the total by £596,000. Surveyors carried out ground surveys in the Nadrau Plateau of possible catchment areas for a hydro-electric project at the Monasavu Falls.

335. The totals of the plans of both Sarawak and North Borneo were increased as a result of adjustments made during the year to accommodate variations and extensions of the plans. In North Borneo development works are making satisfactory progress despite difficulties in the supply of labour and materials and the fact that part of the energies of the Colony has still to be devoted to essential reconstruction.

336. In Kenya, as a result of the emergency, it was decided that the Planning Committee should redraw the development plan for the period July, 1954, to April, 1956. The new plan will take into account the special assistance promised by Her Majesty's Government towards the development of African agriculture (see paragraphs 320 and 402 (iii)). The Federation of Malaya and Singapore are to review their long-term development plans in

* 523 H.C. Deb. 5 s. Cols. 827f.

the light of the International Bank Mission's report (see paragraph 327). Revision of the Gambia development plan is under consideration: in the meantime the Government has received a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £140,000 to enable operations to be continued on an experimental basis on the rice farm which the Government took over from the Colonial Development Corporation. The implementation of the British Honduras plan proceeded with minor adjustments and a Colonial Development and Welfare loan was made to enable production to be expanded at the Corozal sugar factory. The Western Pacific High Commission is engaged on a revision of the development plan of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate following a visit by the Secretary of State's Agricultural Adviser. The plan for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony is also being revised.

337. The Jamaica Government accepted in principle the main recommendations of the International Bank's report published in January, 1953.* Uganda's development plan was reinforced by the establishment of an African Development Fund from surplus cotton and coffee price stabilisation money. So far over £15 million has been allotted from this fund for extra development projects; proposed expenditure on educational schemes, which will absorb the greater part of the money, is described in paragraph 540. In addition £500,000 is to be spent on rural water supplies, £500,000 on agricultural institutes and over £1 million on the acquisition of ginneries.

338. The development plans of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both of which have been revised, are affected by the establishment of the Central African Federation. The Federal Government will assume responsibility for certain federal services. The programme is still in a provisional stage and it is not possible to indicate in Appendix III the exact totals or the precise division of the funds to be provided from local sources, i.e. federal and territorial revenue and loans. Provisional figures are as follows:

	<i>Northern Rhodesia</i>	<i>Nyasaland</i>
	£	£
Funds to be found from federal sources for federal services	17,000,000	22,542,000
Funds to be found from territorial sources (and Colonial Development and Welfare) for territorial services	35,000,000	10,456,600
TOTAL	52,000,000	32,998,600

It is estimated that from 1947 to mid-1954, £28·8 million will have been spent on the Northern Rhodesia plan—£20·7 million of the probable territorial portion of the plan and £8·1 million of that part which may pass to the Federal Government. Figures of expenditure are not available for the Nyasaland plan.

339. As a result of constitutional changes proposed for Nigeria separate development plans will have to be drawn up for the Regional and Federal Governments. Preliminary work has already started on these. The recommendations of the International Bank Mission which visited Nigeria in late 1953 will be taken into account in drawing up the revised plan.

* *The Economic Development of Jamaica*. Oxford University Press for the John Hopkins Press, 1953.

340. The Colonial Development and Welfare allocations for the development plans of St. Helena and of the Somaliland Protectorate, which are both financed solely from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, were increased.

341. In Brunei a far-reaching five-year development plan was approved by the Sultan in Council in July, and £11·7 million derived mainly from the profits from oil has been set aside from the State's resources. In Hong Kong the phasing of the construction of the Tai Lam Chung reservoir scheme was revised. This scheme, the first two stages of which are estimated to cost £5 million, forms part of an immense programme of capital expenditure for the years 1953 to 1958. The programme also includes the construction of much needed housing.

Semi-Governmental Development Agencies

342. Development corporations as a means of providing capital and other assistance for development projects of all kinds (industrial, agricultural and social) have assumed great importance during recent years. Apart from the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation, which are financed from United Kingdom Government funds, there were at the end of March, 21 locally-instituted bodies of this kind operating in the territories. They are operated in a variety of ways, but broadly speaking they consist of two types: corporations directly undertaking projects, often in company with private concerns and usually on large-scale projects (e.g. the Uganda Development Corporation), and corporations primarily concerned with financing small local industries (a local loan board is an example).

343. *Colonial Development Corporation.**—During the year capital was approved for five new projects:

Kilembe Mine (Uganda)—£1,750,000 (see para. 273).

Kenya Housing Loan—£2,000,000 (see para. 679).

Jamaica Public Service Limited—£300,000 (debenture loan to the electricity company).

Tangold Limited (Tanganyika)—£125,000 (project for prospecting for gold).

Potaro Hydro-Electric Company (British Guiana)—£285,000 (generation of electricity for gold dredging).

344. In addition supplementary capital of £1,166,667 was approved for the Federal and Colonial Building Society (Federation of Malaya and Singapore) on the understanding that a similar sum would be provided by the Federation Government. This further capital will permit the continued expansion of the Society's operations at a time when much of its original capital is committed in the course of its business (see paragraph 685). Capital of £50,000 was also approved to enable the Corporation to tender for provision of a shipping service in the Caribbean (see paragraph 412).

345. The reorganisation of the Corporation at headquarters and in the regions was completed during the year. At his own suggestion, Lord Reith was permitted to concentrate on major questions of policy, leaving the day-to-day administration to the strengthened executive, and was no longer excluded from accepting two or three private directorships. When Mr. W. Rendell was appointed General Manager in the autumn, Lord Reith's salary as Chairman was reduced from £5,000 to £3,500.

* See also paragraphs 323f.

346. *Overseas Food Corporation.**—The Corporation continued on a reduced scale the experiments in mechanised agriculture with which it has been charged; although the study is as yet incomplete, there is emerging a pattern of agriculture which shows possibilities for the future. No further reductions of importance were made in the European staff, which has remained stabilised at about 250.

347. The 1952–53 agricultural season was extremely poor throughout Tanganyika owing to low rainfall, and the Corporation's areas fared no better than elsewhere. In the circumstances fair crops were produced in Nachingwea and Urambo, largely as the result of improved agricultural practices. In Kongwa the rainfall was so low that crops failed almost totally, but the cattle did better than might have been expected. Although extensive tree-felling and land-clearing have now ceased, investigations continue on methods of reducing costs.

348. The Corporation planted 34,446 acres in the 1952–53 season of which 4,785 were under groundnuts, 7,607 under maize, 6,422 under sorghum and 15,632 under other crops. The crops harvested were:

							tons
Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,330
Sorghum	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,440
Other crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250

349. An African tenant settlement scheme was initiated during the year and is now being extended. Despite the poor season the scheme was a success.

350. A method of future collaboration between the Corporation and the Tanganyika Government was worked out between the latter and Her Majesty's Government during the year. Details are to be published in a White Paper. They provide for a new Tanganyika Corporation to take over from the Overseas Food Corporation.

351. *Local Organisations.*—The Uganda Development Corporation is participating in the exploitation of copper and cobalt deposits at Kilembe (see paragraph 273). In addition a company was formed, in partnership with the Busoga local government and the Protectorate Government, to explore the possibilities of deep-water mormyrus fishing in south Busoga, the Corporation to act as Managing Agents. The Corporation is already operating a cement works at Tororo, the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation and the Lake Victoria hotel. The Corporation is a partner in the Tororo Exploration Company which is investigating the potentialities of the Sukulu mineral complex. Other projects are being studied in conjunction with private interests.

352. 1953 saw the first full year's operation of the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation and the Jamaica Agricultural Development Corporation. The Industrial Development Corporation gave help to a number of small manufacturers. The Agricultural Development Corporation gave a great stimulus to rice production (see paragraph 222). In Fiji the Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board (capital £F150,000) completed its first year of operation. The Fiji Development Fund Board, which has funds amounting to £F250,000 raised from a cess of £10 on every ton of copra exported by Fijian farmers, financed schemes to improve Fijian social or economic conditions.

* See also paragraph 325.

353. The Antigua Industrial Development Fund obtained a loan from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to investigate the possibility of establishing a pottery industry in the Presidency. The Rural and Industrial Development Authority in the Federation of Malaya, which has hitherto existed by virtue of a resolution of the Legislative Council, was established by legislation with effect from the 1st January as a body corporate, with the duty of stimulating, facilitating and undertaking economic and social developments, more particularly in the rural areas. In the Gold Coast the Industrial Development Corporation is making £150,000 available for the establishment of a local tile factory. The Corporation has decided to discontinue the practice of making small loans to private individuals and to concentrate on the promotion of industrial enterprises.

354. Arising from the survey by the International Bank, British Guiana is to enact legislation to establish a Credit Corporation to provide financial assistance for industrial and agricultural development.

355. In addition to the corporations mentioned above, the following general development organisations were active in the territories at the end of the year:

The Agricultural Development Corporation and the Agricultural Loans Board in the Gold Coast; the Eastern, Northern and Western Regional Development Boards and Regional Production Development Boards, the Colony Development Board and the Cameroons Development Corporation in Nigeria; the Development and Industrial Board in Sierra Leone; the Industrial Loans Board and the Land Bank in Northern Rhodesia.

356. There are also development corporations set up for special purposes as, for instance, the Lagos Executive Development Board and the Uganda Electricity Board. Two new corporations came into being during the year. The Kafue River Hydro-Electric Authority was set up in Northern Rhodesia in August to administer the construction of the Kafue Hydro-Electric Project. In the Gold Coast applications for the post of General Manager of the Tema Development Corporation are being considered. The Corporation is to develop a new township at the new port of Tema.

357. There also exist private organisations concerned with financing colonial development. The most recent organisation of this kind is the Commonwealth Development Finance Company. The Company was formed in March, 1953, with the stated purpose of sponsoring projects which would increase the resources of the Commonwealth and improve the balance of payments position, and it was intended to supplement existing finance in the field of Commonwealth development. The Company has not yet undertaken any projects in colonial territories.

Some Development Projects

358. The following are some of the more important development projects in train. The list is not of course exhaustive, but provides examples of the various forms of large-scale scheme included in colonial development programmes.

359. *Nigeria*.—A project for expansion of tsetse-clearing in the Northern Region designed to make available additional land to relieve overcrowding in the Kano and Katsina Provinces at a cost of about £100,000.

A programme of electricity development, costing £3,150,000 and including a 5,000 kw. station at Lagos and a 10,000 kw. station at Enugu.

Additional deep-water berths at Apapa, which serves Lagos, costing £3 million.

360. *Gold Coast*.—Land utilisation and soil conservation in the Northern Territories to cost £900,000. (The purpose is to develop the agricultural potential of the area and to plan land use so that a system of permanent (as opposed to shifting) cultivation can be introduced throughout those districts where the pressure of population on the land is heaviest. Work has begun or is planned on some 150 square miles.)

A programme estimated to cost £1,450,000 for the expansion of power supplies at Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi.

The Volta River Project estimated to cost £144 million.

Preliminary work on the new port at Tema to provide, initially, four berths. (Tema will be the new port for the proposed Volta River Project if this proceeds.)

Railways between the site of the new port at Tema and Accra, and between Achiasi and Kotoku (the latter (51 miles) is designed to reduce the distance by rail between Takoradi and Accra by almost one-half).

The re-alignment and reconstruction of the Accra-Takoradi trunk road, and the construction of two bridges (to replace ferries) on the main trunk road Tamale-Bolgatanga in the Northern Territories.

361. *Sierra Leone*.—The construction of 10 bridges in place of ferries on certain trunk roads and the construction of 100 miles of feeder roads.

362. *Northern Rhodesia*.—Two electricity supply projects: the Livingstone Hydro-Electric Scheme costing £326,684, and the No. 2 power station at Lusaka costing £850,000.

The Lusaka water supply project costing £872,800.

The Kafue River Project for a hydro-electric station on the Kafue River, and estimated to cost £31 million (it is expected to be completed in about seven years). The scheme is federal and power is to be available to industry in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

363. *Nyasaland*.—The construction of the trunk road Nkata Bay-Vipya in the Northern Province.

364. *Aden*.—Municipal services costing £4 million to be provided by the Government of Aden in connection with the new oil refinery.

Development of the existing port to cater for the increased business of the port.

365. *Kenya*.—Two new additional deep-water berths and new sheds at Mombasa (a lighterage wharf was completed in January).

366. *Tanganyika*.—Three deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam to enable ships to use the port independent of lighters.

Extension of the lighterage wharf at the port of Tanga.

Two deep-water berths at Mtwara.

The completion of the roads Dar es Salaam-Morogoro and Tanga-Taveta, a total of 179 miles.

A new airport at Dar es Salaam.

367. *Uganda*.—A hydro-electric plant at Owen Falls designed for ten generators at a total cost of about £20 million.
The Western Uganda railway extension, from Kampala through Mityana to Kasese, a total of 205 miles.
368. *East Africa*.—Considerable programme of general improvements to railways and harbours, including additional locomotives and rolling stock, part of the cost to be met from the £5,459,000 loan raised by the East Africa High Commission on the London market.
369. *Federation of Malaya*.—The Temerloh–Maran road project, providing a link through the jungle between the east and west coasts.
A development plan for the period 1953–63 involving capital expenditure of over £25 million designed amongst other things to extend the recently established national grid system and to increase hydro-electric power.
370. *Singapore*.—A large-scale extension of the City's water and electricity supplies, estimated to cost £11·5 million (undertaken by the City Council).
The construction of a modern civil airport at Paya Lebar, a few miles outside the city.
371. *North Borneo*.—New wharves at Labuan and Sandakan.
372. *Sarawak*.—A port development scheme at Sibu.
373. *Hong Kong*.—A project for a large reservoir in the Tai Lam Chung valley. (The first stages of the scheme, at a cost of £5 million, are expected to be completed by 1957.)
A housing programme costing about £8 million planned for the period 1954–57.
374. *Fiji*.—A project to build 104 miles of road to open up new land for agricultural production.
A new dock system comprising four deep-water berths to be built at Suva at a cost of about £2½ million to replace the present wharf.
375. *British Guiana*.—A project for the drainage and irrigation of 130,000 acres between the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers in the coastal area. (The area to be developed is considered suitable for the cultivation of rice and other crops such as coconuts and ground provisions. This is the first stage of a large reclamation project.)

(iii) *Capital Formation*

376. Estimates of gross capital formation are now available for 1952 and returns for some territories have been received for 1953. These estimates cover the major forms of physical asset of most types of investor. They include the creation of new, and the replacement of existing, physical assets in the form of the main types of machinery and vehicles (imported or constructed locally), buildings and public works, and expenditure on mines, plantations, etc., in advance of output by Governments and other official bodies, commercial firms and private individuals. Village housing etc. and tools made by local craftsmen are excluded. Information regarding replacements is being collected and it is hoped to present figures in the near future of net capital formation which will provide a more accurate gauge of the speed of colonial development.

377. The following table is based on detailed estimates from most of the larger colonial territories and a number of smaller ones, together with rough estimates for the remainder.

Table 12

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION ESTIMATES					£ million
Type of Assets	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Imported Machinery, etc. (at installed values)	90	105	115	145	195
Domestic Production of Machinery, etc. (at installed values)	5	5	5	5	5
Buildings and Public Works (a) Developments at Plantations, Mines, etc. (excluding buildings, etc. and machinery, which are included above)	70	85	105	135	175
	25 (b)	15 (b)	15	15	15
Totals at prices ruling in the year	190	210	240	300	390
Totals at 1948 prices	190	205	215	230	270

(a) From 1951, when separate data for residential buildings were first obtained, this component has accounted for about 35 per cent of the total of this item.

(b) Enlarged by rehabilitation expenditure of Malaya.

378. The detailed returns for 1953 for most territories have not yet been received, but provisional totals for a substantial number suggest a total gross capital formation of about £410–425 million at current prices.

379. The approximate geographical distribution, over the five years 1948–52, of the total of gross capital formation was as follows: East and Central Africa (30 per cent); West Africa (15 per cent); Far Eastern Territories (25 per cent); West Indies (15 per cent); Others (15 per cent). Thus Africa, with over 80 per cent of the total population, accounted for 45 per cent of the total capital formation.

380. In comparison the gross capital formation of the United Kingdom, which has been rising continuously, was about seven times as large as the total for that of the colonial territories in 1948 and 1949 and five times as large in 1952. It varied in these years between 14 and 16 per cent of the national income; the corresponding percentages for the colonial territories (based on a sum of available national income estimates and approximate assessments, excluding subsistence production in the case of the African territories) was between 13 and 14 per cent in 1948 and 1951 and about 17 per cent in 1952, when there was a large increase in capital formation accompanied by only a small increase in national income.

(e) Finance

(i) Revenue, Expenditure and Reserves

381. Although the period of rising revenues had ended in most territories, only in a few did revenues actually fall during 1953. Of these the most important was the Federation of Malaya, whose revenues were more than 20 per cent lower in 1953 than in 1952. North Borneo and Sarawak, which also depend largely on rubber exports, similarly experienced a fall in revenue. Tanganyika's revenues fell by over 10 per cent, mainly as a result of the fall in sisal prices. On the other hand, revenues in Nigeria and the Gold Coast continued to rise sharply as a result of the steady

increase in cocoa prices. In many other territories revenues showed a moderate rise, but in general the picture has been one of a flattening out of the curve of revenue increases.

382. Public expenditure has continued to rise almost everywhere. Costs of administration have continued to increase: the rate of expenditure on development has been rising as supplies of capital goods have become easier; and the completion of capital works—such as schools, hospitals and other social services—has brought in its train increased recurrent costs for their maintenance. However, certain Governments which have been faced with a drop in revenue have reviewed their expenditure and made attempts to prune it. In Tanganyika, for example, expenditure was about 5 per cent lower in 1953 than in 1952. But in general there has been a time lag between falling revenue and cuts in expenditure.

383. These contrasting experiences of Colonial Governments are reflected in changes in their reserves. Governments whose revenues have fallen while their expenditure has continued to rise have naturally had to draw on their reserves. The general revenue balance of the Federation of Malaya fell by about £6 million during the year, and those of the other rubber-producing territories also fell. The reserves of Governments whose revenues failed to keep up with their rising expenditure have also tended to fall slightly. On the other hand, the reserves of the Governments of Nigeria and the Gold Coast continued to rise rapidly. The total sum of Colonial Government general and development reserves in London continued to rise, about a half of the increase being accounted for by the rise in West African reserves. A part of this rise in reserves reflects the unexpended balances of loans raised in London, and therefore to some extent the increase in Government balances does not give a true picture of the internal financial situation. In spite of the higher total level of Government reserves, financial prospects in many territories are not encouraging and more Governments are likely to be faced with deficits in the near future if present trends of revenue and expenditure continue.

(ii) *Taxation*

384. The standard rates of income tax were increased in Brunei and Sarawak from 20 per cent to 30 per cent, as from the 1st January, 1953. The rate of tax chargeable in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore for non-residents was increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent as from the 1st January, 1954. In Jamaica a special surtax of 6d. in the £, which is not recoverable from payment of dividends to shareholders, was levied on companies as from the 1st January, 1954.

385. Owing to the reduction in the rate of income tax in the United Kingdom, the allowances to non-residents in East Africa were increased to give relief to residents in the United Kingdom to cover the whole of the East African tax due.

386. In Jamaica and Cyprus deduction of tax from earnings (known in the United Kingdom as P.A.Y.E.) was brought into operation during the year, income from this source being placed on the current year basis instead of, as in the past, on the preceding year basis.

387. Legislation was enacted in St. Helena for the introduction of income tax at starting rates of 9d. in the £ for single persons, 6d. in the £ for married persons, and 1s. 6d. in the £ for companies.

388. In the Seychelles the 1951 legislation under which the incidence of taxation as between income tax and export duty was changed, is beginning to produce a net increase of revenue.

389. Minor alterations were made in tax legislation in other territories.

390. Agreement was reached for the extension to certain colonial territories of the United Kingdom—Sweden Double Taxation Relief Convention. The United Kingdom—Canada Double Taxation Relief Agreement was extended to Dominica and negotiations for its extension to the East African territories were continued. Negotiations were also continued for the extension of the United Kingdom—United States Double Taxation Relief Agreement to a number of colonial territories.

391. The Colonial Income Tax Office continued its activities on behalf of the territories, and visits were made to the Gambia, Nigeria and the Gold Coast during the year. Companies resident in the United Kingdom and trading in the territories continued to be assisted by the Office and approximately 7,000 colonial pensioners were assessed by it for colonial tax. The total tax for which the Colonial Income Tax Office was responsible was approximately £23 million.

392. The Governments of Kenya and Nigeria increased the export duties on certain hides and skins. There was a substantial increase in the export duty levied in the Gambia on undecorticated groundnuts, the rate now being £6 5s. 0d. per ton. In Sierra Leone export duty on coffee and ginger was changed to a specific rate of £30 per ton and £10 per ton respectively. The Zanzibar Government imposed an export duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on coconuts and changed the duty on cloves from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 16s. per 100 lb.

393. Under a new agreement negotiated by the Government of Sierra Leone with the Sierra Leone Selection Trust the latter became liable to higher taxation on its profits from diamond mining in Sierra Leone. A diamond industry profits tax calculated on a sliding scale is now payable in addition to normal company tax, subject to a maximum of 60 per cent of profits.

394. The Jamaica Government set on foot an inquiry into its taxation system in connection with the development policy which it has adopted. Professor and Mrs. J. R. Hicks of Oxford University undertook this inquiry.

395. In British Guiana Mr. R. O. Nicholas of the United Kingdom Department of Inland Revenue is investigating the incidence of taxation and its effect on the economy, with special reference to the need for revenue to carry out the Government's policy of social and economic development.

(iii) *Financial Assistance from the United Kingdom*

396. Expenditure through the Vote for Colonial Services during 1953-54 was approximately £20,200,000. Included in this sum was £14,234,000 issued for specific purposes or as grants-in-aid of expenses of administration.

397. Among the payments for special purposes were:

(i) £740,000 to the Government of Jamaica as a third instalment of the grant-in-aid of expenditure in connection with damage caused by the hurricane of August, 1951.

(ii) £20,000 and £13,000 as second 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.

(iii) £6 million to the Federation of Malaya and Singapore as a further instalment of the assistance promised by Her Majesty's Government towards War Damage Compensation Schemes. In addition there were loan issues of £4 million for the same purpose.

(iv) £360,000 to the Government of the Federation of Malaya as the first instalment of a grant of up to £7,290,000 towards the capital cost of expansion of the Federation's armed forces.

(v) £91,990 to the Government of the Falkland Islands Dependencies as a contribution towards the cost of an expanded programme of work carried out by the Falklands Islands Dependencies Survey.

(vi) £156,700 to the Government of Malta to meet the cost of certain civil defence measures and the procurement and maintenance of strategic reserves in the islands; £99,020 towards the cost of an agreed emigration programme; and £15,300 to cover the net cost of the Imperial side of the Dyarchy.

(vii) £799,000 to the Government of Aden as the first instalment of a loan of up to £4 million promised to meet expenditure on municipal services in connection with the construction of an oil refinery at Little Aden.

(viii) £175,000 to the Government of North Borneo as a further instalment of grant-in-aid of expenditure in connection with post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation.

398. A further £750,000 was spent in meeting certain liabilities of the former Government of Palestine which remained outstanding when the Mandate was terminated in 1948.

399. Payments to the British Council amounted to £431,900. Grants to bodies and institutions—the Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, the International African Institute, the National Institute of Oceanography and C.C.T.A.—totalled £118,840.

400. A sum of £3,735,500 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, a first instalment of £21,500 was reimbursed to Service Departments to bear the cost of emergency supplies and assistance given by those Departments in aid of the Government of Cyprus in connection with the earthquake in September.

401. Payment of £89,270 into the Special Account held by the Treasury was made under Section 2 of the American Aid and European Payments (Financial Provisions) Act, 1949 (12 and 13 Geo. 6, c. 17), being the sterling equivalent of the dollar costs, met by the Foreign Operations Administration, of Technical Assistance and Overseas Development Pool Schemes sponsored by the Colonial Office.

402. During the year the following special arrangements were made arising out of emergency conditions in certain territories:

(i) As a contribution towards the cost of reconstruction following the earthquake of September, Her Majesty's Government decided to make a grant to the Government of Cyprus of £500,000 and undertook to meet in addition the cost of assistance rendered by Service Departments on the spot.

(ii) Her Majesty's Government contributed a free grant of £200,000 to the Government of Hong Kong towards costs of rehousing following the fire in Kowloon in December.

(iii) Her Majesty's Government announced its readiness, subject to the approval of Parliament, to give financial assistance to the Government of Kenya in the form of free grant and interest-free loan not exceeding £6½ million in all towards expenditure arising out of the emergency up to the 31st March, 1955. Of this total £4 million grant and £2 million loan is in respect of emergency expenditure and the balance of £500,000 represents half the cost in the first twelve months of a five-year agricultural programme of rehabilitation and resettlement. An equivalent contribution towards this last item is being made through a scheme under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts (see paragraph 320).

(iv) Her Majesty's Government announced in November its intention, subject to the approval of Parliament, of making a grant of £6 million to the Federation of Malaya towards the cost of the emergency in 1954.

(iv) *Currency*

403. Replacement of cupro-nickel coin of low denomination by bronze is proceeding in the West African territories. The new coin has proved acceptable to the public and the change is taking place smoothly. Considerable quantities of nickel are at the same time being released for other uses.

404. Notes of new design were successfully issued in West Africa on the 1st October; and a £5 denomination is being issued for the first time.

405. There was no significant expansion or contraction of colonial currency as a whole. Total outstanding issues of the West African Currency Board have now passed the £100 million mark.

406. A study on *Colonial Monetary Conditions** by Dr. Ida Greaves was published in September.

(v) *Savings Banks*

407. Rises in 1952 in the bank rate resulted in depreciation of the funds invested by savings banks and there was some fear that they would have to be supported by direct contributions from territorial revenues. However, though most savings banks continued for this reason to show a deficit on capital account, the subsequent lowering of interest rates rendered special Government assistance unnecessary. Meanwhile, the day-to-day business of the banks continues to grow modestly on the basis of public confidence.

(f) *Communications*

(i) *Shipping and Ports*

Passenger and Cargo Services

408. In general, shipping facilities were sufficient to meet demands, although inadequate port facilities and restricted internal railway communications still caused some delay in the transport of freight. The steady improvement reported last year was, however, maintained.

409. A new agreement was concluded with the Union Castle Company providing for an increase in the amount of the subsidy, originally fixed sixty years ago, for the regular shipping services to St. Helena and Ascension.

410. Two new vessels, *Florence Holt* and *Elizabeth Holt* were put on the United Kingdom–West Africa service.

* Colonial Research Studies No. 10, 1953.

411. There was some difficulty in maintaining adequate services to Seychelles. The Royal Inter-ocean Lines have, however, recently instituted monthly calls for a trial period of six months. Efforts are being made to interest other shipowners in Seychelles traffic.

412. In the West Indies a small 240-ton vessel began a passenger and cargo service between Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbados. The West Indian Governments have, however, been considering the problem to which reference was made in Cmd. 8856, paragraph 329, of providing improved services connecting all the British territories in the area. In November, following consideration of the problem by the Regional Economic Committee, there was a public invitation to tender for the provision of shipping services and the schemes submitted in response to this invitation are still under consideration (see also paragraph 344). There is evidence of increasing interest by shipowners in the needs of the Caribbean, both for inter-island services and connections to Europe and Asia.

413. The new French Line vessel *Antilles* (20,000 tons) now provides services between the United Kingdom and the West Indies.

Ports

414. New port facilities and improvements to existing ports considerably reduced delays to shipping. The following notes indicate the progress which has been made in individual territories.

415. *Nigeria*.—An investigation into the possibilities of improving deep-water access to the Delta ports is expected to be completed by September, 1954.

416. *Gold Coast*.—The extensions to Takoradi Harbour, started in 1949, were opened by the Governor in April. They include the provision of a new wharf and sheds, the enlargement of the main wharf and the clearance of space for a railway marshalling yard. Preliminary work continues on the new port of Tema. A survey of the approaches to the port has been carried out by an Admiralty vessel.

417. *Sierra Leone*.—The new deep-water quay at Freetown, named Queen Elizabeth II Quay, will be brought into full operational use shortly.

418. *East Africa*.—The phasing of import cargo through Mombasa continued throughout the year. The reorganisation of the port and the arrival of much new railway equipment during 1954 for evacuating goods up-country should bring the end of phasing in sight.

419. The two additional deep-water berths at Mombasa will be completed by the middle of 1955. A new lighterage wharf is almost ready for use, and will be reserved over the next 12 months for the reception and assembly of new freight rolling stock from United Kingdom manufacturers: it is hoped by this means to avoid interference with normal commercial cargo. Increased stacking areas and additional storage sheds are being provided.

420. At Dar es Salaam, hitherto a lighterage port, the first of three new deep-water berths is due for completion by the end of 1954, and the other two by the end of 1955. One berth is being constructed to the order of the Belgian Government for traffic for the Belgian Congo. Extensions and development of the wharf at the lighterage port of Tanga are in hand.

421. The first berth of the new deep-water port at Mtwara was brought into operation, together with a transit shed and mobile handling appliances, in January; the second berth is expected to be finished by mid-1954.

422. *Nyasaland*.—A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £11,330 was approved for a survey of ports on Lake Nyasa. If the result of the survey suggests this would be justified, it is hoped to undertake development of harbour and shipping facilities.

423. *Fiji*.—A new dock system is to be constructed at Suva to provide four deep-water berths, berths for coastal traffic, covered storage sheds at quay level, administrative and dock store buildings. This project, with the construction of slipways at Suva and a wharf at Lautoka, will take some 3½ years to complete.

424. *Barbados*.—A committee set up to report on the establishment of a deep-water harbour at Bridgetown started work.

425. *North Borneo*.—Contracts were placed for the new wharves at Labuan and Sandakan and the work of construction is well under way.

426. *Sarawak*.—At Sibu the port development scheme has begun with the construction of Chinese launch wharves and access thereto, and the foundations for the first two large godowns. Work is in progress on the dredging of the Sungei Kut Canal.

427. *Mauritius*.—A report by a United Kingdom firm of consulting engineers for the long-term development of Port Louis is now being considered.

428. *Cyprus*.—Improvements made to the port facilities at Famagusta included the construction of a new baggage room, an open timber shed, additions to the Customs Offices and the asphaltting of the harbour area. A contract was awarded for the construction of a lighter basin at Limassol and work has begun. Dredging operations were carried out at Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos.

Effects of Korean War

429. The war in Korea was not without its effects on British shipping, particularly that operating from Hong Kong. A number of ships were interfered with in the Formosa Straits and in the vicinity of Hong Kong and in some cases armed attacks were made.

430. Two new controls over the movement of strategic goods to China were introduced. The first is a system of voyage licensing, designed to prevent British ships registered in the United Kingdom and Colonies from carrying strategic cargoes to China. Licences are now required for all voyages to China, and in the case of ships managed in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong these are issued by the port authorities at Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong.

431. The second control, operated at Aden, Singapore and Hong Kong, is the denial of bunkers to any ships engaged in carrying strategic cargo to China.

General

432. New comprehensive shipping legislation was enacted in the Federation of Malaya and in Hong Kong. The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, was extended to Hong Kong, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

433. Arrangements are being made in the principal maritime territories for the examination of seamen for the A.B. Certificate in pursuance of International Labour Convention No. 74.

434. Colonial Governments were invited to co-operate in the work of the forthcoming international conference on measures to prevent pollution of the sea by oil.

(ii) *Civil Aviation*

Trunk Route Services

435. With the exception of a few of the more remote territories, such as St. Helena, Seychelles and the Falkland Islands, all the colonial territories are now linked with the United Kingdom, either directly or indirectly, by trunk route air services operated by one or other of the United Kingdom or Commonwealth air corporations, and in the case of the Central African territories by the local airline, Central African Airways. Local and regional services, operated in most instances by airlines established with the support of the Colonial Governments concerned, are as far as possible integrated with the trunk services. Since the United Kingdom Government's decision to give greater scope to private enterprise in air transport development, independent operators also run scheduled "coach class" services to some colonial territories.

436. Apart from minor variations in the frequency of certain first-class services the main development on trunk routes during the past year was the increase in tourist and "coach-class" services. B.O.A.C. now operate tourist services to Johannesburg which pass through Nairobi three times a week, Livingstone once a week and Lusaka once a week. In addition separate services operate between London and Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Tourist services also operate from London to West Africa once weekly, to Cyprus twice weekly, and to Singapore and Hong Kong once weekly. The frequency of the Constellation tourist service between New York and Bermuda was increased to thrice weekly while the New York—Bahamas—Jamaica service, which was suspended last year, was re-introduced.

437. As for "coach-class" services, a new weekly flight between London, Malta and Cyprus was started, while a service to the West African territories was approved and will begin shortly. Applications for permission to operate similar services to Hong Kong and Singapore are under consideration.

438. On the 13th March a B.O.A.C. Constellation aircraft, en route from Sydney to London, crashed and caught fire on landing at Singapore. Thirty-one passengers and two members of the crew lost their lives. Seven members of the crew escaped. A public inquiry, which will be presided over by a High Court Judge, is to be held in Singapore to determine the cause of the accident.

Regional and Local Air Services

439. Excluding Central African Airways, which is about to come under the control of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, there are 14 airline corporations or companies providing regional and local air services in the colonial territories. There was steady development of these services over the year and some expansion of routes, mainly internal ones in Africa and the Borneo territories. An air service between Fiji and Tonga, which had been withdrawn in July, 1952, was restarted in August by Tasman Empire Airways.

440. In the West Indies negotiations are in progress for the present Grumman Goose service in the Windward Islands to be replaced by a land plane service which it is proposed to operate at first with De Havilland Rapide aircraft. It is hoped that later an aircraft able to operate from short runways will be introduced and that this will make it possible to extend the

service to certain of the smaller islands of the Leewards group. Meanwhile, Montserrat now has its own air service by arrangement with West Indian Airways, a Puerto Rican company, which operates weekly charter flights between Montserrat and Antigua with Cessna aircraft.

441. During the year there was an extension of the services between certain of the British West Indian territories and some of the neighbouring foreign countries such as Cuba, Venezuela and Brazil. These services are operated by the local airlines under the terms of the bilateral agreements between the United Kingdom and those countries.

Aircraft

442. The aircraft in most general use on local and regional air routes is the indefatigable Douglas Dakota or D.C.3. There are over 35 of them in the fleets of the colonial airline companies. D.C.4s are operated by Hong Kong Airways and Cathay Pacific Airways. Vickers Vikings are flown by British West Indian Airways and Central African Airways, but otherwise airline fleets are for the most part made up of smaller aircraft, such as D.H. Rapides and Beavers, which are suitable for short routes offering little traffic.

443. West African Airways has at present none of these types. Its fleet comprises Handley Page Marathons, Bristol Wayfarers and Freighters and D.H. Doves. It was recently decided to dispose of the Marathons and some of the Doves and to maintain the local service with Bristol Wayfarer and Dove aircraft.

444. The general trend among colonial airlines is to look for a more modern replacement in the next few years for the twin-engined aircraft on their longer routes. British West Indian Airways, for example, have already ordered Vickers Viscounts for introduction on their international and main regional services in 1955. There is also a demand in some areas for a small twin-engined aircraft which can operate from very small grass landing strips.

Ground Services

445. The new runway at Kano in Nigeria, which is 8,600 feet long, was opened in June and the first Comet landed at the airport on the 4th July. This aircraft was operated by the French Company, U.A.T., on the Paris-Brazzaville route.

446. The new 7,200 feet runway at Ndola airport in Northern Rhodesia, together with an enlarged hard standing for the parking of aircraft, was opened in October. In Nyasaland plans were made for the construction of a new all-weather runway at Salima.

447. Work on the new airport at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, is proceeding satisfactorily and it is hoped that the airport buildings will be completed by March and the runways and taxiways by September, 1954. The main runway will be 6,800 feet long. In Kenya it was decided to construct a new airport at Embakasi, just outside Nairobi, at an estimated cost of about £1½ million. It is intended that the airport should be capable of taking the most modern aircraft now in service or under design. It will be so planned that it can be enlarged later without difficulty.

448. Work is continuing on the new airport at Paya Lebar, Singapore, which it is hoped will be available for use early next year. Its runway will be 8,000 feet long. In Hong Kong plans are under consideration for the improvement of Kai Tak airport by the construction of a runway on a

promontory jutting out into Kowloon Bay. Tests are being carried out at Labuan airfield, North Borneo, as a result of which it is hoped that it will be possible to widen the runway to full international standards at comparatively small cost.

449. Plans were made for the construction of a new 7,000 feet runway at Palisadoes, Jamaica. In the Bahamas a preliminary investigation was carried out to see whether Oakes or Windsor Field should be developed for long-term civil aviation use, and a final decision on this is expected in April, 1954. In the Leeward and Windward Islands plans are being made for the provision of landing strips for use by the new inter-island service referred to in paragraph 440 above, while in Montserrat a privately constructed airfield has been leased to the Government at a peppercorn rent for use in connection with the charter service to Antigua, also referred to in paragraph 440. At Belize airfield, British Honduras, a new landing strip is being provided at a cost of £9,000.

450. In Grand Cayman the new airfield is in full operation and it is hoped that the provision of an air service will attract American tourists to the island. The airfield is to be known as Owen Roberts Field in memory of the founder of Caribbean International Airways who did much for the air communications of the Cayman Islands. He died in a crash of one of his Company's aircraft in April.

451. In Cyprus the Government has now assumed direct control of Nicosia airport which has hitherto been run by Cyprus Airways under contract.

452. A few small grants were made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds allocated for the provision of aeronautical telecommunication facilities and radio aids to navigation.

Meteorology

453. Approval was given to a scheme for the limited unification of the British West African Meteorological Service as a result of which meteorological staff in Nigeria and Sierra Leone will be interchangeable, thus enabling the available staff to be used to the best possible benefit. Apart from this there are no significant developments to report.

General

454. A Regional Air Navigation Meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation for the African/Indian Ocean area was held at Teneriffe in November. It was attended by representatives of the African territories. A meeting of the West African Sub-Committee of the Anglo-French Standing Joint Committee on Civil Aviation took place in April, and there was a meeting of the Joint Committee itself in London in February.

455. In the West Indies changes in the regional organisation of civil aviation are at present under consideration by the Governments concerned. Briefly it is proposed that the post of Director-General of Civil Aviation, Caribbean area, should be abolished, and that regional co-operation should be provided by a British Caribbean Air Transport Advisory Council and a Technical Standing Committee.

456. A scheme, the first of its kind, was introduced in 1953 for the award of scholarships to suitable West Africans for training as pilots for employment with the West African Airways Corporation. So far three Nigerian and two Gold Coast students have been awarded scholarships and have commenced training at Hamble in Hampshire.

457. From the 14th to 16th September a conference was held in London to discuss the development and supply of certain types of aircraft required overseas. The conference was attended by representatives of colonial airline operators, aircraft manufacturers in the United Kingdom and the Government departments concerned.

458. In accordance with the normal procedure Colonial Governments were consulted, as and when necessary during the course of the year, in connection with negotiations between the United Kingdom and foreign countries for the conclusion of bilateral air transport agreements or the amendment of the route schedules to existing agreements. By such consultation the interests of the colonial territories and of the local airline operators are taken into account when route schedules and traffic rights are under discussion.

Legislation

459. The Colonial Air Navigation (Amendment) Order 1953, which came into force on the 1st June, amended the Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1949, concerning certain matters relating to the safety standards of aircraft operations and to the carriage by air of dangerous goods. The Colonial Air Navigation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1953 and the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Act) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1953, both of which came into force on the 15th February, provided that the Colonial Air Navigation Orders and the Colonial Civil Aviation (Application of Act) Orders should no longer apply to the Settlements of Penang and Malacca where similar legislation enacted in the Federation of Malaya is now in force. The Carriage by Air (non-international carriage) (Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories) Order 1953, which came into force on the 1st October, extended to the colonial territories in respect of non-international carriage by air certain provisions of the Carriage by Air Act, 1932, which gives effect to the Warsaw Convention. The Carriage by Air (Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories) Order 1953 was also made under the Carriage by Air Act, 1932; it consolidated and revoked certain previous Orders made under the Act. The East African Territories (Air Transport) (Amendment) Order in Council 1953, which came into force on the 1st July, enabled the East African Air Transport Authority to delegate powers relating to the licensing of air transport and provided for the establishment of an appeal tribunal. The Colonial Civil Aviation (Application of Act) (Amendment) Order 1953, which came into force on the 30th June, provided that powers to make regulations for the licensing of air transport under the Civil Aviation Act, 1949, should no longer apply to the East African and West African territories where provision for such licensing had been made under separate Orders in Council.

(iii) *Inland Communications*

Roads

460. *Gold Coast*.—A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £871,000 was approved towards the cost of re-aligning the trunk road between Accra and Takoradi.

461. *Sierra Leone*.—As a contribution towards the territory's road programme a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £160,000 was approved to cover the cost of building 106 miles of road in the Protectorate. A further £440,000 is being provided to finance the replacement of ferries by bridges.

462. *Nigeria*.—The French withdrew from participation in a proposed international highway from Kano to northern Nigeria via Maiduguri to Fort

Lamy in French Equatorial Africa. The Nigerian Government is continuing with improvements of the existing road from Kano to Maiduguri. An application for further financial assistance was made to the Foreign Operations Administration. Many smaller road development projects were completed or are in course of construction.

463. *East Africa*.—In Tanganyika the Namanga/Arusha/Moshi road in the Northern Province has proved to be one of the finest highways in East Africa and its extension to Taveta on the Kenya border was completed during the year. Two other high quality roads of great importance are nearing completion, Dar es Salaam to Morogoro (122 miles) and Tanga to Korogwe (57 miles).

464. *Federation of Malaya*.—Considerable progress was made on the Temerloh–Maran road which is being driven through jungle to provide a shorter link between the west and east coasts of Malaya. The work is being financed from a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

465. *British Honduras*.—Hummingbird Highway, for which Colonial Development and Welfare grants of £521,000 were made, has been completed.

466. *Nyasaland*.—Approval was given to the financing from Colonial Development and Welfare funds of a road construction organisation. Under the development plan of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, £5,320,600 was allocated for the construction and improvement of federal and territorial roads in Nyasaland.

467. *Fiji*.—The road construction programme, begun in 1951 for the purpose of opening up the potentially productive areas in the two main islands, should be completed by March, 1956.

Railways

468. In Nigeria the traffic offered for conveyance was considerably in excess of the railway resources, due to a steadily increasing volume of internal freight, and a rising level of import and export traffic. Operating receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1953, exceeded £10 million which was almost £2½ million more than the figure for the previous year, itself a record. Delivery of locomotives previously ordered has begun and an additional order for 10 diesel locomotives was placed, but there is still a shortage of motive power. Apart from this there is a serious shortage of qualified locomotive engineers. Construction of a new terminus at Iddo (Lagos) was begun and major schemes are under way at Ibadan, Kaduna, Zaria, Kano, Jos and Umuahia. Legislation to establish the Nigerian Railway Corporation will be introduced shortly.

469. In the Gold Coast work is proceeding on the line linking Accra with Tema, the site of the new port. Work was begun on the line to join Achiasi with Kotoku which will reduce the rail haul from Takoradi to Accra from 365 miles to 200 miles. This latter line of 51 miles will cost £3¼ million.

470. In East Africa the approximate total tonnage of railway freight during 1953 was 4,750,000, a slight increase over 1952. A larger proportion of traffic was low-rated than in the previous year and freight traffic was adversely affected by drought conditions and crop failures throughout East Africa, particularly in Tanganyika. Conditions in Kenya adversely affected third-class passenger travel and the total number of passengers of all classes carried throughout the system in 1953 (approximately 5,790,000) showed a decrease of 9 per cent on the year before.

471. Clearances by rail from Mombasa were roughly 12 per cent above the 1952 tonnage. Imports railed from both Dar es Salaam and Tanga were greater in volume than in the previous year. The arrival of much-delayed new locomotives and rolling stock from the United Kingdom during the next 12 months and the provision of the new crossing stations and longer loops should substantially increase the capacity of the Mombasa/Nairobi line by the end of 1954. Relaying of track in heavier section rail on the Kenya and Uganda section is progressing. During 1953 oil fuel installations were completed on the Tanga line and all main line locomotives on the Kenya and Uganda and Tanga sections are now oil-burning. Locomotives on the Tanganyika Central Line, operating partly on coal and partly on wood fuel, are being similarly converted. Extensive schemes are in hand for increasing and safeguarding locomotive water supplies.

472. With the opening of Mtwara port in southern Tanganyika traffic began to pass on the 66-mile railway inland to Ruo, joining the existing line onward to Nachingwea, 132 miles from Mtwara.

473. On the 1st August the first section of the Western Uganda extension railway was opened from Kampala to Mityana, 45 miles; the line should be completed to the terminus at Kasese, a further 160 miles, during the first half of 1955. Already both freight and passenger traffic is encouraging.

474. In the Federation of Malaya with the re-opening of the line from Kuala Lipis in Pahang to Kota Bharu in Kelantan, noteworthy progress was made towards completing the reconstruction of the East Coast railway, and in July General Sir Gerald Templer made a trip in the first fully equipped passenger train to complete the journey since 1941. It is now possible to travel direct from Singapore to Kota Bharu, but much remains to be done before pre-war speeds can be attained.

475. In Trinidad uneconomical passenger train services were abandoned, the traffic being carried by the bus services. The International Bank Mission which visited British Guiana recommended that, instead of incurring expenditure on road improvements and purchase of motor coaches, the Government-owned railways should be retained in service, and that a five-year modernisation programme should be carried out.

476. The Rhodesian Railways have always operated as one system in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and with the coming of Federation there will be a closer link with the Nyasaland Railway. Traffic is already expanding, and additional motive power and rolling stock is available.

Finances of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration

477. From the revenue aspect the year 1953 was disappointing for the Administration. Gross receipts from rail, road and inland waterway operations at approximately £12½ million, and from harbour operations at approximately £2,800,000 were little more than for 1952.

478. Within an authorised loan ceiling of £59½ million, £5,459,000 was raised on the London market in August completing the acquisition of £23 million. The Foreign Operations Administration of the United States agreed in June to make a loan of £2,390,000 towards the harbour development schemes at Mombasa and Tanga.

479. A conference was held at the Colonial Office in December to discuss the future financing of the Southern Province port and railway. Her Majesty's Government and the Tanganyika Government were guarantors of the net annual deficits on the railway the capital for which was advanced to the Railways Administration by the Overseas Food Corporation. As a

result of the conference, Her Majesty's Government has agreed to write off certain of those advances in order to permit a realistic recapitalisation of the port and railway. In return the East African authorities are to become entirely responsible for the completion of the works and for meeting future deficits.

(iv) *Telecommunications*

480. During the year radiotelephone circuits were opened between Hong Kong and Bangkok, Indonesia and India ; and between Cyprus and Egypt, Fiji and Australia, and Kenya and India.

481. Radiotelephone ship/shore services were established at Sierra Leone and Nigeria (Lagos).

482. Phototelegraph circuits were opened between Hong Kong and Japan, Singapore and Japan, and between Jamaica and London, Bermuda, Barbados and New York.

483. A public radiotelegraph service was opened on the island of Tristan da Cunha.

484. Special arrangements were made to handle the large volume of telecommunication traffic arising from Her Majesty's tour and to meet the telecommunication requirements of the Bermuda Three-Power Conference.

485. Colonial telecommunication administrations have co-operated with the United Kingdom in implementing the recommendations of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunications Union held at Geneva in 1952, and frequencies of a number of radio stations are being changed into the appropriate bands in accordance with an agreed programme.

486. There is an increasing use of Very High Frequency radio technique. This system is particularly appropriate for establishing telegraph and telephone links over distances up to about 50 miles in conditions where installation of overhead lines would be difficult and costly.

487. Provision of technicians is a problem and it is of interest to note that, at the request of the Government of the Federation of Malaya, the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations has appointed a British expert to train engineers locally.

(v) *Postal Services*

488. New stamps bearing the head of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth have now been issued in over half of the colonial territories. Work is proceeding on approximately half the remaining issues, and will be started on the balance as stocks of the existing stamps are used and the wishes of local administrations regarding designs become known.

489. Special commemorative stamps were issued to mark the visits of Her Majesty the Queen to Bermuda, Jamaica and Fiji in November and December and arrangements have been made for similar issues to be made on the occasion of Her Majesty's visits to Aden, Uganda, Malta and Gibraltar in April and May, 1954.

490. Overprinted stamps of two values were also issued in Bermuda on the occasion of the Three-Power Conference which took place there in December.

491. There has been close contact between United Kingdom and colonial postal administrations with the object of speeding up mails.

(g) Co-operation

492. In the Federation of Malaya there were at the end of 1953 1,663 societies of which 590 were rural credit societies with eight banking unions. The urban thrift and loan societies, 106 in number with 40,000 members in 1953 and share capital and deposits of £1,166,000, continued to make progress. The estate labourers thrift societies decreased in number and activity because of the fall in price of rubber. Three of the 12 housing societies started building. The co-operative organisation in Perlis State, where the rice harvest was the best for years, suffered a severe set back through failure on the part of members to repay their short-term loans, on account, it is reported, of a gambling craze. The consumer movement, supplied mainly by the Government-sponsored Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society, did good business on estates and mines and in those Malay village shops which insisted on cash trading. The progress of co-operation in the Chinese villages is reported to be slow owing to language and accounting difficulties. An expert from the I.L.O., Mr. P. Goullart, visited the Federation to assist the Government with training Chinese co-operative officers and with the formation of co-operative societies among Chinese vegetable growers and pig farmers.

493. In Singapore the urban thrift and loan societies with 14,000 members in 1952 and share capital and deposits of £560,000 maintained their progress. The first consumers society, formed in 1946, had to be liquidated.

494. In Sarawak a Co-operative Central Bank was registered with a membership of 90 societies. Mr. P. Goullart visited the Colony to report on the best means of promoting co-operative societies among the Chinese community. A Chinese version of the monthly co-operative journal is now being published. In Hong Kong 21 new societies were registered bringing the total to 31. Ten more fisherman's credit societies were formed; it is hoped in time to extend their activities to fish marketing and the supply of fishing requirements. Nearly half of all vegetables produced in the Colony is being handled through co-operative societies and farmers' collecting centres. A federation of vegetable marketing societies was formed.

495. In the Gilbert and Ellice Islands there is need for more training and further education of members, and regular talks on the radio reaching 16 of the Gilbert Islands and five out of the nine Ellice Islands have started.

496. In Tanganyika 49 new societies were registered bringing the total number to 198. These societies, almost all of which are composed of African members, are occupied mainly in marketing and their turnover amounted to £3,400,000. They also supplied agricultural requisites and insecticides. Commercial banks provided the short-term finance required for the marketing of the crops.

497. In Uganda eight cotton ginneries had been acquired at the end of 1953 for the co-operative marketing unions and the number of societies of all types had risen to over 800.

498. In Kenya the development of co-operative societies among Africans continued to be slow though, since 1947 when the Department was started, the 17,000 members have contributed £15,600 in share capital, and assets at the end of 1953 amounted to £49,000. Vegetable marketing and other societies among the Kikuyu were at a standstill, but among the Luo societies producing clarified butter were reported to be among the most genuine efforts at co-operation in the whole country.

499. In the Western Region of Nigeria a Co-operative Bank was formed with initial capital of £1 million provided by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The Cocoa Co-operative Marketing Association had a turnover of £2 million and six copra marketing societies and a union were registered. Six small co-operative rice mills were started and a beginning was made with the co-operative processing of smallholders' rubber. In the Eastern Region a Co-operative Union of Eastern Nigeria and the Cameroons was formed, and with the aid of the Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board marketing societies were started for palm fruit. There are now about 10,000 women members of societies. Societies composed wholly of women number 96, of which the majority are thrift and credit with six maternity societies and one embroidery society. In the Cameroons the formation of an apex marketing organisation, the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited, had a tonic effect on the marketing societies, many of which had been moribund. The Bekweri Co-operative Union arranged for the marketing of bananas in collaboration with the Cameroons Development Corporation.

500. In the Gold Coast cocoa marketing continued to be the most important co-operative activity.

501. In Trinidad and Tobago the credit union movement increased in membership and share capital and the members of rural credit societies increased to 12,800 and loans issued by £114,000 to a total of £310,000 in 1953.

502. In British Guiana the staff of the Department of Co-operative Development, which also deals with friendly societies, supervises thrift, consumers and a variety of producers societies, including rice growers, milk producers and a logging society among the Amerindians. The re-organisation of the rural banks (not registered as co-operative societies) was under consideration. The way would then be left clear for the development of co-operative societies for short-term credit.

503. In Jamaica savings in the thrift and loan societies rose to £105,000 and surpluses were concentrated in the Jamaica Credit Union League. A federation of tomato marketing societies was registered and loan finance amounting to £100,000 was provided by the Government. The land development society in Mid-Clarendon, the members of which are provided with supervised credit from Government sources, continued to expand and the first land-leasing society—a small one with 31 acres—was registered.

504. In Cyprus 55 new societies were registered bringing the total to 734. Loans issued through societies amounted to approximately £2 million. The main features of development during the year were increases in the consumer co-operatives to the number of 188 and the formation of the Carob Union Federation the members of which are the five district Carob Marketing Unions. School savings banks numbered 639 with 55,000 school children depositing £3,800 weekly.

505. In Mauritius with the registration of 10 new societies the membership of the 275 societies increased by 4,905 to a total of 23,431. The Mauritius Co-operative Union, registered in 1952, increased its staff of supervisors to assist in supervision and audit. Special attention was paid to raising the standard of management in societies.

506. The seventh annual course at the Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, for members of the staffs of Co-operative Departments and employees of co-operative societies was attended by officers from British Guiana, Cyprus, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda and Zanzibar.

507. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation visited Aden, Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak, Fiji, and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate in 1953. He also attended the F.A.O./I.L.O. Conference on Co-operatives in Asia and the Far East held at Kandy in Ceylon in February/March, visiting Cyprus on his way back from Ceylon.

(h) International Economic Relations

(i) Economic Co-operation with other Colonial Powers

508. The Overseas Territories Committee of O.E.E.C. continued to provide a centre for co-operation in economic affairs with other European Powers having dependent overseas territories. The Committee has had under review the state of production and export of the chief commodities of the dependent overseas territories and the prospects and desirability of increasing the production of selected commodities, and has participated in studies undertaken by the Organisation on trade liberalisation in Europe and the dependent territories.

509. 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 report on these bodies is given in paragraphs 893-912.

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

510. During the year the functions of the Mutual Security Agency and the Technical Co-operation Administration (described in Cmd. 8856, paragraph 398) were taken over by a new authority, the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States Government, and the Defence Materials Procurement Agency became part of the General Services Administration.

511. Considerable use was made of the technical assistance facilities provided under American aid arrangements. For example, Dr. A. B. Hadaway and Mr. D. Yeo, who are employed in the public service on insecticides research, visited the United States to study the dissemination of chemicals by aerial spraying for insecticidal purposes; Mr. G. F. F. Gayle of the Department of Agriculture in Jamaica undertook a course of study on soil conservation in the United States; and Dr. Piercy, deputy director of the East African Veterinary Research Organisation, went there to study modern methods of research on virus and rickettsial diseases of animals and the manufacture of vaccines and sera. Other projects were undertaken in colonial territories by visiting American experts, including a survey and preparation of designs and specification for the Klang Gates Dam in the Federation of Malaya, a land survey and soil conservation mission in St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and a sawmill investigation in Trinidad. The Foreign Operations Administration agreed to provide a team of experts to carry out in the Gold Coast a survey of the opportunities for private investment and the prospects of attracting American capital. Through the Caribbean Commission 75 vocational training scholarships were offered at the Metropolitan Vocational School in Puerto Rico and of these 45 went to British West Indian territories.

512. A loan was obtained through the Defence Materials Procurement Agency by Chibuluma Mines Limited in Northern Rhodesia.

* See also paragraph 329.

(iii) *United Nations Technical Assistance*

513. A representative of the Technical Assistance Board visited the Gold Coast in September.

514. In spite of the shortage of funds which hampered operations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance during the year, several requests from Colonial Governments for assistance were met. From the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Malta obtained an expert on oil exploration and legislation, Jamaica three experts on water resources development, and the Federation of Malaya one expert on aeromagnetic surveys. Other experts are being recruited for the Gold Coast (in housing), the Federation of Malaya (for training local radio technicians and for a geophysical survey) and for the Gambia (in urban surveys). Assistance obtained from the Specialised Agencies is described in paragraphs 871-92.

515. Retired Colonial Service officers figure among the experts appointed by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to assist other under-developed countries. One of these is serving in Nicaragua and another in Cambodia.

516. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration awarded, or recommended for award, 19 fellowships in economic development and public administration (in such subjects as public finance, telecommunications, shipping and mining geology) to colonial candidates.

517. Under the Expanded Programme recipient Governments are required to meet in local currency the local costs of Technical Assistance projects, particularly experts' subsistence allowances. With effect from the 1st January the liability of recipient Governments for these allowances is reduced to 50 per cent of the rate fixed for the particular country by the Technical Assistance Board; this is to be paid in advance into an account held in the name of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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

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

519. The eighth regular session of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement was held at Geneva in the autumn. The United Kingdom delegation included a representative of the Colonial Office. The Contracting Parties dealt with a number of matters connected with the operation of the Agreement none of which directly affected any colonial territory.

(v) *Inter-African Soils Organisation*

520. During the year the African territories made increasing use of the Inter-African Soils Bureau which has built up a valuable documentation service. The Director of the Bureau visited Africa in September-October and attended meetings of the Southern Africa Regional Soils Committee and of the Council of the Inter-African Pedological Service.

521. Mention was made in Cmd. 7715, paragraph 590, of the Inter-African Pedological Service recommended by the Goma Soils Conference of 1948. This Service was set up in June. It is based on the Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge at Yangambi where the first meeting of its Governing Council was held in October. Her Majesty's Government was represented at this meeting by two representatives from British African territories.

522. The functions of the Pedological Service are to promote the use of methods of soil analysis suited to African conditions, to seek common standards for the study, classification, survey and mapping of soils, to encourage the adoption of a common terminology for soil studies in Africa, and to assemble documentary and other material on the mapping of African soils. Within this general framework an initial programme of work was laid down for the Service by the recent Council meeting.

523. The Regional Soils Committees in Africa, which were also set up under a recommendation of the 1948 Goma Conference, have continued their work. The Southern African Committee (of which Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and the High Commission Territories are members) held its second meeting in October and the Central African Committee held its second meeting in February.

(vi) *Anti-Locust Campaigns*

524. The campaign against the Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*) in the Aden Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate and Kenya continued.

525. The international co-ordination of the Desert Locust campaign, for which F.A.O. assumed responsibility, achieved some progress, but the practical co-operation of the countries concerned was inadequate for controlling locusts in the Arabian peninsula. Swarms escaping from Arabia bred heavily on the African Continent and at the beginning of 1954 East Africa was invaded by the resulting immature swarms. Some crop losses occurred despite vigorous efforts at control during which spraying aircraft were used against flying swarms.

526. 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 no major outbreak of these two locusts was allowed to develop.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) *Education*

University Education

527. In the three universities and four university colleges during the academic year 1953-54 there were 3,639 full-time students, distributed as follows:

The Royal University of Malta	...	...	...	...	275
The University of Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	917
The University of Malaya	...	...	...	...	954
The University College of the West Indies	...	...	...	...	302
The University College of the Gold Coast	...	...	...	...	418
University College, Ibadan, Nigeria	...	...	...	...	406
Makerere College, the University College of East Africa	...	...	...	...	367*

528. Progress was made in establishing a university college in the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The report of the Commission on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa was published in May; it recommended that a university college on an inter-racial basis should be built at either Salisbury or Lusaka. The Inaugural Board of the Rhodesia

* Academic year 1953.

University College, which had already acquired a site in Salisbury, announced in June that "for admission . . . educational attainments and good character alone will be taken into consideration". Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother laid a foundation stone on the Salisbury site on the 13th July. In September a delegation from the Inaugural Board and representatives of the three Governments visited London and discussed detailed plans for the development of the College with the Inter-University Council and with the University of London. At the conclusion of this visit, Her Majesty's Government announced that £1½ million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds would be made available towards capital expenditure on the establishment of the College. A Principal, Professor W. Rollo, was appointed for a period of two years. In January the University of London agreed to admit the College into special relationship if it satisfied the usual conditions for that privilege.

529. Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the University College of the West Indies on the 27th November; Her Majesty opened the new Senate House building. In January His Grace the Archbishop of York visited the College and hospital. All the buildings included in the first stage of the capital programme for the College and the teaching hospital were completed and occupied. Sir Robert Wood, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Southampton, visited the West Indies in November to report on agricultural education at university level.

530. The new science buildings at the Royal University of Malta, the cost of which has been met by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, are nearing completion and will be ready for use in the next academic session. The University of Malaya received from its architects, Messrs. Easton and Robertson, the layout plans and preliminary sketches for the use of its site at Johore Bahru; the heavy costs involved in the suggested move from Singapore to entirely new buildings on another site and the rise in student numbers which might soon justify the establishment of a second university institution in Malaya led the University and Government authorities to review the policy of transferring the University and to study the advantages and practicability of expanding the existing accommodation of the University in Singapore. A commission under the chairmanship of Sir David Lindsay Keir, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, after visiting Malaya, has reported to the University on "the future needs of university medical education, including education in dentistry and pharmacy, in Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, and Borneo . . . and the provision and siting of the facilities necessary to meet those needs". The University of Hong Kong invited Sir Ivor Jennings, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon, and Dr. D. W. Logan, Principal of the University of London, to visit the Colony in September to assess the University's needs and development plans; their report is under consideration.

531. At Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, final degree examinations of the University of London were held for the first time in December; 11 candidates were successful in the B.A. (General) and two in the B.Sc. (General) examinations. Legislation was passed in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika entitling holders of the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (East Africa) awarded by the College to be admitted to the medical registers. The College, which is inter-racial, has abolished the quota which previously limited the number of non-African students it admitted. Dr. J. B. Hutchinson succeeded Sir Reginald Robins as chairman of the College Council. At University College, Ibadan, Dr. Kenneth Mellanby

was succeeded in September as Principal by Mr. J. T. Saunders, formerly Secretary-General of the Faculties of the University of Cambridge. The College completed its move from its temporary site to the new buildings on the permanent site, except for the Library the new building for which will be occupied in September, 1954. The Nigerian Government made a further contribution, bringing its total grant to £3½ million, for the building and equipping of the teaching hospital, progress on which is well advanced. The Gold Coast Government has decided to endow the Gold Coast University College with a sum of £2 million. Building began on the second and third halls of residence at the College's permanent site on Legon Hill.

532. Several steps were taken to strengthen the intimate relationships between the colonial institutions and other universities. The main instrument for this continued to be the Inter-University Council. Among the particular developments during the year were a Colonial Development and Welfare grant to facilitate secondment of staff to the colonial universities and colleges, and the extension of the Commonwealth Interchange Scheme to include payments for visits to, from and between the colonial institutions. The Goldsmiths' Company instituted a series of special post-graduate scholarships for United Kingdom students tenable at the African colleges, and the Leverhulme Research Awards Trustees established fellowships to enable younger members of the staffs of the colonial university colleges to pursue further studies in United Kingdom universities. All the colonial universities and colleges sent delegations to the Congress of the Universities of the Commonwealth held at Cambridge in July. Under the Fulbright scheme, American professors, research workers and post-graduate students continued to visit the colonial institutions as academic guests, and several members of the staffs of the colonial institutions received travel grants to visit the United States of America.

Higher Technical Education

533. The Gold Coast College of Technology, Science and Arts (Kumasi College), so far the most developed of the higher technical institutions in the colonial territories, went through a year of consolidation rather than expansion; seven of the College's engineering students were admitted as student members by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and three by the Institution of Electrical Engineers. In November Dr. J. P. Andrews relinquished the principalship to take up an appointment at Makerere, the University College of East Africa.

534. At the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, there was the first major entry of students, admission on any considerable scale having previously been delayed by major changes in the plans for the College. The College Council under the chairmanship of Sir Sydney Phillipson held its first meeting in June. During the year building contracts were issued to the value of just under £350,000 and 18 new members were appointed to the staff, including a new Principal (Dr. C. A. Hart) to succeed Mr. W. H. Thorp on his retirement in April, 1954. An opening ceremony at the Ibadan branch of the College was performed by the Governor of Nigeria on the 27th February.

535. Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, in addition to providing degree courses of the University of Durham in arts and economics, has continued teacher-training activities, and courses in technical, commercial and extra-mural subjects. It has always been understood that the future of the College, as reconstituted in 1950, should come under review at the end of an interim

period, and in March the Governor of Sierra Leone appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Mr. J. S. Fulton, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales, to make recommendations for the development of the College, in relation to the educational requirements of Sierra Leone at all levels. The commission will also carry out a statutory inspection of the College. Mr. J. C. Jones, Principal of the Polytechnic, Regent Street, London, visited the College and other establishments in January to advise on technical education in the territory, and Sir James Duff, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham, visited the College during the same month.

536. Major-General C. Bullard took up his post as first Principal of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi, in May. The building of the College has proceeded rapidly and a Bill to provide for the administration of the College was enacted by the East Africa High Commission.

537. The Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology recommended 51 candidates for appointment to these Colleges, including a number of African candidates interviewed in London, their recommendations being accepted by the College authorities except in a few cases where local candidates with equally suitable qualifications were available. In January Sir David Lindsay Keir, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, succeeded Dr. Keith Murray as Chairman of the Committee.

Primary and Secondary Education and Teacher Training

538. One of the brightest features of post-war colonial education has been the striking recovery in the war-devastated areas of South-East Asia and Hong Kong. There were approximately 4,000 children at school in Hong Kong in 1945, but by 1953 the total school enrolment had increased to over 211,000. During the past year a special attack was made on the problem of improving the standard of teachers and, in addition to the normal work of the three teacher-training colleges, special courses were arranged for 758 teachers, mostly unqualified. Courses ranged from short, intensive periods of a few weeks to two-year part-time courses leading to qualified status. In the Federation of Malaya the school population which was little more than 250,000 at the end of the Japanese occupation, stood at about 849,000 in January. Here also the emphasis was on teacher training. The first batch of teachers from the Malayan Training College at Kirkby returned to work in the Federation during 1953 and this College is expected to turn out 150 annually during the next few years. A training college similar to that at Kirkby was built at Kota Bharu in eastern Malaya and will be opened in 1954 with Mr. Robert Williams, the Principal of Kirkby, as its first Principal. There will be 120 men and 180 women in residence. Another training college is projected in Penang, and a site for a third college was obtained in Johore Bahru. In Singapore where the enrolment rose from 38,719 at the end of 1945 to 163,000 in 1953, the emphasis has been on a six-year period of universal primary education. As the figures indicate, great progress has been made, but mainly because of the difficulty of training enough teachers to keep pace with the growth of the population, the objective is not yet in sight. In the more backward Borneo territories the advance has inevitably not been so spectacular, but it is nevertheless very significant. In Sarawak expenditure in 1953 was nine times as high as in 1947 and over the same period school enrolment rose from 29,000 to over 49,000. Here the most interesting feature is the residential training college at Batu Lintang, which has about 220 students including 36 from Brunei. This centre, which was originally financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and is now being supported by local funds, is run jointly by the Government, local authorities and missions.

Another interesting feature is the increasing part being played by local government bodies in the provision of primary education, including the newly constituted Kuching Municipality, and the resulting encouragement of self-help schemes. The Japanese occupation caused a relapse in educational work in North Borneo as in other territories, but by May, 1946, under the British Military Administration there had been established 102 schools with over 8,500 pupils. In September, 1953, there were 233 schools with an enrolment of over 24,000 children.

539. In the larger West African territories the main educational feature of recent years has been the movement towards universal primary education. The very rapid expansion in the Gold Coast and in Eastern and Western Nigeria has not been without its dangers, and determined efforts are being made to maintain standards of efficiency. In the Gold Coast, where the final drive towards universal primary education started at the beginning of 1952, very few children in the Colony and Ashanti between the ages of six and ten are not now in school. The 1954 intake in primary class I was about 85,000 which looks like being the normal. Over 1,000 trained teachers were produced in 1953 and 298 pupil teachers attended six-week residential courses at the emergency training college opened at Saltpond in February, 1953. In addition, more than 8,000 pupil teachers attended non-residential classes. Work was begun on the construction of Kumasi and Takoradi Technical Institutions and the total enrolment at trade and technical schools and technical institutes was over 1,200. The year 1953 was remarkable in the Western Region of Nigeria for the beginning of the implementation of the Regional Government's policy for free compulsory primary education. The first step towards this was the establishment of a large number of new teacher-training centres, and early in 1953 16 new Grade III (elementary certificate) centres were opened in the Region. These all took in a similar stream or streams in January, 1954. By January, 1955, therefore, from the 1953 intake there should be some 680 additional trained elementary certificated teachers available to teach in the additional primary schools to be opened. During 1953 there was also a large number of applications to open new secondary schools of the grammar-school type. Fourteen of these were due to be opened in January. In the Eastern Region by far the most noteworthy achievement of the past year was the widespread introduction of rating for primary education. It is estimated that by the end of 1953 80 per cent of the individual rating authorities in the Region had either raised such a rate or decided to do so in 1954. This movement has had its *raison d'être* in the decision taken by the Council of Ministers in 1953 that in all areas, except the Cameroons, the local contribution should be increased progressively with a view to reducing the Government's commitments by the end of 1955 to an annual figure representing 55 per cent of the total cost of primary education. Another feature was the Regional Scholarship Scheme which provided in the 1953-54 estimates for a total of 240 higher education awards, of which 171 were tenable in the United Kingdom and Eire, 37 in America, 13 at the University College, Ibadan, and 19 elsewhere.

540. In Uganda effort was concentrated on implementing the recommendations of the de Bunsen Committee mentioned in Cmd. 8856, paragraph 461. All the recommendations were accepted except the proposals to extend the primary course from six to eight years and to abolish junior schools. In the latter case the present system has been continued in deference to strong African opinion. In 1952, 646 teachers were produced from 47 colleges; many of these colleges were very small and could not be adequately staffed. The accepted plan will result in a reduction of the number of

training colleges for primary school teachers to 23, including a Government Central College where experimental and research work will be carried on. At the same time the yearly output of trained teachers is to be increased to about 1,150 by 1956. This should make it possible to provide over 23,000 additional school places each year. The secondary school plan aims at doubling the number of School Certificate candidates. For the implementation of these and the other recommendations the Government has set aside over the period 1953-60 the sum of £8 million from the African Development Fund. A further sum of £2 million had already been allocated from this Fund towards the development to technical education. The output of artisans from the Government and mission trade schools is to be increased from about 150 a year to 750, and during 1953 good progress was made with the capital works and the recruitment of staff necessary to fulfil the programme.

541. In Kenya the need to overcome problems created by the emergency played a large part in African education during 1953. Areas appreciably affected were the land units of the Kikuyu, Meru and Embu tribes and some parts of the European settled areas. Here 188 Independent Schools suspected of being centres for subversive propaganda were closed at the end of 1952. The provision of alternative education for the children was a major problem. About 60 of these schools were considered to be redundant. Of the remainder 58 have so far been opened, 20 under the management of missionary societies and 38 under District Education Boards. Progress was hampered by the fact that, owing to intimidation, parents in many areas were often very reluctant to send their children to a school reopened under new management. Towards the end of 1953, however, there were many examples of restored confidence resulting in improved attendances. The firm spirit displayed by many teachers of mission and District Education Board schools in the face of repeated intimidation was a considerable factor in the maintenance of educational services in the disturbed areas. Although a number of schools and teachers' houses have been burned down, and some teachers have lost their lives, morale remains high. In by far the greater part of the country African education has progressed normally. Although it was necessary to reduce the rate of capital expenditure, the economic effects of the emergency did not become seriously felt in 1953. The number of primary schools aided from public funds was increased from 1,294 to 1,570, while intermediate schools, which cover the fifth to eighth years of education, were increased from 192 to 248. All intermediate schools in the country are now supported from public funds although the majority are under the control of missionary societies. Development in secondary education continued in accordance with the planned programme and 150 boys sat the Cambridge School Certificate as compared with 105 in 1952. Two mission secondary schools for girls, the first in the country, are now well established and are just beginning to produce candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate. Two sat the examination in 1952 and five in 1953.* The work of training new teachers was pushed forward energetically in 1953. The first members of a new grade of teacher with two years' training after the School Certificate were posted to the schools. New classes were started for other grades, including a class designed to produce handicraft teachers of a higher quality than has been available up to now.

542. In Tanganyika girls from the Tabora Government girls' secondary school sat for the first time for the Cambridge School Certificate. New buildings were provided for the two Government men's primary teacher-training centres at Mpwapwa and Butimba, near Mwanza, and the Natural Resources School at Tengeru, near Arusha, was opened in April with 80 pupils.

Satisfactory progress was made at Ifunda trade school and the first output of 272 pupil-apprentices left the school in December to continue with two years' "on training" in industry. New and extensive buildings for the Government Indian secondary school at Dar es Salaam were opened during the year.

543. The two main events affecting African education in Northern Rhodesia were the final approval of the establishment of a Unified African Teaching Service and the publication of the Report on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa, mention of which is made in paragraph 528. The Unified Teaching Service provides for all teachers, whether in the service of Government, local authorities, or missions, and marks a notable stage in the advancement of the profession. In Somaliland Protectorate the first senior secondary school was opened in August. The Government girls' school, which was opened at the beginning of 1953, had an outstandingly successful first year and was received with popular acclaim by the Somali community. It is the only Government girls' school in the Protectorate and as such it represents a most important advance.

544. A working party is undertaking a review of the Trinidad education system. Its members are Mr. L. R. Missen, Chief Education Officer to the East Suffolk County Education Committee, as chairman, Miss H. K. Hawkins, late Principal of the Derby Training College, and Mr. H. Hayden, Director of Education, Trinidad. An educational survey is also being made of the four islands in the Windward group by the Education Officer, St. Vincent. From St. Lucia comes news of enthusiastic attendance at vacation courses for teachers. Similar courses were also held in British Honduras. In St. Kitts-Nevis the appointment of a highly qualified Froebel-trained teacher has made possible special in-service courses for teachers in infant and primary schools. A new senior/secondary school and two new primary schools were also completed in St. Kitts-Nevis, and in Montserrat a new senior/secondary school was opened in January. These buildings were made possible through Colonial Development and Welfare grants. Similarly in Mauritius new buildings for the re-named Government secondary school for girls, Queen Elizabeth College, and the teachers' training college are under construction. In Malta buildings are well forward for the teacher-training college and a new secondary school for boys, while those of the training college for women are to be opened in May, 1954, by Her Majesty the Queen.

Adult Education

545. Another course was held by the Bristol University Extra-Mural Department for colonial students in the United Kingdom. The three existing Extra-Mural Departments at the University Colleges at Ibadan, the Gold Coast and the West Indies continued to expand their activities. A Tutor-Organiser is being recruited to begin an Extra-Mural Department in the University of Malaya. At Makerere, the University College of East Africa, funds were provided for the appointment of a Director of Extra-Mural Studies, and a Tutor for Uganda, financed by the Government of Uganda, is already at work.

The Fulbright Agreement

546. The scheme for educational exchanges was continued. During the year travel grants defrayed the cost of travel to the United States of 19 men and women from colonial territories who had been selected to study or to carry out research in the United States. Thirteen American lecturers, research scholars and students were selected for attachment to colonial universities for the academic year 1953-54. The Secretary of the Fulbright

Commission made an extensive tour in West, Central and East Africa, visiting 17 institutions, including universities and research organisations. The scheme for the attachment of American teachers to schools in the West Indies and West Africa was continued, and six of them are now teaching in colonial schools.

(b) Community Development

547. Community development activities cover a wide field, from literacy campaigns and the establishment of women's institutes to road construction and the building of dams. All have a common inspiration in providing a means for the people themselves to initiate and carry out schemes for their own betterment. Methods and organisation necessarily vary from one territory to another to meet the requirements of local conditions.

548. In the Gold Coast, for example, where the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development now has a staff of about 700 people, the emphasis is still on literacy and literacy campaigns are held for three months in each year. In the two years since the intensive mass literacy campaign started in 1952, 17,246 voluntary leaders have been trained and 40,616 literacy certificates issued. Vernacular newspapers (with a circulation of 75,000), literacy kits, follow-up readers in the vernacular and books of immediate practical interest are being produced for the new literates, though in the Gold Coast, as elsewhere in colonial territories, distribution is often a difficult problem. Literacy is not considered as an end in itself; campaigns are usually linked with practical projects in agriculture, public health or some other form of social development. Mass education techniques are being increasingly applied to the work of specialist departments, for example in rinderpest and bilharzia campaigns. Teams from the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development also perform an important task in acting as shock troops in village improvement, introducing, for example, pipe moulds and landcrete block-making machines.

549. In Northern Rhodesia on the other hand, where the object of community development is, in the Governor's words, "to promote better living for the whole community by stimulating in the community a determination to improve itself", the main need is seen as the improvement of the rural communities through economic and social stability based on sound agricultural methods. To this end there is close co-operation between the provincial administration, the technical departments, the local government bodies and voluntary associations. The post of Commissioner for Native Development was created to ensure that there would be the greatest possible co-ordination in the field. Provincial teams have been formed in all the Provinces and include, in addition to Government officers, representatives of native authorities and non-officials. The teams have at their disposal funds which are issued in the form of block grants and which may be used to finance local projects for which no specific provision exists in the approved estimates. The teams are therefore able to give immediate and material assistance to any local community which requests it and which is itself prepared to make some contribution either in cash or in kind.

550. An essential feature in community development work everywhere is the training of responsible members of the local communities and local volunteer full-time assistants. A number of well-established institutions have continued to expand the facilities they offer for training. During 1953 the Jeanes School at Kabete in Kenya completed courses of instruction for more than 1,000 students within the school and some hundreds more extramurally. Most of the students were on short courses of five to six

weeks, but 80 women, most of them married, took the one-year course in the Women's Homecrafts School. In addition there were two courses in co-operation; 29 men were trained as health inspectors and assistants and a refresher course was held for 31 officers already in service; a small group of men and one woman were trained as probation officers; and 25 men attended a one-year course in adult education work and will be employed by African District Councils or private firms employing large numbers of Africans. Courses in civics for chiefs, which have been a feature of training at the Jeanes School for many years, are steadily being developed and they are now being given in Swahili or English to more than 500 people every year.

551. In Jamaica training is largely in the hands of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission which brings village groups together in training days, camps, "workshops", study groups, public meetings and discussions on specific subjects such as hygiene, nutrition and housing. In Northern Rhodesia the development area schools provide courses of instruction in a wide range of subjects included within the sphere of community development. In them the members of the area teams try to stimulate initiative among the people and students are urged to convey the lessons they have learnt to their friends at home.

552. New training centres are being opened. In Uganda the local government and community development training centre at Entebbe is expected to open in April, 1954. In Nigeria a community development training centre was started at Awgu and one for women at Uyo. At Awgu during 1953 360 students received training in various subjects by means of 19 training courses lasting a fortnight each. Seven of the courses were for local councillors and the remainder for junior local government officials. Courses at the Man O'War Bay Training Centre in the Cameroons were re-started in January.

553. No further special training courses in community development were organised in the United Kingdom, but individual officers were attached to the Community Development Clearing House at the University of London Institute of Education, which also stimulated interest in the subject through the medium of its quarterly *Community Development Bulletin*. In March a number of officers from various Colonial Government departments attending the Second Devonshire Course took part in a week-end conference during which they discussed the devolution of authority to, and the encouragement of initiative in, local people in colonial territories.

554. In the Federation of Malaya a regional conference on community development held in December was attended by representatives of the State and Settlement Governments and by observers from other territories in South-East Asia.

555. In October the Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee on Mass Education (Community Development) were replaced by the Advisory Committee on Social Development with comprehensive terms of reference. This change was made to meet a growing need for a co-ordinated study of the different aspects of social development. It reflects a trend in several territories where single departments now cover social welfare and community development, for example, in the Gold Coast and Uganda.

556. Community development and social welfare officers from the colonial territories will meet at Ashridge in August, 1954, to discuss with their colleagues from the administrative and other professional services the

place of community development and social welfare within the general framework of government and the organisational and other problems involved.

(c) Social Welfare

557. During the year several Governments extended their responsibilities for dealing with sections of the community requiring special attention, such as the deprived, the physically or mentally handicapped, the neglected, delinquent and needy. In Mauritius, for example, a considerable increase in public assistance work, including old age pensions, led to a division of the social welfare organisation into two separate departments—the Assistance Department and the Social Welfare Department which now includes the Probation Service. In Cyprus a separate Department of Social Welfare was set up with extended powers. In Northern Rhodesia legislation on the lines of the United Kingdom Children and Young Persons Act was enacted with a view to the development of a regular “care and protection” and juvenile delinquency service in co-operation with voluntary organisations. Similar measures were taken in St. Vincent. Comprehensive draft legislation covering similar services in Kenya was prepared by a local committee.

558. Trained United Kingdom officers were appointed in various territories to advise on the development of social welfare services and to train local staff. These included a Director for the new Department of Social Welfare in the Western Region of Nigeria and a Regional Welfare Officer in the Gold Coast. A Social Welfare Officer is being recruited for the Government of Sarawak, which will become the first Borneo territory to appoint a qualified social worker.

559. Visits were made by the Secretary of State's Social Welfare Adviser to Aden, Somaliland Protectorate, Cyprus and Gibraltar. Mr. John Wilson, Director of the British Empire Society for the Blind, visited the West Indies and the United States. Representatives of other voluntary agencies in the United Kingdom with affiliated organisations overseas paid visits to colonial territories during the year. These visits were helpful in encouraging local activities. It is of interest to note a revival of the Kaifong associations in Hong Kong; these ancient Chinese bodies provide assistance for the needy on a neighbourhood basis. The development of Women's Institutes in the Federation of Malaya and elsewhere during 1953 also deserves special mention.

560. There is a growing need in centres of population, particularly sea-ports, for detailed social surveys. Arrangements for a socio-economic survey of Bathurst in the Gambia are in hand and the Government of Aden is considering the possibility of conducting a social survey of the Colony. A more limited family survey in Singapore is in train in co-operation with the University of Malaya.

561. Attention was focused on problems of child and youth welfare by an invitation to Colonial Governments to consider a report on the subject by the former Social Welfare Advisory Committee. This report concluded that adequate provision for child and youth welfare, as far as possible within the framework of family life, should be accepted as a responsibility of Government. New adoption laws were introduced in British Honduras, St. Lucia and Kenya, and guardianship legislation was passed in Sarawak and British Honduras.

562. In Kenya a report was submitted to the Government by the Committee on Young People and Children and is at present under consideration.

It recommends the introduction of legislation providing for a considerable extension of services for the care and protection of juveniles and measures for the treatment of young offenders.

563. A Commonwealth Youth Conference was held in June under the auspices of the British National Committee of the World Assembly of Youth, and representatives from a number of colonial territories attended. The Conference provided a valuable opportunity for exchange of views between youth leaders in the United Kingdom, Commonwealth countries and colonial territories. Youth organisations in 10 colonial territories are now affiliated to the Commonwealth Youth Council, a subsidiary of the World Assembly of Youth.

564. Further steps were taken during the year to encourage women in the colonial territories to undertake voluntary social work. A conference was held in May in the Colonial Office and the Millbank Schools at which demonstrations and discussions were arranged for 80 representatives of the churches, industry, commerce, banking and shipping and also of the Colonial Service, with a view to stimulating voluntary activity among women of all communities in the British overseas territories.

565. The British Empire Society for the Blind continued its campaign for the detection, treatment and prevention of blindness. A grant of £23,333 was made by the Government of Singapore to the local branch of the Society to meet the initial cost of institution and training facilities for blind persons. An initial grant of £5,000 was made by the Government of Uganda to the local branch of the Society and the Government of the Gold Coast provided £5,740 for the assistance of work in that territory. The Nigerian Government makes an annual subvention of £2,000 towards the Society's activities there. There are now 26 active blind welfare associations in the various territories and 12 new schools for the blind. The Society is also undertaking an extensive survey of eye diseases in West Africa.

566. A sub-committee of the Advisory Committee on Social Development is reviewing problems of training social workers and considering the adequacy of facilities in the United Kingdom and overseas for providing the kinds of training appropriate to colonial conditions. This study is concerned not only with training for peoples engaged in welfare work—whether Government officials, officers of voluntary agencies or volunteers—but also with those in community development activities, with which social welfare, and especially group work, is tending to become more closely associated.

(d) Treatment of Offenders

567. Problems of the treatment of offenders are under constant review and the year was marked by the first international African conference on the subject, held at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, in August under the auspices of C.C.T.A. Experts from French, Belgian, Portuguese and United Kingdom territories and Southern Rhodesia attended the conference. Sir Lionel Fox, Chairman of the United Kingdom Prison Commission and member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders, led the United Kingdom delegation at the conference and subsequently made a brief survey of the prison administrations in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The recommendations of the conference, which were generally accepted by the participating Governments of British territories, emphasised the value of regimes which sought "to develop the co-operation and self-discipline of the prisoners by progressively diminishing the supervision to which they are subjected". "Minimum security" institu-

tions were regarded as the most effective expression of this principle. Other recommendations dealt with the extension of useful and constructive work as an aid to rehabilitation; special institutions for young adults; special courts, remand homes, approved schools and probation for juvenile delinquents; the training of staff; classification of prisoners; the constructive use of discipline; religious and moral welfare; social welfare and education; insane persons and the after-care of discharged prisoners.

568. The Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders continued to give expert guidance on questions which came to light in examining reports from individual territories, and on matters of general concern.

569. The Criminal Justice Act 1948 and its subsidiary legislation expressed the principle that imprisonment should be directed primarily towards training the offender for a useful life on discharge. It also sought to keep out of prison altogether those for whom imprisonment was inappropriate, especially persons of unsound mind and young offenders, and it provided new methods of dealing with persistent offenders. The progressive adaptation of these methods to colonial conditions presents problems of much complexity. Legislation in the territories is being progressively modernised and recent changes have affected such subjects as probation, capital punishment, remission of sentences, the abolition of "ticket of leave" licensing, preventive detention, corporal punishment and juvenile courts. Colonial Governments have now been invited to examine the more detailed aspects of administration in the light of the United Kingdom Prison and Borstal Rules. The revision of prison rules was undertaken in several territories including Hong Kong, Somaliland Protectorate, Trinidad, the Federation of Malaya and British Honduras, and is in progress in other territories. Recent Ordinances in Hong Kong provided for the establishment of training centres for young offenders between 14 and 18 years and for a juvenile care centre.

570. Developments of note included the establishment of a Government-assisted Discharged Prisoners Aid Association in Kenya and considerable progress with probation work there; the introduction of an earnings scheme in the Hong Kong Prison; and the appointment in several territories, e.g. Nigeria, of building instructors under whose supervision prison works can be carried out by the prisoners, who at the same time benefit from the technical training.

571. Fifteen senior prison officers attended a four-week course of lectures and visits in the United Kingdom arranged by the Prison Commission.

(e) Information Services

572. Intense colonial interest in the Coronation was reflected in an almost insatiable demand for pictorial and other material. At Dar es Salaam, for example, over 6,000 people visited the Information Department in the three days before Coronation Day to obtain pictures of the Queen: "on one occasion", it is reported, "two askaris, who had come for pictures themselves, were persuaded to spend a busman's holiday and help control the crowd". To meet this demand the official information services despatched from London a considerable volume and variety of material during the months preceding Coronation Day, and also made special arrangements for film, photographic and Press coverage of colonial participation in the London ceremonies. These arrangements included a visit to Britain by 25 colonial journalists from 21 territories as guests of the United Kingdom Government: the journalists spent a month in Britain, their programme

including not only attendance at Coronation ceremonies and events in London and in Birmingham but also tours in England, Scotland and Wales. Film coverage of the Coronation included a double-length edition of "British News", a two-reel colour film "Coronation Day", and a black-and-white film "Coronation Salute" made on behalf of the Colonial Office. The popularity of these and other Coronation films was evident in reports from many territories, not least the report from a District Commissioner in Nyasaland who said some months after the event that audiences in his district "adopted a hostile attitude" if a Coronation newsreel did not continue to appear in every programme.

573. The Information Departments of Colonial Governments took a prominent part in the arrangements for local Coronation celebrations, and several territories produced first-rate films. A number also co-operated in the making of the B.B.C. television film, "Her People Rejoiced", which recorded Coronation celebrations in every quarter of the Commonwealth. Local information services were also closely involved in the arrangements for the Queen's visit to nine colonial territories during her Commonwealth tour. At the request of the Government of Jamaica Mr. A. J. H. Haler, Press Officer of the Colonial Office, went to Jamaica to take charge of the Press arrangements in that Colony. The Colonial Office suffered a severe loss when, soon after his return to London, Mr. Haler died suddenly: he had served in the Information Department for thirteen years.

Information about Colonial Affairs

574. Press interest in colonial affairs has never been greater and the Press Section of Information Department was under unremitting pressure during the year.

575. The existing range of written and visual material available to schools and the public was maintained; two display sets on colonial subjects were prepared for circulation to some 3,500 sites in factories, libraries, clubs, etc. The first two volumes in the Corona Library series of books on individual colonial territories have been published and were well reviewed. They are *Hong Kong* by Harold Ingrams and *Sierra Leone: A Modern Portrait* by Roy Lewis.

576. The Colonial Exhibition, already seen by 1,310,000 visitors all over Britain since 1949, was staged from May to October at the Imperial Institute, where it formed part of the Institute's special Coronation series of exhibitions and events. During this period it had 124,600 visitors. The exhibition's final appearance before being broken up was at Hastings in March, when the attendance totalled over 17,000, so that the final total attendance was over 1,450,000.

577. An Exhibition of Coronation Loyal Addresses and Messages received by Her Majesty the Queen from the colonial territories was held at the Imperial Institute from October to January.

578. A number of Colonial Service officers willing to give talks during their leave were put in touch with the Imperial Institute and other voluntary bodies able to make use of their services.

579. Newsreel items from official film units, especially from the Malayan Film Unit, have been frequently used by the United Kingdom newsreel companies and by the B.B.C. Television Service, and by their American and European associates.

580. Assistance was given to the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office in presenting British colonial policy and affairs in Commonwealth and foreign countries. During the year arrangements were made for a lecture tour in the United States and Canada by Mr. K. G. Bradley, Director of the Imperial Institute and formerly of the Colonial Service, and for a similar tour by Mrs. Elizabeth Choy from Singapore. Help was given to many foreign journalists and publicists who paid visits to colonial territories.

Information about Britain

581. The supply of a wide range of information material was continued through the Central Office of Information to Information Departments in colonial territories. It included display material such as posters, picture sets, film strips; articles and illustrations for the colonial Press; literature, such as the six-weekly magazine *TODAY*, booklets and periodicals; and background reference material. Owing to lack of funds it was impossible to meet the ever-increasing demands for more literature, particularly the magazine *TODAY*.

582. Distribution continued of the weekly newsreel, "British News", which, in agreement with the Newsreel Association, is built up of selected items from British newsreels, with the addition of suitable items received from colonial film units and occasional items specially shot in Britain. Three new titles were distributed in the series of films about the British way of life prepared under the joint sponsorship of the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office: these were "The Schoolmaster", "An English Farm" and "The Engineer". In addition distribution rights were acquired in a number of United Kingdom commercial documentaries.

583. The British Council, which is represented in 21 territories, continued to promote knowledge of, and interest in, British methods and achievements and to provide a meeting-ground for people of all races. During the year there was an increasing demand for Council study boxes, which give teachers and students material on a wide variety of subjects, from parliamentary government to health in hot climates, and for the briefing of prospective visitors to the United Kingdom. Many of these visitors travelled at their own or their employers' expense in order to improve their knowledge of Britain or increase their technical skills; others were brought over by the Council itself to pursue their particular studies or simply to make (or renew) contact with people, places and institutions in this country. During the Coronation period especially the Council's United Kingdom Offices were busy arranging tours and visits for eminent visitors, among them Her Majesty the Queen of Tonga.

584. The traffic was not all one-way. At the request of local organisations, the Council arranged for Professor Margaret Read to attend a conference on community development in Malaya, Mr. Jack Owen to take part in a seminar run by the Malta General Workers Union, a B.B.C. officer to take part in a summer school on school broadcasting in Jamaica, and one of their own officers to direct a course in adult education on the Gold Coast. Council lecturers included Sir Henry Platt, Professor Vincent Harlow and Mr. H. A. L. Chapman, who lectured respectively in Cyprus on orthopaedic surgery, in East Africa on Commonwealth history, and in the Borneo territories on athletics.

Colonial Film Unit

585. Most of the aims and objects for which the Colonial Film Unit had been formed had been accomplished by the end of 1952, but as there still remained a demand from Colonial Governments for certain advisory and technical services, it was decided to finance the Unit for a further period of two years, that is to say, until the end of March, 1955. Most of the Colonial Governments have agreed to contribute varying sums of money towards the upkeep of the Colonial Film Unit for these two remaining years.

586. More students than ever came to the Unit's London Headquarters for courses of instruction. There is a considerable demand for training, not only in the basic principles of 16 mm. filming but in the more advanced fields of 35 mm. documentary and feature film production.

587. The Unit's accumulated knowledge of the use of film and filmstrip among illiterate communities has been increasingly drawn upon. During the summer the Producer was invited by U.N.E.S.C.O. to help organise and conduct a seminar on the use of visual aids in fundamental education; and the Unit has since undertaken on behalf of U.N.E.S.C.O. to arrange a comparative study of the production, use and effectiveness of visual aids in selected parts of the world.

Broadcasting

588. A further increase in the number of listeners in the colonial territories brings the estimated total to more than three million. Wireless broadcasting is operated by Governments in 25 territories and by commercial companies in five. Wired broadcasting is operated by Governments in five territories and by commercial companies in eight.

589. New public broadcasting services were started in Cyprus, British Honduras and Uganda. In Nigeria the national broadcasting service at Lagos increased its programmes to a total of 16 hours daily: regular programmes were also broadcast from the three regional studios. In January a 7½ kw. transmitter, weighing eight tons, was flown in two York aircraft from this country to Kano and was in operation at Kaduna three weeks later. Work on new schemes in Sarawak and North Borneo was continued and plans for a new broadcasting service for Sierra Leone were approved.

590. A complete wired broadcasting service, including studio equipment, designed by the General Post Office, was assembled and shipped to the Falkland Islands to replace the existing equipment, which was installed in 1929 as the first wired service of its kind in the colonial territories.

591. The B.B.C. continued to provide valuable assistance in all fields of broadcasting development. As in previous years, a number of colonial students attended training courses in London arranged by the B.B.C. With the co-operation of the B.B.C. and the support of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, a plan was agreed to recruit up to twenty professionally-qualified radio engineers who are to receive operational training in the B.B.C. for up to two years before taking up appointments as engineers in colonial broadcasting services.

Training

592. The Colonial Office Information Department has continued to organise assistance to Colonial Governments in the development of their information services. A five months' training course in information work (May to September) was attended by locally appointed officers from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Kenya. The

first of two courses to be held in 1954 began in February for officers from Cyprus, Uganda (2) and Sierra Leone. Nominations for a second course were received from Trinidad, Nigeria, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

United Kingdom Information Offices

593. It was announced in Parliament in March* that measures for strengthening the overseas information services during the 1954-55 financial year would include the setting up of three United Kingdom Information Offices in the colonial territories. It is intended that these three offices should be in Nigeria, the Gold Coast and the West Indies.

(f) Labour

Staff and Training

594. The Secretary of State's Labour Adviser visited Gibraltar in January, and in February began a tour of the West African territories. The Assistant Labour Adviser paid a short visit to Kenya in July.

595. Two training courses for Colonial Labour Officers, each of three months' duration, were again conducted by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in conjunction with the Colonial Office. With the completion of the original programme started in 1949, future training requirements are being reviewed: but in the meantime courses will continue in 1954.

596. A regional conference of Caribbean Labour Officers was held in Trinidad in December. The Labour Commissioners from the East and Central African territories continued their periodic meetings.

Trade Unions

597. The latest available provisional figures show that by the end of 1953 there were 1,437 registered trade unions (including 206 employers' associations) in colonial territories, with a total membership of about 950,000. This compares with some 1,325 trade unions with a membership of about 865,000 in September, 1952. The education of these young trade unions in the technique and principles of collective bargaining and trade union organisation is an important function of Labour Departments, whose day-to-day guidance has again been supplemented by special training courses for trade union leaders. A West Indian regional training course was held in February in Jamaica with the help of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The principal lecturer was the newly appointed Industrial Relations Tutor at the University College of the West Indies. Trade union leaders from several territories came to the United Kingdom for short training courses arranged with the help of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Trades Union Congress. Among them were four trade unionists from Kenya, chosen from nominees of the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions and financed by the Kenya Government. The Trades Union Congress Colonial Scholarship for 1954 was awarded to the General Secretary of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union.

Industrial Relations

598. The establishment of machinery for joint consultation and negotiation progresses under the patient guidance of local Labour Departments. Among new organisations set up were a Joint Industrial Council for the Building Trade in Jamaica, a joint committee to regulate conditions of work

* House of Commons, 1st March, 1954, Daily Report, cols. 821f.

for Government non-established workers in St. Kitts-Nevis, and two Whitley Councils, one for daily and one for monthly-paid Government employees, in the Federation of Malaya.

599. Mr. F. W. Dalley, a retired United Kingdom trade unionist who conducted an inquiry into trade union organisation and industrial relations in Trinidad in 1947, revisited that territory in December at the invitation of the Trinidad Government for informal discussions with the various parties concerned on general industrial conditions and labour relations.

600. A dispute over wage levels that arose in the summer in the Jamaican bauxite industry was eventually referred to arbitration, and Mr. G. G. Honeyman, a member of the United Kingdom Industrial Disputes Tribunal, was chosen as arbitrator. In his award he raised the basic wage rate from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. an hour and there were corresponding increases for other grades. The award was retrospective to the 1st January, 1953.

601. On the 26th November Mr. E. M. Gairy, President of the Mental and Manual Workers Union, called a general strike of agricultural labourers in Grenada, ignoring the established negotiating machinery in the industry and making no specific demands to the employers. The strike was accompanied by some acts of intimidation and arson. Although it was still nominally in progress at the end of March, the great majority of workers had returned to their jobs by that date and the situation was almost normal.

602. The events that led up to the suspension of the constitution in British Guiana have been recorded in Cmd. 8980. In the industrial relations field People's Progressive Party Ministers helped to promote a strike in the sugar industry in the hope of securing wage increases and in support of the claim of the Guiana Industrial Workers Union to recognition by the employers in place of the Man Power Citizens Association, with whom the employers had an agreement. When this failed, attempts were made to secure the same end by legislative means through a Bill introduced by the Minister of Labour which would have compelled employers to recognise any union that proved it represented the majority of workers in a particular industry. Since the constitution was suspended, industrial relations in the territory have shown some improvement.

603. During the year the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union notified a number of disputes concerning the employment of certain European and African personnel. The notifications were ultimately withdrawn but industrial relations on the Copperbelt passed through a difficult period. As from the 1st November the mining companies discontinued the system of collecting African trade union dues by deduction from the payroll. This followed the union's decision to increase the membership subscription from 6d. to 2s. 6d. a month. The mining companies' decision was eventually accepted by the union as a challenge to its organising ability.

604. The advancement of Africans in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry remains one of the most difficult problems of industrial relations in the colonial territories. A move was made by the mining companies to open up discussion of the whole problem with the European Mineworkers' Union, but little apparent progress was made in the talks which took place. In March Sir William Lawther on behalf of the Miners' International visited the territory to preside over joint talks between the European and African unions. At the meeting a resolution was passed supporting the claim of Africans for advancement, stressing that equal pay for equal work and responsibility should apply, and proposing the establishment of a joint consultative committee between the two unions.

605. In the summer of 1953 agreement was finally reached between the two sides of the rubber industry in the Federation of Malaya, arising out of the arbitration award of the previous year, on the wages to be paid when the price of rubber was between 60 and 90 cents a pound. In the last quarter of 1953, however, the price fell below 60 cents, and further negotiations were necessary. These proved inconclusive and the issue was once more referred to arbitration. In his award the arbitrator laid down wage rates when the price of rubber is between 60 and 50 cents a pound. The award was accepted by the employers, but by the end of the year the workers' side had not yet decided their attitude.

Labour Supply

606. The number of West Indians employed on farm work in the United States of America under the auspices of the British West Indies Central Labour Organisation varied seasonally from a peak of 7,900 at the end of August to 6,200 at the end of March, 1953. As unemployment in the United States increased towards the end of the year there were fewer opportunities for West Indians. Three representatives of the Regional Labour Board, which co-ordinates the recruitment and employment of West Indians for this work, visited the United States in October and saw a number of camps in Connecticut, Florida and Wisconsin. The prospects of finding work for West Indians in California were reviewed during the year.

607. A revised inter-governmental agreement regulating the supply of labour from Nigeria to the Spanish territories of Fernando Po and Rio Muni was negotiated during the summer and a number of improvements in working conditions were secured.

608. To reduce unemployment in St. Lucia a new company was formed with the help of a Government loan to operate two sugar estates which were closed as unprofitable by the former owners.

609. The first employment exchange in the Federation of Malaya was opened at Kuala Lumpur in April. It is hoped eventually to have a network of exchanges throughout the Federation.

Wages and Conditions of Employment

610. In pursuance of the policy that wages and conditions of employment should not be left entirely unregulated where collective bargaining has not as yet developed, several Colonial Governments introduced new legislation or utilised existing laws for the establishment of wages councils or other means of regulating wages and conditions. Such a law was passed in Singapore and in Gibraltar, while wages councils or boards were set up, for example, in St. Lucia for the sugar industry, in Sierra Leone for the printing trade, and in Nairobi for transport and road haulage workers. A Central Wages Committee was established in Tanganyika to advise on wages and conditions of Government industrial employees. Legislation was passed regulating the employment of dock workers in Dar es Salaam and shop workers in Gibraltar. In the Federation of Malaya an Employment Information Ordinance was passed which enables Government to inquire into hours and conditions of work of shop assistants and similar workers, with the object of examining the need to regulate them by law. There is provision for extending the inquiry to other industries.

611. The report of a committee that had been inquiring into African wages in Kenya was published in February. The committee considered that an effective African labour force could only be obtained if the African worker

was permanently resettled outside the Reserves. After reviewing the adequacy of existing wages, the committee concluded that, pending the development of collective bargaining, statutory wage fixing was the only practical method of ensuring reasonable wages. Wages councils would have an increasing part to play in determining wages above the minimum level. The committee recommended that the basis of calculating the statutory minimum wage in urban areas should be revised so that the needs of a family unit and not merely of a bachelor should be taken into account, but the transition to a family minimum wage should take place over a period of ten years. Further study should be given to the problem of statutory wage fixing in rural areas. As a result of the committee's report the urban minimum wage was raised by 10s. per week and the housing allowance increased from the 1st April. The other recommendations are being considered by the Kenya Government.

612. A fact-finding committee of inquiry into working conditions in the Gold Coast mining industry found conditions of employment generally adequate except in the diamond industry, but made some criticisms of existing methods of recruiting labour for the industry.

Social Insurance

613. Almost all colonial territories have now made statutory provision for the payment of compensation to those injured in the course of their employment. During the year a workmen's compensation ordinance came into force in Hong Kong and Somaliland Protectorate ; Cyprus, Nigeria and North Borneo enacted amendments to their existing laws.

614. The Government of Cyprus accepted in principle proposals for contributory schemes of social insurance, based on a survey made by Mr. D. M. Skettos in February, 1953 ; and at its invitation Mr. A. Patterson was seconded from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to prepare detailed plans for the introduction of schemes to provide old age pensions, widows' benefit, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, orphans' benefit and death grants. These plans are being considered by the United Kingdom Government Actuary's Department.

615. At the invitation of the Government of British Guiana, Professor J. H. Richardson of Leeds University visited that territory in March to conduct an exploratory investigation into needs and possibilities in the field of social security, having regard to the resources and economic situation of the territory and the other obligations to be faced by the Government in the immediate future.

616. The Government of Brunei has included in its development plan provision for the payment of non-contributory pensions and allowances without means test to the following classes of persons :

- (a) all persons over the age of 60 years
- (b) blind persons and their dependants
- (c) dependants of lepers and insane persons
- (d) widows and fatherless children
- (e) persons who through deformity, sickness or injury are unable to follow their occupation.

617. The Employers Provident Fund constituted by law in 1951 in the Federation of Malaya has been operating for a comparatively short time, but in general appears to be settling down well. Some difficulty was experienced in the collection of contributions, but after a number of prosecutions and with greater public understanding of the scheme the percentage

of uncollected contributions was reduced. The Government of Singapore followed the example of the Federation and in 1953 enacted an ordinance to make provision for a Central Provident Fund.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

618. At its World Congress held in Stockholm in July and at the meeting of the Executive Board held in Brussels in November, both of which were attended by a number of delegates from British overseas territories, the Confederation showed its keen interest in the problems of non-self-governing territories. An I.C.F.T.U. mission visited Kenya during the summer and in December a Canadian trade unionist, Mr. J. I. Bury, went to Nairobi as I.C.F.T.U. representative. Mr. T. Bavin, a United Kingdom trade unionist, was appointed jointly by the I.C.F.T.U. and two of the International Trade Federations to help advise plantation workers in the Federation of Malaya.

International Labour Organisation

619. Increasing attention was focused on the closer association of colonial territories with the activities of the I.L.O. and on the application in the territories of international labour standards. A representative of the Colonial Office and the Director of Labour, Malta, attended the 36th session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June as advisers to the United Kingdom Government delegates on matters concerning colonial territories. A Colonial Office adviser also attended the meetings of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. held in Geneva in November and March.

620. Delegations from Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, including representatives of employers' and workers' organisations, attended the Asian Regional Conference held in September in Tokyo. The United Kingdom delegation included a representative of the Colonial Office as substitute Government delegate and adviser, the Acting Commissioner of Labour and Immigration, North Borneo, as an adviser and the Secretary of the Colonial Employers' Federation as employers' delegate. Tripartite delegations from Hong Kong and Singapore also attended the Asian Maritime Conference at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon in October.

621. An official of the Kenya Government and a trade unionist from Sierra Leone were awarded I.L.O. Fellowships to undertake a six-month study of labour administration and industrial relations in the United Kingdom.

622. Under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme an official from Malta was awarded a fellowship and studied youth employment in the United Kingdom. Applications for similar awards have been made to enable an official of the Cyprus Government to study social insurance in the United Kingdom and an official from a Northern Rhodesian copper-mining firm to study personnel management in the United Kingdom. An I.L.O. expert on handicrafts and small-scale industries completed a survey in the Federation of Malaya on behalf of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority. Applications have been made for the services of two experts to advise the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on the practicability of introducing social insurance schemes, and for experts on Training within Industry (T.W.I.) methods to assist the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago, the Gold Coast, the Gambia and Singapore. The Commissioner for Co-operative Development, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, attended a seminar on co-operative problems in Asia held during August and September in Copenhagen.

623. A Malayan and a West Indian were appointed members of the I.L.O. Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories. At its meeting in Lisbon in December this committee discussed

technical and vocational training facilities, workers' housing and productivity. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation was appointed to the I.L.O. Correspondence Committee on Co-operation for a period of three years.

624. The I.L.O. Governing Body Committee on Freedom of Association considered complaints of infringement of trade union rights in three colonial territories; in the one case in which it concluded examination it dismissed the complaint.

625. The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Forced Labour, appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labour Office, was published during the year. The committee found that none of the allegations examined concerning the colonial territories involved systems of forced labour within its terms of reference.

626. Further consideration was given to the extent to which effect could be given in the colonial territories to the provisions of International Labour Conventions ratified by the United Kingdom Government. These international standards continued to be reflected in the revision and extension of territorial labour legislation.

(g) Medical and Health Services

General Review

627. Year by year more people benefit, directly in a personal way and indirectly through the intensification of community preventive measures, from the steady expansion of the activities of the Medical and Health Departments. The work is complemented by many civil and local government authorities, who are assuming or have assumed greater responsibilities for the management of health matters within their spheres. Even partial management of domestic health affairs by the communities themselves, particularly in rural areas, has had the effect of inculcating a better understanding of needs and remedies on the part of the general public.

628. Although absence of epidemics of communicable diseases, many of which are not yet wholly preventable, cannot be interpreted as indicating permanent immunity, it is significant that apart from the few isolated outbreaks mentioned in paragraphs 641-6 no widespread epidemic has occurred during 1953. Available figures also point to an almost universal fall in mortality rates and a general rise in the expectation of life. In other words, there has been a noticeable improvement in health conditions generally, even in the short period covered by this review. There is unfortunately no ready means of assessing morbidity figures. Practically everywhere the returns of hospital in-patients and out-patients have progressively increased. This, however, does not indicate more sickness but rather a greater use of hospital facilities by a steadily growing population, served by improved means of communication.

629. Additional strain has been thrown on Government Medical Departments by civil disturbance in some territories and by natural catastrophes in others. In Kenya it has been necessary to provide special medical facilities both for the forces of law and order and for the sick and wounded among Mau Mau adherents. In the emergency the conduct of the African staff of rural dispensaries has been exemplary, and medical officers and nursing sisters have continued to visit outlying parts of their districts and to maintain clinics. One problem in the Federation of Malaya has been the devising of means to reinforce and gradually to take over the medical and health work performed by the Order of St. John and British Red Cross teams, which have

rendered such sterling service in resettlement areas. The earthquake and tidal wave in Fiji fortunately did not involve the Medical Department in much more than slight material damage. The earthquake at Paphos in Cyprus called for an immediate mobilisation of civil medical staff for relief measures. There was a death roll of 40 and 100 persons were injured, but by nightfall on the day of the catastrophe all casualties had been treated and, where necessary, admitted to hospital. The public health aspects of the situation were the chief preoccupation of the Medical Department. Inoculations against typhoid were started at once and 8,000 persons immunised. On Christmas night the disastrous fire which broke out in Hong Kong, rendering 59,000 persons homeless, presented many medical and public health problems all of which were satisfactorily tackled. Lastly, the worst drought for 20 years in the island of Antigua brought immediate danger to public health from the failure of water supplies; and although immediate epidemic disease was averted, there may well be repercussions on health through the temporary dearth of foodstuffs.

Staff and Training

630. The flow of recruits to the Colonial Medical Departments has not been sufficient. Although an increasing number of doctors of local origin are becoming available to serve in their own territories, there is still an urgent need for recruitment in the United Kingdom. It has been possible to keep pace reasonably well with the demands of the territories in East Africa, Central Africa, the Far East and the Pacific; but there is real difficulty in attracting candidates for Nigeria and the Gold Coast. By agreement with the National Medical Manpower Committee, two doctors were recruited for service in the Federation of Malaya instead of being called up for National Service. This concession, which had been granted for 10 doctors for the Federation of Malaya in 1952 and was previously in force for West Africa, has now been withdrawn.

631. There were on the 31st December 230 scholarship holders and 595 private students from colonial territories studying medicine in medical schools in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic. There were also 97 studying dentistry. The majority of these will, it is hoped, return to work in their own countries. The Universities of Malaya and Hong Kong and the University Colleges of the West Indies and Ibadan in Nigeria are also training doctors in considerable numbers. The medical qualification granted by Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, is not yet recognised by the General Medical Council for reciprocity in Great Britain, but the qualification has now been recognised as entitling the holders to local registration in the East African territories provided that certain conditions are fulfilled. These sources of trained manpower are enabling certain territories gradually to build up medical services staffed predominantly by their own people; and, by taking advantage of facilities for post-graduate studies offered in the United Kingdom, officers from these services are able to achieve higher qualifications in public health or the clinical specialist branches and so maintain the high standards which modern medicine demands.

632. A full complement of "medical auxiliaries" is essential to the efficient working of medical departments. Numbers must be increased to man expanding services, and training schemes remain an urgent departmental priority. The basic general grade in East and Central Africa is the "Medical Assistant", trained to exercise supervisory functions in hospitals and to take charge of rural medical and health units; elsewhere a similar grade

exists, though nomenclature and systems of training vary. In addition, subordinate technical staff such as health inspectors, laboratory technicians, radiographers, pharmacists and physiotherapists are being trained to standards which, though governed by the present educational potential of the students, will reduce the dependence on overseas recruitment.

633. In this training, advantage is taken of opportunities for regional co-operation. The smaller territories in the Caribbean have joined in a West Indian Training Scheme, which enables them to send promising students to schools in Jamaica and Trinidad where more fully developed training centres exist. Five learner sanitary inspectors from Zanzibar started a course of training at Kongwa in Tanganyika, and one girl returned to Sarawak after a two years' course of training as a dental nurse in New Zealand. In Fiji the new Central Medical School was completed and the buildings formally opened by Her Majesty the Queen on the 17th December. This is yet another landmark in the history of this unique establishment whose graduates have for many years served their own people in the South-West Pacific.

Preventive and Social Medicine

634. Routine public health measures in urban areas are increasingly becoming a function of local municipal authorities, which often have a large measure of control over their own finances. Higher standards are demanded and maintained although, particularly in the older towns, the problems of zoning, slum clearance, re-housing and modernisation of sanitary services remain and are complicated by the steady increase of urban populations.

635. In the rural areas there have been marked advances. The techniques employed vary with circumstances, but a common feature has been the trend to develop rural medical units into health centres which are staffed and equipped to co-ordinate preventive and curative services. Some of these are quite elaborate units; for example, the health centre for Tsun Wan in the New Territories in Hong Kong which cost £31,250, and the 20 main and subsidiary centres in Singapore in which 70 per cent of all rural births out of a population of some 310,000 are dealt with, while 90 per cent of the remainder are covered by home visits. Other units, such as those in Antigua, are virtually poly-clinics where maternity and child health, venereal disease, dental and leprosy sessions are held and from which milk, food yeast and cod-liver oil are issued. In Nyasaland, where two new health centres were opened, the policy is to encourage domiciliary visits by the staff over a wide area with the object of demonstrating to the villagers how they themselves can prevent many of the prevalent causes of ill health. In British Honduras nine similar centres, planned in 1948, were completed. These are representative examples of static units: in the Gold Coast and Nigeria mobile field units are responsible for a great deal of general preventive health work and for morbidity surveys, and in North Borneo a motor travelling dispensary, operated from Jesselton, has been a great success.

636. The Medical Services in the Aden Protectorate are largely rural services, although they cover hospital services and clinics in Mukalla and the sizeable population groups in the Wadi Hadhramaut. The service has had to be built up in difficult circumstances and extreme financial stringency to fit a desert terrain and cater for a population until recently quite unused to Western conceptions of health and sanitation. The service has now taken shape. The hospital at Shibam is completed, Abyan Hospital is nearing completion, the existing hospital and clinics in Mukalla have been modernised, eight new health centres are being developed in the Western Protectorate, and two new medical ambulances have been provided.

637. Health education in most territories is still regarded as one of the general functions of health officers and their staffs rather than as a specialised field. Jamaica, however, is one of the territories where a health education bureau has successfully operated for a number of years, and in Uganda £40,000 has been made available for a health education section of the Medical Department. In Fiji there is a health education programme which includes lectures, weekly broadcasts, press articles, posters and a school-meals exhibition. In Hong Kong educational work is co-ordinated by the Senior Health Officer, who has at his disposal special equipment and locally produced films. The medium of radio is also used and reaches a large audience, particularly in such territories as Northern Rhodesia where the "Saucepan" radio set is found in many homes and institutions. For the third successive year a Homes, Families and Gardens Festival in Antigua gave an opportunity to spread home health propaganda. This type of approach, coupled with routine education in schools, child welfare and maternity clinics and health centres, is doing a great deal of good, pending the development of techniques suited to local conditions for imparting health knowledge through specialised "mass communication" methods.

638. The health of the school child is not neglected although in many territories no school medical service yet exists. A random survey in British Guiana included the examination of 11,572 primary school children. In Fiji it is estimated that 30,000 school children are seen annually by health sisters. Shortage of staff and inaccessibility of the schools precludes such systematic examination in many territories, but the routine is being carried out wherever possible. School meals and snacks containing essential dietetic supplements are the logical outcome of examinations which disclose malnutrition in any form. For example, 33 per cent of all school children in British Honduras are given a daily issue of milk, margarine and fortified biscuits during term time. Wherever possible, the necessitous or under-nourished child is also cared for by home visits from a health visitor or school nurse.

639. It is common practice for employers of labour to make arrangements for the health and medical care of their employees, under conditions acceptable to the Governments concerned. Several large-scale industrial projects, which called for special precautionary measures, have gone ahead without the occurrence of any of the health hazards formerly associated with this type of enterprise in tropical countries. In Aden the construction of the new oil refinery has progressed without any major health incident; and forward planning is in hand to ensure that the Medical Department will be in a position to accept the increased responsibilities which it will inevitably be called upon to shoulder. The construction of the dam over the Nile at Jinja has been completed with a singularly low sickness rate among the labour force employed; the eventual raising of the level of Lake Victoria may create malaria problems the nature and extent of which cannot yet be foreseen. The health aspects of the Volta River scheme in the Gold Coast are being carefully watched. The Silicosis Bureau at Kitwe in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, one of the best organised and equipped units of its kind in the world, has added practical research to its statutory functions. In Tanganyika a preliminary survey is being conducted to discover to what extent silicosis is an industrial hazard in that territory. There is steady improvement in the housing of labour; in British Guiana, for example, a special drive is being made, and in the Seychelles stimulus is provided in the form of a Government subsidy to those plantation owners who construct houses to an approved specification.

640. More widespread and effective treatment of venereal disease has been made possible by the use of the sulphonamides and antibiotics of the penicillin group ; but the social aspects of the disease are harder to tackle. The successful campaign in the Seychelles is a striking example of what can be done in a small territory. In Northern Rhodesia also a carefully organised system of treatment under the direction of a full-time specialist, with a meticulous follow-up by laboratory tests, has been developed in selected rural areas and is proving popular and effective. A new centre in Barotseland was put into operation in 1953.

Epidemic and Endemic Diseases

641. No extensive epidemic occurred during the year. In particular West Africa was spared such sweeping epidemics as those of cerebro-spinal meningitis and smallpox which have regularly in the past caused widespread suffering and many deaths ; and the incidence of yellow fever was confined to a limited number of cases, mainly sporadic. Localised outbreaks of tropical diseases of course occur and tropical and subtropical countries are especially susceptible to the common communicable diseases of temperate climates. Pneumonia, despite widespread use of modern drugs and antibiotics, is still a killing disease : by no means all cases reach hospital, but it is reported from Nyasaland that 1,469 did and of these 75 died. Measles and whooping cough occurred in mild epidemic form in some of the Caribbean islands ; and in the remoter hinterlands of British Guiana outbreaks of these diseases had a serious effect among the Amerindians. Interim findings of the research team financed by the British Empire Society for the Blind indicate that much of the blindness in children in the Gold Coast is likely to have been caused by eye infections following measles. Diphtheria is not a major public health problem in the tropics, but it is in sub-tropical territories and there preventive inoculation is extensively practised. In Cyprus anti-diphtheria inoculation of children has been carried out over the whole island. Human trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) is now fairly well under control in Africa but only as a result of constant vigilance and the maintenance of active control measures. In Fiji, where filariasis is very prevalent, an attempt at control by mass administration of the drug hetrazan has been made in conjunction with a campaign against the mosquito which carries the disease. Yaws, which is an almost universal tropical disease, is fast disappearing from closely settled areas in which the effect of modern hygiene and sanitation is felt. It is still prevalent in many rural areas but is yielding to special treatment campaigns and routine therapy provided by both mobile and static rural health units. Not a single case of relapsing fever occurred in Somaliland Protectorate during the year : this is the result of scientific application of insecticides and is a dramatic change from the situation a few years ago when this disease was one of the greatest menaces to health in the Protectorate

642. During September reports were received that miners at Karapong in the Mazaruni diamond mines in British Guiana were suffering from a strange disease and that nine deaths had occurred. Investigation proved that this was, in fact, a type of rabies caused by bats and the first reported outbreak of paralytic rabies in British Guiana. The population at risk were inoculated and other control measures taken. Since then there have been no more cases.

643. An alarming epidemic of kala azar was detected in the Kitui District of Kenya in August, 1952, and a total of 3,000 proved cases had been reported up to the end of 1953. It was necessary to set up field hospitals for the prolonged course of treatment necessary in this disease and to deploy

staff in considerable numbers for detection and treatment of cases and for scientific investigation. This is a new phenomenon in this part of Africa and much research is still needed to elucidate the provocative factors in the epidemiology.

644. Poliomyelitis has been relatively infrequent but there was an outbreak in Tanganyika, localised to the Singida District, in which 100 Africans were affected and a 20 per cent case mortality occurred.

645. The chief epidemiological event of the year in Gibraltar was the occurrence of 16 cases of undulant fever. Although hardly an epidemic this was nevertheless disturbing and the source of infection was traced to imported goats' milk and goats' milk cheese.

646. Limited epidemics of typhoid, traced to infected water supplies, broke out in British Guiana, Uganda and St. Vincent. There are, on the other hand, very encouraging reports from other territories which indicate that personal prophylaxis, improvement of water supplies and preventive measures generally are satisfactorily controlling the incidence of the enteric diseases. The insanitary environmental circumstances which accompany the unavoidable overcrowding in the squatter areas of Hong Kong are reflected in the pattern of disease and it is not surprising that the incidence of typhoid fever and the dysenteries has been high. The following figures are however of interest. In 1946 there were 221 cases with a 52 per cent case mortality; in 1953, 128 deaths occurred in 1,137 reported cases, a case mortality of 8.9 per cent. The interpretation of these figures is that intensive public health measures have not yet overcome adverse conditions, and although modern treatment has produced a dramatic fall in the case mortality, this has been at the cost of a tremendous strain on hospital facilities.

647. *Malaria*.—The control of malaria in colonial territories is a story of continued success, although the hyperendemic zones of tropical Africa still present a baffling problem. For all practical purposes 1953 brought full achievement of the aim of the Colony-wide malaria control programme in British Guiana inaugurated in 1947. This was based solely on residual spraying by insecticides and involved much tedious and hazardous travelling to reach the more remote areas. On the coastlands 169,000 adult mosquitoes were collected and identified in house surveys but not one of them was the malaria carrying mosquito *Anopheles darlingi*. In Cyprus no case of primary malaria was reported during 1953 and no adult anopheles found. During the construction of the dam at Tai Lam Chung in Hong Kong, anti-malarial measures ensured that none of a labour force of 960 contracted the disease; twenty years ago in similar circumstances there was a monthly average labour force of 595 and 1,096 cases of malaria occurred during the year. The insect control programme started in British Honduras four years ago has resulted in an 80 per cent fall in the incidence of malaria. Mauritius was virtually free from malaria during the year and in Singapore not a single case of malaria was proved as originating within the boundaries of the Colony. In the towns and settled areas of Africa control of breeding, together with residual spraying of residential and business premises, has very greatly reduced the risk; but much research has yet to be done before the vast hyperendemic areas can be successfully tackled. A very extensive programme has been embarked on in northern Nigeria with assistance from W.H.O. and UNICEF which, it is hoped, will throw some light on the possibilities of mass control in that type of terrain.

648. *Leprosy*.—There are very few territories now in which segregation of lepers is enforced by law. Cyprus is among the most recent to abandon this form of restraint, and the new system of treating leprosy on out-patient lines where the case is not highly infectious is meeting with success. This has been the practice in Nigeria for some years and there it is complementary to intensive treatment in the settlements. This type of organisation is expanding in northern Nigeria where the network was not previously so well developed and complex as it was in the Eastern Region. The sum of £29,000 was approved for new building in the island leprosy settlement of Mahogai in the Colony of Fiji. This will bring some of the time-dated sections of this very well known institution up to modern standards. In Uganda, in addition to the Government and missionary controlled leprosaria, some African local authorities have started new camps on their own initiative, and in the West Nile district it is estimated that treatment facilities in camps and clinics are already not far short of the ideal required for all known infectious cases. This awakening of interest extends to Tanganyika where, in the Southern Province, a native authority has made good progress with a leprosarium designed to accommodate 200 persons: the capital cost of building has been partly financed by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the native authority has guaranteed maintenance. The building and general development of the Central Government Leprosy Settlement at Kochira in Nyasaland, aided by a grant of £10,000 from the Trustees of the Brown Memorial Fund, is going steadily ahead; and a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £5,467 has been made for a general survey and assessment of the position in the Protectorate.

649. *Tuberculosis*.—The extent and gravity of the problem of tuberculosis and, save in a few isolated instances, the inadequacy of present facilities for diagnosis, treatment and control cannot be denied. Every effort is however being made to provide additional beds for tuberculosis patients, to exploit the potentialities of modern advances in therapy, and to provide out-patient treatment in clinics, domiciliary isolation, follow-up and after care. Involving as it does the whole question of housing and environmental sanitation in relatively undeveloped areas as well as the development of general hospital accommodation, it is a formidable task.

650. Treatment by modern drugs and antibiotics is proving very effective in suitable cases and recent results show that the disease in Africans need not necessarily progress rapidly to a fatal termination provided that treatment is instituted at a reasonably early stage. This treatment can be carried out in district and general hospitals, but more and more people are coming forward for treatment and it is being found in, for example, the teaching hospital of Mulago in Uganda that the tendency is for the total duration of stay in hospital to lengthen with the inevitable corollary that fewer people can actually benefit. There has been some increase in sanatoria beds in various territories and more are planned, but the policy must be regarded at present as being fluid with opinion veering towards a wider distribution of services rather than concentration of resources in central sanatoria.

651. Many territories have a special tuberculosis branch in the medical department under the direction of a tuberculosis specialist and even in such a small territory as the Falkland Islands a tuberculosis officer was appointed to conduct a fact-finding survey combined with treatment. In Hong Kong statistics show that 11,900 cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1953 with a case mortality of 24·7 per cent, the equivalent figures for 1946 being 2,801 notified cases with a 64·9 per cent case mortality. There are 928 tuberculosis beds in the Colony and domiciliary and clinic treatment is used to supplement this obvious inadequacy. Although there are 2,934 tuberculosis beds in the

Federation of Malaya, many of these are held by chronic cases and the objective now is to stimulate public interest in providing settlements where these chronic cases can be cared for, thus freeing beds for acute cases. In Singapore there are some 6,000 cases attending out-patient clinics, usually after a period of treatment in a specialised hospital.

652. Special surveys, often combining Mantoux testing with preventive B.C.G. vaccination, were continued in many territories and threw light on the incidence and distribution of the disease. In some instances, particularly in the Far East, there were intensive campaigns backed by international organisations. In British Honduras the B.C.G. campaign was completed in the capital, Belize, and is now being extended to country areas. A new X-ray unit for mass radiography was put into commission in Fiji. During the year under review all school children in Suva were examined and it is now proposed to bring the apparatus into use as a mobile unit. The assessment of the extent of the problem is going steadily ahead on a considerable scale in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, with special attention in the latter area to the migratory labour forces travelling from the Northern Territories to the industrial and cocoa areas in the south.

Curative Services

653. Post-war planning of new hospitals has now very largely been converted into actual buildings. The new Bahamas General Hospital of 200 beds was completed, as was the main block of the New Victoria Hospital in Bathurst in the Gambia. In Northern Rhodesia the African Hospital at Choma and the Balovale Hospital are open. These are just a few of the many units in an extensive construction programme. There are still a number of very important projects in hand and some, including the new hospital to replace the old Sewa Haji Hospital in Dar es Salaam and a 270-bed hospital in Aden, are in the advanced planning stages.

654. Provision of hospital beds can never quite keep up with the demand for in-patient treatment. There is also a constantly growing pressure on out-patient departments, many of which are ill adapted to deal with the growing number of attendances. To deal with this a system of "buffer" dispensaries or clinics is becoming the usual practice. In Singapore, for example, the average annual out-patient attendances which were under 99,000 before the war reached the million mark in 1953 and the proposal is to have a series of urban and rural clinics with some ten observation beds in each and a resident doctor, to filter off patients from the main hospitals. The same principle has been adopted in Tanganyika where dispensaries in Dar es Salaam are being constructed before the main hospital.

655. There has been continued strengthening of the specialist services, and the standard of specialised medicine and surgery, backed by expert pathological and radiological services, is now extremely high. A few of the more highly technical branches, such as deep radiotherapy, are still outside the financial range of many territories, but gradually as the first priorities of communicable tropical disease are dealt with, greater refinements in keeping with modern trends are becoming possible.

Nursing

656. Throughout the year recruitment of nursing sisters from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries was difficult and the number of new appointments did not keep pace with resignations. In some territories, notably in West Africa and the West Indies, this deficiency was overcome

by the appointment of colonial nurses trained in the United Kingdom who have the necessary qualifications and experience for nursing sister posts. Elsewhere however the vacancy position is serious.

657. The number of colonial student nurses in training in the United Kingdom continues to increase rapidly and some 1,500 are known to be taking general nursing, mental nursing or midwifery courses. The number who, on completion of these courses, go on to take additional qualifications also increases, particularly in health visiting and other branches of public health nursing. Under the Colombo Plan Australia has offered to train in Australian hospitals 50 student nurses from the Federation of Malaya, and half this number have already been selected.

658. The training of nurses and midwives in the colonial territories is developing rapidly and the Federation of Malaya and Jamaica have joined those whose standard of training has been recognised by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales for reciprocal State Registration. In Barbados, where the general training provided receives a two-year remission by the Council, scholarships are being awarded to locally trained general nurses to come to the United Kingdom for two years to enable them to obtain State Registration and complete one year's post-registration experience, and thus to prepare themselves for more senior appointments. The promotion of locally trained nurses to nursing sister posts is made increasingly possible by these improved standards of training. In Hong Kong one-quarter of the total number of nursing sisters and one-third of the senior nursing sisters have been trained in the Colony, while in Singapore more than half of the present hospital sisters, all the health sisters, and one of the hospital matrons are locally trained.

659. In many territories great improvements were made in living accommodation for student nurses, and these have resulted in a much better standard of recruitment, both in quantity and quality. It was also found in some territories that improved living conditions reduced resignations among locally trained nursing staff, and these factors, coupled with the improved facilities for training, have made it possible to require a higher standard of education from would-be students.

660. Midwifery services and the training of midwives continue to form an increasingly important part of the nursing services in most territories. In the Somaliland Protectorate a course of simple practical midwifery was started for the first time, and the Singapore rural area now has a highly developed domiciliary midwifery service.

661. The emphasis on maternity and child health care has switched in a number of territories from urban to rural areas and this, coupled with a steady increase in the numbers of rural health centres, has affected both the training and the duties of public health nurses. In Tanganyika, in addition to the two-year course of training for health nurses, a second scheme of training was instituted for village nurses, also of two years but at a lower standard.

662. District nurse-midwives are attached to these rural health centres in the majority of territories and their work continues to increase, with larger attendances of both expectant mothers and children. At many of these centres greater emphasis is being placed on health education and on antenatal supervision. In Gibraltar the infant welfare centres are concentrating on healthy children, the sick children who previously made up a large proportion of those attending now being cared for at a special children's out-patient department at the Colonial Hospital.

Panel of Consultants

663. The scheme for the provision of a panel of medical visitors to the African territories has been in operation over the past six years with the assistance of a grant of £30,000 from the Nuffield Foundation. The consultants selected to take part in the scheme represented the more important branches of medicine and surgery and radiology, and the primary object of the scheme was to keep medical officers in the field abreast of developments in this country. It was hoped that visits by the consultants would provide a source of inspiration and encouragement to officers in isolated districts; it was also considered that the scheme would achieve the important object of establishing a body of expert opinion in this country which was well informed about conditions and problems in colonial territories.

664. There can be no doubt that the scheme has been a success, and there is abundant evidence that the visits of the consultants have been appreciated and have been of considerable assistance in connection with the planning of the work of Medical Departments. The question of continuing the scheme in the African territories is under consideration in consultation with the Governments concerned, and it is hoped that it will be possible also to introduce a similar scheme in other areas.

World Health Organisation and United Nations Children's Fund

665. These two Organisations have continued to give valuable assistance to colonial territories—mainly in the form of technical advice, expert staff, and supplies and equipment—in connection with many projects in the field of health in general and of maternal and child health in particular. Further information regarding such assistance is given in paragraphs 877 and 892. Fourteen W.H.O. Fellowships were awarded during the year to Colonial Medical Service Officers for specialised training in tuberculosis and malaria control, public health administration, child health, venereology and dermatology, thoracic surgery and radiology.

Voluntary and Charitable Organisations

666. The voluntary organisations and missionary bodies have as usual rendered services to which a most sincere tribute must be paid. The Order of St. John, through the medium of units of the St. John Brigade Overseas and the Association, has given help to the civil authorities wherever occasion demanded. The British Red Cross Society has, in addition to the provision of comforts in hospitals, maintained clinics and provided funds for many essential medical projects. The river ambulance launch donated by the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society has been in operation on the Gambia River since the beginning of 1953. Scholarships given by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis have always been greatly appreciated and in the past year nine were awarded to enable officers from colonial territories, including a medical officer, nursing sisters and health inspectors, to study various aspects of tuberculosis treatment in the United Kingdom. The interest shown by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in colonial territories is traditional: the list of their benefices is long, but an allocation of £23,000 towards a leprosy research project in East Africa deserves special mention. The New Zealand Loper Trust Board with its incorporated Branch in Fiji has been of incalculable assistance to the comfort and well-being of leprosy patients in the island territories of the South-West Pacific. The work of the British Empire Society for the Blind is referred to in paragraph 565, and of particular medical interest is the survey of causes of blindness in West Africa. There are also very many instances

of public-spirited co-operation and generosity by Rotary Clubs, Anti-Tuberculosis Associations and other voluntary organisations in individual territories.

667. In the fields of nursing training, maintenance of hospitals, management of leprosy settlements and other charitable activities the part played by Missions has been an essential complement to that of Government Medical Departments. In many cases the mission hospitals are subsidised by Government to perform allotted tasks and without them there would be many gaps in essential services.

(h) Nutrition

668. Research on nutrition problems as they affect colonial communities is directed by the Medical Research Council's Human Nutrition Research Unit in London and at the Field Research Station at Fajara in the Gambia, and this aspect of nutrition work is covered in the annual reports of the Medical Research Council and of the Colonial Medical Research Committee.

669. Colonial Governments carry a general responsibility to see that adequate nutritional standards are established and maintained. Some Governments, including Jamaica, Singapore, Tanganyika and Uganda, are advised by nutrition committees set up especially to co-ordinate and direct Government efforts in this field.

670. The Applied Nutrition Unit has continued to give advice and guidance to Colonial Governments on a wide range of subjects, including the possible causation of pellagra outbreaks in Kenya; the continued recurrence of tropical ulcer on a particular sisal estate in Tanganyika; the most advantageous method of providing supplementary feeding for school children and the teaching of domestic science in the Federation of Malaya; and the possible value of local rice bran in hospital diets in Nyasaland.

671. In Nigeria increasing urbanisation has led to a demand for the mechanisation of food processing. Changes in the processing of food often result in changes in the nutritional value of the product, and the Unit has been studying the effects of such changes. The Unit has also undertaken the evaluation of records collected during the survey of the economy in the cocoa-producing areas of Nigeria, which was conducted by a committee appointed by the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board; and has assisted in the revision of prison dietaries in British Honduras and in the dietary survey conducted in the Bunegeru District of Uganda.

672. A number of Colonial Government officials and colonial students have studied various aspects of applied nutrition work under the guidance of the Unit. In the summer of 1953 a most successful course lasting for one week was held for overseas students.

673. The Unit prepared and circulated to Colonial Nutrition Liaison Officers eight memoranda on particular subjects. These included a study of the techniques for the dietary section of a nutrition survey; a description of techniques for the analysis of heights and weights; the nutritional significance of changes in methods of processing tropical food; and tropical food plants with poisonous properties.

674. For most of the year two senior appointments on the staff of the Unit unfortunately remained vacant. One of these posts was filled in March by the appointment of Dr. Cicely Williams, a specialist in maternity and child welfare work who has had a wide experience of colonial conditions. Before joining the Unit, Dr. Williams visited the Gambia and the Gold Coast

at the invitation and expense of the Nuffield Foundation to explore the possibility of developing maternity and child welfare work on lines suited to local conditions in the two territories. She was accompanied by Dr. Byron, the Food Technologist of the Applied Nutrition Unit, who at the invitation of the Governor had previously visited Sierra Leone to study and advise on problems of parboiling and milling of rice. Miss Chettle, a dietitian on the staff of the Unit, visited St. Kitts, Leeward Islands, in March to assist in the collection and evaluation of the data for the planning of a scientific nutrition programme for the Presidency.

675. The third regional meeting of the Nutrition Committee for South and East Asia was held at Bandung, Indonesia from the 23rd to 30th June. It was sponsored jointly by F.A.O. and W.H.O. and representatives from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Fiji attended. The meeting was mainly concerned with the investigation and prevention of protein malnutrition in mothers, infants and children.

676. Professor B. S. Platt was appointed Nutrition Correspondent for the United Kingdom Territories under arrangements made by the C.C.T.A. for closer co-operation in the field of nutrition in Africa. The C.C.T.A. at their ninth session invited the Nutrition Correspondents to consider the openings and needs for practical action in this field.

(i) Housing and Town Planning

677. In providing adequate housing for the colonial peoples, one of the basic problems is the availability of finance for housing development in relation to other economic and social needs.

678. Following upon the informal meeting of the British delegates held after the C.C.T.A. Housing Research Conference at Pretoria in November, 1952, the Colonial Housing and Town Planning Advisory Panel was asked to consider the general problem of housing development in Africa on the basis of a memorandum prepared by the Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office. As a result a despatch and memorandum on housing in Africa was sent to the Governors of the African territories and these documents are to be published. Similar studies for other regions will be undertaken as time allows.

679. In Kenya the Legislative Council enacted a Housing Ordinance in 1953 which brought into being machinery for the direction and control of housing. A Central Housing Board was established with control of a Central Housing Fund through which all funds for housing from Government sources will be channelled. Through loans to local authorities and prospective home owners the Board will seek to secure the most effective application of available resources. The Chairman of the Board is Sir Frederick Crawford, the Deputy Governor of Kenya. Part of the Board's finance has come from a loan of £2 million from the Colonial Development Corporation made especially for African housing. Plans for the erection of housing estates and blocks of flats have been approved by the Board and work has already started, for example, in Mombasa on part of a large housing estate to accommodate 3,500 persons at a cost of up to £200,000 and on 62 blocks of flats costing £162,000.

680. The Gold Coast Government has asked the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to provide a team of specialists to visit the Gold Coast to undertake a survey of housing problems. Meantime careful study is being given in the Gold Coast to the sponsoring of schemes for

aided self-help housing. Emphasis is being laid on rural housing through the newly constituted Rural Housing Division of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

681. The Government of Tanganyika has developed new plans for the provision of cheap urban housing for Africans, in the form of two-roomed houses with separate kitchens and latrines at an approximate cost of £160 with an economic rent of 20s. per month. Some of the components for this type of house can be prefabricated locally. The Government of Tanganyika, having with great foresight acquired land near the centre of Dar es Salaam, is able to charge economic rents which compare favourably with alternative accommodation in similarly convenient areas. The Government of Uganda conducted experiments in assisting Africans to build their own homes at a new housing estate in Ntinda. These experiments in self-help housing provide for the building of homes for the average family at a cost of £350 or less. Early in 1954 a new Department for African Housing was established.

682. In the West Indies there was a continuing interest in the aided self-help method of building. This interest was maintained as a result of the activities of the Technical Assistance experts who are attached to the Caribbean Commission. An aided self-help housing seminar-workshop was held in Puerto Rico in October and most Caribbean territories were represented. A pilot aided self-help housing project was started in Trinidad in 1953; others are operating in Barbados, Antigua and Jamaica. In addition to Colonial Development and Welfare and local funds, finance to enable sugar workers to build and purchase their own homes has been forthcoming from statutory Labour Welfare Funds, particularly in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana. In the last territory a further £500,000 was diverted from the Sugar Price Stabilisation Fund to the Sugar Labour Welfare Fund in order to increase the amount available for this purpose.

683. The Government of British Guiana appointed Mr. A. E. Hickinbotham of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to inquire into the existing machinery for providing housing, to assess the needs and the physical resources available, and to work out and implement plans for an increased housing drive. He is being assisted by Mr. J. C. Walker, an architect on the staff of the Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office. Mr. Hickinbotham and Mr. Walker left in March for a three-month visit to British Guiana.

684. Jamaica has the largest housing problem in the British West Indies. A Ministry of Health and Housing was established in 1953. The Building Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies visited Jamaica at the end of the year. He made certain recommendations for co-ordinating and simplifying housing and planning administration for which several departments are at present responsible. The (1951) hurricane housing reconstruction programme is now progressing more satisfactorily after a somewhat slow start. Much of the delay has been due to legal difficulties in establishing land titles. Houses in rural areas are built by aided self-help groups from components which are manufactured in a central workshop.

685. In Singapore the activities of the Singapore Improvement Trust continued to expand. During 1953 the Trust completed 1,712 flats, 329 low-rental dwelling units and 27 shops. The example set by the Trust was responsible for creating a growing desire among the people to own their homes. To assist home ownership greater use is being made of the facilities

of the Federal and Colonial Building Society. During the year this building society, which also operates in the Federation of Malaya, received from the Federation Government and from the Colonial Development Corporation a further capital sum of £2,333,333 to extend its activities. Housing continued to be built in the New Villages of the Federation for the resettlement of squatters, mainly Chinese. The Housing Trust, which was set up by Ordinance in 1951, is expanding its activities and has started to build a satellite town at Petaling outside Kuala Lumpur to ease the overcrowding and relieve the housing shortage in the capital. The Government of the Federation accepted in the main the recommendations of the Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office on the provision of housing for certain classes of Government servants. As a result expenditure of over £1,750,000 in 1954 on nearly 2,000 new houses and on advances to Government officers for house purchase was approved.

686. The Cyprus earthquake in 1953 presented the Cyprus Government with the formidable problem of housing the homeless before the onset of the short but nevertheless severe winter season. The Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office visited Cyprus in October to assist the Government with its plans. To replace 1,380 houses damaged beyond repair, the Administration designed a three-roomed house, the components of which could be prefabricated locally. In addition, over 10,000 houses needed repairs, for which the Government devised an assisted "owner-repair" scheme.

687. The Hong Kong Government has courageously tackled the intractable problem of rent control. Acting on the recommendations of a committee which had studied the problem, the Government introduced legislation to provide for an increase in statutory rents and for the setting up of machinery to enable those paying rents in excess of the statutory maxima to obtain relief. These proposals originally aroused some opposition, because it was not appreciated by tenants, the majority of whom pay inflated rents, that they would benefit providing they used the machinery when it was set up. The proposals after slight modification became law in 1953.

688. A number of Colonial Governments made inquiries about the launching of building societies in their territories. Towards the end of 1953 the Gold Coast invited Mr. Garatt Holden, the Secretary of the United Kingdom Building Societies Association, to visit the territory and make recommendations for the initiation of the building society movement.

689. The Colonial Housing and Town Planning Advisory Panel met on four occasions during 1953 and gave valuable advice on a number of important matters. At the invitation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, the Housing Adviser attended as Seminar Adviser the United Nations Regional Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement held in New Delhi in January-February.

(j) Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom

690. At the end of 1953 the number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic had risen to nearly 8,000. Of this number 1,965 were scholarship holders.

691. During the year the British Council met over 3,250 students on first arrival in this country. The Council found permanent accommodation for 1,701 students and temporary accommodation for 5,085. Over 2,500 attended the Council's introductory, vacation, weekend and daily courses and study groups. One thousand four hundred and ten colonial students were members of the Council's Centre for Overseas Students in London.

692. The extension of the girls' hostel at Collingham Gardens became available for permanent residents in September. A new hostel in London for male students and married couples was opened by the Council during the year. The new residence for male students in Edinburgh is now in use.

693. The extension to Malaya Hall was opened by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on the 29th June.

694. Premises at Collingham Gardens were acquired, on behalf of the Governments of Barbados, British Guiana, Grenada, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands, for use as a West Indian Students' Centre in London. The task of adapting and equipping the premises is proceeding and it is hoped that the Centre will be opened by the autumn of 1954.

695. The Consultative Committee on the Welfare of Colonial Students in the United Kingdom held four meetings during the year.

696. An important development in 1954 will be the establishment by certain Governments of their own Student Units in this country. The Governments of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have already set up at Malaya House a Malayan Students Unit. It is expected that similar Units will be set up during 1954 by the Governments of Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. These Units will be responsible for the general welfare of their students and for the payment to them of maintenance and other allowances.

697. Close liaison is maintained with other Government Departments regarding the welfare of seamen and migrant workers who come to the United Kingdom to seek employment. Over 2,000 migrants arrived during 1953. A Welfare Liaison Officer for Jamaican immigrants in the United Kingdom was appointed during the year on secondment from Jamaica.

CHAPTER V

RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

Research*

698. Although it was necessary to husband the funds still available to finance research schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, it was possible during 1953-54 to approve 59 schemes for research grants estimated to cost £741,000. Five hundred and ninety-two schemes have been approved 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 has been made available from the funds provided under the 1945 and 1950 Acts was approximately £11½ million. The total sum paid out in respect of these schemes since 1940 is just over £8 million of which approximately £1¼ million was disbursed in the current year.

699. During the year visits were made by members of the Agricultural Advisory Staff to the Western Pacific, Central Africa and the South Africa High Commission Territories, and to the F.A.O. Conference in Rome; by the Adviser on Animal Health to Nigeria; by the Forestry Adviser to East

* A full account of the progress made in the various fields of research will be given in the Annual Report on Colonial Research, 1953-54.

and West Africa ; and by the Fisheries Adviser to the West Indies. The Director of Colonial Medical Research visited East Africa and Malaya and attended the International Microbiological Conference at Istanbul ; the Director of Colonial Products Research, who is also the Officer-in-Charge of Colonial Insecticides Research, made tours of the West Indies and East Africa ; the Geological Adviser attended a Regional Conference in Japan on Mineral Resources Development organised by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and visited colonial territories in South-East Asia, East, West and Central Africa, and the West Indies, where he also attended the Inter-Guiana Conference on Geology. The Director, Anti-Locust Research Centre, visited various centres in Europe, Africa and the Middle East to attend international meetings on locust control problems. Visits abroad made by other members of the Colonial Office were concerned with regional research in agriculture, animal health and forestry in the West Indies, medical research and anti-locust activities in East Africa, and a conference on the protection of flora and fauna in Africa held in the Belgian Congo. The Standing Advisory Committees for Medical Research in East and West Africa were attended by members of the Colonial Medical Research Committee, and members of other committees made visits to study and advise on stored products research in West Africa and the use of insecticides and herbicides in East Africa and Zanzibar. The Chairman of the Committee for Colonial Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Research represented the Colonial Office at the first meeting of the Governing Body for Research Organisations in East Africa. Members of the Research Department made visits to the West Indies and East Africa.

Colonial Research Service

700. During the year 31 new appointments were made on Colonial Research Service terms and seven Research Studentships were awarded to train candidates for research appointments. There were two Research Fellows pursuing research on behalf of colonial territories.

Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Research

701. During 1953 there was considerable progress in the organisation of research, a specially interesting feature being the development of pools of scientists based in the United Kingdom who are available for assignments overseas, thus providing specialists for the smaller territories which are not in a position to maintain full-time specialist services of their own. An increase in visits overseas by acknowledged authorities on particular problems was another welcome feature.

702. In order to enable plants needed for investigations to be moved to new territories without the danger of transporting dangerous pests or diseases, a plant quarantine house is maintained at Kew with Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Large numbers of new types of cocoa, banana and rubber were passed through this greenhouse between the Western Hemisphere and Africa and the Far East.

703. Research and assistance in the statistical interpretation of experimental results was given to many territories by the Colonial Office Statistical Assistant stationed at the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.

704. In order to co-ordinate and control the research services in East Africa relating to agriculture, forestry, animal health, freshwater and marine fisheries, the East Africa High Commission set up a Governing Body under the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Harries. The Secretary of State nominated two members to this Body.

705. Despite the handicap of the Kenya emergency the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation was able to maintain a high standard of research. A study of fertiliser requirements of East African soils revealed a widespread deficiency of phosphates. A research worker seconded from Rothamsted found fundamental differences in the nitrogen cycle of soils in the tropics, which seems to open a new and fruitful field of investigation. Search for maize varieties resistant to the new rust disease continued. The research on clove diseases was successfully concluded.

706. The Termite Research Unit continued a study of white ants in East Africa and at the British Museum. Many inquiries on termite-proofing of buildings and containers were dealt with and 16 new species of termites were described.

707. The West African Governments agreed to set up a Permanent Standing Advisory Committee for Agricultural Research to review and advise on existing research work, to suggest new lines of research, to promote the dissemination of up-to-date information and to ensure the maximum degree of collaboration between research workers. In order to promote liaison with the French West African territories it was agreed to hold a series of Anglo-French research conferences. The first of these conferences dealt with cocoa and was held in December at the West African Cacao Research Institute. Visitors from Belgian, Portuguese and Spanish territories and from Liberia attended by invitation.

708. In Nigeria a large-scale campaign for the control of black-pod disease of cocoa was started as a result of successful research on the use of copper sprays. It is hoped to treat 24,000 acres in the first season. Intensive research on swollen-shoot disease was increased by the opening of a sub-station of the West African Cacao Research Institute at Ibadan in Nigeria. The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research received a generous grant of money from the Oil Palm Marketing Boards which will enable its work to be planned ahead for a number of years. Preliminary arrangements were made to open a sub-station of the Institute in Sierra Leone. Important work continued on the establishment of oil palms, their nutrition, breeding and diseases. There are still a number of vacancies in the technical staff, however, and the Plant Physiology Division of the Institute remained inactive for most of the year through lack of staff. The Maize Rust Research Unit continued its research on breeding of resistant varieties and this work was closely linked with similar work in East Africa.

709. Investigations into the development of mangrove swamps for rice growing continued in West Africa where the West African Rice Research Station in Sierra Leone made good progress. Successful crops were raised on trial plots reclaimed from mangrove in the Niger delta where large potential areas for rice growing exist. The Government of the Gambia took over from the Colonial Development Corporation the rice farm at Wallikunda for a large-scale investigation into the mechanised cultivation of swamp rice. Crops in 1953 were promising. Irrigated rice under moderate rainfall is to be studied at a research station in northern Nigeria. In the Federation of Malaya a study of the sulphate swamp soils similar to mangrove soils was continued, and the importance of sulphur in tropical soils received increasing attention at several research centres.

710. Storage pests of agricultural produce received increased attention. It was recommended that the West African Stored Products Research Unit should be put on a permanent basis. Its staff was increased and is now extending its activities to cover cacao, food grains, oil palm kernels and

other produce besides groundnuts. Proposals to begin work on rice storage problems in Sierra Leone were accepted.

711. The revision of the first part of the Flora of West Tropical Africa has been completed. Work on the remaining parts reveals that there are a great many more plant species than were included in the original Flora and this necessitates extensive revision and expansion. Work on the East African Flora made good progress and four additional parts were published by the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations.

712. New projects approved or undertaken with American or United Nations technical assistance included the appointment of a research officer to the livestock research station in British Guiana and investigations on pasture improvement in the drier parts of East, West and Central Africa.

713. In the West Indies the establishment of a Regional Research Centre is receiving attention, the object being to bring existing research schemes dealing with cacao, bananas, soils and animal husbandry under the direction of the Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. The breeding of sugarcane varieties continued at the Central Sugarcane Breeding Station in Barbados, where fundamental work on the cytology of sugarcane is in progress. Further progress was made in development of control methods against sugarcane root pests. A plant pathologist continued research on leaf-scald disease of sugarcane which may cause losses of half a ton of sugar per acre. Definite resistance was discovered in some varieties and control measures to minimise the spread of infection were worked out.

714. Work at the Timber Research Station in the Federation of Malaya continued to make good progress, and a further grant was made to provide a seasoning kiln and additional chemical apparatus for work on fibre board and wood pulp production from wood which now goes to waste. A research team in the Gold Coast began work on timber borer pests in West Africa.

715. In East Africa important research on the relations between forest cover and ground moisture has shown the great importance of forests and the relative value of different types of cover. Work on sampling techniques in tropical high forest promises to provide more accurate and cheaper methods leading to better forest management.

716. In Mauritius the Government Sugarcane Research Station was by Ordinance transferred to the sugar industry and reconstituted as the Sugar Industry Research Institute under the control of a representative board.

717. Surveys of soils in colonial territories received increasing attention. A Pool of Soil Surveyors was set up, based on the Soil Survey of England and Wales, to undertake investigations in colonial territories. In British Honduras good progress was made by the land-use survey team and much valuable information was gathered concerning the less accessible parts of the Colony. A detailed soil map of the central part of Trinidad was published which will materially help land-use planning. In Nigeria soils are being mapped to show their suitability for development under cocoa, citrus or oil palm and in the Gold Coast likewise considerable attention was given to soil and land-use surveys. In North Borneo the soil survey was mainly concerned with the volcanic soils of the Eastern Province which may be valuable for cocoa and Manila hemp production. The Head of the Soil Survey of England and Wales paid a four-months' visit to Nyasaland to examine the possibilities of sugarcane and rice development under irrigation, and the Deputy Head visited Cyprus to initiate a soil survey there.

718. In East Africa investigations on immunisation of cattle against rinderpest were extended and studies are under way on the production of improved vaccines and on the duration of immunity. Much attention was given to the testing of drugs for curative or prophylactic use against trypanosomiasis both in East and West Africa. The spread of East Coast fever in relation to tick populations was also studied.

719. The development and improvement of tropical pastures received considerable study, particularly in the Highlands of East Africa.

720. During the year grants totalling over £230,000 were made towards the financing of new research or towards the cost of extending existing research on agriculture, animal health and forestry.

Road Research

721. The expert committee referred to in Cmd. 8856, paragraph 634, recommended that a section for colonial road research should be established at the Road Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. This recommendation was accepted by the Colonial Research Council and the following proposals were placed before Colonial Governments for their consideration.

(i) The establishment of a Colonial Road Research Section at the Road Research Laboratory, Harmondsworth.

(ii) The establishment of a Colonial Road Research Advisory Committee, on which Colonial Governments should be directly represented, to advise jointly the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Secretary of State on matters affecting road research for the colonial territories.

(iii) The establishment of research funds in the colonial territories to cover the cost of road research (including full-scale road experiments) which would be carried out locally.

A large majority of the Colonial Governments have accepted the recommendation that a Colonial Road Research Station should be established although few have felt able to agree to the establishment of research funds. Arrangements are now in hand for the establishment of the Section and the proposed Advisory Committee.

722. At the request of the City Council of Gibraltar Mr. F. H. P. Williams, the Colonial Road Research Liaison Officer, visited Gibraltar to advise on road construction and maintenance problems and on the use of local tar in road construction. Mr. Williams toured the West Indian territories in February and March to study road and airfield problems in the area. The Director and a member of the staff of the Road Research Laboratory visited Nigeria in May and July respectively to advise on road problems in that territory.

723. Thirty-five colonial engineers attended courses on various aspects of road construction held at the Road Research Laboratory.

Fisheries Research

724. At the East African Inland Fisheries Research Organisation Laboratory at Jinja studies on the various chemical factors affecting the growth of algae were continued and earlier results concerning the lack of sulphates in the lake waters were confirmed. Preliminary investigations show that almost all the soils so far examined by the agricultural chemist at Kawanda

contain only traces of sulphates. Consideration of this problem is being carried a stage further by the Animal Health Research Centre, Entebbe, where tests are being carried out on the value of cattle licks containing sulphates and other minerals. The full significance of these findings has yet to be assessed in terms of potential increases in the production of crops and livestock following appropriate fertiliser trials.

725. Data on the growth rate of *Tilapia* indicate that the quality of the food eaten may be more important than the amount. This point is illustrated by a comparison of the growth rate of fish from Lake George and from the Kavirondo Gulf of Lake Victoria. The former are growing faster although they are apparently eating less food which is actually digested. The digestible food eaten in both cases consists for the most part of the same species of diatom. The lack of sulphates in Lake Victoria may cause the diatoms in this lake to develop with the minimum amount of sulphur containing amino-acids in their protoplasm. This could be a matter of great significance to the *Tilapia*; their food is already bulky and any deficiency in its composition may make it extremely difficult for them to feed at a rate high enough to satisfy their need for these particular substances. Proof of this hypothesis must await full biochemical analysis of these diatoms and certain other food substances eaten by these fish.

726. It is becoming increasingly evident that more attention must be paid to the theory put forward last year that in a tropical lake fertility is up to a point determined by the number of herbivorous animals living in it. Overfishing must be considered a very serious matter if it causes not only a reduction in the numbers of fish, but leads also to a reduction in the actual fertility of the water. All the available evidence shows that a very great reduction in the numbers of fish in Lake Victoria has occurred during the past forty years, and that the limit of fishing has almost been reached.

727. Experiments have shown that *Tilapia zillii* grows much faster than other *Tilapia*. It is tentatively suggested that this is due to the quality of its food which consists of water weeds; these weeds have their roots in the mud and they have a better supply of nutrients than has the plankton. A proposal was made that *Tilapia zillii* should be introduced into the Kavirondo Gulf, Lake Victoria, in the hope of ameliorating the present situation. It is believed that these fish will not adversely affect the other *Tilapia* as their feeding and breeding habits are different.

728. Further work on mollusc-eating species of *Haplochromis* yielded encouraging results. There are good reasons to believe that some of these fish may help considerably in controlling the numbers of snails in dams and ponds and so lead to a reduction in the incidence of bilharzia and cattle liver fluke.

729. The newly completed laboratory of the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, Zanzibar, was opened in April by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

730. The sixty cruises which the Organisation's research vessel has made since July, 1951, have been primarily concerned with the distribution of surface-swimming or pelagic fish which were thought to hold out greater economic promise than bottom-living fish. It has been established that pelagic fish occur and can be caught in the south-east monsoon although the size of the population which is apparently static and the species comprising it are not yet known. Pelagic fishes are rarely taken outside the 100-fathom line by surface lures and they appear to be more frequent where this line approaches closest to the reefs, in other words where the bottom slope is

steepest. The sub-surface possibilities of the deeper offshore waters have yet to be examined.

731. A landward migration of the dorade or dolphin-fish has been traced in the catches of the research vessel and confirmed by the market catches in Zanzibar over a seven-year period and by figures extracted from the biological log of the Mauritius-Seychelles Survey.

732. The Joint Fisheries Research Organisation for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was moved from Northern Rhodesia to Nyasaland in October. Very little research work was possible on Lake Bangweulu because the building of the laboratory had not been completed. Work continued at Fort Rosebery on fish ponds. The Organisation constructed a fully-equipped mobile laboratory on a five-ton lorry chassis.

733. Three members of the research team will work on a survey of Lake Nyasa throughout 1954. A research vessel was provided for this purpose. It has already become apparent that a very productive fishery for large-size *Bagrus* and other predatory fish exists at Nkata Bay, Lake Nyasa, which is at present hardly touched and could be put to immediate and profitable use by African fishermen.

734. The West African Fisheries Research Institute continued studies of the movements, growth, breeding and feeding habits of 27 species of marine and brackish water fishes endemic to West Africa. Among the interesting facts which have emerged it is apparent that the catches of Drepane species are affected by the phases of the moon, reaching a maximum at the neaps and falling to a minimum during the spring tides. The catfish (*Arius laticutatus*), normally scarce in the Sierra Leone estuary, has a definite seasonable migration and appears in very large numbers in the month of September, when it forms a large percentage of the catch.

735. Of the crustacea identified, one species previously recorded only from the Mediterranean was collected off the coast of the Gambia, and three other species were collected far south of their known range.

736. Fishing grounds near Takoradi, explored by the Institute's research vessel, are now being exploited with great success by Gold Coast fishermen.

737. Analysis of the plankton samples collected during voyages of the research vessel was continued. The presence of bathypelagic species of plankton in the superficial layers off the Gold Coast supports the hydrological evidence of upwelling.

738. A freshwater field station was established at Birnin Kebbi, Sokoto Province, northern Nigeria, to study the biology of the economic species and their migrations during the floods.

739. A research vessel is being fitted out for the Regional Research Station, Singapore. It is a steel vessel, 109 feet in length with twin 250 b.h.p. diesel engines. For inshore work a 28-foot motor launch was built. It is hoped that the building of the laboratory will begin in 1954.

740. A fully-fitted research vessel, named *Alister Hardy* after Professor A. C. Hardy, Linacre Professor of Zoology, Oxford University, was launched for the Hong Kong University Fisheries Research Unit in November.

Colonial Products Laboratory

741. From the 1st January the work sponsored by the Colonial Products Research Council and that undertaken by the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau (now renamed the Colonial Products Council and Colonial Products Laboratory respectively) were brought under one direction through the

appointment of Dr. R. A. E. Galley as Director of Colonial Products Research and Director of the Colonial Products Laboratory (Dr. Galley was also appointed Director of Colonial Insecticides Research). The Colonial Products Council is being reconstituted to assume general oversight of the work of the Laboratory as well as its former functions. Its terms of reference will be to consider research designed to lead to a greater use of colonial products and to advise on colonial raw materials likely to be of use in industry and on research and development work on such materials. In addition, the Director of the Laboratory will continue to be advised by consultative committees each dealing with a specific group of products and including representatives of the industries concerned.

742. Seven hundred and seventy-six inquiries were dealt with and 80 investigations carried out on the Laboratory's own premises; in addition, fundamental and pilot-scale research under grants provided by the Colonial Products Research Council was continued in other institutions.

743. Investigations on West African groundnuts continued, with particular reference to the effect of insect attack on quality. The assessment of insect infestation in maize by filth estimation yielded widely divergent results in the hands of different operators and an improved technique for use in colonial territories was devised. The milling of sorghum was studied and the nutritional value of experimentally-produced sorghum flour determined; a proposal to erect a mill in Nigeria is now under examination. African methods of preparing gari from cassava are being studied with a view to the mechanisation of the process.

744. The effect of acid treatment on the aneurin content of parboiled rice from British Guiana was examined. A lay-out for a proposed pilot factory for extracting sago starch in Sarawak was planned in consultation with engineers; samples of sago pith were tested for their starch content.

745. Research on carbohydrates was continued in universities in the United Kingdom, and further work was carried out in the Sugar Technological Laboratory at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture on both by-product chemistry and microbiology and on improvements in sugar technology.

746. Among a number of fibres submitted to the Laboratory for identification were material from an excavation on the shores of the Persian Gulf, which proved to be an early example of cotton fabric, and fibrous impurities present in a sugar barrel which were found to be sisal. Some promising samples of jute from the Gold Coast and *Hibiscus cannabinus* from Tanganyika were examined during the year.

747. Good progress was made in building up a reference collection of photomicrographs of fibres obtained from botanically authenticated plants, and a start was made on applying phase contrast technique to the study of fibre morphology and in extending the use of ash pictures for identification purposes.

748. Collaborative research between the British Jute Trade Research Association, Her Majesty's Norfolk Flax Establishment, the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute and the Laboratory on the retting of jute was arranged. Some experimental work was carried out on the chemical retting of cotton stalk fibre and *Hibiscus cannabinus* with a view to determining which of the more common and cheaper chemicals could be used for the purpose.

749. Three major paper-making investigations were completed. Batai wood (*Albizzia falcata*) from the Federation of Malaya was pulped by the

101

sulphate process and gave a pulp which compared very favourably with coniferous sulphate pulps. A mixed sulphate cook on three species of timber from Kenya gave a bleached pulp which would be suitable for incorporation in printing or writing papers. Ribbons of *Hibiscus cannabinus*, obtained during the work in Nigeria on the mechanised production of stem fibres, gave a good quality pulp suitable for wrappings, banks and boards.

750. At the Forest Products Research Laboratory investigations on the production of hardboards from secondary colonial timbers were facilitated by the installation of a laboratory disc mill for defibration of the cooked chips. Such improvements in technique have led to the production of experimental boards with very satisfactory properties from two British Guiana timbers, Morabukea and Wallaba; a Malayan timber, Kampas, was also shown to make satisfactory boards.

751. Work continued on the chromatographic separation of the active principles of pyrethrum flowers. An analytical method based on this technique was developed. Pyrethrum flowers grown in Aden were found to contain a satisfactory amount of active principles.

752. Samples of tobacco investigated included flue-cured leaf from the Gold Coast, the first attempt at this method of curing there. Advice was given on the best methods of improving the leaf.

753. The antibiotic comirin, discovered and developed at the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, has been attracting considerable interest in the United Kingdom following the most encouraging results obtained in Trinidad with the new formulation which enables the antibiotic to penetrate nail tissue. Preliminary work on pilot-scale production has begun.

754. A report was prepared on the work carried out in the Chemistry Department of the University College of the West Indies on the chromatographic examination of monamycin, and the preparation of further quantities of this antibiotic for chemical and toxicological studies is proceeding.

755. A sample of Kadanya gum from Nigeria, probably coagulated latex from the shea tree *Butyrospermum parkii*, was examined; it might be suitable for a chewing gum base.

756. Work on eugenol is continuing at Durham University, and a report from the Medical Research Council indicates that a derivative prepared from it is of interest.

757. Examination of the tanned skins of two types of goat in Uganda showed that the more promising type is the Mubende medium. Trials of dry salting and straight-drying of sheep and goat skins in the Sudan indicated that there was a ceiling temperature for drying skins in the sun above which serious damage resulted.

758. Research is in hand at the Leather Industries Department, Leeds, to determine the constituents of mangrove bark which give rise to the objectionable colour of extracts and which are a drawback to its commercial use.

759. Experimental samples of dried pineapple segments from Kenya were examined. In view of the varying commercial comments on the market possibilities for this dried fruit, an early attempt to establish production seems unlikely.

760. Other advisory services covered a wide variety of subjects from which it is only possible to select a few examples. In connection with foods, requests for advice on cassava starch manufacture, reasons for the development of maize acidity, effects of insect infestation on health, the marketing

of beans, cause of sun-cracking of rice, and the preparation of guava fruit products may be mentioned. Advice on the compounding of a large number of livestock feeding stuffs in British Guiana was given. Problems concerning oilseeds covered cohune nuts, sunflower seed, Avocado pears, shea nuts, oil palm, castorseed, cottonseed, Ité palm and Illipé nuts. Other inquiries dealt with included the production and preparation of papain and cardamoms in East Africa, an assessment of the market prospects for nicotine insecticides in relation to the high nicotine-content tobacco crop in Uganda, the prospects for expansion of the lime industry in colonial territories, the uses of various straws and grasses for handicrafts and the present market for palmyra fibre for brush-making.

761. During the year the Director visited the West Indies. The Deputy-Director attended an International Hides and Allied Trades Society Conference in Lausanne, the Conference of the Society of Leather Trades Chemists in Leeds and the International Union of Leather Chemists Societies in Barcelona. The Laboratory was also represented at the International Standards Organisation meeting in Lisbon on essential oils, the Cocoa Conference in London and the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry in Stockholm.

Medical Research

762. *General.*—Two trends of policy in the general approach to medical research are being fostered by the Colonial Medical Research Committee: the regional grouping of research activities is going ahead in Africa—the West African Regional Standing Advisory Committee for Medical Research was converted into a Council for Medical Research with considerable powers of autonomy and administrative measures are in hand for a similar organisation in East Africa; and research organisations and universities in the United Kingdom and the United States of America are increasingly associating themselves with medical research in colonial territories.

763. The majority of the research schemes described below were wholly or partially financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

764. *Filariasis.*—The Loiasis Research Unit, based on Kumba in the British Cameroons, was revisited by Professor R. M. Gordon and Dr. W. E. Kershaw of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Together with the newly-appointed Pathologist-in-Charge they visited various localities in which field investigations are proceeding; they participated in current work and initiated new lines of inquiry both in the laboratory and in the field, especially in northern Nigeria, where an important project to develop a large cocoa farm is likely to be hindered by the prevalence of loiasis in the locality. Their observations included infestations by *Loa loa*, *Acanthocheilonema perstans* and *Onchocerca volvulus*; the last named presents many anomalous features that justify investigation by the Unit.

765. In the Federation of Malaya the projected investigation into infestation with *Wuchereria malayi* was launched. A new laboratory was opened at Kuantan on the east coast, and staffed by an entomologist and subordinates from the Institute for Medical Research. A boat is now in use on inland waterways, and investigations into the entomological factors and human incidence are in hand.

766. In East Africa the Filariasis Research Unit continued its studies of the epidemiology and geographical incidence of the disease.

767. *Ecological and Virus Studies.*—In the Federation of Malaya the Scrub-Typhus Research Unit at the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, is expanding its inquiries to include field virus studies. Entomo-

logical studies on the possible role of local species of *Aedes* mosquitoes are going ahead more swiftly with the appointment of another entomologist. Dr. J. R. Audy, who is in charge of the Unit, was invited to participate in a symposium of virus workers at Detroit, U.S.A. He subsequently held discussions with Dr. Joseph E. Smadel and the staff of the U.S. Army Research and Graduate School, Washington, which maintains a permanent unit of three American scientists at the Institute in Kuala Lumpur; they will participate in the expanded field studies referred to above.

768. To advance these studies, which may well be of interest to other countries, the Colonial Office, at the recommendation of the Colonial Medical Research Council, called together a panel of experts in virus field studies, drawn from Great Britain, East Africa, the Union of South Africa, the Sudan and the United States of America. The panel, under the chairmanship of Professor P. A. Buxton, conferred in February at Kuala Lumpur with the staff of the Institute.

769. At the Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, Uganda, a research worker was appointed to the staff primarily to undertake the early diagnosis of the virus infections of man with a view to increasing the number of successful isolations of the group of viruses prevalent in East Africa.

770. Comprehensive investigations on the epidemiology of various virus diseases, especially yellow fever, mengo encephalitis virus and Rift Valley fever virus, continued, as also did the longer-term studies on virus multiplication and virus tissue relationships. Liaison with the Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur in the investigation of Malayan viruses was begun; three of the Malayan workers visited the Entebbe laboratory for short periods, and the Director, Dr. A. J. Haddow, visited Kuala Lumpur. Two members of the staff spent some time in southern Tanganyika investigating an epidemic of a dengue-like disease. In September the Expert Committee on Yellow Fever of the W.H.O. met at Kampala. It was attended by Dr. Haddow, who had played a large part in the investigation to delimit the southern border of the yellow fever zone in Africa, which was one of the principal subjects of discussion.

771. Studies on local outbreaks of yellow fever were continued at the Virus Research Institute, Lagos, Nigeria. The consolidated results were presented at the conference at Kampala; those relating to the comparative efficacy, and practicability in the field, of 17D vaccine and French neurotropic vaccine were of especial importance and interest. Dr. C. H. Andrewes, Deputy Director of the National Institute of Medical Research at Mill Hill, London, accepted an invitation to become the Scientific Adviser to the Institute, and visited Lagos in November.

772. Resulting from an approach to the Colonial Office by the Rockefeller Foundation, a research project for the study of viruses in the Caribbean region was initiated by the Foundation in Trinidad, with the co-operation of the Government of the Colony, which made available a suitable site and buildings. Two staff members of the Foundation are in charge of the project; a British laboratory technician has been appointed. Progress in the isolation of suspected viral agents has already been made.

773. *Tropical Physiology, Haematology and Nutrition.*—The Hot Climate Physiology Research Unit at Oshodi, Nigeria, recently published a comprehensive report on a series of tests on a battalion of African troops during a training march of some 500 miles in Nigeria, when detailed observations were made on the daily “metabolic cost” of marching, the intake and output of water and salt, weight changes, foot hygiene, blood changes, cardiovascular

responses, and the like. The data obtained have aroused much interest and will, it is hoped, form the basis of further work along similar lines that will have a direct practical application to civil and military personnel residing in both hot dry and hot humid climates.

774. In the field of haematology, Professor Eric Holmes and Miss M. W. Stanier of the Physiological Research Unit at Makerere College, Kampala, published an interim report on a field investigation made early in the year among the Karamojong tribe in the Northern Province of Uganda. Data on certain properties of the blood, especially on red-cell count and the levels of haemoglobin and serum-proteins, had been found to show surprising difference in Europeans and Makerere College students on the one hand, and in representatives of some eleven tribes living in or near Kampala on the other hand. The much lower values found in the last-named group were surmised to be due to a diet known to be extremely low in protein. It was considered that similar observations made on the blood of Africans who habitually eat a diet rich in protein would yield information significant to the interpretation of these differences. Attention was, therefore, focused on the Karamojong tribe, who from childhood feed on milk and defibrinated blood from their cows, supplementing these with maize, millet and beans, all of which have a relatively high protein content.

775. The visiting medical unit provided considerable medical treatment, and in return obtained ready co-operation from the tribe. The results are as yet incomplete. From data already analysed it is clear that the mean red-cell count of the tribe is considerably higher than that of Kampala Africans, approximating to that of Makerere students, and supporting the view that the low count in the Kampala Africans is due to a protein deficiency. The gamma-globulin of the Karamojong, on the other hand, so far appears to approximate to that of the Kampala Africans, hinting that the high gamma-globulin levels found in Africans is not of dietary origin. Analysis of the results continues.

776. In July Dr. A. C. Allison, Staines Medical Research Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, began a four months' study of sickle-cell trait carriers in the East African territories. He has furnished a brief interim report of his findings, the most important of which suggest that the sickle-cell trait affords a considerable degree of protection against subtertian malaria. The evidence from a series of 290 Baganda children between five months and five years of age, and from two groups of patients, respectively with and without the sickle-cell trait, appears to warrant the assumption that the abnormal red blood cells in individuals with the trait are less easily parasitized than are normal red cells. Hence, in areas where malaria is hyper-endemic, those with the trait will tend to survive, while some children without the trait die from malaria before they acquire an effective immunity against the infection. It follows then that the proportion of individuals with the sickle-cell trait in any tribe will be balanced by two factors, viz. the severity of subtertian malaria pressure, which will tend to increase the frequency of the sickle-cell gene, and the rate of elimination of the gene in individuals dying of sickle-cell anaemia.

777. The distribution of the trait was studied in some 4,605 individuals from 35 different tribes in differing environments, and accorded entirely with the above observations. It cut sharply across ethnic and linguistic groups. Observations on families with sickle-cell anaemia were also made, and haemoglobin specimens collected await examination in Oxford. Among certain pigmoid races blood-grouping tests gave results of much anthropological interest. Similar tests among the two main cattle strains in East

Africa, viz. the Hamitic Longhorn and the Shorthorn Zebu, showed a marked difference in blood-group distribution ; and, when supplemented with tests on specimens from India, may elucidate in some degree the origins and migration routes of cattle in pre-historic times. Further work on these aspects of haematology, in East Africa and elsewhere, will be awaited with much interest in view of the anthropological and genetical implications of these preliminary observations.

778. The report of Professor H. Heller and his colleagues of the Department of Pharmacology at Bristol University on the results they had obtained during a three-month study of the water-metabolism of malnourished African children and adults in Uganda indicated that a rise of plasma and diuretic potency, due to increased secretory activity of the posterior pituitary gland, might be a factor influencing water-retention. But certain anomalies suggested that other factors would need to be considered. For the next phase in this work, the attempt to produce experimental kwashiorkor, a section of Professor Heller's laboratory at Bristol is being converted into a room the temperature and humidity of which can be so controlled as to simulate climatic conditions in Uganda. The expense is being shared by the University and the Colonial Office. The test procedures used in Uganda in man will be applied to laboratory animals, using African diets that will be flown periodically from Uganda to Bristol.

779. In Uganda the pilot nutritional investigations of Dr. R. F. A. Dean, of the Medical Research Council and the Department of Experimental Medicine at Cambridge, directed primarily to the search for a cheap and reliable means of curing and preventing kwashiorkor, have yielded such promising results that an Institute of Infantile Malnutrition, to the cost of which the Nuffield Foundation has contributed most generously, is being established in Kampala under his direction.

780. *Malaria*.—Investigations of this disease continue in East Africa, Nigeria, Trinidad, the Federation of Malaya and the Gambia. In East Africa the staff of the Inter-territorial Malaria Research Unit is being increased by the addition of a Deputy Director, a chemist and another biologist, with corresponding junior staff, in order that research and an increasing programme for the training of territorial junior personnel may be maintained. Essential data continues to be collected for the assessment of the effects of malaria control measures in a hyperendemic area in the Taveta-Pare region of Tanganyika.

781. In Trinidad entomological observations, especially studies of the bionomics of the local mosquitoes and of the effects of residual insecticide spraying, were continued.

782. In the Federation of Malaya a notable event was the isolation of a strain of *Plasmodium knowlesi* from a monkey, of which the liver showed exoerythrocytic schizonts.

783. *Relapsing Fever*.—Rapid progress has been made in mapping the varying degrees of infestation by *Ornithodoros moubata* in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The incidence appears to be related to the increasing adoption of a settled agricultural life in place of a semi-nomadic pastoral life, to the increase of inter-tribal communication, and to African housing practices. The indications from reports by workers in neighbouring territories that the tick is associated with large burrowing animals were strikingly confirmed in East Africa in the case of the wart-hog and the porcupine.

784. *Precipitin Sera.*—The special studies of the preparation of precipitating antisera that are being made at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine have been concentrated especially on the development of a new technique for the identification of blood meals of closely related species. The technique is based on the finding that, when normal rabbit red cells after treatment with tannic acid are coated with serum proteins from a given species of animal, they are agglutinable by an antiserum prepared against those proteins; and inhibition of the agglutination by a solution of one of the serum proteins under test is relatively specific. Recent tests on a series of tsetse fly meals sent from East Africa have confirmed the accuracy and practicability of the technique, as so far developed.

785. The identification by precipitin tests of blood meals from mosquitoes, ticks and tsetse flies, sent as blood smears by entomologists in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Nigeria, Mauritius and the Federation of Malaya, has proceeded on a large scale.

786. A unique collection of sera from wild animals is now stored in the freeze-dried state at the Lister Institute.

787. *Leprosy.*—The Leprosy Research Officer to the Nigerian Government continued his studies on the immunological aspects of leprosy which have been receiving much attention from leprologists of late, based on the standpoint held by some that leprosy and tuberculosis are mutually antagonistic diseases. The results of simultaneous lepromin and tuberculin tests on healthy persons on the one hand and on cases of leprosy on the other hand have proved puzzling, inasmuch as there was a significant agreement in the former cases, but considerably less agreement in the latter cases.

788. For B.C.G. vaccination he was using the lyophilised vaccine (prepared at the Pasteur Institute, Paris) orally, and had obtained lepromin and tuberculin conversions after single doses of vaccine. The early results showed many anomalies, especially in the somewhat contrasting results obtained in "lepromatous" and "tuberculoid" groups of cases.

789. Much of this immunological work in Nigeria and elsewhere is considered to be still *sub judice*, but undoubtedly to warrant further and expanding exploration.

Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides

790. *Experiments in the Territories.*—In previous years reports on aerial spraying against tsetse flies had shown that the particle size of sprays needed to be reduced if penetration of the bush canopy were to be achieved. The necessary equipment was designed and a trial at Maruzi, Uganda, on a 16 square mile area of tsetse-infested bush with a heavier canopy than had been tackled before was carried out. Seven applications of DDT solution in the form of a fine spray were given in an area with an estimated fly population of 2,000. Since the last application only four flies have been caught on 630 miles of routine fly rounds and 163 random searches, representing a reduction of over 99·95 per cent in the fly population.

791. In the mosquito control experiments at Taveta the different insecticide formulations under trial in experimental huts gave the following results:

DDT water-dispersible powder was found to give kills of mosquitoes not much in excess of 70 per cent. When sprayed on plain mud walls the insecticide was less persistent than on murrum and sand, but at dosages of over 200 mg. per sq. ft. did not become so rapidly innocuous as was expected from laboratory results.

Technical BHC water-dispersible powder at 170 mg. per sq. ft. on plain mud walls was more persistent than dieldrin at 40 mg. per sq. ft., the reverse of what was found for applications of the same insecticides at the same rate on murram gravel.

Mixtures of DDT and BHC were not found to possess any of the advantages of the separate insecticides, and aldrin was found to be unsuitable for spraying in African huts.

792. The scope of the work on the control of agricultural pests was widened and replicated experiments on the control of the White coffee borer were undertaken. An investigation on the degree of penetration of different DDT formulations into bark was also being carried out. Work was in progress on the control of the maize stalk borer.

793. Laboratory cultures of several species have been maintained and studies are being made of their life histories. The effects of insecticides on different stages of these insects are being determined.

794. *Experiments in the United Kingdom.*—Generally the work in the United Kingdom is on the more fundamental problems thrown up in the course of the field work.

795. The Colonial Insecticide Research Unit at Porton made further studies of the diffusion of DDT particles on to blocks of Uganda mud after sorption at the surface. Blocks made from other soil types were also studied.

796. Laboratory assessments were made of larvicides in the form of pellets or granules which in the field can penetrate dense vegetation and reach water in a way which would not be possible with dusts or sprays.

797. Work on the urea formaldehyde resins continued.

798. At the Field Station of the Imperial College of Science and Technology studies of the pick up of insecticides by insects made good progress and an investigation was started on the sensitivity of tsetse fly to olfactory stimuli.

799. At Rothamsted Experimental Station the fate of insecticidal deposits from different formulations on different surfaces was studied. It was shown that volatilisation, even of the "persistent" insecticides like DDT, was an appreciable contributory factor to loss of efficacy of a deposit.

800. The research at Long Ashton Research Station is designed to produce formulations with good "sticking" properties which will not readily be washed by tropical rains from the plant surfaces they are intended to protect from insect or fungus attack.

Locusts

801. Investigations on the effects of vegetation patterns and their annual changes on locust outbreaks were continued by the International Red Locust Control Service based on Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia. Considerable progress was made in the study of methods for the numerical assessment of locust populations; these will help the Service to follow annual changes in numbers and to estimate the danger of outbreaks.

802. Mr. J. T. Davey, Government Entomologist of Nigeria, seconded to the Provisional International Council for the Control of the African Migratory Locust, established the fact of seasonal migrations of adult locusts beyond the limits of the outbreak area on the Niger, their breeding in the adjoining

grasslands, and subsequent return to the outbreak area. This discovery urgently needs further detailed investigation and the Provisional Council established a research branch with one senior and two junior entomologists.

803. The Desert Locust Survey continued a series of investigations on the causes of swarming, on breeding conditions, movements of hopper bands and swarms, and on natural enemies of locusts. Several of these projects were carried out in close co-operation with the Anti-Locust Research Centre, which provided senior research staff. On the other hand officers of the Survey worked for varying periods at the Centre, and this two-way exchange of experts proved to be of great value. The use of light spraying aircraft against swarms in flight proved its value in field experiments, and a pilot campaign against swarms reaching the East African territories was carried out with 10 aircraft to investigate the practical and economic aspects of the method.

804. The Moroccan Locust Research Team is completing its work in Cyprus, and the 1954 season will be devoted to field tests of the effects of controlled grazing on the locust population.

805. Investigations at the Anti-Locust Research Centre are carried out in continuous close contact with the regional organisations. Thirteen research projects dealing mainly with locust physiology and the causes of swarming were sponsored by the Centre in universities and other laboratories; in addition, research on locusts, with some advice from the Centre, is in progress in about 40 other laboratories in this country and on the Continent. Three Bulletins, one Memoir and 27 journal papers were published and 205 abstracts of current literature circulated to research workers. Summaries and forecasts of the Desert Locust situation based on 1,363 reports received from 38 countries were issued monthly and distributed to all concerned in the locust campaign.

Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Research

806. An important development at the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research was the establishment of a new entomological field station in the Benin Province of Nigeria. This will enable an intensive study to be made for the first time of those species of tsetse which occur in the high forest belt. Trials were continued with a number of new drugs which preliminary tests in the manufacturers' laboratories had shown to warrant further study in the field. After a series of trials undertaken jointly by the Institute and the Nigerian Sleeping Sickness Service it was decided that a melaminyl compound, Melarsen Sodium, which offers an advance on any drug hitherto available for the treatment of chronic cases of relapsing sleeping sickness, might safely be administered in the field without direct medical supervision. In the sphere of veterinary research, trials with Ndama cattle showed that this breed appeared to possess a natural resistance to trypanosomiasis. If the size and weight of the Ndama can be improved by cross-breeding, without destroying their resistance, this may make it possible to rear cattle in certain areas where until now the presence of the tsetse fly has proved an insuperable barrier.

807. At the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation studies in protozoology and other sciences, which are normally concentrated in the laboratory, have up to the present been hampered by the lack of adequate facilities. But this deficiency will be made good during the next few months when the Central Trypanosomiasis Research Laboratory at Sukulu in Uganda is completed. One wing of the

building is already in use. Some difficulty is being experienced in recruiting the full complement of specialised staff for the Laboratory, but it is hoped that the majority of the vacant posts will have been filled before the Laboratory is finally ready. Meanwhile work continued on the entomological side and fresh progress was made in ascertaining the most efficient techniques of selective clearing. The Organisation continued to act as a source of information and advice, particularly in the field of tsetse control and reclamation.

808. Other notable developments were the inauguration of a major project of tsetse control in northern Nigeria, towards the cost of which a contribution of £100,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and the appearance of the final two sheets of the map showing the distribution of tsetse by species throughout Africa.

Game Conservation and Research

809. The Third International Conference on the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, which was convened by the Belgian Government on the initiative of C.C.T.A., took place at Bukavu in the Belgian Congo from the 26th to 31st October. The conference was attended by a strong delegation from the United Kingdom and colonial territories. Much of the discussion centred on the London Convention of 1933 and, while it was generally agreed that the main principles established by the Convention still held good, a number of important amendments were put forward for the consideration of the Contracting Governments. These sought among other matters to enlarge the lists of animals which are to be afforded special protection, to control the traffic in trophies and game meat and to prohibit the use of automatic weapons. The proceedings of the conference were published by the Belgian Government.

Social Science and Economic Research

810. A good deal of thought was devoted by the Secretary of State's advisory committees during the year to means of bringing about closer association between social and economic research and the teaching requirements of the university colleges in the colonial territories. It was noteworthy that a Social Research Unit in the University of Malaya, jointly financed by grants from the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, the University, and Colonial Development and Welfare funds, came into existence; and that the University College of the Gold Coast's Departments of Economics and Sociology were assisted by grants for research from Gold Coast Government and Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The practice of associating independent research workers with university institutions was followed wherever possible.

811. The Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, began to issue its new journal *Social and Economic Studies*: five issues have appeared already and have been well received locally. Several new pieces of work were put in hand, including comparative studies of social structure, and studies of public transport and of the economics of land use in Jamaica. The Institute will co-operate with the Bureau of Statistics in Jamaica in a national income study; studies of some of the smaller islands have already been completed. During the year a study visit by Mr. A. D. Knox was made, to enable him to collect material on the effects of the customs union on inter-island trade. In March Dr. Ida Greaves arrived in Jamaica to start a study of capital formation.

812. The West African Institute of Social and Economic Research continued its researches into the sociology of the Yoruba, with special emphasis on recent social and political changes, and completed studies of banking and the economics of palm oil production. Further economic studies were put in hand, and a beginning was made, in co-operation with the University College of the Gold Coast and the Department of Social Welfare, on a social survey of Accra. The first issue of the Institute's journal, *The West African Journal of Social Studies*, is nearly ready. Conferences were held at Achimota and Ibadan attended by members of both University Colleges and administrators. French scholars and administrators, who attended for the first time, were very welcome guests. The Economic Research Unit at the University College of the Gold Coast was engaged in studies of internal marketing and productivity.

813. The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute's new buildings were formally opened by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia in October. This Institute, four of whose publications have already received the Wellcome Medal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, is pushing ahead with its publications programme. A number of important new works are in preparation or in the press, including a study of Lozi law by Professor Max Gluckman, a study of marriage and economics among the Plateau Tonga by Dr. Elizabeth Colson, and of the Yao Village by Dr. Clyde Mitchell. Comparative studies of urban and rural African administration are being made, and a sample of African urban families is being studied to examine marital stability, and determine standards of living and nutrition.

814. During the year the East African Institute of Social Research published its first study—on present-day tendencies in land tenure in Buganda by A. B. Mukwaya. The publication of a study of social change in Jinja, and of a symposium of studies of immigration into Buganda and its social, political and economic effects is expected shortly. A number of monographs on East African peoples are in the final stages of preparation, most of them being revisions of Ph.D. theses successfully presented. The Institute continued its work on the history of economic policy in Uganda with special reference to the cotton and coffee industries, and its African survey in Kampala. A study of the Indian community in Kampala is also being made. Ethnographic studies of the Iraqw and Gishu were started. A generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York will enable a study of African leadership in politics, commerce and education to be made by a team which will include social anthropologists, an economist and psychologist. A grant from the Government of Uganda enabled the Institute to start building a new block, which will include a library and seminar room.

815. The year saw a number of important publications by scholars assisted by Colonial Development and Welfare grants; these Research Studies are listed in Appendix I.

Surveys

Geodetic and Topographic Surveys

Staff

816. During the year under review recruitment of field staff kept just ahead of transfers and resignations. Eight surveyors were appointed while one senior surveyor and four surveyors resigned. An average of five Royal Engineer officers worked in the field on secondment from the Army.

817. Thirty-two new appointments were made to the cartographic staff but were offset by 37 resignations, dismissals or call-up to National Service. Over thirty members of the cartographic staff are now away on National Service. Efforts are continuing to increase the staff as forecast last year.

818. As a result of a Board held by the Civil Service Commission all but one of the new posts in the Records section were filled.

Geodetic Surveys

819. Progress with geodetic surveys was very satisfactory during 1953-54.

820. The field work of the Nyasaland chain, which caused so much trouble owing to adverse weather conditions, was at last completed and computations are in hand.

821. A geodetic chain some 700 miles long, running from the old triangulation north-west of Dar es Salaam south to the southern border of Tanganyika thence westwards to Lake Nyasa and then north to join existing triangulation east of Mbeya, was reconnoitred. Beacons and observation of this chain are in progress.

822. In Kenya a new chain, connecting with work completed in 1952 just east of Lake Victoria, was reconnoitred south-eastwards along the Kenya-Tanganyika border to the coast and thence northwards along the coast to the vicinity of Malindi. Beacons and observing are proceeding.

823. Reconnaissance is in progress for a chain to run westwards from the Nyasaland chain, in the vicinity of Lilongwe, to connect with the Arc of the 30th Meridian in Northern Rhodesia.

824. A start was made in December with the observation and measurement of precise traverses in the Gambia.

Minor Triangulation and Photo Control

825. The survey of control for mapping required for the Volta River project was completed early in the year.

826. Work started last year (1952-53) in the Western Concession, Kafue Flats and Meshi Teshi areas of Northern Rhodesia was also completed. The party engaged on this work moved up to Tanganyika and started work on providing control for mapping over 20,000 square miles of country stretching between Dar es Salaam and Iringa and down into the Kilombero Valley. This work continues.

827. In the West Indies one surveyor continued work in St. Vincent throughout the year. The survey of control in Barbados and the triangulation and height control of Grenada were completed, and this party of three surveyors is now engaged on the triangulation of St. Lucia.

Air Photography

828. All air photography during the year was carried out by commercial companies on contract.

829. A contract in the Caribbean continued throughout the year. Under this contract the photography of the Virgin Islands was completed and the contractors estimated that about 7,000 square miles were covered in British Guiana. Work was resumed in Jamaica from January to March, but the results are not yet known.

830. As the result of a contract in East Africa about 20,000 square miles were photographed in Tanganyika, about 2,000 square miles in Kenya and about 1,000 square miles in Uganda.

831. At the end of the year further contracts for air photography in East Africa were being negotiated.

Mapping

832. Output increased owing largely to fewer changes of priority. Preliminary plots were published at scale 1:50,000 covering areas in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Gold Coast, British Guiana and Sarawak, and mapping continues of areas in a large number of territories. A block of mapping at 1:125,000 was completed in Somaliland Protectorate and one at 1:100,000 in Nigeria.

833. For the first months of the year all contouring resources were concentrated on completing the Volta River area in the Gold Coast; since then areas in Kenya (Mount Kenya) and Northern Rhodesia (Kafue Gorge) have been contoured. Work continues in these areas.

834. Mapping is in hand of a number of Caribbean islands and good progress was made with the 1:10,000 series of Barbados. Work continued for the Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys and for the Photo-Forestry Section. Small-scale mapping of the Falkland Island Dependencies continued and large numbers of miscellaneous maps, diagrams, etc. were produced for special purposes.

Geological Surveys

835. The overseas scientific staff of the Colonial Geological Surveys increased from 190 to 197 during 1953. There were still some 20 vacant posts which could not be filled because of a shortage of suitably qualified candidates.

836. Satisfactory progress continues in all branches, including geological mapping, the investigation of mineral resources, and in the geological aspects of engineering and water-supply projects.

837. The Mrima carbonatite complex in Kenya is potentially important on account of its niobium and cerium content and its proximity to the port of Mombasa. There is another carbonatite centre at Homa Mountain in western Kenya. Both of these carbonatite occurrences together with others in Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia containing the niobium-bearing mineral pyrochlore are being examined by the local Geological Surveys, in some cases in co-operation with mining companies. Mineral investigations continued in Uganda where the Geological Survey also has 20 drills continuously employed in connection with the development of rural water supplies. Three tractor-operated reservoir construction units were maintained in Karamoja, Busoga and Ankole Districts. The Survey in Northern Rhodesia was engaged on geological problems connected with the proposed dam and tunnel for the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric project. In the Somaliland Protectorate the new Geological Survey discovered the presence of columbite and beryl in pegmatites.

838. In Nigeria geological work and drilling continued in the coal areas. To the west of Enugu 30 million tons of coal were proved together with a probable reserve of 8 million tons. The Geological Survey discovered extensive detrital lateritic iron ores close to Enugu and extending northwards as far as Orukpa. The columbite in the Jos-Bukuru granite was further examined. In the Gold Coast two geologists were continuously employed in co-operation with the consulting engineers on the Volta River and Tema Harbour projects. In Sierra Leone the pace of mineral exploration has quickened, and many of the Geological Survey's discoveries are now held under exclusive prospecting licence.

839. In British Guiana a mining company commenced the detailed exploration of the zone of manganiferous rocks discovered by the Geological Survey in the North-Western District, and a large tonnage of detrital manganese ore was recorded. Several companies have been examining the columbite-tantalite deposits in the Mazaruni District originally described by the Geological Survey.

840. The expedition to Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika has shown the continued interest of the universities in the geology and mineral resources of the colonial territories. A party of four from the University of Sheffield augmented by members of the Tanganyika Geological Survey investigated the fumarolic activity of the mountain, and the condition of its ice gap, which has an influence on climatic and meteorological phenomena in the neighbourhood. They also examined the succession and petrology of the volcanic rocks a report on which will be published in due course. The Professor of Geology with the Lecturer in Mineralogy at the University of Durham spent some weeks in Sierra Leone examining the chromite-bearing serpentines of the Kambui Hills.

841. During the year the Photogeological Section of the Directorate continued reconnaissance mapping from air photographs of Sarawak and North Borneo, and the officer concerned has now gone to carry out an extended field check in these territories. A reconnaissance examination was also made of an area in south Tanganyika to facilitate the planning of future field work. Work was done for Nyasaland and Cyprus. An officer visited the East African territories to co-ordinate the work of the Photogeological Section with the activities of the local Geological Surveys.

842. The demands upon the services of the Mineral Resources Division continued to increase and additional staff is being appointed. One officer from the Division visited the East African territories in connection with carbonatite investigations. The quarterly bulletin *Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources* was issued as usual.

CHAPTER VI

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(a) United Nations Activities

843. Three United Nations bodies deal specifically with colonial affairs. The Trusteeship Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, is concerned with the operation of the International Trusteeship System. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is not authorised by 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. Matters of domestic jurisdiction related to colonial affairs also figure prominently in some of the debates in the First (Political and Security) and Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committees of the Assembly.

Trusteeship Council

844. The twelfth session of the Trusteeship Council was held at New York from the 16th June to the 21st July and the thirteenth session from the 28th January to the 25th March. At both these sessions the United

Kingdom was represented by Sir Alan Burns, who was assisted for the thirteenth session by Special Representatives from the Trust Territories of British Togoland (Mr. M. de N. Ensor), British Cameroons (Brigadier E. J. Gibbons) and Tanganyika (Mr. A. J. Grattan-Bellew). Between these sessions the General Assembly elected India and Haiti to replace Thailand and the Dominican Republic on the Council.

845. The main business of the twelfth session was the consideration of general conditions in Somalia under Italian administration and in the Pacific trust territories in the light of the annual reports and the report of the Mission which visited the Pacific territories earlier in the year. The conclusions of the Council closely followed those of the Visiting Mission, of which Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, Counsellor (Colonial Affairs) to the United Kingdom delegation, was a member.

846. The thirteenth session of the Council was almost exclusively concerned with conditions in the African territories, including the three under United Kingdom administration. The annual reports for 1952 were discussed at length, in conjunction with the report of the 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa. Political, social and economic development and programmes in all these territories were examined in a generally constructive manner; special interest was shown in the arrangements made for the Cameroons in the proposals of the Nigerian Constitutional Conference. A large number of petitions from the African trust territories were dealt with.

847. The Council began its consideration of the future status of British Togoland, as requested by the General Assembly. The discussion of this question was more realistic than it had been in the past, and a powerful impression was made by three petitioners from the territory who urged the advantages of integration with the Gold Coast. The matter was adjourned until the next session which begins in June.

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

848. This Committee met in New York from the 18th August to the 8th September. Its terms of reference are restricted to the examination of the information on social, economic and educational conditions transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter, without reference to any particular territory. Although the Charter does not provide for this Committee, the United Kingdom has acquiesced in its establishment on a temporary basis and is prepared to co-operate in its work provided it remains within those limits. Belgium, however, declined to participate in the 1953 session.

849. The main work of the Committee was the examination of educational conditions, and the United Kingdom representative, Mr. Mathieson, was assisted by Mr. W. E. F. Ward, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State. Its Report on Education restated the principles it had laid down in 1950, and, in fact, embodied many of the principles of educational policy which are now being followed in British colonial territories.

Eighth Session of the General Assembly

850. The General Assembly met in New York from the 15th September to the 10th December. The United Kingdom was represented in the Fourth Committee (which was once more the most heavily worked of the Assembly's Committees) successively by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, by Viscount Hudson, and by Mr. Mathieson. They were assisted by Mr. B. O. B. Gidden and Mr. G. K. Caston of the Colonial Office.

851. As in previous years the proceedings of the Fourth Committee were often characterised by irresponsible and sometimes by offensive speeches from certain delegations intent upon discrediting the Western Powers. There did, however, emerge this year a group of more moderate members, who in their speeches avoided vehemence, while nevertheless supporting attempts to establish an interpretation of the Charter which would give to the United Nations the right to intervene in the affairs of all non-self-governing territories. Thus the debates relating to non-self-governing territories were marred by the protracted repetition of views unacceptable to the administering members concerning the extent of the competence of the United Nations in these matters. In spite of appeals by the administering members for at least an agreement to differ on these points of principle, this fruitless conflict eclipsed the constructive and more legitimate function of the Committee in examining progress made by the territories in social, economic and educational matters.

852. The United Kingdom Government has always emphasised that it could not permit any discussion by the United Nations of the political affairs of the territories under its jurisdiction. At this session such a discussion was for the first time attempted. At the conclusion of the debate on the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the delegate of India indicated that she wished this item kept open for discussion of certain aspects of Central African Federation, in view of the probability that the establishment of the Federation would, so she alleged, lead to the cessation of the transmission to the United Nations of social and economic information on Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, made in pursuance of Article 73 (e) of the Charter. The United Kingdom delegate stated that such a discussion would raise in an acute form the question of the extent to which it would still be useful for the United Kingdom to co-operate with the work of the Fourth Committee and pointed out that there were no grounds for the allegation that transmissions under Article 73 (e) on Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would cease. His motion to close the debate failed, and discussion might have taken place throughout the remainder of the session, although in the event the matter was not raised again except for a brief statement by the Indian delegate at the conclusion of the Committee's proceedings.

853. The discussion of trust territories was dominated by the testimony and cross-examination of petitioners from the territories. The Committee accepted these persons as representatives of the people of the territories, discounting the facts presented by the administering authorities and by the Trusteeship Council and its visiting missions. This growing use of the United Nations as a forum for local political rivalries was one of the more disquieting features of the session: it was also seen in the debate on the United States decision to cease transmitting information on Puerto Rico, in the course of which the views of the various political parties in the territory were freely canvassed by certain delegations. A related cause for concern is the sustained attack by many members of the Fourth Committee on the work of the Trusteeship Council, whose opinions, based on experience and a closer acquaintance with the problems of the territories, do not always conform with the predilections of many members of the Fourth Committee. This process of discredit is accompanied by demands that the Assembly itself should initiate action in trusteeship matters.

854. Of the seven resolutions covering information from non-self-governing territories adopted by the Assembly the United Kingdom delegation voted for two, against three, and abstained on two. They sponsored one which invited members to appoint experts to their delegations to the

Committee on Information, and also voted for one approving the report of that Committee, and setting out certain general objectives for educational policy. They abstained on a resolution inviting members of the Committee to appoint indigenous representatives to their delegations, since it contained a paragraph referring this matter, already exhaustively debated in the Committee this year, back to it for further study. They also abstained on one approving the decision of the United States Government to cease the transmission of information on Puerto Rico because, although there was no question of disagreement with the United States statement that the territory had attained full self-government, the resolution asserted the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether or not this was so. The United Kingdom view, and that of the other administering Powers, is that this decision can only be taken by the responsible Government in the light of the facts of each particular case. The United Kingdom delegation, therefore, voted against a resolution urging the Netherlands Government to resume the transmission of information on the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam in spite of the statements from both the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned that this was now constitutionally impossible. The United Kingdom vote was also cast against a resolution setting up a complex list of "factors" to be used as a guide in deciding whether or not a territory was fully self-governing, since it was not clear in what circumstances such a list could usefully be applied. The delegation voted against a recommendation that the recruitment to the Secretariat of staff from non-self-governing territories should be increased, not because they were not fully sympathetic with the objectives of the proposal but because the Secretary-General had indicated that it would not be appropriate for the Assembly to make a formal recommendation on personnel policy on the report of the Fourth Committee.

855. The Assembly adopted 11 resolutions on trusteeship questions, of which the United Kingdom voted against only one, abstained on five, and voted for a further five. The one negative vote was cast against a resolution repeating the suggestion that the administering authorities should estimate the time required for each territory to attain self-government. (The Fourth Committee also adopted a resolution suggesting the appointment of a permanent United Nations "observer" in the trust territories. The United Kingdom delegation opposed this and it did not secure the necessary majority in the Assembly.) The United Kingdom delegation abstained on the three resolutions adopted after consideration of petitions seeking the unification of French and British Togoland since they contained nothing in fundamental conflict with the policy of the United Kingdom Government, which is to enable the people of the trust territory to form an opinion, by the free interchange of political ideas, as to the political future which they desire for themselves. Included in one of these resolutions, as sent forward by the Fourth Committee, was a paragraph which restricted this process by ruling out integration with the Gold Coast as a legitimate future status for British Togoland; such a paragraph had been demanded by the petitioners, who represented only one of the political groups in the territory. It failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in Plenary Assembly after the United Kingdom delegation had spoken strongly against it. The resolutions finally adopted urged further study of the problem by the Trusteeship Council; the adoption of universal adult suffrage; and the re-establishment of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs.

856. The delegation also abstained on a resolution outlining in excessive detail a programme for the Italian administration in Somalia and another establishing a sub-committee to make suggestions for separate questionnaires

for each trust territory, a proposal previously considered exhaustively by the Trusteeship Council but not pursued. They voted for resolutions designed to facilitate study abroad by inhabitants of the trust territories and the dissemination in the territories of information about the United Nations. They also voted for the adoption of the Trusteeship Council Report, and for two resolutions referring to that Council petitions presented orally by inhabitants of the Cameroons under French administration.

Economic and Social Council

857. ECOSOC made its annual review of the world economic situation at its fifteenth session, which was held in New York from the 31st March to the 28th April.

858. At its sixteenth session, which was held in Geneva from the 30th June to the 5th August, the Council continued its discussion of economic problems, chiefly with reference to full employment and economic development. Discussion on the latter item centred on two proposals before the Council. The first provided for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund (SUNFED) to which "highly-developed" countries would contribute, so that grants-in-aid and long-term low-interest loans might be given to under-developed countries. The second provided for an International Finance Corporation to which the "highly-developed" countries would contribute capital for equity investment in the industries of under-developed countries. In their speeches on these proposals in the Council and subsequently in the General Assembly, the United Kingdom representatives referred to the heavy commitments which Her Majesty's Government had already undertaken in these fields for the development of the Commonwealth and the colonial territories.

859. At its ninth session the Social Commission drew up a statement of the essential elements of a programme of concerted practical action in the social field. This statement was generally endorsed by the Council, which recommended particular attention to community development, training programmes for social workers, and the strengthening of national organisations administering social programmes. These proposals were approved by the General Assembly and ways of implementing them are now under consideration by the Council. Her Majesty's Government, however, voted against the inclusion of an amendment tabled by the U.S.S.R. which in effect discriminated in the application of the resolution against trust and non-self-governing territories. The amendment was adopted. For this and other general reasons, Her Majesty's Government was obliged to abstain in the voting on the resolution as a whole.

860. The first of the questionnaires on land reform to be completed periodically by Member States was received in 1953. The United Kingdom Government's return included reference to the non-self-governing territories for which it is responsible.

Regional Economic Commissions of ECOSOC

861. The Malaya/British Borneo territories, which are a Group Associate Member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, were represented at the meetings of its Sub-Committees on Highways and Railways, and at its Working Party on Financing Economic Development. They, and Hong Kong, made important contributions to the discussions at the Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development held in Tokyo in April; the United Kingdom delegation to this Conference included the Director of Colonial Geological Surveys. Singapore sent a delegate to the International Housing Seminar at New Delhi. The sixth meeting of

the Committee on Industry and Trade and the tenth plenary session of the Commission were held at Kandy, Ceylon, in January/February; prominent non-officials and business men were included in the delegations sent to these meetings by Hong Kong and the Malaya/British Borneo territories.

Functional Commissions of ECOSOC

862. *Human Rights Commission.*—The Commission continued its work on the two draft covenants on Human Rights at its ninth session but did not complete it owing to lack of time. The Commission drafted a number of additional articles dealing with civil and political rights and with implementation. As regards the latter, it adopted a new special provision for the implementation of the article on self-determination. This provision would oblige States Parties to report annually on the measures taken by them to implement the article on self-determination, and States Parties responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories “to undertake, through elections, plebiscites or other recognised democratic means, preferably under the auspices of the United Nations, to determine the political status of such territory, should the Committee make a proposal to that effect and such proposal be adopted by the General Assembly”. A decision would be based on “evidence of the desire of the inhabitants . . . as expressed through their political institutions or parties”.

863. ECOSOC referred the draft covenants back to the Commission for completion at its tenth session, but also adopted a proposal to transmit the drafts to the General Assembly for information and to Member States for submission of their comments by the 1st January, 1954.

864. In its comments on the draft Covenants, the United Kingdom Government, in referring to what it considered to be grave defects, drew attention to its repeatedly expressed view that Article 1 on self-determination had no place in the Covenants, and stated that the new special article on implementation of Article 1 was totally unacceptable to Her Majesty's Government. It also drew attention to the unsatisfactory form of the present Territorial Application Article, pointing out that it could have no effect on the constitutional relationship between a State and the territories for whose international relations it is responsible, nor could the article dispense with the need for consultation with such territories on the question of their acceptance of obligations in respect of matters within their domestic competence. The only effect of the present article would, therefore, be to ensure that accession of an administering State would be considerably and perhaps indefinitely delayed.

865. The subject of self-determination was also raised at the eighth session of the General Assembly, which adopted a resolution instructing the Commission to give due priority to the preparation of further recommendations concerning international respect for the right of self-determination. A number of delegations including that of the United Kingdom did not take part in the debate, and voted against the resolution. In explanation of his vote, the United Kingdom representative briefly restated Her Majesty's Government's position on the treatment of this question in the United Nations, which remained unchanged. Similar statements were made by other delegations.

866. *Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.*—The reports of the fourth and fifth sessions of the Sub-Commission for the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities were considered at the ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights. On the basis of these reports the Commission adopted a number of resolutions concerning discrimination and minorities. The Commission also elected

new members of the Sub-Commission, and invited ECOSOC to provide for annual sessions of the Sub-Commission of three weeks' duration, beginning in January. The Commission also approved, subject to certain amendments, the programme of future work drawn up by the Sub-Commission. This programme included studies on discrimination in a number of fields.

867. ECOSOC generally approved the Commission's proposals, subject to studies which fell within the scope of the Specialised Agencies or other bodies normally being carried out by whichever of these was directly concerned, and subject to further consideration being given by the Sub-Commission to its programme of work at its 1954 session.

868. The Sub-Commission accordingly held its sixth session in New York from the 4th to 29th January, and adopted a number of resolutions setting out proposals for an immediate study on discrimination in education and future studies on discrimination in political rights, religious rights and practices, and emigration, immigration and travel, and on the present position of minorities in the world, for consideration at the tenth session of the Commission on Human Rights.

869. *Status of Women Commission.*—One of the resolutions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventh session invited the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council, as appropriate, in collaboration with the Governments of all States which administer territories, including trust and non-self-governing territories, where women do not enjoy full political rights, to take all necessary measures leading to the development of political rights of women in such territories, in particular by means of education. In discussion of this item in the Third Committee of the Eighth General Assembly, reference was made to the denial of political rights to women in certain under-developed countries, and the fact that women in certain trust and non-self-governing territories enjoyed political rights denied to women and even men in certain member States.

870. *Social Commission.*—A number of fellowships and scholarships were awarded to candidates in colonial territories under the Advisory Social Welfare Services of the United Nations. The Government of the Gambia applied for an expert to undertake a social survey of Bathurst and a suitable expert has been approached. In response to proposals made by Sir Cleutha Mackenzie, who visited Singapore and the Federation of Malaya under the auspices of the Technical Assistance Administration, the Government of Singapore made a grant of £23,333 to the Singapore Association for the Blind to meet the initial capital cost of the institutions and training facilities which were recommended.

Specialised Agencies of the United Nations

871. *Food and Agriculture Organisation.*—The Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State was attached to the United Kingdom delegation to the Seventh F.A.O. (Biennial) Conference held in November-December in Rome. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation led a delegation to an F.A.O./I.L.O. Conference on Co-operatives in Asia and the Far East which was held in Ceylon in February/March.

872. Colonial Governments continued to take an active part in the technical and regional meetings held by F.A.O. and sent representatives to conferences and meetings on various subjects including wheat and barley breeding, Mediterranean pasture and fodder development, Desert Locust control, foot and mouth disease, animal diseases, problems of nutrition, rice breeding and fertilisers, design and improvement of fishing boats and forest grazing.

873. The colonial territories again gave positive assistance to F.A.O.'s activities. The Government of Cyprus acted as host to the Near East Conference on Animal Diseases in June. The Government of Nigeria and the University College at Ibadan provided facilities for a training course in agricultural statistics which was held from July to September and attended by about forty candidates from African territories. A number of colonial territories accepted for training foreign nationals awarded fellowships and scholarships by F.A.O.

874. The colonial territories derived increasing benefit from the Organisation's work under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme. Six experts completed missions to various colonial territories during the past year, a seventh is still in his post and an eighth has started work on a project which will carry through into next year. Five colonial candidates started courses of training under F.A.O. Fellowships during the year, while a sixth completed a fifteen-month course in July.

875. There has been increasingly close co-operation between F.A.O. and the Desert Locust Control Organisation in co-ordinating the international campaign against the Desert Locust, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula, a region for which F.A.O. has now assumed certain co-ordinating responsibilities.

876. *World Health Organisation.*—The fourth session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific and the third session of the Regional Committee for Africa both met during September, the former in Tokyo and the latter in Kampala, Uganda. The Director of Medical Services, Fiji, attended the meeting at Tokyo as the United Kingdom delegate, accompanied by advisers from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Hong Kong. The United Kingdom delegation to the Kampala meeting was headed by the Director of Medical Services, Uganda, assisted by advisers from Kenya, Tanganyika, Somaliland Protectorate, the Gold Coast and Nigeria. The Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Organisation in its capacity as the W.H.O. Regional Committee for the Western Hemisphere held its seventh meeting in Washington in October. The Director of Medical Services, Trinidad, led the United Kingdom delegation to the meeting and the Assistant Director of Medical Services, Jamaica, accompanied him as an adviser.

877. During the year close co-operation between the Colonial Governments and the W.H.O. Regional Authorities was maintained, and a number of technical assistance projects were initiated or implemented, in some cases with the assistance of equipment and supplies provided by UNICEF to complement the technical advice and expert staff furnished by W.H.O. The projects included malaria, leprosy and yaws campaigns in Nigeria; a malaria campaign, a health survey and health improvement campaign, a venereal disease survey and a tuberculin sensitivity survey in East Africa; a sanitation campaign in the Seychelles; schemes for environmental sanitation, nursing and health education, and rural health training in the Far Eastern territories; and insect control programmes and tuberculosis campaigns in certain of the West Indian territories.

878. *International Labour Organisation.*—Meetings held under the auspices of the I.L.O. at which there was colonial representation included the 36th session of the International Labour Conference, the meetings in November and March of the Governing Body, the Asian Regional Conference and the Asian Maritime Conference.

879. Details of I.L.O. Fellowships awarded and of help to colonial territories under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme can be found in paragraphs 621f.

880. The *Ad Hoc* Committee appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the I.L.O. to inquire into problems of forced labour submitted its report in 1953. The committee found that examination of the specific and general allegations regarding certain colonial territories showed no evidence of any system of forced labour within the meaning of its terms of reference. It commented that in two cases existing legislation could, if broadly interpreted and extensively applied, lead to such systems.

881. *International Telecommunications Union*.—The application for Associate Membership by the Malaya/British Borneo Group (Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei) was accepted with 67 votes in favour and none against, with effect from the 6th May.

882. Bermuda, the Bahamas and the British Caribbean Colonies have notified their intention of applying for Associate Membership as a group.

883. The new Associate Members have now taken over their responsibilities and are corresponding direct with the Union on such matters as radio frequency registration, and entries in the Union's published lists and directories.

884. The International Telecommunication Convention, 1952, was ratified on behalf of the British Colonial Ensemble and the Associate Members.

885. *Universal Postal Union*.—The International Postal Convention signed at Brussels in 1952 was accepted by all the members of the British Colonial Ensemble and was ratified on behalf of the Ensemble.

886. *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation*.—At the invitation of the Nigerian Government, U.N.E.S.C.O. held a seminar at the University College, Ibadan, from the 27th July to the 21st August on the subject of public library services in Africa. The seminar was attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, four colonial territories and 13 other countries.

887. Other seminars and conferences which were attended by representatives from colonial territories were on audio-visual aids in fundamental education, in Sicily in September; on teaching about the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies in the schools of West Africa, in Liberia in April; on workers' education, at the International Centre at Compiègne in August; on youth leaders—South-East Asia, in Tokyo in October; and on social science teaching, in Delhi in February.

888. U.N.E.S.C.O. has accepted an invitation from the Caribbean Commission to join with the Commission in sponsoring a technical conference on education and small-scale farming to be held in Trinidad in October, 1954.

889. One more fundamental education project was associated with U.N.E.S.C.O. under the associated projects system bringing the total to 13, and two more applications were submitted under the gift coupon scheme. Under the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance agreement was reached for an American expert to visit Nigeria to study and carry out a survey of problems relating to vernacular languages. One fellowship was awarded to a native of the Gold Coast to study librarianship in Scandinavia, and arrangements were also made for four U.N.E.S.C.O. Fellows from foreign countries to study in Jamaica.

890. On the 11th March Her Majesty's Government ratified the agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials which had been sponsored by U.N.E.S.C.O. and which has been extended to nearly all colonial territories.

891. *United Nations Children's Fund*.—This organisation again made valuable contributions, mainly in the form of equipment and supplies, to various programmes initiated by Colonial Governments in consultation with the Fund and with W.H.O.

892. British Guiana, British Honduras, Grenada and St. Kitts received allocations of U.S. \$18,500, U.S. \$4,000, U.S. \$5,600 and U.S. \$5,500 respectively towards anti-tuberculosis campaigns. UNICEF made its first contribution towards the control of leprosy by the allocation of U.S. \$93,000 in connection with a project in Nigeria; allocations of U.S. \$75,000 and U.S. \$150,000 respectively were also made towards the cost of campaigns against malaria and yaws in that territory. An initial allocation of U.S. \$25,000 was approved for an anti-malaria campaign in East Africa; and Mauritius received whooping cough vaccine to the value of U.S. \$10,000. Maternity and child welfare schemes were assisted by the allocation to the Federation of Malaya of U.S. \$47,000, to Singapore of U.S. \$22,000, to Hong Kong of U.S. \$7,000 and to Sarawak of U.S. \$8,000; in addition, an allocation of U.S. \$1,000 was made in connection with an anti-tuberculosis campaign in Brunei.

(b) International Co-operation other than through the United Nations
In Africa

893. Co-operation with other Colonial Powers in Africa and with the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was maintained through the medium of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara.

894. The eighth session of the Commission, which took place in Lisbon in June, recommended the setting up of specialist committees to consider common problems relating to housing and statistics, and the appointment by Member Governments of correspondents to exchange information in the field of nutrition. It was also agreed that an Inter-African Research Fund should be established to finance joint projects of scientific or technical interest in Africa south of the Sahara. This Fund will be largely financed by Member Governments but contributions from other sources will also be accepted. These recommendations have now been put into effect.

895. During the ninth session, which was held in London in January, a formal Agreement establishing the Commission as an international body was signed by the Member Governments, including the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which took part for the first time in the Commission's proceedings. The session recommended that the production of a climatological atlas of Africa should be undertaken as the first joint project to be financed from the Research Fund.

896. Three further technical conferences were convened under the auspices of the Commission. These were as follows:

(i) A conference on the Treatment of Offenders was held in Dar es Salaam in August. This was attended by delegates from Member Governments and their territorial Governments. An observer from the Sudan Administration also attended (see also paragraph 567).

(ii) A conference on Rural Welfare in Lourenco Marques in September was attended by delegates from Member Governments and their territorial Governments. An observer from the Sudan Administration also attended.

(iii) A conference on the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa was held in Bukavu (Belgian Congo) at the end of October. The International Convention of 1933 was one of the main subjects discussed

by the conference, and Governments who were signatories to the original Convention were, therefore, invited to take part. Observers from the United States, the Netherlands, Ethiopia and Liberia and from certain international bodies and societies interested in game preservation were also invited. Details are given in paragraph 809.

897. In the field of Anglo-French co-operation further talks between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Overseas France were arranged to take place in Paris in May. Owing to the fall of the French Government on the eve of the date arranged, the talks had to be changed to the official level. Various aspects of liaison at the metropolitan and local levels were discussed. The Liaison Officers of the two Metropolitan Departments maintained continuous contact and arranged for an ever-widening exchange of information on the various aspects of the work of the two Departments. An exchange of visits between librarians of the Colonial Office and of the Ministry of Overseas France took place during the period under review.

898. Local co-operation continued and experts in various technical fields exchanged visits. Such exchanges are not, however, confined to British and French territories. Local Anglo-Belgian co-operation is being maintained and as an example of local co-operation between the British and Portuguese authorities may be cited the facilities currently being given by the Portuguese Government in East Africa for a party of surveyors to extend their work over the borders of British East Africa into Mozambique.

899. Under the auspices of the British-Franco Parliamentary Relations Group an exchange of visits between parties of M.P.s interested in the colonial affairs of the two countries was arranged. A similar visit from a party of Belgian M.P.s was arranged by the Anglo-Belgian Parliamentary Group.

900. The practice of inviting officials from other Governments to certain Colonial Service courses has continued (see paragraph 15). Reciprocal training facilities for Colonial Service officers were made available by the Ministry of Overseas France.

Outside Africa

901. *Colombo Plan.*—The United Kingdom territories in South-East Asia continued to participate in the Colombo Plan. There were two non-official representatives from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, in addition to officials, on the delegation representing the United Kingdom and United Kingdom territories in the area at the fifth meeting of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia held in New Delhi in October. At this meeting the report on the Plan's second year which ended on the 30th June was prepared (Cmd. 9016).

902. *Technical Co-operation Scheme under the Colombo Plan.*—The United Kingdom territories in South-East Asia were also represented at the policy session of the Council for Technical Co-operation, which met after the Consultative Committee.

903. During the year 33 candidates from the Federation of Malaya, nine from Singapore, six from North Borneo, three from Sarawak and two from Brunei received training under this scheme, chiefly in Australia and New Zealand. Nine experts were sent to the Federation of Malaya, two to North Borneo and two to Sarawak, chiefly by Canada. Most of the experts provided were in connection with training schemes in the territories, thus emphasising the importance given to training under the Technical Co-operation Scheme. Negotiations are in progress for 41 experts and 41 traineeships, and for a certain amount of training equipment.

904. Training facilities are provided by the Federation of Malaya and Singapore for candidates from other countries in the area, whose passages and allowances are met out of the United Kingdom contribution to Technical Co-operation Funds. A general offer by Singapore of training facilities in various subjects has aroused interest in the area, and a recent inquiry about training in timber grading and customs and excise administration has been received from Nepal. A candidate from Ceylon is receiving training in agricultural credit and banking in Cyprus, and an Indian candidate has been trained in anti-locust work in East Africa. Sir Sydney Caine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, paid a visit under the scheme to Ceylon to advise the Government on the organisation and techniques of planning.

905. *Caribbean Commission*.—The four Member Governments of the Caribbean Commission are France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. At the head of the British Section of the Commission is the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies (Sir Stephen Luke), who acts as Co-Chairman along with representatives of the other three Member Governments. The other members of the British Section are the Colonial Attaché at Her Majesty's Embassy in Washington (Mr. A. Campbell) and two unofficial members, Mr. W. A. Bustamente (Jamaica) and Mr. Grantley Adams (Barbados), or their alternates, Mr. S. T. Christian (Antigua) and Mr. W. H. Courtenay (British Honduras).

906. The Commission, which meets twice yearly, held its sixteenth meeting at Surinam from the 11th to 16th May and its seventeenth meeting at Trinidad from the 30th November to the 4th December. The Commission sponsored a timber conference in Trinidad in April, a fisheries seminar in Trinidad in July, a three-month training course in home economics in Puerto Rico from September and a housing seminar-workshop in Puerto Rico in October.

907. Member Governments accepted the recommendation of the sixteenth meeting of the Commission that the next session of the West Indian Conference, consisting of representatives of all the Caribbean territories covered by the Commission as well as of the four Metropolitan Governments, which was to have been held in Puerto Rico in November, 1954, should be postponed to May, 1955, because of the Commission's crowded schedule of work. It was also agreed at the sixteenth meeting that the theme of the West Indian Conference should be "Education generally and in relation to Economic and Community Development".

908. *South Pacific Commission*.—The Commission is an advisory and consultative body set up by the six Governments responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific Region. It is concerned with social, economic and health matters. The members of the Commission are Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

909. The twelfth session of the Commission was held at Noumea in October when the annual budget and work programme for 1954 were approved. The United Kingdom delegation was headed by the United Kingdom Senior Commissioner, Sir Ronald Garvey, Governor of Fiji.

910. The Commission's work programme for 1954 includes research into the problem of the rhinoceros beetle. The project aims at increasing the efficiency of control and quarantine measures. The beetle is a potential danger to the economies of Fiji and many other South Pacific territories, which are largely dependent on copra production.

911. At its twelfth session the Commission decided that the Third South Pacific Conference should be held early in 1956. A decision on a site for the Conference will probably be taken at the session in October, 1954.

912. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the tenth session mentioned in Cmd. 8856, paragraph 773, a formal amendment to the Agreement establishing the Commission was signed at Canberra in April, 1954, to reduce the number of sessions each year from two to one.

913. *Council of Europe.*—Her Majesty's Government notified the Council of Europe on the 23rd October of its decision to extend the Council of Europe Convention on Human Rights to most of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

Aden

914. The majority of the Treaty Chiefs of the Western Aden Protectorate agreed in principle to a proposal by the Governor that they should form a federation to deal with matters of common interest. Details are given in paragraph 160.

915. The Commissioner appointed to advise on the revision of salaries of officials reported during the year.

916. Work on the refinery which is being built at Aden by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company is proceeding rapidly and is expected to be completed by the end of 1954.

917. Her Majesty's Government is lending the Colony £4 million for the provision of municipal services in connection with the refinery at Little Aden.

918. The Government raised a loan of £1,230,000 on the London market in December.

Bahamas

919. The Earl of Ranfurly succeeded Major-General Sir Robert Neville as Governor in December.

920. The tourist trade continues to flourish: 90,546 tourists visited the Colony in 1953, more luxury hotels are under construction and coastal sites are being developed. The company promoting the Butlin vacation village on Grand Bahama, whose future had been in doubt, went into liquidation in December; the village was subsequently sold by the receivers.

921. The Governor opened a new Government hospital in May.

922. In April the Bahamas Government purchased from Her Majesty's Government the two Air Ministry airfields, Oakes and Windsor fields. The Bahamas Government has under consideration the transfer of the civil airport from Oakes to Windsor field.

Barbados

923. Changes in the constitution were approved during the year and on the 1st February a ministerial system was introduced. Mr. G. H. Adams was appointed the first Premier of Barbados.

924. The salaries of the junior grades of the Civil Service were reviewed by Sir Errol Dos Santos and his recommendations were implemented in May.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Bermuda

925. The great event of the year, as indeed of the Colony's history, was the visit of Her Majesty the Queen accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 24th and 25th November on the first stage of the Commonwealth tour. The Colony was also proud to welcome the President of the United States, the French Premier and the Prime Minister on the occasion of the Three-Power Conference which took place in Bermuda from the 4th to 7th December.

926. The chief industry, tourism, thrived and the number of tourists in 1953 increased to 103,501. On the 1st April, 1954, the Admiralty and War Department lands on the island, covering an area of 830 acres and including a dockyard, military barracks, hospital and a number of houses, were formally transferred to the Bermuda Government at an agreed price of £750,000. The Bermuda Government has placed a substantial proportion of the former War Department property at the disposal of the United Kingdom garrison which returned to the Colony in February after having been withdrawn in April.

927. In January a select committee of the House of Assembly, comprising members of both the European and coloured community, presented an unanimous report on racial relations. The report, which acknowledged the need to protect the travel industry, to avoid dislocation of Government services and to respect the private sensibilities of all sections of the community, recommended a number of measures to reduce racial tension. The report was adopted unanimously by the House of Assembly.

British Guiana

928. The Order in Council providing for a new constitution was made on the 1st April. Elections under it were held on the 27th April. Subsequent events leading to the arrival of troops on the 9th October and the announcement of the suspension of the constitution on that day are described in paragraphs 131-8.

929. A Constitutional Commission arrived in British Guiana on the 5th and 6th January. It left on the 10th March for Barbados to consider its report.

930. Sir Alfred Savage, who succeeded Sir Charles Woolley as Governor, arrived in the Colony on the 14th April.

931. Land clearance and other preliminary work for the first stage of the comprehensive drainage and irrigation plan for the coastlands continued during the year. Tenders were invited for the main work on the Boerasirie project. Difficulties were encountered in siting the regulator gates for the Torani canal. Mr. G. Lacey, Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation, visited the Colony in November to examine the schemes.

932. Mr. Frank Brown, lately of the Gezira Cotton Board, also visited the Colony in November to examine land settlement problems and recommended two experimental schemes for settling small farmers in uncultivated areas.

933. Milled rice produced totalled a little over 70,000 tons; the contract to supply the Eastern Caribbean Colonies was again fulfilled.

934. Sugar fell short of the target for the year, but over 211,000 tons were produced despite the strikes organised by the Guiana Industrial Workers Union and the People's Progressive Party.

935. A sum of £285,000 was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for investment by the Colonial Development Corporation in a company to be set up by British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. to build and operate a small hydro-electric plant at Tumatumari Falls. The plant will supply current for the Company's dredges.

936. The report of the Survey Mission of the International Bank was made available to the Colony in July and was published in the United Kingdom in January. It set out a five-year programme of development costing £14,250,000. The report was taken into account in preparing a new development programme, expenditure on which during the next two years is estimated at just over £9 million, of which the United Kingdom has agreed to provide £3,125,000 by way of further Colonial Development and Welfare grant and to provide facilities for raising loans up to £3,417,000 on the London market. With the unspent balances available this will make up the estimated £9 million.

937. Professor J. H. Richardson arrived in the Colony on the 14th March to carry out a preliminary investigation with the object of assessing whether British Guiana is in a position to support further increases of social security and, if so, to what extent.

938. Mr. R. O. Nicholas of the United Kingdom Board of Inland Revenue, who arrived in the Colony on the 10th March, is conducting an inquiry into the incidence of taxation and its effect on the economy of British Guiana.

939. Mr. A. E. Hickinbotham of the United Kingdom Ministry of Housing and Local Government, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Walker, a member of the staff of the Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office, arrived in British Guiana on the 17th March to advise on the housing problems of the territory.

940. Sir Eustace Woolford and Sir Frank McDavid represented the Colony when the Queen visited Jamaica from the 25th to 27th November. They presented a loyal address to Her Majesty on behalf of the people of British Guiana.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

British Honduras

941. Registration of voters for the first general election based on universal adult suffrage was completed in December. The election is to be held on the 28th April, 1954.

942. On the 29th March Sir Reginald Sharpe, who had been appointed to hold an inquiry into allegations of contacts between the People's United Party in British Honduras and authorities, organisations or persons in Guatemala, announced his findings. He was satisfied on the evidence before him that certain People's United Party leaders had on various occasions sought and on one occasion received financial assistance from Guatemala and that they communicated with the Guatemalan Government on party policy.

943. The budget was again balanced in 1953 without any general grant-in-aid from Her Majesty's Treasury. A grant of £50,000 was, however, made to assist in the maintenance of the Northern Road.

944. Hummingbird Highway, for which a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £521,000 was made, has been completed. It is 32½ miles long and joins the main road system to the citrus-growing areas in Stann Creek Valley.

945. A Colonial Development and Welfare loan of £53,000 was granted to the Colony to make possible improvements in the Corozal sugar factory. It is hoped that all the sugar needed for domestic consumption in the Colony will be produced and a surplus for export.

946. An expert was appointed at the end of 1953 for two years to investigate the possibility of growing tobacco on a commercial scale. He will carry out trials with Virginia and cigar-wrapper leaf types. Early in 1954 an expert was recruited in the United States to advise on the development of rice cultivation.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate

947. The High Commissioner toured extensively throughout the Protectorate in the past year. He paid particular attention to the important island of Malaita, previously a centre of unrest, where an Island Council is now co-operating harmoniously with Government.

948. The Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State visited the Protectorate in January to discuss various development projects with the Administration.

949. Communications with other territories in the Western Pacific High Commission are poor and proposals were made by the High Commissioner for strengthening and improving the efficiency of the High Commission fleet.

Brunei

950. The Sultan in Council approved a five-year development plan costing £11,700,000. A development committee was appointed to supervise the work. The plan included provision for the payment of non-contributory pensions to all persons over the age of 60 and certain other handicapped persons.

951. The Government offered to lend the Federation of Malaya £4,700,000 and North Borneo £750,000.

Caribbean

952. On their way to New Zealand Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh stayed two days in Jamaica in November where they not only saw a great deal of the island, but also met the representatives of the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands, who presented Addresses on behalf of their Legislatures.

953. The Minister of State made a short tour of the British Caribbean territories in October after attending the United Nations General Assembly at New York in September. He visited British Honduras, Jamaica and British Guiana with stops at Trinidad, the Caymans and Barbados.

954. Delegates from the West Indian islands and observers from the two mainland territories attended the West Indian Federation Conference in April. The report of the conference recommending a British Caribbean Federation was referred to West Indian Legislatures for their decision. St. Vincent and Grenada have already accepted it.

955. The Regional Economic Committee of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, continued its work of co-ordination and exchange of information in the economic field. At its seventh meeting in December Mr. Garnet Gordon of St. Lucia was selected to fill the post of Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom. His appointment took effect from the 1st February. The Trade Commissioner service in Canada

was overhauled. The Committee sent as advisers to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting at Sydney in January, Mr. R. C. Bradshaw of St. Kitts-Nevis and Mr. W. H. Courtenay of British Honduras, assisted by Mr. J. S. Mordecai, the Executive Secretary to the Committee. The Committee invited tenders for a Caribbean shipping service. The Secretary of State gave capital sanction for £50,000 to enable the Colonial Development Corporation to tender.

956. The report of the Timber Mission which visited Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad from October to December, 1952, was published on the 19th November. Without minimising the difficulties in establishing markets for the lesser known British Guiana and British Honduras timbers, the Mission listed a number of woods for which export markets, particularly in the Caribbean area, could be created. They recommended that the seasoning and grading of timber by the exporting territories should be improved and that importers in the area should use more West Indian timbers.

957. On the 8th October the report of the Mission of United Kingdom Industrialists, which toured Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad in the last quarter of 1952, was published. The Mission foretold a steady increase in industrial development in the area, estimating that total industrial production would double itself during the next 10 years. Methods of encouraging industrial development were examined and a number of projects in the four Colonies were recommended for closer study.

Central Africa

958. After numerous debates in both Houses the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act became law on the 14th July. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Commencement) Order in Council were made together on the 1st August. The first Governor-General of the Federation, Lord Llewellyn, assumed his appointment in Salisbury on the 4th September. Measures towards the full establishment of the Federation continued throughout the remainder of the year.

959. The first federal elections were held on the 15th December. The first Federal Legislative Assembly met on the 2nd February, and the African Affairs Board was formed.

960. The report of the Commission on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa was published in May. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother laid the foundation stone of the Rhodesia University College at Salisbury in July. After discussions in London between representatives of the University College's Inaugural Board, the Inter-University Council, the University of London, and others concerned, Her Majesty's Government announced that £1½ million would be made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the capital expenditure on the establishment of the College.

961. The Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition was held at Bulawayo from May to August, under the joint sponsorship of the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. It marked the centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes and was officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret, on the 3rd July. During August His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, accompanied by the Sultana, visited the Exhibition. Over one million visitors attended the Exhibition in which the United Kingdom, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar also took part.

Cyprus

962. The Coronation of Her Majesty was impressively celebrated in Cyprus, and many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects in the island enjoyed a wide range of festivities.

963. In sad contrast, the end of 1953 was overshadowed by the earthquake which did much serious damage at the western end of the island on the 10th September. Forty people lost their lives and 100 were seriously injured. The casualties would have been worse but for the fact that most of the able-bodied inhabitants of the villages were in their fields at the time of the initial shock. Six villages were almost completely destroyed and in 35 more between 50 per cent and 90 per cent of the buildings were damaged beyond repair.

964. Help came quickly. The District Administration, the Police and the Medical and Welfare Departments organised the clearance of casualties and immediate supplies of food, blankets and temporary shelter for the victims. The Royal Army Service Corps brought tents from the military depot in Famagusta on the day of the shock, and parties of Royal Engineers were soon on the scene to assist the Public Works Department in demolishing dangerous buildings and clearing rubble-choked streets. H.M.S. *Theseus* and H.M.S. *Saintes* were despatched to Paphos as soon as news of the disaster became known. Helicopters from H.M.S. *Theseus* were usefully employed on inspecting damaged areas. Parties from the ships distributed and pitched tents, further supplies of which were brought from the Canal Zone in Her Majesty's Ships and by air from the United Kingdom by the Royal Air Force.

965. Prompt and spontaneous assistance came from Governments, organisations and individuals both inside and outside Cyprus for the relief of the distressed. The British Red Cross Society responded generously to the demand for clothes and blankets. Donations to the Relief Fund, which was opened the day after the earthquake, reached £69,500.

966. To plan and execute the repairs and reconstruction necessary a Reconstruction Committee was established in Paphos to take the burden from the District Commissioner, who was fully occupied with his intensified administrative problems.

967. Six villages have been completely resited on safer ground. Nearly 13,000 buildings were surveyed; 1,380 prefabricated framework houses were supplied and mainly erected by Government, or at Government expense. Grants for repairing houses were made to 10,500 owners. The total cost of earthquake relief and rehabilitation is expected to amount to about £1,500,000 when completed. Her Majesty's Government has decided to make a grant of £500,000 towards the cost and also to meet the expense of material aid provided by the Armed Services and valued at £250,000-£300,000.

968. In June an international meeting of the F.A.O. took place in Cyprus for the discussion of animal health in the Near East. Delegates attended from most nearby countries and some from as far afield as Afghanistan.

969. The Cyprus Electricity Authority's central power station at Dhekelia which had come on commercial load in February, 1953, is now supplying Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca, Morphou and Kyrenia. Work continues on the extension of the 66,000-volt transmission system and the 11,000-volt system, together with low voltage distribution systems in rural areas.

970. Sixty-seven gravity irrigation schemes were completed in 1953 and 16 more are being worked on. Two hundred and twenty boreholes were

drilled, of which 70 per cent were successful. Since 1946 the area of land irrigated by water pumped from boreholes has increased by nearly 80 per cent and it now exceeds the area irrigated from perennial springs. Eighty village water supplies, involving the laying of 170 miles of pipes, were completed in 1953. A new water supply for Limassol town was inaugurated by the Governor on the eve of the Coronation. A new Nicosia water supply scheme is nearing completion.

971. Fifty-five new co-operative societies were registered during 1953. The total membership of all co-operative societies in Cyprus is 115,000.

972. On the 4th October the Governor opened the Cyprus Broadcasting Service for normal transmission. Many encouraging letters about it have been received from listeners among the different communities in the island and from abroad.

973. Sir Andrew Wright left Cyprus on retirement in February and was succeeded as Governor by Mr. R. P. Armitage.

East Africa

974. The Foreign Operations Administration of the United States made a loan of £2,390,000 to the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for expansion of the ports of Mombasa and Tanga. The International Bank signified its willingness in principle to lend the East Africa High Commission about £5 million for the Railways and Harbours Administration.

975. The East Africa High Commission raised a loan of £5,459,000 on the London market in August.

976. In January Mr. A. M. B. Hutt was appointed Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, and Major-General W. D. A. Williams was appointed Commissioner for Transport in succession to Sir Reginald Robins.

977. Sir Vincent Glenday was appointed Speaker of the East African Central Assembly in August in succession to the late Sir Guy Pilling.

978. Legislation was passed in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda entitling holders of the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (East Africa), awarded by Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, to be admitted to the medical registers.

979. A Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation visited Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda during February.

980. Sir Lionel Fox, Chairman of the United Kingdom Prison Commission, who led the United Kingdom delegation at the C.C.T.A. conference on the treatment of offenders at Dar es Salaam, made a brief survey of prison administration in the three mainland territories.

Falkland Islands Colony and Dependencies

981. Mr. O. R. Arthur took up his appointment as Governor in March in succession to Sir Miles Clifford.

982. The Colonial Development Corporation's freezer came into operation in the Colony in April, and the first consignment of meat reached the United Kingdom later in the year.

983. The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey vessel *John Biscoe* was redesignated a Royal Research Ship on her return from the Antarctic in May, and took part in the Coronation Review of the Fleet.

984. The first of a series of scientific reports compiled by personnel of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey was published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in July.

985. Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Fiji from the 17th to 19th December. Her Majesty received a widespread and spontaneous welcome from the Fijian, Indian and other elements of the population and the occasion served to illustrate the allegiance to the Crown of all races in the Colony. The Queen addressed the Legislative Council and attended many functions in and around Suva including the official opening of the new Central Medical School buildings. A day was also spent at Lautoka on the west coast of Viti Levu.

986. On the 14th September an earthquake and tidal wave occurred in the Suva area and was followed by numerous aftershocks. This disaster caused the loss of 15 lives and damaged property, water supplies, roads and bridges to the extent of about £250,000. Offers of relief assistance were received from overseas, but the Government and the Red Cross were able to deal with cases of distress. The New Zealand Government generously made available the services of an expert on tectonic earthquakes. Suva wharf, which had been damaged in the hurricane in early 1952, suffered further damage from the earthquake. Repairs to the wharf are being carried out pending the construction of a new dock system in Walu Bay.

987. The First Battalion of the Fiji Infantry Regiment continued to serve in the Federation of Malaya throughout the year with great success in operations against terrorists.

988. An external air service to Tonga was started again by Tasman Empire Airways Limited, and internally an airstrip was constructed on Taveuni.

989. Three representatives of a London firm of business consultants arrived in Suva to begin an examination of the organisation and efficiency of the various Government departments.

990. The Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State visited Fiji in February.

991. The rhinoceros beetle pest of coconut palms was discovered in Fiji during 1953 and a Rhinoceros Beetle Eradication Board, financed by a cess on copra, was established by Ordinance.

The Gambia

992. In an exchange of despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State, published on the 31st July, it was agreed that draft instruments should be prepared to amend the constitution on the basis of recommendations made by a Consultative Committee earlier in the year. These include the creation of an unofficial majority in the Executive Council, the appointment of two Ministers with Advisory Committees, and the enlargement of the Legislative Council.

993. Following representations to the Secretary of State concerning the Gambia's financial position by the Governor and two members of Executive Council, Mr. Garba-Jahumpa and Mr. Madi, on the 30th September, a joint Treasury/Colonial Office investigating team visited the territory and submitted a report to Her Majesty's Government.

994. The estimates for 1954 introduced into the Legislative Council in December provided for a total expenditure of £1.5 million.

995. An important economic development was the discovery of ilmenite deposits in the Protectorate. Negotiations are in progress for the exploitation of the deposits by British Titan Industries Limited.

996. In April the Colonial Development Corporation handed over its interest in the experimental rice farm at Wallikunda to the Gambia Government. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant was approved to enable operations to be continued on an experimental basis for a further period.

Also see under **West Africa**.

Gibraltar

997. The Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme operated successfully during its first year. There were approximately 19,500 contributors, 1,177 claims were received for injury benefit and £5,840 were paid out. Twenty-four claims for disablement benefit were met, £1,200 being paid out, and death benefit was paid in four cases.

998. A Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance was enacted giving Government the power to prescribe minimum standards of wages and employment conditions, a new Factories Ordinance was drafted, and proposals for a comprehensive scheme of social security are now under examination.

999. The revenue from the new income tax exceeded the estimates in 1953, and a further substantial return from this tax is expected in 1954 when it is estimated that there will be a small surplus.

1000. The Coronation festivities in Gibraltar were the occasion of widespread popular enthusiasm and rejoicing and for the expression of the determined loyalty to the Crown which is characteristic of Gibraltar. The Resident-General of French Morocco, General Guillaume, was present, and contingents of the French and United States Navies took part in the Services' parade.

1001. The new Anglican Bishop of Gibraltar, the Rt. Rev. F. W. T. Craske, was installed at a ceremony on the 6th December.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

1002. The King George V Secondary School at Tarawa was opened in June. Work is still proceeding on the primary schools at Bairiki and Betio.

1003. The reconstruction of the Colony's headquarters at Tarawa was begun in June.

Gold Coast

1004. The Gold Coast Government's proposals for constitutional reform were published as a White Paper on the 19th June. The main proposals were that there should be an all-African Cabinet and an enlarged Assembly composed entirely of directly elected members, the Governor retaining his reserved powers and his responsibility for the Public Service, defence, external affairs and Togoland. A declaration was also requested of Her Majesty's Government's readiness at an appropriate time to introduce an Act of Independence to Parliament. The proposals were approved by the Legislative Assembly in July. On the 21st October the Secretary of State stated in the House of Commons that, taken as a whole, they were in broad principle acceptable to Her Majesty's Government and that detailed exchanges with the Gold Coast were continuing. These exchanges are almost complete.

1005. On the 8th July Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, made an important statement about the future of the Public Service. He said that the Gold Coast Government would need overseas officers for some years to come, would guarantee them favourable conditions of service and would provide compensation for those who retired prematurely because of constitutional changes.

1006. A Commission of Inquiry into Representational and Electoral Reform was appointed on the 1st August. In its report it made recommendations on arrangements to be made for electing a 104-member Assembly under the proposed new constitution. Legislation based on the report was passed in November.

1007. In April the Governor opened the extensions to Takoradi Harbour.

1008. On the 8th to 9th May there was serious rioting at Elmina over the taxation levied by the Local Council.

1009. In August the merger took place of the Gold Coast T.U.C. and the Ghana T.U.C. Offices were shared between the leaders of the two former movements, with a preponderance of Convention People's Party members in the key positions.

1010. Early in December a West African Nationalists' Conference convened by Dr. Nkrumah was held in Kumasi. It was attended by delegates from the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Its main decision was to establish a West African National Congress to further the aim of West African federation.

1011. To maintain liaison with the Preparatory Commission a National Committee for the Volta River Project was set up in July; its members visited Canada in September to see aluminium works.

1012. The Council of the Trans-Volta Southern Togoland Region held its first meeting in July. Dr. Nkrumah announced that the Government intended to borrow £2 million from the Cocoa Marketing Board for development works in the Region and in Northern British Togoland, most of which would be spent on bridging the Volta River and on roads.

1013. During the year a report by Professor W. A. Lewis on the industrialisation of the Gold Coast was published. It laid stress on the need to improve agricultural production and to develop public services as a foundation for the growth of industry.

1014. On the 25th November Mr. Braimah, Minister of Communications and Works, resigned from the Cabinet. A Commission of Inquiry was set up to investigate the circumstances of his resignation.

1015. Two Ministerial Secretaries were dismissed in January and were later convicted of corruption.

1016. On the 1st March Dr. Nkrumah made a statement about overseas investment. He said that the Gold Coast Government accepted the fact that it would be many years before the Gold Coast could itself provide the capital and experience needed for new industries so that it must rely on foreign enterprise. The Government wished industry to train Africans for eventual employment in senior appointments. It would be willing itself to participate in sound enterprises and would help in their establishment, and although it had no plans for nationalising industry it would ask the United Kingdom Government to incorporate in the new constitution a requirement that there should be suitable means for guaranteeing fair compensation should a successor Government think some measure of nationalisation necessary.

1017. The estimates for 1954-55 introduced into the Assembly in February provided for a fresh record total expenditure. This expenditure is estimated at £65 million and of this nearly £12 million will be allocated to a special Development Fund and £2 million to the University College endowment fund.

1018. In February Mr. Kodwo Mercer, an African whose appointments have included the chairmanship of the Cocoa Marketing Board, took up office as the Gold Coast Commissioner in London.

Also see under **West Africa**.

Hong Kong

1019. The development and prosperity of Hong Kong have always depended largely on entrepôt trade in goods destined for and imported from China, and the United Nations policy of denying strategic goods to China, coupled with the United States embargo on trade with China, continued during 1953 to bear hardly on the Colony's economy. A large proportion of Hong Kong's population is directly or indirectly dependent on the China trade and the restrictions imposed by strategic controls have resulted in financial sacrifices and unemployment which cannot be wholly removed by expansion of local industries and the development of new markets.

1020. In addition to the damaging effects of strategic controls the Colony suffered during 1953 from a general trade recession which made itself felt after a promising start to the year. Trade in terms of value slumped badly during the summer and despite a small recovery in the autumn it was still running at a much lower rate than in 1952. The recession was due to a number of factors, including import restrictions in Indonesia, Thailand and other countries, a severe reduction in China's imports, and a general decline in commodity prices. For the whole of 1953 trade amounted to £412,875,000 a decrease of 1·1 per cent compared with 1952. Trade during the second half of the year was 20 per cent below the total for the first six months.

1021. Favourable developments included increased exports of Hong Kong manufactured goods, amounting to 30 per cent of total exports, an improvement in trade with South Korea, and further relaxations in United States restrictions on trade with Hong Kong.

1022. During the year there were a number of minor incidents along the frontier between Hong Kong and China and in the waters around the Colony. The most serious incident occurred on the 9th September when a Royal Naval motor launch on patrol in waters adjacent to Hong Kong was fired on by an armed Chinese vessel. Seven of the 14 persons on board the launch were killed and five wounded. The Chinese Government has so far rejected Her Majesty's Government's protests against this wanton attack and has refused to accept a claim for compensation.

1023. The Hong Kong Government contributed £1 million towards the maintenance of the reinforced garrison during 1953-54.

1024. The population of the Colony remained relatively stable at about 2,250,000.

1025. The squatter problem is still formidable, but site clearance and rehousing are proceeding as rapidly as possible. A serious fire broke out on Christmas night in a Kowloon squatter area and rendered 59,000 persons homeless. Prompt and energetic relief measures were taken by the Hong Kong Government, and Her Majesty's Government made a free gift of £200,000 towards the cost of a £1 million programme of relief and rehousing.

1026. Approval was given for the merging of the first two stages of the Tai Lam Chung waterworks scheme at a total estimated cost for both stages of £5 million. Work is expected to be completed by 1957. The

scheme, which will be capable of further extension, will add an average of 20 million gallons a day to the Colony's water supply.

1027. The Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations and celebrations throughout the Colony.

Jamaica

1028. The main event of the year was the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Royal Party arrived by air at Montego Bay on the 25th November and drove across the island to Kingston. The Investiture held at Kings House, Her Majesty's Address to the members of the Legislature and the representatives of the other Caribbean territories, and the Royal visit to the University College of the West Indies were among the highlights of the visit. The Royal Party left on board the S.S. *Gothic* after two days in the island.

1029. Some important constitutional changes came into effect on the 5th May (see paragraph 141).

1030. The first act of the new Government was to make a statement in the House of Representatives on development policy, accepting in principle the main recommendations in the report of the International Bank which was published in 1953.

1031. There was a further increase in sugar production. Control over the export of bananas passed from Government to a statutory board and the recovery of the industry continued; over 9½ million stems were exported in 1953, another post-war record. Assistance from the United Kingdom Hurricane Recovery Funds immediately after the 1951 hurricane had helped to make this possible and help from the same source achieved good results in other directions—especially under the Farm Recovery Scheme—during 1953.

1032. Port installations for all three bauxite companies are now almost complete and both bauxite and alumina are being shipped from Jamaica.

1033. The Government raised a loan of £3,590,000 on the London market.

1034. The Secretary of State sanctioned a debenture loan of £300,000 by the Colonial Development Corporation to Jamaica Public Service Limited which supplies electricity to the island.

1035. During March and April, 1954, Professor and Mrs. J. R. Hicks carried out a survey of the incidence and sources of taxation in Jamaica.

1036. The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, made an official visit to Haiti between the 4th and 11th February at the invitation of the President of the Republic, Colonel Magloire.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Kenya

1037. Constitutional changes designed to give all communities in Kenya a common responsibility for the work of Government were announced in March and came into force in April, 1954. A new Council of Ministers was created within the Executive Council, with six unofficial Ministers representing all three races.

1038. The Mau Mau troubles continued throughout the year, causing a heavy drain on the country's economy, but a slow improvement was maintained and strong efforts were made to rally all loyal members of the community behind the Government.

1039. The Secretary of State visited the Colony twice during the year. On his second visit in February/March he was accompanied by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The Secretary of State for War also paid a visit in January.

1040. In June Sir Frederick Crawford was appointed Deputy Governor.

1041. In order to help Kenya bear the cost of the emergency and press ahead with essential social and economic development Her Majesty's Government decided to make a grant of £4 million and an interest-free loan of £2 million for the year 1954-55, and at the same time to provide £5 million to cover the cost of a five-year plan for African agricultural development.

1042. In December the Government raised a loan of £5,885,000 on the London market.

1043. A Central Housing Board was set up which controls a fund through which all Government money intended for housing will be channelled. The Secretary of State sanctioned a loan of £2 million by the Colonial Development Corporation to finance African housing.

1044. Despite the emergency capital continued to show confidence in the country's future and several light industries were established during the year in Nairobi.

1045. The Committee on African Wages appointed in February, 1953, presented the first part of its report in February, 1954. This called for measures to stabilise labour outside the reserve and for the re-assessment of "bachelor" wages and the introduction of a basic "family" wage. These recommendations are still being studied by Government.

1046. Three other important reports were presented during the year—on future agricultural development in the Highlands, on the employment of juveniles and on the reorganisation of the Police Force.

1047. A commission was appointed in March to advise on broadcasting development.

1048. A delegation from the House of Commons visited Kenya in January at the invitation of the Secretary of State and later made a report.

1049. A delegation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association attended the opening of the new Legislative Council building on the 16th February.

Also see under **East Africa**.

Leeward Islands

1050. The worst drought for 20 years occurred in Antigua during 1953. An emergency plan for the stimulation of food production is working well, but it is feared that the drought will have a serious effect on the 1954 sugar and cotton crops. Steps are being taken to expand the works programme to provide alternative employment for workers in these industries.

1051. An appeal organised in this country to assist in raising funds to secure the preservation of the eighteenth century dockyard at English Harbour has raised some £2,000.

1052. An airstrip was established at Olveston in Montserrat and a weekly service started linking the Presidency with Antigua.

1053. A commission of inquiry into the cotton industry was appointed and visited Montserrat in June and July. Its report is awaited.

1054. Salaries of the Civil Service were revised during the year with effect from the 1st January, 1952.

Federation of Malaya

1055. General Sir Gerald Templer's term of office as High Commissioner for the Federation was extended until June, 1954. He will then be succeeded by Sir Donald MacGillivray, the Deputy High Commissioner.

1056. A Committee on Federal Elections recommended various constitutional changes which have been examined by the High Commissioner in consultation with the Rulers and at the end of the year were under consideration in the Colonial Office. Arrangements are also being made for holding elections to the legislatures of the States and Settlements.

1057. Twelve Town Councils and 135 Local Councils were set up and many more are planned.

1058. Over 570,000 former squatters have now been resettled in New Villages; and great efforts are being made to find them land suitable for cultivation and to provide them with schools, village-halls, roads, water supply and other amenities.

1059. The improvement in the security situation continued. The number of terrorist incidents and casualty rate among civilians and the Security Forces greatly decreased while casualties among the terrorists remained at a high level. There was a small but steady increase in the number of surrenders. Nevertheless there is no sign of any breakdown in the communist organisation or morale.

1060. A Special Operational Volunteer Force was formed in which surrendered terrorists can enlist for service against their former masters in the jungle.

1061. Four "white" areas were declared: in these areas all curfews and food controls were lifted. The Emergency Regulation which authorised collective punishment by areas was revoked. The number of people detained under the Emergency Regulations was greatly reduced and one detention camp was closed. There were reductions in the strengths of the police force, the special constabulary and the Home Guard.

1062. A Malayan, Raja Sir Uda bin Raja Muhammad, was appointed Commissioner for Malaya in the United Kingdom. The first steps were taken towards the establishment of a Malayan overseas service.

1063. It became clear in the summer of 1953 that outside assistance would be necessary if the Federation was to continue to carry the financial burden of the emergency and to keep up its policy of social and economic development. In November a grant to the Federation of £6 million by Her Majesty's Government and loans of £4,700,000 and £3,500,000 by the Governments of the State of Brunei and the Colony of Singapore were announced.

1064. The final instalment of £4,700,000, bringing the total of the Security Loan up to £11,700,000, was oversubscribed on the day of issue in July. In January the Federation Government launched the £7 million first instalment of another £11,700,000 loan authorised under the Loan Ordinance of 1951, the proceeds of which will be used to reimburse advances made for specified loan works under that ordinance.

1065. In January a Mission of the International Bank arrived in Malaya to carry out an economic survey with a view to making recommendations to assist the two Malayan Governments to review their development plans.

1066. The committee set up to consider means of increasing rice production reported. Many of its recommendations were put into effect and others are being further examined. There was a bumper rice crop of 441,000 tons in 1952-53, almost a third higher than in 1951-52.

1067. The work of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority, set up in 1950, continued to expand and the Authority was established as a body corporate.

1068. A commission was set up to examine the problem of unemployment in the tin and rubber industries and its recommendations are awaited. The continued fall in the price of rubber made labour relations uneasy in the industry throughout the year, and a difficult situation developed after wages had been again reduced by an arbitration award in January.

1069. Early in 1953 the Federation Government and the rubber industry agreed upon the appointment of an independent fact-finding mission from outside Malaya to investigate matters of common concern to both. Since then a working party of equal numbers of representatives of the Government and the Rubber Producers' Council has been assembling information for the use of the mission.

1070. Rubber production fell by 10,000 tons to 573,000 tons in 1953 and was entirely due to a reduction in the output of smallholders. Tin production was 56,252 tons, slightly lower than in 1952.

1071. The Federal and Colonial Building Society which operates in the Federation and Singapore received supplementary capital of £2,333,333, half from the Federation Government and half from the Colonial Development Corporation, in order to extend its activities.

1072. The latest figures (as at January) show that the numbers of children enrolled in English, Malay, Chinese and Indian schools were 162,307, 376,787, 262,993 and 46,460, making a total of 848,547. The building of a training college for teachers at Kota Bharu, on the lines of the Malayan Teachers' Training College at Kirkby, was completed in October; it will be opened in 1954. The approach to training at this college is to be exploratory and experimental.

1073. The widespread and spontaneous Coronation celebrations provided striking evidence of the bond between all communities and the Crown.

Malta

1074. Her Majesty's Government's undertaking in 1952 to contribute two-thirds of the annual expenditure on an agreed plan of emigration up to a maximum of £200,000 in any one year, came into effect for the financial year 1953-54. The estimated contribution for that year was £99,020.

1075. As a result of the general election held on the 12th to 14th December, Dr. Borg Olivier formed a coalition Government similar to that defeated in the Assembly in October. In the new Assembly the coalition held 21 seats and the opposition (Malta Labour Party) 19 seats.

1076. The Prime Minister of Malta attended the Coronation celebrations in London. The local celebrations were marked by spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty by the whole population.

1077. On the 18th December Section 59 of the Malta (Constitution) Letters Patent was amended by Order in Council to remove certain procedural defects. The revised section has the same effect in substance as the section which it replaced and there is no enlargement of the scope of the section. The amendment does not provide for the assumption by Her Majesty in Council of any new or wider powers of intervention in Maltese affairs in a public emergency, but it enables such action as could have been taken under the section replaced to be taken more speedily and effectively. The use of these powers in connection with the maintenance of supplies and services would have been necessary on the 31st December, had not the necessary provision been made by the Legislative Assembly on the 30th.

1078. Sir Hilary Blood left the Colony on leave prior to retirement in January and was succeeded by Sir Robert Scott as Governor in March.

1079. A general election was held in August to choose the 19 elected members of the Legislative Council. Further details are given in paragraphs 161-2.

1080. The sugar crop in 1952-53 amounted to 461,000 tons, 15,000 tons less than the previous year because of poor weather. A record crop of about 504,000 tons is expected in 1953-54.

1081. Estimated Government expenditure for 1953-54 reached the record total of £7,087,500.

1082. The scale of all old age pensions was increased, and the qualifying age for women was reduced from 65 to 60.

1083. The Coronation was marked by a special broadcast by the Governor, a parade, a Government House banquet and garden party, fireworks and sports.

1084. The Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture celebrated its centenary in November.

1085. The Governor, Sir Hilary Blood, paid a farewell visit to all the inhabited dependencies in the frigate H.M.S. *Loch Quich*.

Nigeria

1086. Proposals for constitutional revision were considered at a conference of the leaders of the majority and principal minority political parties in Nigeria held in London under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State in July and August. The report of the conference was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8934). The conference reassembled in Lagos in January, again under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, to resume and complete its work. The report of the Lagos conference was also published as a White Paper (Cmd. 9059). Details will be found in paragraphs 17-24.

1087. The Minister of State visited Nigeria in April. The Secretary of State visited Nigeria in January and February to preside at the resumed constitutional conference.

1088. Serious riots occurred at Kano between the 16th and 19th May, in which 36 people were killed and some 240 injured. The immediate cause of the riots was the visit of an Action Group delegation to Kano (with the intention of addressing a political meeting) which provoked a hostile reaction from supporters of the Northern People's Congress; but the underlying causes went much deeper. The riots were set off by lawless hooligan elements, and rapidly developed into violent inter-tribal fighting. Throughout the fighting troops were kept in reserve, and the police, in face of extreme provocation, did not open fire. This restraint saved many lives. Over 100 arrests were made, and 52 persons received sentences of imprisonment on conviction. A rigorous inquiry into the riots was held and the findings were published in a report issued by the Northern Regional Government in August.

1089. An attempt to organise disturbances in Lagos on Coronation day was a failure, and met with obvious disapproval by the great majority of Lagosians. In spite of this attempt Nigerians in Lagos and elsewhere celebrated the Coronation with loyalty and evident enjoyment.

1090. The Eastern House of Assembly was dissolved in May. This followed a prolonged deadlock in the House, in which the Government found itself in a minority and the opposition successfully blocked all business. Fresh elections to the House of Assembly, which were completed early in 1954, resulted in a victory for the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.) under the leadership of Dr. Azikiwe, which won 72 out of the 97 seats. Twelve of the 13 seats in the Cameroons were won by the Kamerun National Congress under the leadership of Dr. Endeley, which demanded the separation of the Southern Cameroons from the Eastern Region. The new Central Ministers from the Eastern Region are Mr. M. O. Mbadiwe, Mr. R. A. Njoku, and Mr. M. T. Mbu.

1091. Elections to the Lagos Town Council were held in November. The result was a victory for the Area Council Action-Group candidates, who won 26 of the 41 seats and replaced the N.C.N.C. as the majority party in the Council.

1092. The death occurred in November of Chief Bode Thomas, one of the leading members of the Action Group. He had been Minister of Transport in the Council of Ministers until the end of March, 1953, when he resigned with the other Ministers from the West. He returned to the Council in September as Minister of Works.

1093. The Emir of Kano, Alhaji Abdullah Bayero, died in his Palace on the 24th December after a reign of 27 years. The traditions of Kano demand an immediate succession; and on the 25th December the traditional electors chose Alhaji Muhammadu Sanusi Ciroman Kano, the eldest son of the late Emir and the former Ciroma, as the next Emir. The selection of the Ciroma as Emir was recognised by the Lieutenant-Governor. At his first meeting with his Council the new Emir asked them to help him in carrying through a number of reforms required to bring Kano more into line with modern conceptions of government. These reforms cover the administration of justice, the land law in Kano City, and the regulating of the Emir's own personal household.

1094. The Emir of Gwandu, Sir Yahaya, died on the 9th January, and was succeeded by his brother Haruna, the District Head of Gobir.

1095. In accordance with a decision taken at the London conference Sir Louis Chick was appointed Fiscal Commissioner and visited Nigeria from September to December in order to examine and make recommendations on the financial effects of the proposed new constitutional arrangements. His report was published in December as a White Paper (Cmd. 9026).

1096. A mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited Nigeria from September to December to study and make recommendations on the territory's economic problems. The mission's report is expected to be available about the middle of 1954.

1097. The cocoa crop in 1952-53 was 102,000 tons but it is estimated that the 1953-54 crop will only come to 94,000 tons. In 1953-54 production for export of palm oil was estimated at 217,500 tons, of palm kernels at 423,700 tons and of groundnuts at 480,000 tons. Ninety-five thousand bales of cotton were exported in 1952-53 and it is estimated that 115,000 will be exported in 1953-54.

1098. At the invitation of the Nigerian Government Major Aedy and Mr. Summers of the General Post Office are to visit Nigeria to examine and report on posts and telegraph facilities in the territory. Mr. Summers, who is mainly concerned with engineering problems, arrived in Nigeria in February.

1099. Mr. A. V. Thomas of the Home Office arrived in Nigeria in February to examine the Fire Services in the territory at the request of the Nigerian Government.

Also see under **West Africa**.

North Borneo

1100. The outstanding event of the year was the Coronation which was celebrated throughout the Colony with great enthusiasm.

1101. The continuing low price commanded by export commodities, notably rubber, resulted in an adverse trade balance; although towards the end of the year the value of imports and exports were approximately balancing.

1102. A soil survey of ricelands was approved. Efforts to increase rice production include schemes for drainage and irrigation work at Tuaran and the reclamation and drainage of up to 20,000 acres in the Klias Peninsula.

1103. Contracts were placed for new wharves at Labuan and Sandakan.

1104. Since the 1st January, 1949, £5½ million has been spent on reconstruction and development to which Her Majesty's Government contributed £775,000 as grants in aid of expenditure on rehabilitation (including £175,000 in the current year).

1105. The Government negotiated a loan of £750,000 with Brunei.

1106. Major-General Sir Ralph Hone left the Colony on retirement in December and was succeeded by Mr. R. E. Turnbull in March.

Northern Rhodesia

1107. Discussion of changes in the Northern Rhodesian constitution was resumed in London in September. In the absence of agreement between the European and African delegates, the Secretary of State decided on certain changes in the composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils. Subsequently the Secretary of State visited Northern Rhodesia in January and had further exploratory talks with both European members of the Legislative Council and representatives of the Africans. Details are given in paragraphs 86-7.

1108. In January, 1952, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council presented a report in favour of a system of tenure in agricultural Crown land which, although initially leasehold, would give the tenant the option of freehold after ten years; there was a minority report recommending the continuation of the present system of leaseholds up to 999 years with periodic revision of rent. The European elected members asked the views of the Secretary of State on this proposal, and he replied that before reaching a decision he proposed to take independent advice. A resolution of the Legislative Council in December asked that Mr. L. G. Troup, who was already engaged in investigating the structure of European farming in Northern Rhodesia, should provide this independent advice in the form of a separate report with recommendations on the system of European land tenure. The Secretary of State endorsed this request; Mr. Troup accepted the invitation and is engaged on the investigation.

1109. Various efforts by the mining companies throughout the year failed to achieve any progress in the main problem in the field of labour relations: the advancement of Africans in the mining industry. Although the Copperbelt was free from major disputes, this deadlock remained a potential cause of unrest. In December the African union leaders announced their intention to take early steps to press their claims for advancement.

1110. The Northern Rhodesian Government accepted the report of the consultants on the Hydro-Electric Scheme on the Kafue River. A resolution of the Legislative Council in February, 1953, called for the early implementation of the scheme. In August agreement was reached between the Northern and Southern Rhodesian Governments that the scheme should be handled by the Federation Government as soon as that was feasible, and should be given priority. A Bill to give power to raise by loan the necessary finance for the scheme was debated in the Federal Assembly in March, and was adopted by the Federal Government as part of its development plans; the cost of the scheme has been re-estimated at approximately £31 million over a period of seven years.

1111. Sir Arthur Benson was appointed Governor of Northern Rhodesia in succession to Sir Gilbert Rennie.

Also see under **Central Africa**.

Nyasaland

1112. The main event of the year was the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

1113. In October the membership of the Legislative Council was increased by the addition of a third African member and an extra official member.

1114. In August and September a series of disturbances occurred in five out of the eight districts of the Southern Province.

1115. Negotiations on the adjustment of the Nyasaland/Mozambique frontier were continued during the year by the British and Portuguese Governments.

1116. Her Majesty's Government and the Portuguese Government agreed to co-operate in the stabilisation of Lake Nyasa and the Shire River and in the production of hydro-electrical power, if the survey of the Shire Valley which is at present being undertaken should show the scheme to be practicable. The Portuguese Government is contributing one-third of the cost of the survey.

1117. The 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion, King's African Rifles, returned to Nyasaland early in May after 18 months of successful service in the Federation of Malaya. It was replaced by the 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion which arrived in Singapore towards the end of that month.

1118. Tobacco sales amounted to 35.3 million pounds in 1953, a 50 per cent increase on 1952.

Also see under **Central Africa**.

St. Helena and Tristan da Cunha

1119. *St. Helena*.—Sir George Joy left in October and was succeeded as Governor by Mr. J. D. Harford who arrived in the Colony in January.

1120. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant for the re-construction of the hospital and the building of a new mental hospital and poorhouse was approved, and work was begun on the two latter items during the year.

1121. Two further flax mills had to be closed during the year because of the shortage of leaf, and unemployment persists.

1122. Work on soil conservation and improvement of agriculture continued both on Government and private land. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £15,000 spread over four years was made for a scheme for training youths in farming.

1123. The export of lily bulbs, before the war an important source of income for the island, was resumed on a small scale.

1124. Coronation day was marked by a service in Jamestown, a march past of ex-servicemen and, in the evening, fireworks and dancing.

1125. *Tristan da Cunha*.—The Tristan da Cunha Development Company has had a successful year's fishing, with the islanders taking an increasing part in the Company's operations.

1126. The Coronation was celebrated with a local holiday, sports and dancing.

1127. A grant of £300 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for a forestry scheme, and a preparatory survey for an improved water supply and drainage scheme was completed by the Administrator.

Sarawak

1128. The highlight of the year was the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen which afforded an opportunity for demonstrations of loyalty on the part of all sections of the community.

1129. An important event was the visit to the Colony of a party of distinguished officials from Indonesian Borneo under the leadership of the Resident Co-ordinator, which enabled senior officers of both Governments to discuss problems of common interest.

1130. 1953 has been in some ways a turning point in the financial and economic affairs of the Colony. The period of high prices has come to an end and the acute shortage of labour and imported materials has eased noticeably. The gradual recession of trade from the high level of 1951 has continued and there has been further contraction in both the value and volume, mainly on account of the fall in the price of rubber. The fall in rubber exports has in part been offset by the record export of pepper, estimated at 7,500 tons.

1131. The school enrolment has risen from 29,000 in 1947 to 49,000 in 1953. Primary education is being increasingly provided by local government bodies; and during the year the Kuching Municipal Council assumed responsibility for the education of some 8,000 children within the municipal area.

1132. The establishment of the broadcasting service has progressed well; the studio building and the receiving station are nearing completion, the transmitter station has been finished, and it is hoped that the service will go on the air in June, 1954.

Seychelles

1133. Sir Frederick Crawford left the Colony in June to become Deputy Governor of Kenya, and the new Governor, Mr. William Addis, arrived in October.

1134. The recovery in the price of copra, which occurred during the latter part of 1952, has been maintained.

1135. A new policy for primary education includes provision for the entry of children between the ages of six and eight, continuity of education throughout a basic six years' course, and aims at greater regularity of attendance. Two new schools were completed and opened, and the building of a third is nearing completion.

1136. The re-forestation programme, paid for from Colonial Development and Welfare and Colony funds, has progressed satisfactorily, and 1,300 acres have been planted since 1950.

1137. A campaign against venereal disease undertaken with the help of Colonial Development and Welfare funds has had considerable success. The Colony was visited by an expert on sanitation from the W.H.O. to advise on a campaign against intestinal diseases.

1138. Following upon the Coronation celebrations came, in November, the 50th anniversary of the establishment of an independent administration for the Colony. A loyal message was sent to Her Majesty by the Governor on behalf of the people of Seychelles, and a special pamphlet on Seychelles history was produced for the occasion.

Sierra Leone

1139. Sir Robert Hall, who succeeded Sir George Beresford-Stooke as Governor, arrived in Sierra Leone in April.

1140. New constitutional instruments which came into force on the 16th April conferred the title of Minister on the unofficial members of Executive Council. Portfolios were allotted later in the month.

1141. The Sinker Report on the structure, pay and conditions of service in the Civil Service was presented to the Legislative Council on the 5th May. The main recommendations were accepted subject to minor modifications.

1142. In August the Legislative Council passed a motion calling for an inquiry into the electoral system and the franchise in respect of both central and local government elections, and arrangements for this inquiry are now being made.

1143. Mr. Justice Beoku-Betts was chosen in August as Vice-President of the Legislative Council.

1144. During its session at Bo in October the Protectorate Assembly passed a resolution recommending the extension of the provisions of the Police Ordinance to the Protectorate. This recommendation was accepted by the Government and legislation giving effect to it was passed at the December session of Legislative Council.

1145. After discussions at the Colonial Office between representatives of the Sierra Leone Government and the Sierra Leone Selection Trust in August and November, agreement was reached in principle on the terms of amendments to the existing agreement between the Government and the company providing for a readjustment of the share of the company's profits accruing to the Government by way of taxation.

1146. During the year the Sierra Leone and Gambia Governments decided to establish a London Office under a Commissioner. Mr. A. M. Sim was appointed Commissioner on the 1st October, and the Office was opened in April, 1954.

1147. In March the Governor appointed a Commission of Inquiry into educational requirements, which will also make recommendations for the future of Fourah Bay College. Under its chairman, Mr. J. S. Fulton, it began work in April, 1954. The financial affairs of the College have already been the subject of a separate inquiry.

1148. The budget introduced into the Legislative Council in December provided for total expenditure during 1954 of £6.8 million which exceeds the 1953 record figure by nearly £1 million.

1149. The Government raised a loan of £1,150,000 on the London market in September.

Also see under **West Africa**.

Singapore

1150. A Commission on Constitutional Development appointed by the Governor started work in November. Its duty was to review the constitution of the Colony and make recommendations. The Commission's report (which is summarised in paragraph 116) was published on the 25th February, and at the end of the year its recommendations were under consideration in the Colonial Office.

1151. In June Sir Edward Ritson submitted the report of his inquiry into allowances paid to officers in the Public Service of the Colony. His recommendations were discussed between the Government and the various Staff Associations and action is proceeding.

1152. In December the Legislative Council approved bills for compulsory part-time training for the armed forces and civil defence and for the establishment of the Singapore Regiment.

1153. The proposal to move the University of Malaya from its present site in Singapore to Johore State, which was recommended in 1947-48 by the Commission on University Education in Malaya, may be abandoned. Alternative plans, including a proposal that the University should remain in Singapore, while some faculties, which might ultimately become the nucleus of a second university, should be developed in Kuala Lumpur, were set out in a White Paper and are being considered.

1154. The unofficial proposal to establish a Chinese University in Malaya, supported by voluntary contributions, has been followed by the registration of Nanyang University Limited in Singapore under the Companies Act. The objects of the University are to provide higher education, the promotion of learning in the fields of art, science and research and the conferment of degrees.

1155. The Singapore Legislative Council agreed to lend the Federation of Malaya £3,500,000 free of interest for the first ten years.

1156. Singapore was the scene of sincere and moving demonstrations of loyalty to the Crown during the Colony's celebration of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen.

Somaliland Protectorate

1157. In February Mr. T. O. Pike took up his appointment as Governor in succession to Sir Gerald Reece.

1158. The first senior secondary school was opened during the year at Sheikh. It is financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

1159. A hydrological survey of the Protectorate is being carried out to investigate the possibility of large-scale irrigational development.

Tanganyika

1160. At the end of 1953 increased Mau Mau infection and terrorism became apparent among the Kikuyu immigrants in the Northern Province and it was clear that immediate measures were required to prevent a dangerous situation arising. Large-scale police operations at the end of December resulted in numerous arrests, and early in 1954 the Tanganyika Government took powers to move Kikuyu suspects to an area away from the frontier where they could be suitably controlled and lead as far as possible normal lives pending their eventual return to Kenya. These measures had the full support of all races in the territory.

1161. The report of the Special Commissioner on Constitutional Development was published in April and debated by the Legislative Council in October.

1162. The Government raised a development loan of £4,410,000, the greater part being subscribed by the London market.

1163. At the beginning of the year under review the Government issued a statement setting out its land utilisation policy which emphasised that the desired increase in production could only be achieved by improvements in African agriculture and by non-African enterprise equipped with modern machinery. In deciding the best use of land African interests would be carefully safeguarded, and the Government appointed a Land Tenure Adviser to study the many varieties of tribal land tenure, and to recommend systems acceptable to Africans in conformity with the development policy.

1164. The port of Mtwara, which will serve the southern part of the country, was opened on the 17th January.

1165. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £570,000 was approved towards the cost of constructing a Group Hospital in Dar es Salaam, to be completed by 1956. The plan is designed to accommodate 330-380 beds, and the site will be laid out so as to allow for eventual expansion to a maximum of 960 beds.

1166. A serious drought in the Dodoma area, where hardly any rain had fallen for 18 months, was ended during December by torrential downpours which washed away railway lines and road bridges.

1167. Unfavourable climatic conditions resulted in a poor maize crop and some 80,000 tons had to be imported. Additional grain storage facilities are being provided, and it is hoped that a recent substantial increase in price will stimulate local production. A plague of grain-eating birds caused much damage to cereal crops and energetic measures to control them were necessary.

1168. A method of future collaboration between the Overseas Food Corporation and the Tanganyika Government was worked out between the latter and Her Majesty's Government. A new Tanganyika Corporation is to take over from the Overseas Food Corporation.

1169. The Secretary of State sanctioned the Colonial Development Corporation to invest £125,000 in Tangold Ltd. which is prospecting for gold in the territory.

1170. During May a party of geologists from Sheffield University spent some weeks on Mount Kilimanjaro studying the possibility of future eruptions, the present condition of the ice cap and its possible influence on the irrigation of the lower slopes.

1171. An expert from the Organisation and Methods Division of the Treasury visited the territory early in 1954 to make a preliminary inquiry into the organisation and staffing of Government departments.

Also see under **East Africa**.

Tonga

1172. Her Majesty Queen Salote Tupou attended the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen in June and during her subsequent tour was acclaimed and welcomed spontaneously wherever she travelled in the British Isles. In December Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh spent two days in Tonga and were received most cordially.

1173. The flying boat service to Fiji was restarted.

Trinidad and Tobago

1174. On the invitation of the Trinidad Government, Mr. F. W. Dalley, a United Kingdom trade unionist, went to Trinidad in December to conduct an inquiry into industrial relations. Mr. Dalley carried out a similar inquiry in Trinidad in 1947.

1175. An Education Working Party, with Mr. L. R. Missen, Chief Education Officer to the East Suffolk County Education Committee, as chairman, was set up in February to consider educational practice and policy with particular reference to the Colony's finances.

1176. The Mixed Boundary Commission, set up under the terms of the 1942 Treaty defining the respective areas of interest of Trinidad and Venezuela in the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria, concluded its task of demarcating the dividing line in December.

1177. The Trinidad Government announced in January that a commission was to be set up to go into the regrading and reorganisation of the Public Service.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Uganda

1178. In November Her Majesty's Government withdrew recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II as Native Ruler of Buganda. This step became necessary when, despite repeated efforts to dissuade him, the Kabaka declared his intention to disregard his obligations under the 1900 Agreement which regulates the relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Buganda Government. The Kabaka was deported to England and the three Buganda Ministers were appointed Regents.

1179. In March it was announced that Professor Sir Keith Hancock would go to Uganda as an independent expert to assist in the consideration of certain constitutional questions affecting Buganda.

1180. The membership of the Legislative Council was increased from 32 to 56. On the representative or unofficial side there are now 14 Africans, 7 Europeans and 7 Asians. An innovation is the establishment of a cross-bench of members who are free to speak and vote as they like except on an issue of confidence. The new Legislative Council met for the first time in February.

1181. In August a Bill to reorganise the coffee industry and to give Africans a share in processing their crop passed through the Legislative Council and became law. Under the provisions of this Coffee Industry Ordinance the next six curing works to be erected will all be owned by Africans. In 1953 35,680 tons of coffee were exported.

1182. An agreement between Frobishers Ltd., the Canadian mining house, the Colonial Development Corporation and the Uganda Development Corporation for the commercial exploitation of the copper and cobalt deposits at Kilembe were announced in December. The Secretary of State sanctioned the investment of £1,750,000 by the Colonial Development Corporation in this project.

1183. A further sum of over £11 million was voted from the African Development Fund in August of which £8 million was allotted for the expansion of education in accordance with the plan set out in the de Bunsen report.

1184. Good progress was made with the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme and commercial production of power began on the 23rd January. In November agreement in principle between the Governments of Kenya and Uganda and the Uganda Electricity Board and East African Power and

Lighting Company was announced on plans for the extension of a power line from Jinja into west and central Kenya. Work was started on the textile factory in Jinja which is to cost £1,600,000; it is hoped it will be in production in 1956.

1185. A larger acreage was planted with cotton in 1953 than in 1952 and this, combined with good weather and an extension of treatment against black arm disease, promises to produce a record crop of 418,000 bales, 100,000 bales more than in the previous year.

1186. In August the first section of the Western Uganda extension railway was opened from Kampala to Mityana, a distance of 45 miles.

1187. The Uganda Broadcasting Service began regular broadcasts in March.

Also see under **East Africa**.

West Africa

1188. The second session of the West African Inter-Territorial Conference, now renamed the West African Inter-Territorial Council, took place in Lagos in June.

1189. A conference on West African Forces attended by representatives of the United Kingdom and the four territories was held in Lagos in April.

1190. The provisional West African Council for Medical Research met in Accra in June and in Lagos in March. The Council has since been established as a statutory body with general responsibility for the organisation, co-ordination and conduct of medical research in British West Africa.

1191. The second meeting of the West African Examinations Council was held in Nigeria in March.

1192. Scholarships were awarded for the first time to three Nigerian and two Gold Coast students to train as pilots in the United Kingdom for future employment with West African Airways Corporation.

Windward Islands

1193. Mr. E. B. Beetham assumed office as Governor of the Windward Islands on the 12th May.

1194. The salaries of Government officials in the Windward Islands were revised.

1195. The banana industry continues to expand in Dominica and St. Lucia, and it is planned to develop this industry in Grenada and St. Vincent. One million three hundred thousand stems were shipped from the Windwards in 1953, almost 500,000 more than in 1952.

1196. Grenada plans to install a modern telephone system and to improve port facilities at St. George's. There has been a prolonged but partial strike of agricultural workers in the island.

1197. Mr. M. A. G. Hanshell was appointed Development Commissioner in St. Lucia. A new sugar company was formed which took over the work of two former companies at Roseau and Cul de Sac. A loan of £230,000 was raised in London to assist private rebuilding and for hydro-electric works.

1198. The St. Vincent Government is setting up a modern arrowroot processing factory.

1199. An educational survey is being made of the four islands by the Education Officer, St. Vincent.

Also see under **Caribbean**.

Zanzibar

1200. The Government's five-year plan for the development of education services in the Protectorate was approved during the year. The main objectives of the plan are a substantial increase in the facilities for primary education, the extension of the primary school course by two years and the expansion of technical education and teacher training.

1201. Several important schemes financed by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and aimed at developing and diversifying the economic resources of the Protectorate were approved during the year. These included a grant of £19,707 for experiments in the mechanised cultivation of rice lands, one of £29,476 for experiments into the possibility of controlling sudden death disease in cloves by agricultural techniques and one of £28,400 for the development of forest resources on land not suitable for agricultural production.

1202. Despite continued rains during the harvesting season, the clove crop for 1953-54 is expected to be very good—about 18,700 tons.

1203. His Highness the Sultan opened the new airport at Pemba on the 15th February and after the ceremony flew with the British Resident to Nairobi to attend the opening of the new Kenya Legislative Council building.

Also see under **East Africa**.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND NON-PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS OF COLONIAL INTEREST PUBLISHED DURING 1953-54

- Cmd. 8837. Report by the Conference on West Indian Federation held in London in April, 1953. 6d. (7½d.).
- Cmd. 8895. The Plan for a British Caribbean Federation, agreed by the Conference on West Indian Federation, London, April, 1953. 1s. 0d. (1s. 1½d.).
- Cmd. 8934. Report by the Conference on the Nigerian Constitution held in London in July and August, 1953. 9d. (10½d.).
- Cmd. 8971. Colonial Research, 1952-53. 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.).
- Cmd. 8980. British Guiana. Suspension of the Constitution. 9d. (10½d.).
- Cmd. 9016. The Colombo Plan. The Second Annual Report of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. New Delhi, October, 1953. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).
- Cmd. 9026. Nigeria. Report of the Fiscal Commissioner on the Financial Effects of the Proposed New Constitutional Arrangements. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).
- Cmd. 9028. Uganda Protectorate. Withdrawal of Recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).
- Cmd. 9059. Report by the Resumed Conference on the Nigerian Constitution, held in Lagos in January and February, 1954. 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).
- Cmd. 9066. Agreement between the Governments of the U.K., the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Belgium, the French Republic and the Republic of Portugal for the Establishment of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. London, January, 1954. 9d. (10½d.).
- Cmd. 9081. Report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya. January, 1954. 9d. (10½d.).
- Cmd. 9103. Kenya. Proposals for a Reconstruction of the Government. 3d. (4½d.).
- Col. No. 281— An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951. Vol. II: The East
2 and 6. African Territories. Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and the Somaliland Protectorate, with Aden, Mauritius and Seychelles. £1 12s. 6d. (£1 12s. 11d.). Vol. VI: The Mediterranean and Pacific Territories. Malta, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Fiji, Tonga, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and the New Hebrides. £1 10s. 0d. (£1 10s. 4d.).
- Col. No. 291. Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1952. Report by Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G. 4s. 0d. (4s. 3d.).
- Col. No. 292. Blister Blight Disease of Tea. Report by T. Eden. February, 1953. 9d. (10½d.).
- Col. No. 293. Report . . . on the administration of Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1952. 12s. 6d. (13s. 0d.).
- Col. No. 294. Industrial Development in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, and British Guiana. Report of Mission of United Kingdom Industrialists. October to November, 1953. 2s. 0d. (2s. 1½d.).
- Col. No. 295. Report of the Timber Mission to the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. October-December, 1953. 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).
- Col. No. 296. Report . . . on the administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1952. 12s. 6d. (12s. 11d.).
- Col. No. 297. Annual Report on the East Africa High Commission, 1952. 3s. 0d. (3s. 1½d.).
- Col. No. 298. Memorandum on the Sterling Assets of the British Colonies. 9d. (10½d.).
- Col. No. 299. Report . . . on the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1952. 12s. 6d. (12s. 11d.).
- House of Commons Papers, 1952-53.
- H.C. 158. Colonial Development Corporation. Report and Accounts for 1952. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).
- H.C. 189. Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Return of Schemes made under the Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury, 1952-53. 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).

- H.C. 288. Malta (Reconstruction) Act, 1947. Account of the Sums issued to the Government of Malta out of the Consolidated Fund for 1951-52. 3d. (4½d.).
- 1953-54.
H.C. 30. Overseas Food Corporation Report and Accounts, 1952-53. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).
- H.C. 99—II. Civil Estimates, 1954-55. Class II. Commonwealth and Foreign. 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.).
- Colonial Research Studies.
- No. 8. Economics of Agriculture in a Savannah Village (Gambia.) By M. R. Haswell. 15s. 0d. (15s. 4d.).
- No. 9. Report on a Melanau Sago-Producing Community in Sarawak. By H. S. Morris. 11s. 6d. (11s. 11d.).
- No. 10. Colonial Monetary Conditions. By Ida Greaves. 5s. 0d. (5s. 3d.).
- No. 11. The National Income of Nigeria, 1950-51. By A. R. Prest and I. G. Stewart. 8s. 6d. (8s. 8d.).
- Fishery Publications.
- Vol. 1, No. 3. Report on the Mauritius-Seychelles Fisheries Survey, 1948-49. By J. F. G. Wheeler and F. D. Ommanney. £2 0s. 0d. (£2 0s. 4d.).
- Vol. 1, No. 4. A Preliminary Study of the Physical, Chemical and Biological Characteristics of Singapore Straits. By Tham Ah Kow. 10s. 0d. (10s. 2d.).
- Vol. 1, No. 5. Fertilisers in Fishponds. A Review and Bibliography. By C. H. Mortimer and C. F. Hickling. 25s. 0d. (25s. 4d.).
- Colonial Agricultural Council Publications.
- No. 3. The Improvement of Cattle in British Colonial Territories in Africa. 10s. 6d. (10s. 9d.).
- Colonial Office List, 1953. £1 5s. 0d. (£1 5s. 5d.).
- The Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. Report for 1952. Commonwealth Relations Office. 6d. (7½d.).
- Commonwealth Economic Committee: annual report covering the period 1st April, 1952 to 31st March, 1953. 9d. (10½d.).
- The Commonwealth and the Sterling Area. Seventy-Third Statistical Abstract, 1949-52. Board of Trade. 15s. 0d. (15s. 6d.).
- Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys. Annual Report for 1952-53. 4s. 0d. (4s. 1½d.).
- Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Scientific Reports.
- No. 1. Organisation and Methods. By V. E. Fuchs. A brief general statement of the area and the bases from which studies have been made. 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.).
- No. 2. A New Method of Age Determination in Mammals with Special Reference to the Elephant Seal. By R. M. Laws. 3s. 0d. (3s. 1½d.).
- No. 3. The Upper Cretaceous Cephalopod Fauna of Graham Land. By L. F. Spath. £1 10s. 0d. (£1 10s. 5d.).
- No. 4. Lower Cretaceous Gastropoda, Lamellibranchia and Annelida from Alexander I Land. By L. R. Cox. 5s. 6d. (5s. 7½d.).
- No. 5. Fossil Penguins from the Mid-Tertiary of Seymour Island. By B. J. Marples. 5s. 6d. (5s. 7½d.).
- No. 6. Emperor Penguin. (I) Breeding Behaviour and Development. By B. Stonehouse. 10s. 6d. (10s. 9d.).
- No. 7. The Geology of South Georgia—I. By A. F. Trendall. 8s. 6d. (8s. 8d.).
- No. 8. The Elephant Seal. No. 1. Growth and Age. By R. M. Laws. £1 0s. 0d. (£1 0s. 4d.).
- No. 9. New Evidence of Sea-Level Changes in the Falkland Islands. By R. J. Adie, October 1st, 1952. 4s. 0d. (4s. 1½d.).
- No. 10. Emperor Penguin. (II) Embryology. By T. W. Glenister. 17s. 0d. (17s. 3d.).
- Overseas Economic Surveys. Economic and Commercial Conditions in British East Africa. By G. T. Dow-Smith. April, 1952. 5s. 0d. (5s. 3d.).
- Progress in Asia. The Colombo Plan in Action. By D. G. Bridson. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).
- Statistical summary of the mineral industry; production, imports and exports, 1946-52. (Colonial Geological Surveys, Mineral Resources Division). £1 7s. 6d. (£1 7s. 11d.).
- Sierra Leone—A Modern Portrait. By Roy Lewis. £1 5s. 0d. (£1 5s. 7d.).

APPENDIX II

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 1954

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. 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. H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.

Principal Advisers to the Secretary of State

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER	...	...	...	Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
SECRETARY FOR COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	...	...	...	D. Rhind, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.L.S.
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.
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, COLONIAL INSECTICIDES RESEARCH	...	...	...	R. A. E. Galley, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.
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., F.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.
DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL MEDICAL RESEARCH	...	...	...	R. Lewthwaite, O.B.E., D.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
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

191

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	81,400	3,000	23,000	55,400	78,400
Nigeria*	48,911	23,739	15,267	9,905	25,172
Sierra Leone	11,178	2,950	5,000	3,228	8,228
Kenya*	42,450	3,500	23,450	15,500	38,950
Tanganyika	24,450	5,349	10,000	9,101	19,101
Uganda	28,500	2,500	2,000	24,000	26,000
Zanzibar*	1,902	1,275	—	627	627
Aden (Colony and Protectorate)	6,270	850	2,385	3,035	5,420
Northern Rhodesia*	52,000	2,778	} (b)	(b)	(b)
Nyasaland*	32,999	3,872			
Somaliland Protectorate	900	900	—	—	—
Mauritius	8,192	2,039	4,538	1,615	6,153
Seychelles	325	250	—	75	75
St. Helena	245	245	—	—	—
Fiji	4,504(c)	1,226	1,176	1,464	2,640
Cyprus	7,497	2,020	287	5,190	5,477
Falkland Islands	275	150	—	125	125
Barbados	3,437	208	1,250	1,979	3,229
British Guiana	14,680	6,625	6,794	1,261	8,055
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	995	699	296	—	296
Montserrat	219·5	188	19·5	12	31·5
St. Christopher-Nevis	1,613	327	240	1,046	1,286
Virgin Islands	107	107	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	9,483	1,000	5,654	2,829	8,483
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	8,700(d)	2,500	1,300	4,900(e)	6,200
Sarawak	9,352	1,950	642	6,760	7,402
Singapore	53,000	2,775	13,417	36,808	50,225

* Plans being revised.

(a) The figures in this column for the most part show the amounts of Colonial Development and Welfare 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) In the case of these territories it is not yet possible to indicate the totals of funds to be provided from sources other than Colonial Development and Welfare for the reasons given in paragraph 338.

(c) Includes a balance to be found of £638,000.

(d) Includes cost of reconstruction.

(e) Includes proceeds from sale of Japanese Assets (£782,000) and grant from the Mutual Security Agency (£340,000).

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		1949	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA				
Somaliland Protectorate	169	262	423	1,118
Kenya	3,812	3,808	14,338	14,985
Uganda	1,718	2,740	8,094	6,687
Tanganyika	2,133	2,394	11,373	10,560
Zanzibar and Pemba	499	452	1,025	1,083
Northern Rhodesia	1,674	1,382	14,138	12,373
Nyasaland	817	806	2,588	2,745
WEST AFRICA				
Gambia	152	206	964	1,173
Gold Coast (including Togoland)	3,734	3,631	18,106	14,144
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	6,113	6,499	30,765	28,253
Sierra Leone	1,131	1,165	2,730	2,458
EASTERN GROUP				
Federation of Malaya	16,532	19,018	40,272	40,523
Singapore			12,638	10,841
Brunei	149	138	1,019	493
North Borneo	412	227	1,293	1,140
Sarawak	556	490	1,901	2,136
Hong Kong	2,549	2,332	16,516	11,383
MEDITERRANEAN				
Cyprus	1,013	1,022	4,958	4,595
Gibraltar	204	275	1,021	1,237
Malta	1,432	1,413	5,557	5,911
WEST INDIES GROUP				
Barbados	612	627	2,001	2,151
British Guiana	1,312	1,357	4,879	4,652
British Honduras	441	441	921	955
Jamaica	3,082	3,164	10,003	9,890
Cayman Islands	8	15	52	51
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	14	100	95
Leeward Islands:				
Antigua	127	152	407	412
St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla	148	180	411	410
Montserrat	29	35	119	102
Virgin Islands	9	11	54	52
Trinidad and Tobago	2,796	2,708	10,599	8,819
Windward Islands:				
Dominica	79	79	272	291
Grenada	158	174	552	659
St. Lucia	130	133	606	623
St. Vincent	102	100	381	375
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP				
Fiji	839	987	2,914	2,507
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	47	59	324	324
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	54	64	188	269
New Hebrides	25	23	188	109
Tonga	45	56	321	230
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS				
Bahamas	423	466	1,330	1,510
Bermuda	399	429	1,886	1,707
Falkland Islands (excluding dependencies)	62	75	170	164
St. Helena	15	33	130	115
Aden (Colony)	204	147	1,121	1,200
Mauritius	1,425	1,382	4,133	3,765
Seychelles	88	83	252	302
Totals	57,468	61,254	234,033	215,577

OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1939, 1949-53

£000

1950		1951		1952		1953	
Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture
1,131	1,094	1,179	1,213	1,228	1,228	1,167	1,167
13,244	12,504	17,468	16,437	20,548*	18,859*	20,692*	18,865
11,037	8,000	15,826	12,346	17,289*	15,951*	17,906*	18,393
10,397	10,123	11,931	12,305	16,430*	15,878*	14,457*	14,768
1,470	1,028	1,565	1,178	1,383	1,425	1,711	1,685
13,978	11,931	15,897	15,831	26,065*	18,859*	30,910*	31,099
3,546	3,598	3,866	4,031	4,053	3,991	3,877	4,100
999	1,062	1,145	1,171	1,339	1,339	1,327	1,448
20,861	17,834	30,764	32,904	38,416	36,794	39,588	38,746
32,794	30,388	50,377	43,673	46,606	42,041	45,529	47,506
3,269	2,979	3,851	3,904	5,800	5,369	5,955	5,778
51,731	41,254	85,803	40,750	84,312*	52,070*	66,927	70,112
13,302	11,330	19,411	13,220	22,610	22,598	23,352	24,543
2,019	830	8,096	874	8,604	1,896	8,771	3,271
1,949	1,105	2,913	1,314	2,487	1,673	2,392	1,884
3,520	1,929	5,524	2,627	6,039	3,710	4,107	4,090
18,233	15,730	19,285	17,241	28,700	26,373	21,790	20,511
5,983	5,215	7,198	6,419	8,052	7,068	7,793	7,158
821	937	909	849	922	901	920	1,001
5,720	5,802	6,147	7,212	7,851*	7,217*	8,229	8,021
2,264	2,010	2,746	2,294	2,783	2,581	2,746	2,575
4,741	5,134	5,504	5,415	6,711	6,415	6,896	6,787
1,331	1,345	1,230	906	1,230*	922	1,396	936
10,939	10,342	13,798	14,347	13,791	14,428	14,737	14,735
62	49	75	73	54	60	52	58
77	92	121	143	78	76	67	71
648	632	765	726	957	1,094	934	1,117
468	520	644	583	792	712	892	911
85	100	168	149	136	149	198	209
26	55	73	52	73	69	118	118
10,546	10,500	12,331	11,014	12,949	12,715	12,591	14,244
334	351	426	437	418	472	560	569
787	621	821	800	812	806	775	859
674	741	684	736	576*	564*	469	606
372	400	455	483	405	447	411	524
3,420	3,218	3,285	3,340	3,669	3,835	3,673	3,683
352	338	423	422	452	452	812	812
244	227	201	266	268	232	356	356
210	157	367	222	320	366	362	512
276	254	345	314	470	347	415	444
1,580	1,659	2,044	1,659	2,064	1,829	2,540	3,005
2,009	1,970	2,368	2,077	2,294	2,259	2,474	2,455
219	204	453	362	369	331	262	252
91	97	120	102	117	136	138	140
1,318	1,114	1,774	2,400	1,710	2,276	1,673	1,650
4,524	4,186	6,196	5,539	6,396	6,814	7,273	7,091
377	243	362	350	355*	439*	247	265
263,978	231,232	366,934	290,710	408,983	346,066	390,467	389,630

NOTES

(1) Figures include Colonial Development and Welfare receipts and expenditure and grant-in-aid receipts. Expenditure figures for 1950-53 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 year 1949 (i.e. April, 1939-March, 1940); 1st April to 31st December only for 1949; and 1st January to 31st December for 1950-53.

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 1949-53.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands: 1st July, 1939 to 30th June, 1940 for the year 1939; 1st April to 31st December only for 1949; and 1st January to 31st December for 1950-53.

Hong Kong: 1st January to 31st December for the year 1939; and 1st April to 31st March for 1949-53.

Somaliland Protectorate: 1st January to 31st December for the year 1939; and 1st April to 31st March for 1949-53.

Labuan in 1939 is included with the Federation of Malaya, and in 1949-53 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 British Honduras)	...	...	\$ 4.80	= £1
British Honduras	...	...	1939	\$ 4.46 = £1
			1949	\$ 4.03 = £1 (*)
			1950-53	\$ 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.
			1949-53	\$1 = 1s. 3d.

(4) Figures up to 1951 are actuals. The 1952 figures are revised estimates except those marked * which are actuals. The 1953 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 Her Majesty's Government for the repair of hurricane damage, expenditure on which is included under expenditure.

Somaliland Protectorate.—Figures for 1951 do not take into account currency conversion—see Cmd. 8553, paragraph 504.

(*) 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 (a)
**MAJOR EXPORTS (BY VOLUME) OF THE
 COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1936, 1949-53 ⁽¹⁾**

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1949	1950	1951	1952 (²)	1953 (Provi- sional)
MINERALS							
Asbestos	000 tons	10	11	15	15	18	9
Bauxite	"	170	1,903	1,698	2,132	2,627	3,641
Chrome Ore	"	—	32	32	24	37	33
Coal	"	47	63	3	99	2	5
Cobalt (alloy)	"	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4
Copper ⁽³⁾	"	153	264	310	310	362	388
Diamonds	000 carats	2,076	1,666	1,739	2,237	2,845	2,789
Gold	000 fine oz.	752	879	932	909	903	913
Iron Ore ⁽⁴⁾	000 tons	2,179	1,436	1,664	1,965	2,387	2,219
Lead	"	—	13	14	12	11	13
Lime Phosphate	"	476	479	545	524	591	53 ^c
Manganese Ore	"	448	741	711	806	796	748
Petroleum Products ⁽⁵⁾	"	2,230	7,371	8,016	9,480	9,517	9,696
Pyrites	"	220	480	645	714	780	695
Tin (a) Metal	"	83	55	82	65	64	62
(b) Ores and Con- centrates ⁽⁶⁾	"	13	13	12	12	11	12
Zinc	"	20	23	23	22	22	27
OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND WHALE OIL							
Benniseed	"	12	20	15	11	14	13
Coconut Oil	"	47	79	76	85	88	84
Copra	"	210	110	117	100	108	112
Cotton Seed	"	117	64	71	53	40	63
Groundnuts (decorticated)	"	295	425	357	186	319	373
Palm Kernels	"	488	466	502	438	470	495
Palm Oil	"	194	229	226	198	214	249
Whale Oil	000 barrels	167	228	453	156	234	234
FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN EDIBLE OILS							
Bananas	000 tons	396	187	159	156	177	288
Cocoa	"	412	379	380	366	340	358
Coffee	"	50	47	60	72	77	70
Molasses and Syrups	million gal.	28	17	22	22	42	54
Oranges	000 tons	23	23	27	26	23	27
Rice	"	27	28	29	30	29	41
Spices (a) Pepper	"	2.0	1.9	0.6	1.4	4.1	9.1
(b) Cloves	"	10.3	7.6	17.7	11.6	4.4	8.1
(c) Ginger	"	3.6	2.5	3.8	5.2	3.6	4.2
(d) Nutmegs	"	1.4	2.3	3.1	1.2	2.3	1.9
Sugar	"	984	1,232	1,197	1,297	1,381	1,505
Tea	"	7	10	12	13	13	11

(1) The figures in these appendices 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) and 116 (1953).

(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 per cent.

APPENDIX V (a)—continued

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1949	1950	1951	1952 (²)	1953 (Provi- sional)
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS							
Cotton (raw)	000 tons	86	94	85	90	104	98
Hard Fibres							
(a) Piassava	„	4.0	3.8	7.5	8.1	5.1	5.1
(b) Sisal	„	119	167	156	182	194	208
(c) Others	„	3.5	3.1	4.4	4.5	3.7	4.7
Hides and Skins (⁷)	„	18	23	30	27	23	27
Pyrethrum	„	1.0	3.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5
Rubber (raw)	„	387	746	754	696	643	633
Rum	million gal.	2.3	9.1	8.1	9.3	4.9	3.6
Tanning Materials							
(a) Cutch	000 tons	8.3	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.1	5.6
(b) Gambier	„	2.2	0.3	0.3	—	—	—
(c) Mangrove Bark	„	5.4	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7
(d) Wattle Bark	„	12.0	9.9	5.1	6.2	4.2	4.3
(e) Wattle Bark Extract	„	5.5	22.0	24.1	22.2	24.0	22.1
Timber Hardwoods (⁸)	million cu. ft.	12	23	34	42	30	45
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	000 tons	7	16	16	18	15	18
Wool	„	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.7	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 V (b)

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (BY VALUE) OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES
EXCLUDING HONG KONG, 1936, 1949-53 ⁽¹⁾

£ million

Commodity	Year					
	1936	1949	1950	1951	1952 (²)	1953 (Provi- sional)
Copper	6	30	45	60	79	90
Diamonds	1	4	5	8	12	7
Gold	5	9	12	11	12	12
Petroleum Products (³) ...	4	36	53	68	70	74
Tin (<i>a</i>) Metal	16	32	55	67	60	46
(<i>b</i>) Ores and concentrates	2	5	6	9	8	7
Groundnuts	4	21	18	13	26	28
Palm Kernels	5	21	21	26	29	28
Palm Oil	3	17	16	18	22	17
Cocoa	11	50	77	96	85	85
Coffee	2	6	16	23	26	26
Sugar	8	32	35	42	51	59
Cotton	5	22	22	38	44	29
Hard Fibres	3	14	17	32	27	16
Rubber	29	77	238	352	179	122
Tobacco	0.5	5	4	5	4	5
Timber (Hardwoods) ...	1	6	10	15	11	16

⁽¹⁾ See footnote (1) to Appendix V (a).⁽²⁾ See footnote (2) to Appendix V (a).⁽³⁾ See footnote (3) to Appendix V (a).

APPENDIX VI

MAJOR IMPORTS, 1951-53

Note.—In this Appendix the entry .. indicates that a country is not among the major sources of supply. 1953 figures are provisional.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply					Country specified
			U.K.	Germany	U.S.A.	Japan		
(a) Cotton Piece Goods								
million square yards								
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	518	173	10	5	99	<i>India</i>	
	1952	661	220	25	10	130	183	
	1953	578	227	16	3	38	194	
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1951	438	56	3	22	103	<i>India</i>	
	1952	267	35	3	8	111	225	
	1953	272	37	5	5	83	83	
(b) Artificial Silk Piece Goods								
million square yards								
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽²⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	107	36	7	1.1	32	<i>Italy</i>	
	1952	118	52	6	0.9	42	27	
	1953	114	47	12	1.8	21	14	
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1951	183	9	0.1	15	127	<i>Italy</i>	
	1952	172	9	0.8	10	140	25	
	1953	103	7	1.8	14	70	8	
(c) Cement								
thousand tons								
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	1,002	745	48	..	2	<i>Belgium</i>	
	1952	954	802	32	..	7	98	
	1953	1,349	1,055	39	..	—	20	
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1951	407	92	4	..	264	<i>Belgium</i>	
	1952	540	232	4	..	275	3	
	1953	453	222	4	..	194	3	

(1) Excluding Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak.

(2) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at (thousand square yards): 1951, 31,680; 1952, 31,015; 1953, 30,172.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply					Country specified
			U.K.	Belgium	Germany	U.S.A.	Japan	

(d) Iron and Steel

(i) Unworked or in Primary Form

								tons
ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	6,713	23	—	..	—	..	<i>S. Rhodesia</i> 6,542
	1952	5,421	49	—	..	—	..	3,509
	1953	6,071	14	—	..	—	..	4,243
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1951	26,836	2,555	6,858	292	74	124	<i>Indonesia</i> 915
	1952	7,374	976	996	16	—	225	1,530
	1953	10,514	1,954	440	1,698	—	47	150

(ii) Rolled, Cast, Forged or Drawn

								thousand tons
ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	236	141	39	8	5	24	<i>France</i> 9
	1952	317	184	44	14	9	39	6
	1953	344	239	33	9	5	30	10
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1951	324	90	91	19	12	48	<i>France</i> 44
	1952	222	72	21	6	19	89	7
	1953	230	72	16	4	22	86	11

(iii) Manufactures (2)

								£000
ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	17,634	9,531	1,076	1,867	540	675	<i>France</i> 540
	1952	23,966	14,669	1,042	1,670	672	1,117	387
	1953	23,310	15,677	671	1,583	813	849	405
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1951	14,439	4,638	1,389	3,117	657	1,277	<i>France</i> 987
	1952	11,410	4,544	569	1,823	653	2,181	201
	1953	8,360	3,511	346	1,601	400	749	173

(e) Machinery

								£000
ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	34,877	21,468	..	711	7,213	..	..
	1952	46,993	28,151	..	1,295	10,366	..	..
	1953	50,847	32,509	..	1,393	9,411	..	..
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1951	19,054	10,860	..	1,171	2,384	1,484	..
	1952	22,987	13,377	..	1,349	4,050	1,536	..
	1953	20,182	11,112	..	1,261	3,265	1,735	..

(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:—

					1951	1952	1953
Iron and steel							
Unworked etc.	...	...	...	tons	1,177	6,295	970
Rolled etc.	...	...	...	tons	41,469	59,399	92,500
Manufactures	...	...	...	£000	5,278	6,400	8,100
Machinery	...	...	...	£000	8,692	11,300	15,000

(2) The products covered by this heading are specified in the iron and steel manufacture imports table of the *Digest of Colonial Statistics*.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply		
			U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada

(f) Vehicles and Parts

(i) Motor Cars

numbers

ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	18,072	14,635	769	85
	1952	22,478	17,972	1,046	139
	1953	21,414	17,336	1,021	110
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1951	18,816	15,217	910	1,071
	1952	17,168	14,429	838	1,361
	1953	11,723	10,682	199	242

(ii) Commercial Vehicles

numbers

ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	8,548	5,889	947	496
	1952	9,129	6,417	604	249
	1953	8,877	6,893	481	107
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1951	6,223	5,052	179	698
	1952	6,163	4,557	438	1,097
	1953	1,790	1,712	25	43

(iii) Bodies, Chassis and Parts

£000

ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1951	6,906	5,275	719	460
	1952	13,559	10,563	1,168	557
	1953	12,531	10,439	722	232
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1951	4,215	2,272	678	185
	1952	3,679	2,429	500	259
	1953	2,816	2,086	342	129

(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:—

		1951	1952	1953
Motor cars	number	7,500	8,000	7,500
Commercial vehicles	number	1,552	2,100	2,200
Bodies, chassis and parts	£000	1,677	2,532	3,350

APPENDIX VII

COLONIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DOLLAR AREA ⁽¹⁾

Estimated Payments and Receipts

£ millions

	1951			1952			1953		
	1st half	2nd half	Year	1st half	2nd half	Year	1st half	2nd half (Provisional)	Year
Imports (f.o.b.)									
West Africa	4	6	10	5	3	8	5	4	9
West Indies	15	17	32	18	18	36	16	17	33
Far East ⁽²⁾	7	13	20	8	6	14	4	5	9
Other	5	7	12	6	4	10	5	5	10
Total	31	43	74	37	31	68	30	31	61
Exports (f.o.b.)									
West Africa	37	11	48	31	16	47	27	22	49
West Indies	12	10	22	9	11	20	12	9	21
Far East ⁽²⁾	91	51	142	50	42	92	36	23	59
Other	7	10	17	12	13	25	7	16	23
Total	147	82	229	102	82	184	82	70	152
Other Transactions ⁽³⁾ net (receipts)	6	1	7	7	5	12	7	7	14
Current Account Surplus ⁽³⁾	122	40	162	72	56	128	59	46	105
Gold sales to U.K. ...	5	4	9	3	—	3	—	—	—
	127	44	171	75	56	131	59	46	105

⁽¹⁾ Including also transactions in gold.

⁽²⁾ Excluding Hong Kong's transactions financed through the unofficial market.

⁽³⁾ These figures differ from those on pages 24-5 and page 41 of Cmd. 9119 to the extent that the latter include certain items of a capital nature.

APPENDIX VIII

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT OF COLONIAL TERRITORIES (EXCLUDING HONG KONG), 1951-53

£ million

	1951		1952		1953 (Provisional)	
	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area
WEST AFRICA						
Imports (f.o.b.)	88	50	111	49	111	49
Exports (f.o.b.)	135	87	142	81	141	82
U.K. Grants to Colonies	2	—	5	—	3	—
Other invisibles (net)	- 30	- 6	- 31	- 7	- 23	- 7
Balance	+ 19	+ 31	+ 5	+ 25	+ 10	+ 26
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (including Aden)						
Imports (f.o.b.)	104	46	134	44	146	30
Exports (f.o.b.)	144	67	161	75	135	65
U.K. Grants to Colonies	6	—	6	—	4	—
Other invisibles (net)	- 52	- 2	- 66	- 2	- 65	- 4
Balance	- 6	+ 19	- 33	+ 29	- 72	+ 31
WEST INDIES (including Bermuda and Bahamas)						
Imports (f.o.b.)	52	42	60	46	58	43
Exports (f.o.b.)	35	24	43	22	57	23
U.K. Grants to Colonies	3	—	5	—	4	—
Other invisibles (net)	+ 1	+ 18	+ 2	+ 19	- 1	+ 21
Balance	- 13	—	- 10	- 5	+ 2	+ 1
MALAYAN AREA (including North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak)						
Imports (f.o.b.)	192	231	168	172	147	134
Exports (f.o.b.)	235	400	133	268	97	177
U.K. Grants to Colonies	5	—	10	—	9	—
Other invisibles (net)	- 77	- 18	- 30	- 16	- 14	- 13
Balance	- 29	+151	- 55	+ 80	- 55	+ 30
OTHER TERRITORIES						
Imports (f.o.b.)	42	19	48	19	47	20
Exports (f.o.b.)	28	16	32	19	31	16
U.K. Grants to Colonies	1	—	2	—	2	—
Other invisibles (net)	+ 15	- 1	+ 19	- 2	+ 20	- 2
Balance	+ 2	- 4	+ 5	- 2	+ 6	- 6
ALL TERRITORIES (excluding Hong Kong)						
Imports (f.o.b.)	469	388	512	330	502	276
Exports (f.o.b.)	568	594	502	465	454	363
U.K. Grants to Colonies	17	—	28	—	22	—
Other invisibles (net)	-143	- 9	-106	- 8	- 83	- 5
Balance	- 27	+197	- 88	+127	-109	+ 82

Notes:

(1) These estimates have been compiled from such sources as are available in London, mainly Colonial Trade Accounts and Exchange Control records. Revisions have been made to the estimates in Cmd. 8856 and Colonial No. 298 and further 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) Gold sales are included in exports to the non-sterling 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 invisibles (net) with the sterling area.

(5) The sterling area totals for all territories 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

	<i>Area</i> (square miles)	<i>Population</i> (1952 mid-year estimate)
ALL TERRITORIES	1,960,000 (1)	77,000,000
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA		
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	640,000
Kenya	224,960 (including water 5,230)	5,761,000
Uganda	93,981 (" " 13,689)	5,262,000
Tanganyika	362,688 (" " 19,982)	7,943,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	272,000
Northern Rhodesia	288,130 (" " 3,000)	1,977,000
Nyasaland	49,177 (" " 11,600)	2,460,000
WEST AFRICA		
Gambia	4,003	278,000
Gold Coast (excluding Togoland)	78,802	4,068,000 (2)
Togoland	13,041	410,000
Nigeria (excluding Camerouns)	339,169	30,000,000 (2)
Camerouns	34,081	1,500,000 (2)
Sierra Leone	27,925	2,000,000
EASTERN GROUP		
Federation of Malaya	50,690	5,706,000 (2)
Singapore (3)	224	1,121,000 (2)
Christmas Island	62	1,800 (2)
Cocos-Keeling Islands	5	605 (2)
Brunei	2,226	50,000
North Borneo	29,387	355,000 (2)
Sarawak... ..	47,071	592,000 (2)
Hong Kong	391	2,250,000 (2)
MEDITERRANEAN		
Cyprus	3,572	506,000 (2)
Gibraltar	2½	24,000
Malta and Gozo	122	315,000
WEST INDIES GROUP		
Barbados	166	216,000
British Guiana	83,000	459,000 (2)
British Honduras	8,866	72,000
Jamaica (3)	4,411	1,460,000
Cayman Islands	100	7,600
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	6,600
Leeward Islands:		
Antigua	171	48,000
Montserrat	32	13,400
St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla	153	51,000
Virgin Islands	67	7,300
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	664,000
Windward Islands:		
Dominica	305	56,000
Grenada	133	81,000
St. Lucia	238	82,000
St. Vincent	150	71,000
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP		
Fiji	7,040	307,000
British Solomon Islands	11,500	99,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	369	38,000
New Hebrides	5,700	53,000
Pitcairn	2	125
Tonga	269	50,000

APPENDIX IX—*continued*

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN					
Bahamas	4,404	83,000
Bermuda	21	38,500
Falkland Islands (3)	4,618	2,300
St. Helena (3)	47	4,900 ⁽²⁾
Ascension	34	170
Tristan da Cunha	38	281
Aden Colony and Perim	80	130,000
Aden Protectorate	112,000	650,000 ⁽²⁾
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	523,000
Seychelles	156	37,000

(¹) Excluding area of Falkland Islands Dependencies.

(²) 1953 mid-year estimate.

(³) Excluding Dependencies.

APPENDIX X

LIST OF RULERS AND OTHERS WHO ATTENDED THE
CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Her Majesty Queen Salote of Tonga, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	
His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.	
Major-General His Highness the Sultan of Johore, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.	
His Highness the Sultan of Selangor, K.C.M.G.	
His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan, K.C.M.G.	
His Highness the Sultan of Perak, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	
His Highness the Sultan of Brunei, K.C.M.G.	
His Highness the Sultan of Lahej.	
His Highness Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda.	
Mwanawina III, Paramount Chief of Barotseland.	
R. P. Errington Esq.	} Aden.
Abdul Jawad Hassanali Esq.	
G. W. K. Roberts Esq.	} Bahamas.
A. F. Adderley Esq., C.B.E.	
J. D. Chandler Esq.	} Barbados.
G. H. Adams Esq., C.M.G.	
Sir John W. Cox, C.B.E.	} Bermuda.
G. A. Williams Esq.	
Dr. J. B. Singh, O.B.E.	} British Guiana.
Dr. J. A. Nicholson	
H. C. Fuller Esq., C.B.E.	} British Honduras.
L. P. Ayuso Esq.	
P. G. Pavlides Esq., C.B.E.	} Cyprus.
Sir Mehmet Halid	
Major A. I. Fleuret, M.B.E., E.D.	} Falkland Islands.
H. M. Scott Esq., D.F.C.	
Ratu G. Cakobau, O.B.E.	} Fiji.
Vishnu Deo Esq.	
J. A. Mahoney Esq., M.B.E.	} Gambia.
P. G. Russo Esq., C.B.E.	
E. O. Asafu-Adjaye Esq.	} Gibraltar.
A. E. Inkumsah Esq.	
G. O. Awuma Esq.	} Gold Coast.
Simon Didong Dombo, Duori-Na	
Sir Arthur Morse, C.B.E.	} Hong Kong.
T. N. Chau Esq., C.B.E.	
Sir Man Kam Lo, C.B.E.	} Jamaica.
W. A. Bustamante Esq.	
Colonel A. G. Curphey, C.B.E., M.C.	} Kenya.
Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, C.M.G.	
M. Blundell Esq., M.B.E.	} Leeward Islands.
Ibrahim Nathoo Esq.	
M. Gikonyo Esq.	} Federation of Malaya.
V. C. Bird Esq.	
R. L. Bradshaw Esq.	} Malta.
Dr. Lee Tiang Keng, C.B.E.	
Dato Mahmud bin Mat, C.M.G., O.B.E.	} Mauritius.
P. P. Narayanan Esq.	
J. C. Mathison Esq., O.B.E.	} Nigeria.
Dr. G. Borg Olivier, LL.D.	
A. G. Sauzier Esq.	} North Borneo.
R. Seeneevassen Esq.	
Sir Adesoji Aderemi, K.B.E., C.M.G., Oni of Ife	
Shettima Kashim, M.B.E.	
Peter Achimugu Esq.	
Mallam Nagwamatse	
Patrick Eshimokha, Idogu II, Olokpe of Okpe	
The Right Reverend E. T. Dimieari	
G. L. Gray Esq., O.B.E.	
Philip Lee Tau Sang Esq., O.B.E.	
Che Kassim Haji Hashim	

APPENDIX X—continued

Sir Roland Welensky, C.M.G.	...	...	...	...	...	} Northern Rhodesia.
G. D. Beckett Esq., C.M.G.	...	...	...	...	...
J. S. Moffat Esq.	...	...	...	...	...
J. Marshall Esq., O.B.E., M.C.	...	...	...	...	...	} Nyasaland.
Chief Kawinga	...	...	...	...	...
C. W. F. Footman Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	} St. Helena.
H. W. Solomon Esq., C.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...
Abang Openg bin Abang Spi'ee	...	...	...	...	...	} Sarawak.
Penghulu Jugah anak Barieng	...	...	...	...	...
Chew Geok Lim Esq., M.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	} Seychelles.
Marcel Lemarchand Esq.	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	} Sierra Leone.
Dr. H. C. Bankole Bright	...	...	...	...	...
Paramount Chief Alimami Dura II	...	...	...	...	...	} Singapore.
R. Jumabhoy Esq., C.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...
Sir Han Hoe Lim, C.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	} Somaliland Protectorate.
A. P. Rajah Esq.	...	...	...	...	...
Haji Ismail Ali, B.E.M.	...	...	...	...	...	} Tanganyika.
Canon R. M. Gibbons, C.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...
Abdulla M. A. Karimjee Esq., C.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	} Trinidad.
Chief Thomas Marealle	...	...	...	...	...
E. C. Phillips Esq., C.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	} Uganda.
R. A. Joseph Esq., O.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...
Ajodhasingh Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	} Western Pacific.
Miss A. L. Jeffers, M.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...
C. Handley Bird Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	} Windward Islands.
H. K. Jaffer Esq.	...	...	...	...	...
The Mukama of Bunyoro	...	...	...	...	...	} Zanzibar.
The Mukama of Toro	...	...	...	...	...
J. A. Johnstone Esq., M.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	(Grenada)
J. C. Vouza Esq., G.M.	...	...	...	...	...
P. Binatake Tokatake Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(St. Vincent)
T. A. Marryshow Esq., C.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...
W. A. Hadley Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(St. Lucia)
J. L. Charles Esq.	...	...	...	...	...
Howell Shillingford Esq., C.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	(Dominica)
Fasel Nasser Mawji Esq., O.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...
Sheikh Rashid bin Hamadi Mshirazi	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XI

COLONIAL CONTINGENT IN CORONATION PROCESSION

Five hundred officers and men of the three Armed Services and the Police, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Ross, Gordon Highlanders and Royal West African Frontier Force, marched in the return Coronation Procession from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace. The following units were represented:

Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force.
Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force.
Malayan R.N.V.R. Federation Division and Singapore Division.
Hong Kong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
Royal East African Navy.
Royal Malayan Navy.

Barbados Regiment.
Bermuda Rifles.
Bermuda Militia Artillery.
British Guiana Volunteer Force.
British Honduras Volunteer Guard.
Leeward Islands Defence Force.
Falkland Islands Defence Force.
H.Q. Royal Hong Kong Defence Force and Hong Kong Regiment.
Singapore Volunteer Corps.
11th H.A.A. Royal Malta Artillery (Territorial).
3rd L.A.A. Royal Malta Artillery (Territorial).
King's Own Malta Regiment.
Gibraltar Defence Force.
Jamaica Battalion.
Malay Regiment.
Federation (Malaya) Regiment.
Federation (Malaya) Armoured Car Squadron.
Federation of Malaya Volunteer Force.
Somaliland Scouts.
Fiji Military Forces.
Kenya Regiment.
East African Signals.
East African Army Service Corps.
East African Army Medical Corps.
East African Army Ordnance Corps.
East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
East African Armoured Car Squadron.
156 H.A.A. Battery, East Africa.
King's African Rifles (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland).
Northern Rhodesia Regiment.
Royal West African Frontier Force (Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leona, Gambia).

Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force.
Malayan Auxiliary Air Force (Federation Section and Singapore Section).
Aden Protectorate Levies.

Police from:
Federation of Malaya.
Cyprus.
British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
Bahamas.
Trinidad.
Windward Islands.
Sarawak.
North Borneo.