



COLONIAL OFFICE

THE COLONIAL
TERRITORIES
1959-1960

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

In the interests of economy and price and to avoid duplication, the report for 1959-60 has been shortened. Chapters I-IV outline, as in past years, administrative, constitutional, economic and social developments in the colonial territories, and also include a number of items bearing on international relations which were previously dealt with in a separate chapter. Research in the colonial territories will be the subject of a separate publication later in the year.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCTA	Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. (<i>Commission de Coopération Technique en Afrique au Sud du Sahara.</i>)
ECC	European Economic Community
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
ICA	International Co-operation Administration
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ILO	International Labour Organisation
OEEC	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTAA	United Nations Technical Assistance Administration
WHO	World Health Organisation

NOTE

This report covers the year ending the 31st March, 1960, but in certain instances reference is made to later events.

CHAPTER I

The Colonial Office and the Public Service in Overseas Territories

The Colonial Office

1. On the 19th October, 1959, Her Majesty the Queen entrusted the Seals of the Colonial Department to the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, MP, following the resignation of the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, MP, after more than five years service as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2. Sir John Macpherson, GCMG, retired from the Public Service in August, 1959, and Sir Hilton Poynton, KCMG, was appointed to succeed him as Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office. Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, CB, CMG, was appointed to one of the posts of Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State. Mr. H. T. Bourdillon, CMG, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, was appointed Deputy United Kingdom Commissioner, Singapore.

3. Dr. F. Dixey, CMG, OBE, FRS, DSc, FGS, MIMM, Geological Adviser and Director of Overseas Geological Surveys, retired from the Public Service on the 30th June, 1959. He was succeeded by Dr. S. H. Shaw, OBE, PhD, MSc, FGS, MIMM. A post of Adviser on Prisons Administration was created to which Mr. O. V. Garratt, CBE, was appointed. There were no other changes in the Secretary of State's advisory staff.

4. Under the scheme for the interchange of Colonial Office officers and officers of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, two Overseas Service officers took up duty in the Colonial Office and one member of the Colonial Office Administrative staff was seconded overseas. In addition, seven members of the staff were posted to the Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Singapore; six members of the staff were posted to United Kingdom Information Offices in various territories; an officer was loaned for the appointment of Director of the Colombo Plan; and several other members of the staff were loaned to the Governments of overseas administrations.

5. Mr. Lennox-Boyd visited Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; soon after assuming office Mr. Macleod toured the East African territories and visited Malta, and recently he visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Mauritius. The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Earl of Perth, visited Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Julian Amery visited The West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, Gibraltar, Cyprus and Trinidad. In addition, visits overseas were made by members of the Secretary of State's advisory staff and other senior officers.

6. In January the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys moved from the Commonwealth Institute to new premises in Gray's Inn Road.

The Public Service in Overseas Territories

Recruitment

7. Recruitment through the Colonial Office diminished in 1959. The number of appointments made was 1,083 compared with 1,335 in 1958. The largest single category of appointments was teachers (250 men and women). There were also 53 administrative officers, 48 agricultural officers, 93 engineers, 100 doctors, 131 nurses and 71 police officers. Some 402 appointments were made to East and Central African territories and 320 to West Africa. Of the total number of appointments 390 were on pensionable terms (including 57 on secondment or temporary transfer from United Kingdom-based employment) and 693 on non-pensionable terms (including 608 contract appointments). The number of vacancies at the end of 1959 was 866 compared with 964 at the end of 1958.

8. During the period under review recruitment for the Western Region of Nigeria was handed over to the London Office of that Government. Arrangements have also been made for a phased hand-over of recruitment to the Federal and Northern Nigerian Offices in London.

Training

9. Training courses and attachments of many kinds were arranged during 1959 for 2,239 officers of overseas Governments, a decrease of 196 as compared with the figure for 1958. The decrease was entirely in the number of overseas officers. Locally domiciled officers now form a substantial and growing majority of the officers sent by their Governments for training abroad.

10. The annual spring conference on current affairs for selected Overseas Service officers on leave was held at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. The subject was Federation.

11. Training exchanges were again made with foreign Governments. Two French officers, one Belgian and one United States officer, have come for Overseas Service Course B, 1959-60, and last December a group of British officers attended the annual French Government conference in Paris on the French Community.

12. Out of the total Colonial Development and Welfare provision for the quinquennium 1959-64 the sum of £775,000 has been allocated for the training in the United Kingdom of public servants from the overseas territories.

Conditions of Service

13. Revised salaries and conditions of service were introduced in Trinidad and revised salaries in Nigeria, Hong Kong, and Nyasaland. An investigation into salaries is being made in the Leeward Islands.

Compensation Schemes

14. Following the agreements reached with the Governments of the Federation and of the Northern Region of Nigeria for the creation of a Special List B of overseas officers agreement was reached with the Governments of the Eastern and Western Regions on the introduction there in a modified form of the Special List B scheme.

15. During the year a scheme was introduced for the compensation of pensionable officers retiring from Cyprus as a result of the decision to grant independence to the island. Agreement was also reached with the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate on the introduction of a compensation scheme.

Resettlement

16. The work of the Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau expanded during the year and an additional Deputy Head of the Bureau was appointed. In October the Bureau reached a landmark when the five-hundredth name was taken off its books. Up to the 31st March, 1,320 officers had registered with the Bureau, of whom 707 had secured employment.

17. Further approaches have been made to industrialists through the medium of articles in trade journals, talks, direct individual approach and periodical advertisements in the press.

18. During the year a special competition was held for members and ex-members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and the Armed Services to enter the Principal grade of the Home Civil Service. Nine of the 19 successful candidates were former overseas civil servants. Three others were successful in the Supplementary Open Competition for the Senior Branch of the Foreign Service and three others in the Executive Class Competition.

Public Services Conference

19. A conference of senior officers from the African territories was held between the 1st and the 10th March at the Colonial Office, under the chairmanship of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, to exchange information on the measures adopted in various territories to build up the local element in their Public Services and to consider what further steps could be recommended to the Governments of the territories to expedite this process.

20. Delegates attended from the Governments of all the African territories for which the Colonial Office is responsible, from the East Africa High Commission, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, and from Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. An observer attended from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

21. The report of the conference will be considered by the Governments and regional organisations concerned.

Appointments to Governorships

22. The following appointments were announced :

Sir Evelyn Hone, KCMG, CVO, OBE, Governor, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir John Stow, KCMG, Governor, Barbados.

Sir Patrick Renison, KCMG, Governor, Kenya.

Mr. Dennis Charles White, CMG, OBE, High Commissioner, Brunei.

Sir Colville Deverell, KCMG, CVO, OBE, Governor, Mauritius.

Major-General Sir Julian Gascoigne, KCVO, CB, DSO, Governor, Bermuda.

Sir Ralph Grey, KCMG, KCVO, OBE, Governor, British Guiana.

Sir George Mooring, CMG, British Resident, Zanzibar.

Sir Alexander Waddell, KCMG, DSC, Governor, Sarawak.

Sir Solomon Hochoy, KCMG, OBE, Governor, Trinidad.

Sir William Goode, KCMG, Governor, North Borneo.

23. Inche Yusof bin Ishak was appointed Yang di-Pertuan Negara of the State of Singapore.

CHAPTER II
Constitutional and General
West Africa

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

Administrative and General Events

24. The Northern Region celebrated the achievement of internal self-government in May. The guests of honour were Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who attended a Durbar, read a message from the Queen to members of the legislature, and laid the foundation stone of the new House of Assembly at Lugard Hall. Their Royal Highnesses also visited the Eastern and Western Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.

25. The then Secretary of State, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, accompanied by Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, also visited Nigeria for the Northern Region's celebrations. He later visited Ibadan and Lagos, where he held talks with the Federal Prime Minister, the Regional Premiers and the Governor-General and Governors.

26. Under an amendment made in June to the Constitution Order in Council provision was made for the creation of a House of Chiefs as the Upper House of the Eastern Region Legislature, as agreed at the London Constitutional Conferences of 1957 and 1958. (The Northern and Western Regions already had Houses of Chiefs.) The amendment also included provisions for the creation of a Police Council composed of Federal and Regional Ministers, as agreed at the 1958 Constitutional Conference, and for the setting up of a special Board to look after the economic and other interests of the Niger Delta area.

27. The Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (now Sir Abubakar) visited London in September, accompanied by the Federal Minister of Lagos Affairs, Mines and Power, Alhaji Muhammadu Ribadu, the Minister of Finance, Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, and the Minister of Communications and Aviation, Chief S. L. Akintola, to place before Her Majesty's Government the apprehensions of the people of Nigeria concerning the French nuclear tests to be held in the Sahara. The delegation had discussions both with the Secretary of State and with the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan. They also visited the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. It was agreed that a joint United Kingdom-Nigerian Scientific Committee should be set up in order to ensure that the Nigerian Government were fully informed on technical matters in this field.

28. A further amendment to the Constitution Order in Council was made in October, enlarging the House of Representatives of the Federation to 320 members, making provision for the establishment of a Senate as the Upper House of the Federal Legislature, enlarging the memberships of the

Western and Eastern Regional Houses of Assembly, making fresh provisions governing the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court, and making provisions to enable the Eastern Regional Government to appoint Provincial Commissioners as part of its reorganisation of the Regional system of local government. These provisions were in accordance with the agreed recommendations of the 1958 Constitutional Conference.

29. The General Assembly of the United Nations, meeting in October, passed a resolution after a period of negotiation recommending that the southern sector of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration should be separated from Nigeria not later than the 1st October, 1960; that a plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the people concerning their future should be held not later than March, 1961, and that the choice at the plebiscite should be between gaining independence by joining the independent Republic of Cameroun (formerly the French Cameroons) and gaining independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria. A compromise was reached on qualifications for voting. The debate was attended by the Premier of the Southern Cameroons, Mr. J. N. Foncha, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. E. M. L. Endeley.

30. Another amendment to the Constitution Order in Council made in November included certain changes in the constitution of the Southern Cameroons, in pursuance of the agreement reached at the 1958 Constitutional Conference, whereby the Southern Cameroons Executive Council consists of the Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Deputy Commissioner, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary and between five and eight members who are styled Ministers, chosen from among the elected members of the House of Assembly. The amending Order also made provision for the creation of a separate Public Service in the Southern Cameroons, which had hitherto made use of the services of the Public Service of the Federation. (A ministerial system had been introduced in the Southern Cameroons for the first time in May, 1958.)

31. A plebiscite was held under United Nations supervision in the Northern Cameroons (the northern sector of the Trust Territory) on the 7th November, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the 13th March, 1959.* The choice at the plebiscite was between becoming part of the Northern Region of Nigeria after Nigerian independence and deferring a decision on the future of the territory until a later date. The results of the plebiscite were: for the first choice, 42,788; for the second choice, 70,546. The majority for postponement of the decision was 27,758; 87·8 per cent of the electorate voted. The result of the plebiscite was considered by the United Nations General Assembly in December. Dr. Abdoh of Iran, the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, expressed the view that one reason for the result was the dissatisfaction of the people with the system of local government. The United Kingdom representative said his Government did not regard the result as a vote against ultimate union with Nigeria. The Assembly decided that the Northern Cameroons, like the Southern Cameroons, should be separated from the Federation of Nigeria not later than the 1st October, 1960, and that it should continue under United Kingdom administration pending a further plebiscite, to be held not

* See Cmnd. 780, paragraph 1144.

later than March, 1961. The alternatives at this plebiscite should be the same as those for the Southern Cameroons plebiscite (i.e., gaining independence by joining the independent Republic of Cameroun, or gaining independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria). The Assembly recommended that women should be allowed to vote in the plebiscite.

32. Elections to the Federal House of Representatives were held in December throughout Nigeria except for the eight seats in the Southern Cameroons, whose House of Assembly had formally requested the Governor-General to postpone their elections to the Federal House indefinitely. The Northern People's Congress won 142 seats, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons won 89, the Action Group 72, and others 9; total 312. (The position in the previous smaller House was: NPC 89, NCNC 60, AG 27, others 8.) The Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, was re-appointed as Prime Minister, and he formed a coalition Government drawn from the NPC and the NCNC. The Action Group became the main Opposition party. The Government was formerly a coalition of the NPC, NCNC and Action Group parties.

33. Among the new members of the House of Representatives were the former Premiers of the Eastern and Western Regions, Dr. N. Azikiwe and Chief O. Awolowo. Dr. Azikiwe resigned his new seat in the House of Representatives shortly after the elections in order to become President of the newly established Senate. The new Premiers of the Eastern and Western Regions are Dr. M. I. Okpara and Chief S. L. Akintola. Both Premiers re-appointed most of the Ministers of the former Regional administrations.

34. In January the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, visited Nigeria in the course of his African tour. Mr. Macmillan met the Federal Prime Minister and other Federal Ministers in Lagos and addressed a joint meeting of both Houses of the Federal Legislature. Later he visited the Eastern, Western and Northern Regions.

35. The Federal Prime Minister in January proposed a resolution in the Federal House of Representatives authorising the Federal Government to request the United Kingdom Government to introduce legislation to enable Nigeria to become fully independent on the 1st October, 1960, and asking the United Kingdom Government to support with the other Members of the Commonwealth Nigeria's wish to be a Member of the Commonwealth on independence. This resolution was in accordance with the undertaking given by the then Secretary of State at the conclusion of the Constitutional Conference of 1958 that, if the newly elected Nigerian Federal Parliament passed a resolution early in 1960 asking for independence in that year, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would agree to that request and would introduce legislation in the United Kingdom Parliament to enable Nigeria to become independent on the 1st October.* The resolution was passed unanimously by both the Federal House of Representatives and the new Federal Senate. The Governor-General informed the Secretary of State of the wish of the Federal Government that effect should be given to the resolution, and the Secretary of State replied confirming that Her Majesty's Government would take the action requested.

* See Cmnd. 569, paragraph 84.

36. In February a further amendment was made to the Constitution Order in Council. This made provision for an elected Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives, instead of a Speaker appointed by the Governor-General. It also enabled the Governor-General to allocate responsibility for defence to a Federal Minister, and transferred the primary responsibility for the police from the Governor-General to the Federal Prime Minister, subject to the Governor-General's power to give directions on police matters, in accordance with the agreed recommendations of the Constitutional Conference of 1958. The Order also made provisions relating to the judicial system in the Northern Region, consequential upon the reform of the judicial system there following the report of a Panel of Jurists appointed in August, 1958, to consider the position of Muslim law in the Region.

37. Mallam Abba Gana took up office as Commissioner for the Northern Region in the United Kingdom during April. Chief Akitoye Coker succeeded Chief Sowole as Commissioner for the Western Region during August. Mr. J. C. Achara arrived in the United Kingdom during March in succession to Mr. F. O. Ihenacho as Commissioner for the Eastern Region.

38. The Federal Government announced in September the appointment, in association with the Governments of the Northern and Eastern Regions and of the Southern Cameroons, of a commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Mbanefo, to review the salaries and wage rates within the Public Services in the light of the increase in the cost of living since October, 1954. An interim award of 10 per cent, not applicable to superscale or certain contract officers, and effective from the 1st September, 1959, was announced in October. After considering the report of the Mbanefo Commission, the Governments announced in February their approval of revised salaries and wage rates effective from the 1st September, 1959.

39. A separate commission, under Mr. Justice Morgan, was appointed in October by the Government of the Western Region to review salaries and wages in the Public Service and statutory corporations in the Region. An interim award of 10 per cent on basic wages and salaries, subject to upper limits of eligibility, and effective from the 1st April, 1959, was announced by the Western Region Government in October.

40. The Nigeria (Retirement Benefits) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1960, which was made in March, provides for special retirement benefits for officers in the Public Service of the Northern Region and applies the relevant provisions of the principal Order to officers in the newly created Public Service of the Southern Cameroons.

Economic and Social Affairs

41. In May the Federal Government issued a £2 million internal development loan which was over-subscribed. In July the Federal Minister of Finance visited the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the continent to discuss the possibilities of loan finance. Following the discussions in the United Kingdom, Her Majesty's Government agreed to provide a £3 million Exchequer loan and a £12 million Commonwealth Assistance Loan towards Nigerian development expenditure up to 1962. Total expenditure of Governments and statutory bodies over the period 1955 to 1962 was

estimated at £339·1 million. Of this, £278·8 million is the direct responsibility of Governments, and taking account of the £15 million from the United Kingdom, the estimated available resources are within £17 million of the total requirements.

42. The United States Development Loan Fund made a loan of U.S. \$800,000 (about £285,000) to the Nigerian Ports Authority for the construction of a warehouse at Apapa.

43. Later in the year the Government of the Western Region announced a new development plan for 1960–65. Total expenditure is estimated at £68·3 million, of which £39 million is expected to be available from sources within the Region.

44. The Federal Government published in July a statement of policy* in regard to the construction of dams on the Niger and Kaduna Rivers. An integrated scheme, involving the construction of dams on both rivers, is favoured. The first dam, on the Niger above Jebba, would be designed to provide electricity, to improve navigation and, by irrigation and flood control, to assist agricultural development, at an estimated cost of £55 million. The second, on the Kaduna River in the Shiroro Gorge, would be essentially a hydro-electric scheme, to be built at a much later date according to the demand for electricity. The United Nations Special Fund have allocated U.S. \$735,000 (£262,500) towards various detailed surveys of the site on the Niger River, the total cost of which is estimated at about £825,000.

45. On the 1st July the Central Bank of Nigeria became responsible for the issue of the first Nigerian currency. This will supersede the currency of the West African Currency Board which will, however, continue as legal tender for the time being. Several private banks were opened during the year.

46. By direction of the National Economic Council, an *Economic Survey of Nigeria*† was published in September. A development survey of the Southern Cameroons was undertaken in December by Mr. K. E. Berrill, Lecturer in Economics, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.

47. A number of Federal and Regional organisations have been established during the year to promote industrial and agricultural development. [See paragraph 560.] Some of the industrial developments which have taken place during the year are described in paragraph 459.

48. By an agreement between the Federal and Northern Regional Governments, the Colonial Development Corporation and Nigeria Hotels, Limited, the latter's capital has been increased from £80,000 to £205,000 and the Colonial Development Corporation has promised to lend further capital over the next two years. The Eastern Region Development Corporation announced plans for the construction of new hotels at Enugu and Port Harcourt.

49. In January the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service opened a full-time office at Ibadan. The office had previously been operated on a part-time basis from Lagos.

* *Proposals for dams on the Niger and Kaduna Rivers*. Federal Government Printer, Lagos Price 9d.

† *Economic Survey of Nigeria 1959*. Federal Government Printer, Lagos. Price 7s. 6d.

50. In February the Federal Government announced its decision to appoint commissions of inquiry into certain aspects of the Nigerian Coal Corporation with a view to overcoming current marketing difficulties, and into the economics, administration and industrial relations of the Nigeria Railway Corporation.

51. A dispute over redundancy and similar problems which arose between the British Air Line Pilots' Association (West Africa) and the West African Airways Corporation (Nigeria) Ltd. was investigated by a tribunal which found that there had been redundancy, that pilots had therefore been rightfully dismissed, and that the Corporation could not have undertaken a Lagos/London air service in the way the pilots had claimed.

52. A board of inquiry set up by the Federal Minister of Labour to investigate a trade dispute between the Nigerian crew of the M.V. *Apapa* and Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. rejected charges made against the shipping company of discriminating against Nigerian seamen. An offer of assistance made by the United Kingdom National Union of Seamen through its General Secretary has resulted in a visit to Nigeria by one of its officials for the purpose of offering guidance and advice to the Nigerian Union of Seamen.

53. During August a strike which was timed by the Union of Posts and Telecommunications Workers to begin on the 1st September, following notice of a trade dispute, was postponed indefinitely after intervention by the Federal Minister of Labour. Strikes by the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria, in connection with its demands for an immediate award (on account of the salaries and wages review then proceeding) and the introduction of a national wages structure, did not materialise. Stoppages occurred in late November and early December at certain of the installations of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria owing to strike action by members of the Electrical Workers' Union of Nigeria over a wage dispute. The strike was called off after about a week to enable negotiations to be resumed.

54. In December, two days before the Federal general elections, a demonstration by some 800 workers took place at the offices and railway yard of the Nigerian Railway Corporation. The demonstration was staged by the Nigerian Union of Railwaymen (Federated) in protest against retrenchment as a measure to cope with falling revenue and about other matters concerning Nigerianisation of senior posts. In disturbances which followed, a number of arrests were made.

55. The comprehensive survey of the educational system of the Eastern Region was completed in August. The committee, under the chairmanship of Professor K. O. Dike, Principal designate of University College, Ibadan, submitted its report to the Eastern Regional Government.

56. A White Paper was issued by the Eastern Regional Government in February on the progress of the proposed University of Nigeria which is to be sited at Nsukka, 40 miles north of Enugu. Dr. N. Azikiwe, President of the Nigerian Senate, has accepted the chairmanship of the Provisional Council, which held its first meeting in March in Nigeria. The Inter-University Council and the International Co-operation Administration were represented by Professor J. S. Fulton, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales and Dr. Eldon L. Johnson, President of the University of New Hampshire respectively.

57. The tripartite commission investigating post-secondary and higher education [see paragraph 666] held its first full meeting early in 1960.

SIERRA LEONE

58. Following the visit of Mr. Lennox-Boyd to Sierra Leone in June it was agreed that a delegation should be invited to the United Kingdom in the early part of 1960 to discuss possible further changes in the constitution. Early in January invitations from the Secretary of State were extended to representatives of all parties and of other opinion inside and outside the House to attend constitutional talks opening in London on the 20th April*.

59. District Council elections in 10 out of 12 districts were held in October and were fought on a party basis for the first time. The Sierra Leone People's Party succeeded in winning 71.6 per cent of the seats. Nearly 50 per cent of the candidates were returned unopposed. Elections in Kono and Kambia Districts are to be held during the first part of 1960.

60. The situation in the diamond areas of Kono, which had given cause for concern earlier in the year, improved considerably by September as a result of the measures taken by the Government to strengthen the forces of law and order, and it was then quieter than at that season for some years past. This improvement was also due to the success of the Sierra Leone Government in securing greater co-operation from the chiefs in the control of "strangers". At the end of December a new feature was observed for the first time—a movement by the young men against three of the Paramount Chiefs. The dissidents elected three "regent chiefs". It was necessary to arrest and to prosecute the "regents" and a few ringleaders who were committed for trial in the Native Court. There have, however, been no outbreaks of illicit mining on the scale of previous years. The Mining Areas Development Authority, which is responsible for the co-ordination of development schemes in Kono and the Lower Bambara chiefdom of Kenema District, was allocated £98,000 during 1959-60 from central Government funds, and has recently been strengthened by the posting of additional senior staff.

61. In August the Sierra Leone Government established a Government Diamond Office which is administered by a Board, consisting of representatives of the Diamond Corporation and the Government, with a Government majority. This Office is the only licensed exporter of diamonds under the Alluvial Diamond Mining Ordinance and during the last four months of 1959 legal sales were twice the rate of sales in the same period of 1958. More than £2.6 million worth of diamonds have been purchased through it, and total legal sales of alluvial diamonds for the year were over £5.8 million, an increase of more than £1.5 million over 1958.

62. The process of re-establishing normal chiefdom administration after the 1955-56 disturbance was completed in all three provinces. In the north it was possible to elect nine Paramount Chiefs where vacancies existed. Group Native Appeal Courts have now been set up in all districts.

* The talks ended on 4th May with an announcement that Sierra Leone would become independent on 27th April, 1961, and that certain interim constitutional changes would be introduced as soon as possible.

63. An allocation of £2 million was made to Sierra Leone under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, plus £450,000 for capital development at Fourah Bay College. Some of the money has already been committed to development schemes, with a special emphasis on improvements to communications. An outline five-year development plan is to be published early in 1960, and in that year, total capital expenditure is expected to be of the order of £3.1 million, the greater proportion of which will be financed from Colonial Development and Welfare loan funds. For the financial year 1959-60 the revised estimates reveal a deficit of just under £800,000, largely because revenue from import duties did not come up to expectation.

64. Following the recommendation of the commission under Dr. Charles Wilson, Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University, which visited Sierra Leone in 1958, Fourah Bay College became a full university college in continued affiliation with the University of Durham. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to give recognition to this new status under a Royal Charter, which was formally handed over by the Governor acting on Her Majesty's behalf, on the 28th January, 1960. [See also paragraph 666.]

65. President and Mrs. Tubman of Liberia visited Sierra Leone in June. This was followed by a return visit by the Premier, Sir Milton Margai, to Monrovia in December. Other Ministers visited the Federal German Republic, Israel, Italy, the Lebanon, Liberia, the United Kingdom and the United States during the year. There was a notable increase in the number of overseas missions visiting Sierra Leone, including delegates of the West German iron and steel industry, and trade missions from Canada, Hong Kong, Italy, the United States and Yugoslavia. The Israeli Foreign Minister paid a short visit to Freetown in January.

THE GAMBIA

66. Following a local conference to discuss constitutional questions early in 1959 and discussions which Mr. Lennox-Boyd had in the Gambia at the beginning of June, the Governor submitted proposals for constitutional change which were approved in September. The salient features are the adoption of universal suffrage throughout the Gambia, the enlargement of the Legislature from 21 to 34 representatives, seven of whom would come from the colony and 20 from the protectorate, and an increase in the number of Ministers to not more than six, of whom not fewer than three would have portfolios. An Order in Council amending the constitution was made on the 8th April, 1960.

67. The closing down of Gambia Minerals who were working the ilmenite deposits represented a set-back to hopes of widening the economy. Exports of the 1958-59 groundnut crop which realised an average of £53 18s. 0d. per ton, totalled only 40,000 tons. It was necessary to reduce the export duty and to rescind part of the increase in certain import duties imposed in November, 1958, with consequent substantial decreases in revenue. Revenue in 1959 is estimated to be nearly £100,000 lower than in 1958, and expenditure to be approximately £50,000 higher. The estimated overall deficit of £346,000, however, included a transfer to development of £275,000.

68. For 1960 the Gambia Government is budgeting for a deficit of £134,000. This includes a transfer to development of £75,000 and the general revenue balance will be reduced to approximately £113,000. On development schemes in 1960 Government plans to spend approximately £1 million, to which Colonial Development and Welfare funds will contribute £500,000, the balance being found from the Farmers' Fund and from Government sources.

69. Of the major development projects undertaken last year there has been noteworthy progress in road construction, and it has been decided to tackle large development work by using a mobile plant. Two teams have been ordered at a cost of approximately £55,000, and one team is already in operation. Oyster Creek Bridge, replacing the former structure linking Bathurst with the rest of the colony, was opened on the 28th November. Progress has been made with coast protection work. There has been considerable construction of school buildings both in the colony and the protectorate, those constructed or nearing completion including the Armitage School and the new High School Science Block. The Electricity Department's new headquarters are nearing completion, and the new General Post Office, the new Marine Headquarters and the Chiefs' Rest House are under construction. Under the new five-year programme it is proposed to reconstruct approximately 256 miles of protectorate roads, which will include a number of reinforced concrete bridges and concrete pipe culverts. A project to build a landing and new terminal at the Barra end of the Bathurst/ Barra ferry, involving Colonial Development and Welfare assistance of the order of £94,500, has recently been approved, and it is expected that a contract will be placed shortly.

East Africa

70. The life of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was extended by three years from the 1st January, 1960. Hitherto the life of the Assembly had been extended by periods of four years at a time but a shorter period was chosen on this occasion in view of proposals that an inquiry should be held into the operation of the East Africa High Commission Services and the fiscal and customs arrangements in East Africa. A committee is being set up to inquire into these matters in mid-1960.

KENYA

71. The Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring left the territory in October after seven years as Governor. He was succeeded in the same month by Sir Patrick Renison.

72. At the beginning of April the multi-racial New Kenya Group of Members of Legislative Council was formed by Mr. Michael Blundell, who announced his intention of resigning as Minister for Agriculture to lead the Group in its efforts to build one independent nation in Kenya. Immediately afterwards the African and Asian constituency elected members and one European member formed a separate Constituency Elected Members Organisation. A few days later, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs resumed his interrupted tour of East Africa with a visit to Kenya, where he held discussions with leaders and representatives of both groups and of other political organisations.

73. Shortly after the Minister of State's return, the then Secretary of State, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, made a detailed statement in the House of Commons* about the aims of Her Majesty's Government in Kenya. He declared that although he could not foresee the date when the British Government could surrender their ultimate responsibilities for Kenya, they aimed to build a nation based on Parliamentary institutions and enjoying responsible self-government. This depended on four principal conditions being attained: sufficient understanding of and responsibility in public affairs to ensure responsible government; sufficient co-operation between all races to ensure general acceptance of the right of all to stay in Kenya and to play a part in its public and economic life; a successor government which would retain the confidence of investors and secure a fair standard of living; and a competent and experienced local Civil Service. Britain would help both by encouraging social and economic development and by building up institutions of local and central government to secure the rights and interests of all within a framework of democratic government. Mr. Lennox-Boyd then announced that if conditions were suitable a conference would be called to study the next step in Kenya's advance, well before the next Kenya general election.

74. After discussion of the situation with Mr. Lennox-Boyd by a delegation of the Constituency Elected Members Organisation, the African constituency elected members decided early in May to take part again in the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

75. In July the Kenya Government accepted a motion of the Legislative Council urging the registration of genuine national political societies cutting across race, colour and creed. Immediately afterwards the Kenya National Party was formed by the Asian and most of the African constituency elected members.

76. In July it was announced that Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie had agreed to act as Constitutional Adviser to all the participants at the forthcoming conference. Professor Mackenzie paid two visits to Kenya in September and November/December.

77. The Secretary of State, Mr. Macleod, visited Kenya in December with the primary purpose of preparing himself for the conference by informal discussions locally.

78. The conference met in Lancaster House, London, between the 18th January and the 21st February. Forty-five of the 48 elected members, two nominated members, the Governor and the Attorney-General of Kenya were among the delegates. The report of the conference was subsequently presented to Parliament (Cmnd. 960). In addition to outlining more precisely the future goal of independence for Kenya, as seen by Her Majesty's Government, the report included definite proposals by the Secretary of State for the reform of the Executive and the Legislature which were accepted by all groups except the United Party, though with reservations, as the next stage in Kenya's constitutional advance. These proposals, with the Secretary of State's views upon constitutional safeguards to protect the rights of the individual and the independence of the Judiciary, were endorsed by Her

* Hansard, 22nd April, 1959, cols. 555 and 568.

Majesty's Government as the basis for the next constitution. This will provide for:

- (i) A council of Ministers of only 12, including four officials, four Africans, three Europeans and one Asian.
- (ii) Abolition of purely communal representation in the Legislative Council, and the creation of 53 constituency seats on a common roll with a wide but qualified franchise.
- (iii) Reservation of 20 of these seats for the minority communities (10 European, eight Asian, two Arab), to be filled only after communal primary elections to ensure that the candidates have effective and genuine support among their communities.
- (iv) Creation of 12 national seats to succeed the specially elected members, in the same racial proportion but elected only by the constituency members.

79. At the end of March the African constituency elected members decided to support four of their number in accepting office in a "caretaker government" for the transitional period before the new constitution came into force. Three African Ministers and one Assistant Minister then took office: Mr. R. G. Ngala as Minister for Labour, Social Security and Adult Education; Dr. J. G. Kiano as Minister for Commerce and Industry; and Mr. J. N. Muimi as Minister for Health and Welfare. At the same time the portfolios of other Ministers were reorganised, and Mr. D. L. Blunt and Mr. A. Hope-Jones ceased to be Ministers. The constitution was amended on the 8th April, 1960, by the reduction of the Council of Ministers from 16 to not more than 15, and the reduction of the number of officials holding Ministries to not less than four.

80. On the same day as Mr. Lennox-Boyd spoke in April, 1959, about the aims of British policy in Kenya, the Kenya Government announced a new policy towards the problems of land. Land tenure and management would progressively be brought on to a similar basis throughout Kenya, regardless of race and tribe, so far as was possible. Detailed proposals to carry out this new policy were published in a Sessional Paper to the Legislative Council in October. They included the abolition of the Highlands and Land Control Boards; the creation of Divisional and Regional Control Boards, parallel to the new Divisional and Provincial Boards in the advanced areas of the native lands; the test for the land transactions to be one of good farming and not race or tribe; farmers on 999-year leases to be given the right to purchase their freehold; new town and country planning legislation for urban and peri-urban areas; and new bodies to be set up to help forward the Government's policy and to sanction or refuse the transfer of freehold, as opposed to leasehold, in the Highlands to persons of different race from the seller.

81. In his opening speech to the Legislative Council on the 10th November the new Governor announced that as soon as certain legislation could be passed to strengthen the permanent law and to retain in custody and control those Mau Mau sympathisers who were still unreconciled, all the remaining emergency powers would be revoked. He also announced an amnesty for all those convicted and imprisoned for offences connected with the emergency, both Mau Mau sympathisers and loyalists. The Attorney-General of Kenya had decided, in view of this, not to institute proceedings

for any such offences committed before the 10th November, and in addition amnesty from prosecution would be extended to the remaining terrorists still at large, provided that they surrendered to the security forces by the end of December.

82. Two special measures, the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance and the Detained and Restricted Persons (Special Provisions) Ordinance, were passed by the Legislative Council in January, and on the 12th January the Governor revoked the proclamation bringing into force Part II of the Emergency Powers Order in Council, and all the remaining emergency powers lapsed. Under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, however, regulations were made to continue for a time stricter control than would normally be necessary over public meetings, the maintenance of villages, and the registration of political societies. The Governor announced his intention of introducing some relaxation of the latter, to allow the registration of nationwide African political societies, in February immediately after the constitutional conference. Regulations were also made to continue the administration of detention and restriction for the unreconciled Mau Mau sympathisers, and the work of rehabilitation, in accordance with the recommendations of a special committee which reviewed the whole problem in June/July.

83. This investigation followed a tragic incident on the 3rd March, 1959, at Hola detention camp, in which eleven detainees died from injuries received from their warders. A full judicial inquest took place into the cause of death, as required by law, and disciplinary proceedings were taken against the Commandant and Deputy Commandant of the camp, resulting in the former leaving the Public Service. The inquest findings and proceedings and also, exceptionally, the disciplinary proceedings were presented to Parliament.*

TANGANYIKA

84. The year was an eventful one for Tanganyika in the constitutional field. The important developments which took place were set in train by the Governor's speech on the 17th March, 1959, to which reference was made in the report for 1958-59.†

85. The Post-Elections Committee was set up in May. The committee comprised 15 members with Sir Richard Ramage as chairman; of the remainder eight were elected and five were nominated members of the Legislative Council. The committee's enquiries relating to the composition of the representative side of the Legislative Council and possible changes in voters' and candidates' qualifications were completed in September and its report was published in December. The committee's recommendations are referred to in subsequent paragraphs.

86. The new Council of Ministers comprising 12 members, of whom five (three Africans, one Asian and one European) were elected members of the Legislative Council, came into being on the 1st July. The setting up of this Council represented a major step forward constitutionally in that elected representatives of the people were for the first time associated with the formulation of Government policy. The Council of Ministers has thus assumed the primary function of the Executive Council, but the latter has been retained for the time being to advise on the exercise of the royal

* Cmnds. 778, 795 and 816. † See Cmnd. 780, paragraphs 86-87.

prerogative in capital cases and to consider and advise on all proposed new legislative measures after these have been examined by the Council of Ministers but before they are introduced into the Legislative Council.

87. The Governor announced in October that the life of the Legislative Council would be terminated at the end of the current session in June, 1960 (instead of in 1962 as would normally have been the case), and arrangements are being made for the next elections to be held in September, 1960.

88. The outstanding feature of the year was the Governor's address to the Legislative Council in December when he announced further very substantial constitutional advances in addition to those arising from the recommendations of the Post-Elections Committee. In that address the Governor said that provided there were no untoward developments the Executive Government would be reformed after the 1960 elections on the basis of an unofficial majority, the precise structure of which would be decided later. He announced also that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the arrangements for the 1960 elections should be such as to provide for a majority of elected members in the new Legislative Council. In the same address the Governor referred to the recommendations of the Post-Elections Committee and announced that the committee's recommendation for an enlarged legislature with reserved seats for the minority communities was accepted; also that there would be a substantial widening of the franchise for the 1960 elections, although not on the lines suggested by the committee. Under the new arrangements there will be 50 constituencies returning 71 members; 50 members will represent open seats, the Asian and European communities being represented by 11 and 10 reserved seats respectively. It was announced in April, 1960, that following the elections the Council of Ministers would consist of the Governor as President, the Deputy Governor (a new post), 10 unofficial Ministers including a Chief Minister, and two official Ministers.

89. Urban local government was separated from rural local government in July and was placed under the control of the newly established Ministry for Urban Local Government and Works. Local government elections were introduced for two more town councils. The remaining three towns whose councils were still entirely nominated took steps to enable elections to be held in 1960. The first elections for the Dar-es-Salaam Municipal Council took place in January when 12 Africans, eight Asians and four Europeans were returned. Four of the District Councils established in 1958 failed to function properly owing to lack of popular support and were dissolved. They were replaced either by the native authorities previously existing in the areas concerned or by newly created authorities.

90. The financial year 1958-59 closed with a deficit of £155,000, which was lower than had been expected. While difficulties on recurrent account continue, the territory has not so far had to seek the special financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government which it had been thought might prove necessary.

91. A committee of the Council of Ministers was set up in February to consider development policy and the shape of the territory's new development plan for the period 1960-64.

92. A survey mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development spent three months in the territory with the object of assessing the resources available for future development, of considering how these might best contribute to a balanced programme of social and economic development, of making recommendations for practical measures to further such development and of indicating the financial implications. The mission is expected to issue its report in 1960.

93. Professor D. P. Jack's report on his inquiry into the methods of determining wages was published in September and is being considered by the Tanganyika Government in the light of comments received from workers' and employers' organisations and of the advice of the local Labour Advisory Board.

94. Following the formal recognition of the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union by the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association as the representative body of African employees on tea estates, a standing joint council was established for the tea industry.

95. The report of an inquiry by Sir Ian Parkin into the terms and conditions of work in the principal ports was published in June. Negotiations between the Tanganyika Port Employers' Association and the Stevedores' and Port Workers' Union to conclude a recognition agreement as recommended by Sir Ian Parkin are still in progress.

96. The committee set up in 1958 to consider problems connected with the integration of the present educational systems completed its work. The committee recommended, and the Tanganyika Government accepts as an objective, the development of a single system of education for the territory. A working party has now been set up to examine a number of unresolved major issues, including provision of the necessary finance, arising from the committee's recommendations.

97. Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds included one of £182,000 for establishing and equipping a team of technical officers to deal with such problems as pasture improvement, water and forest development and game conservation in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

UGANDA

98. The Constitutional Committee set up by the Governor in February, 1959, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. V. Wild, collected evidence from all parts of the protectorate although the Kabaka's Government boycotted the committee. As the result of its report* Her Majesty's Government announced on the 22nd February, 1960, the following constitutional changes for Uganda :

- (i) The legislature will be predominantly directly elected (at present 10 of the 62 members of the Legislative Council are directly elected).
- (ii) Elections will be held on a common roll with a further extension of the franchise without any special electoral safeguards for minorities.
- (iii) Direct elections will be held throughout the protectorate as early as can be arranged in 1961.
- (iv) The Executive will have a majority of non-official Ministers and the Governor will seek to appoint as many of these as possible

* *Report of the Constitutional Committee 1959.* Government Printer, Entebbe. Price 4s. 0d.

from the elected members of the Legislative Council having regard to the circumstances obtaining after the next direct elections (at present there are five non-official Ministers and an Executive Council of 12).

99. A commission will also be set up to study the question of the relationships between the various parts of Uganda with the centre, having regard to Her Majesty's Government's declaration in November, 1958, that the prestige and dignity of the hereditary rulers would be preserved in any constitutional changes.

100. The composition of the Legislative Council remained unchanged during the year as Buganda continued to refuse to send representatives to the Legislative Council. The Katikiro (Chief Minister) of the Kabaka's Government lost his appeal in the East African Court of Appeal against a ruling of the Uganda High Court that he was under a legal duty to take the steps, (i.e. to arrange for Buganda representation in the Legislative Council), required of him under the 1955 Buganda Agreement. An appeal to the Privy Council is now pending.

101. In reply to a memorandum by the Kabaka of Buganda to Her Majesty the Queen seeking the cessation of Britain's protecting authority over Buganda, the then Secretary of State said that the severance or at least serious diminution of the British connection would not be in the best interests of Buganda or of the people of Uganda generally. On the contrary, some development or evolution from the existing position offered the best prospects for the future, not only of Buganda, but of Uganda as a whole. In reply to a second memorandum seeking further talks on constitutional matters as affecting the Buganda Agreement, the Minister of State pointed out that although Her Majesty's Government welcomed discussions it did not think that any real progress would be possible until Buganda resumed its participation in the Legislative Council. In September, exploratory discussions were begun between the Governor and a Committee of the Lukiko (Parliament) which may lead in 1961 to a revision of the Buganda Constitution and of the Buganda Agreements.

102. A boycott of non-African trade in Buganda was started in March, 1959, by the Uganda National Movement in support of certain political objections, for example, to the Constitutional Committee, to the new Education Bill, and to the appointment of an Asian to be Minister of Commerce and Industry. The main impetus behind the boycott appears to have been the desire of the organisers to promote the rapid Africanisation of the retail trade at the expense of the Asian traders. Violence and intimidation were used to further this goal and by March, 1960, nearly 900 serious incidents involving some loss of life had been reported. The boycott, which is confined to Buganda, has seriously affected trade and has cost the protectorate Government over £600,000 in lost revenue. In addition much Asian capital has been lost to Tanganyika and Kenya. Overseas investment in Uganda has also suffered.

103. In January a week of rioting in the Bukedi District and some areas of Bugisu resulted in 15 deaths and over 1,000 arrests. An independent commission was established to inquire into the causes of the disturbances and to make recommendations.

104. In the field of local government, independent Appointments Boards were established in all but one of the districts to which the 1955 Ordinance applied. A review of the division of responsibilities and the complete field of financial relationships between the protectorate Government and the African authorities has been completed.

105. The uncertain trend of commodity prices caused increasing concern throughout the year. As a result of the likely financial and economic prospects of the protectorate, Her Majesty's Government gave in April, 1959, an assurance that if, after making full use of its own resources, help was needed to enable Uganda to maintain her normal services at an acceptable level and to carry the recurrent costs of reasonable development programmes, a measure of assistance could be relied upon. An Economy Commission began work in January to consider whether existing policies could be carried out more economically.

106. The first full census since 1948 carried out in the past year revealed that the population is considerably greater (approximately 6½ millions) than was estimated on the basis of past figures.

ZANZIBAR

107. In January Sir George Mooring succeeded Sir Henry Potter as British Resident of the Zanzibar Protectorate.

108. During 1959 a committee was appointed by the British Resident to consider the question of the extension of the franchise to women. Following the committee's recommendations, the franchise is to be extended to women on qualifications substantially the same as for men.

109. During a visit to Zanzibar in December, the Secretary of State said that he would authorise the new British Resident, after he had taken up office, to report to the Secretary of State on the constitutional position in the protectorate. As a result, and with the agreement of His Highness the Sultan, Sir Hilary Blood has been appointed to be a Commissioner to review the present constitutional position in Zanzibar and to make recommendations on measures for constitutional advance. In framing his recommendations, Sir Hilary Blood will pay regard to Her Majesty's Government's view that the Legislature should become predominantly elective in character and that the Executive should be reorganised to permit the establishment of a ministerial system.

110. In the Executive Council the number of representative members was increased during 1959 from three to five, of whom two are elected representative members of the Legislative Council.

111. The recommendations of the Committee on Education which reported in March, 1959, were necessarily linked to the financial situation in Zanzibar. The committee concluded that for financial and economic reasons every effort should be made to peg Government expenditure at the 1959 level. As a result the immediate expansion of educational services would need to be restricted to the development of a single-stream, boarding secondary school to be started in Pemba as soon as possible after the 1st January, 1961; a very limited number of primary schools should proceed to Standard VIII and a second stream in the Aga Khan Boys' School should be allowed if possible.

112. The volume and value of clove exports rose slightly in 1959. Strenuous efforts (which included trade missions to India and Indonesia) were made to improve the export position and there were signs at the end of the year that progress was being made. Meanwhile the Government is making efforts to diversify the economy. The coconut and copra industry is being expanded and experiments were made in the planting of cocoa, rice, coffee, nutmegs, chillies and derris.

113. In June Sir Ian Parkin presented his report on an inquiry into the labour situation in the Port of Zanzibar. One of his recommendations was that a Port Labour Committee should be set up.

114. The Sultan of Zanzibar celebrated his 80th birthday on the 26th August.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE*

115. Sir Douglas Hall, who succeeded Sir Theodore Pike as Governor, assumed office on the 13th July.

116. Following on Mr. Lennox-Boyd's undertaking about constitutional changes, given in Hargeisa in February, 1959, a new constitution has been introduced which provides for a Legislative Council comprising three *ex officio* and 33 elected members, presided over by a Speaker, and an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, three *ex officio* and four elected members. The machinery of government has been re-organised to provide for a ministerial system, comprising seven Ministries. There are three officials who are the Ministers for Defence and External Affairs, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Finance, and four elected Ministers, who are Somalis, whose portfolios are Local Government, Natural Resources, Works and Communications and Social Services.

117. Elections under the new constitution took place on the 17th February. The Somali National League obtained 20 seats and the United Somali Party 12 seats. These two parties have formed a coalition. Mr. Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, Secretary-General of the Somali National League, has been appointed Leader of Government Business as well as Minister of Local Government. A Somali Assistant Minister has been appointed to the Ministry of Finance.

118. The Protectorate Advisory Council, which was established in 1947, held its last meeting in its present form in September. It is being replaced by a Council consisting of traditional tribal authorities which will continue to operate in an advisory capacity.

119. Localisation plans for the Civil Service—Somalisation—have been taken a considerable stage further, including a number of Somali appointments to specially created supernumerary posts.

120. Relations between the Ethiopian authorities and the British Liaison Organisation in the Haud and Reserved Area of Ethiopia have not substantially altered. In addition to several minor incidents, there were in December clashes between protectorate tribesmen and Ogaden Somalis and later with Ethiopian Security Forces which resulted in loss of life and property.

* Following constitutional talks in London, it was announced on 12th May, 1960, that the Somaliland Protectorate would become independent on 26th June, 1960.

121. It was a good year for the livestock industry on which the protectorate is largely dependent, and local revenues increased.

Central Africa

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

122. In January the Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, visited the Federation during the course of his tour of Africa.

123. In February a commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Monckton, appointed by the Prime Minister to advise the five Governments in preparation for the statutory review of the constitution which is due not earlier than October, 1960, began its inquiries in Central Africa.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

124. Sir Evelyn Hone assumed the office of Governor in April on the retirement of Sir Arthur Benson.

125. As a result of the first general election under the new constitution in March, 1959, all the main political parties secured representation in the Legislative Council. Five members of the United Federal Party (four Europeans and one African) and one nominated African member entered the Executive Council as Ministers.

126. Since the election the United National Independence Party, which is not represented in the Legislative Council, has emerged as the leading African nationalist group. The leadership has been assumed by the principal office-bearers of the Zambia African National Congress, which was a splinter group from the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, and was proscribed in March, 1959. Their main demand has been for African self-government before the statutory review of the Federal constitution [see paragraph 123]. In a public speech in Lusaka on the 29th March, 1960, the Secretary of State said that Her Majesty's Government had no plans in contemplation to amend the present constitution in Northern Rhodesia, although he could not predict that the outcome of the review of the Federal constitution might not entail certain consequential changes in the territorial constitutions.

127. The Central Race Relations Advisory Committee and the District Committees continued their work throughout the year. The Central Committee co-operated closely with the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into and report on racial discrimination in hotels, restaurants, cinemas, etc.

128. The resettlement of Africans in the Gwembe Valley was virtually complete by the end of 1959. The majority of the persons moved are settling down well. Investigations continue, however, into a mysterious illness which has caused the death of a number of villagers in the Lusitu resettlement area. Poisoning is suspected, but the experts concerned have not yet been able to determine with complete certainty the cause and circumstances of these deaths.

129. In March the Minister of African Education welcomed the generous offer by companies with copper mining interests in Northern Rhodesia of a further £1,300,000 for development—this time in the field of African education.

NYASALAND

130. The state of emergency continued throughout the year, but there was a steady release of detainees, and on the 4th April, 1960, 141 remained in detention.

131. The report of the commission of inquiry into the disturbances which occurred in March, 1959, was published in July as Cmnd. 814.

132. In the early days of the emergency there was no prospect either of an early resumption of plans for all party discussions in Nyasaland of possible constitutional changes, or of holding elections even if new constitutional arrangements could have been agreed upon. This did not, however, entirely rule out some progress in associating Africans more closely with the government of the territory. On the 24th August the Governor announced interim arrangements to this end, and also the extension of the life of the Legislative Council due to expire in May, 1960. Provision was made for two additional seats for Africans in the Legislative Council, where for the first time Africans achieved a majority on the unofficial side of the Council; for a corresponding increase of two in the number of officials in the Legislative Council; and for the appointment for the first time to the Executive Council of two African members of the Legislative Council. Four vacant seats for Africans in the Legislative Council were filled by Africans nominated by the Governor.

133. The Secretary of State visited the territory at the end of March to examine the possibility of finding a basis for new discussions on the future of the constitution: and, as a result of his exploratory discussions with representatives of all shades of political opinion, he announced his intention to convene a constitutional conference in London during the summer of 1960.

134. In September the Malawi Congress Party was formed under the Presidency of Mr. Orton Chirwa. It showed itself to be pursuing similar political aims to those of the former Nyasaland African Congress which was banned under the emergency regulations. After his release from detention on the 1st April, Dr. Hastings Banda assumed the leadership of this party.

135. African demonstrations outside Ryalls Hotel, Blantyre, on the 26th January during the Prime Minister's visit to Nyasaland, and the conduct of the police on this occasion, were made the subject of a judicial inquiry. The report of the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Southworth, was published in May, 1960.

136. The Government continued its policy of resettling Africans living on private estates, but owing to the state of emergency progress was slower than formerly.

137. The Secretary of State announced in February that Her Majesty's Government had agreed to provide up to £1,808,000 in the period to the end of the financial year 1961-62 as assistance towards financing a programme

worked out since the emergency to strengthen the provincial administration and the police force.

138. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £900,000 was approved in March to meet part of the cost of the first stage of a major scheme to augment the water supplies of Blantyre/Limbe.

139. In March the Governor welcomed a decision by companies with copper mining interests in Northern Rhodesia to waive interest for a further two years, which would have amounted to £90,000, on an earlier loan of £1 million.

The Far Eastern Territories

BORNEO TERRITORIES

140. Two meetings of the Sarawak/Brunei/North Borneo Inter-Territorial Conference were held during the year for discussion of matters of mutual interest.

141. A joint Census Department for the three territories was established to organise and conduct the 1960 census.

NORTH BORNEO

142. Sir Roland Turnbull, Governor since 1954, left on retirement in January. He was succeeded in April, 1960, by Sir William Goode, the last Governor of Singapore who lately held the joint office of United Kingdom Commissioner and Yang di-Pertuan Negara there.

143. It was announced in January that it is proposed to submit for the approval of the Queen in Council amendments to the North Borneo constitution, providing for increased unofficial membership of the Legislative Council. If the amendments are approved the Legislative Council will consist of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, three official members and 12 unofficial (nominated) members, and the Executive Council of four *ex officio* members, one official member and five unofficial (nominated) members.

144. External trade improved over the previous year. This was due principally to the increased value of rubber and timber exports. There was a corresponding favourable effect on revenue.

145. A new development plan covering 1959-64 was drawn up, providing for expenditure of over £8 million.

146. There has been no appreciable response to the scheme for sponsored immigration from Hong Kong. Only a few families arrived during the year.

147. A brigade training area for ground forces was opened at Kota Belud.

148. The sudden death of Countess Mountbatten of Burma while on a visit to North Borneo in February caused immense regret there.

SARAWAK

149. Sir Anthony Abell, Governor since 1950, left on retirement in November. He was succeeded by Sir Alexander Waddell, lately Deputy Governor, Sierra Leone, who was sworn in on the 23rd February.

150. The first Council Negri under the present constitution completed its term in December. The new Council was elected by indirect election through Divisional Advisory Councils from District and Urban Councils. The ballot box was generally used for the first time in these District Council elections.

151. As in North Borneo external trade improved. This was due to a record crop of illipe nuts, followed by a general upward trend in the prices of rubber, pepper and timber. Imports reflected the improvement in exports. There was a corresponding effect on revenue and the figure estimated for 1959 was reached and passed in September.

152. A new development plan covering 1959-63 was approved during the year, providing for expenditure of over £13 million.

BRUNEI

153. On the 29th September His Highness the Sultan promulgated the first written constitution for Brunei. It provides for a Privy Council, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The post of British Resident was abolished and instead a Mentri Besar (Chief Minister) was appointed by the Sultan. He is responsible to His Highness for the exercise of executive authority.

154. A new agreement was concluded between Her Majesty the Queen and His Highness the Sultan, under which Her Majesty's Government will continue to be responsible for defence and external affairs. The agreement provides for the appointment of a High Commissioner in Brunei to advise the Sultan.

155. At the same time the administrative connection between Brunei and Sarawak was ended. Mr. D. C. White, lately the British Resident, was appointed High Commissioner.

HONG KONG

156. In June the colony was struck by torrential rainstorms; thirty inches fell in four days causing serious flooding and landslides. Fifty-five people lost their lives, 70 were injured and 15,000 were left homeless. Much damage was done to buildings, crops and livestock, and communications were extensively disrupted. Prompt relief measures were taken by the Hong Kong Government, assisted by Service units and voluntary organisations. Her Majesty's Government contributed £10,000 to the relief fund.

157. Contributions received by the colony through the World Refugee Year campaign are being devoted to specially selected projects, including community centres [see paragraph 787], schools for resettlement estates, medical facilities, training programmes and a library service.

158. The housing programme continued at full pressure. The hundredth resettlement block was opened on the 26th November, and by the end of the year over 300,000 people were living in resettlement areas. But a survey undertaken during the year disclosed that previous estimates of squatters had been too low and that over half a million had still to be resettled.

159. Apart from the squatters, 50 per cent of the urban population are still living in over-crowded or slum conditions. A special programme for the provision of low-cost housing for these people has been launched.

160. To meet the need for more land for housing and industrial development, particularly in the growing townships of Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan, the Government undertook a number of reclamation projects during the year. Engineering investigations into the possibility of further major reclamations in the New Territories were completed and in February, 1960, approval was given for the first of these to proceed: a five-year project at Gin Drinker's Bay (now to be known as Kwai Chung) which will provide over 400 acres of new land at an estimated cost of £6½ million.

161. Work to remedy the shortage of water continues, and steady progress has been made on the 5,350 million-gallon Shek Pik reservoir. In August a preliminary report was received from consulting engineers on the feasibility of converting Flover Cove into a fresh-water reservoir with a storage capacity of 29,000 million gallons. More detailed investigations are now being carried out. In March negotiations were opened with the Chinese for the supply of water from a new reservoir built at Shum Chun in Kwangtung Province.

162. The mounting expenditure on public works and social services has resulted in the first budget deficit for thirteen years.

163. A significant development was the Government's decision to enhance the status of the post-secondary Chinese colleges in the hope that this may ultimately lead to a second university in which the Chinese language would be the principal medium of instruction. [See paragraph 667.]

164. The Royal Naval Dockyard was officially closed on the 28th November at the end of the two-year run-down period. Of the 4,000 workers discharged by that date, 83 per cent had been found other employment. Large areas of Admiralty lands, which have long impeded the development of the city of Victoria to the east, were acquired by the Hong Kong Government for £7 million.

165. A commission of inquiry, appointed by the Governor to report on the supply of electricity, has recommended public ownership and control. The commission's report is under consideration.

166. In December an ordinance was passed constituting the Heung Yee Kuk as a statutory body to advise the Government on New Territories affairs. The Kuk, after thirty years' existence as a non-statutory body, had recently ceased to function owing to internal disagreements and a consequent dispute with the Government about its representative status. Elections for the appointment of Councillors and of the Executive Committee were held in January and February respectively.

167. Revised salaries were introduced for the Public Service with effect from the 1st July, 1959, following the Report of the Salaries Commission.

168. The total value of the colony's trade in 1959 was £514 million as compared with £474 million in 1958. [Further details are given in paragraphs 493-513.]

The Caribbean Territories with Bermuda and the Bahamas

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

169. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, sailing in HM Yacht, *Britannia*, visited The West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras and the British Virgin Islands from the 27th January to the 25th March. A visit to Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad by Mr. Nigel Fisher, MP, and Mr. William Hannan, MP, arranged by the West India Committee, took place in February. During May Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, visited Antigua, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad. Mr. Amery returned to Trinidad in June for a further visit in connection with constitutional developments in that territory.

170. The University College of the West Indies has embarked on a considerable programme of expansion including the establishment of faculties of agriculture and engineering, strengthening of the arts, science and medical faculties and an increase in the number of students over the next few years. Honours courses and post-graduate work are to be introduced. The capital cost of the programme amounts to over £4 million. The faculty of agriculture will be in Trinidad and arrangements are well advanced for taking over the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for this purpose on the 1st August, 1960. The engineering degree course is expected to start in October, 1960. On the 25th February, the University College held a Convocation to mark the tenth anniversary of the installation of Her Royal Highness Princess Alice as its first Chancellor. Princess Alice was present, and the Queen and the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent messages of congratulation. The Triennial Advisory Committee appointed by the Federal Government to advise on the financial requirements of the University College during the period 1960–63 met in Jamaica in January. The University College Hospital of the West Indies continues to expand.

171. At a special session of the West Indian Conference held in August and followed by the 28th meeting of the Caribbean Commission it was agreed that the Commission should be wound up and replaced by a Caribbean Organisation, the members of which would be the local Governments, the metropolitan Powers withdrawing to the status of observers. It was also agreed that the secretariat should be transferred to Puerto Rico. The agreement setting up the new organisation is expected to be signed in July, 1960, and the Caribbean Organisation should come into being early in 1961.

FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

172. A number of constitutional developments took place in the course of the year.

173. In pursuance of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 26th June, 1958, calling for the early convening of a conference to review the Federal constitution "in order to achieve self-government and Dominion status within the British Commonwealth at the earliest possible moment", a conference attended by representatives from the Federation

and all the unit territories as well as Colonial Office observers began in Trinidad on the 25th September. The conference found itself unable to reach agreement on a number of issues, including the question of the number of seats which each territory should fill in the Federal House of Representatives. It was decided to remit these issues to a series of inter-governmental committees which were directed to report back to the conference by the 31st March, 1960, with a view to the conference itself being reconvened as soon as possible after that date. The inter-governmental committees have in turn set up official working parties and both committees and working parties are now engaged in preparing their reports.

174. The Federal House of Representatives passed a resolution on the 10th December endorsing the Federal Government's decision to seek the introduction of cabinet government at the earliest possible date in 1960 and to approach Her Majesty's Government to consider fixing a date for independence as early as possible in 1960. It subsequently became apparent that the second of these proposals was not unanimously supported by the Governments of all the Federated territories, some of whom considered that it was premature to discuss a date for independence before agreement had been reached on the difference of opinion disclosed by the September conference. The Secretary of State informed the Federal Government that, whilst he was ready to discuss very early introduction of cabinet government, he did not feel that it would be proper for him to agree to a date for independence before the constitutional conference had reconvened and all Governments in the Federation had subsequently had the chance of a full discussion of the final shape of the Federal constitution at a constitutional conference with Her Majesty's Government in London.

175. At the request of the Federal Government a delegation of authority was made to enable the Federal Government to exercise certain powers in the field of external relations, namely:

- (a) the negotiation and signature of agreements for financial and technical assistance with the Member countries of the Commonwealth, and of agreements for technical assistance with the United States of America;
- (b) the negotiation and signature of agreements for immigration quotas for West Indians entering Commonwealth or foreign countries;
- (c) Her Majesty's Government would be ready, after consultation with the Government of The West Indies in each instance and at their request, to seek for The West Indies the right to be represented in all appropriate international organisations whose constitutions provide (whether by full membership, associate membership, or some other means) for the participation of territories which are not fully responsible for their own international relations.

At the same time Her Majesty's Government agreed to give sympathetic consideration to requests by the Federation for delegation of authority to hold discussions and to sign agreements with neighbouring countries or administrations on matters of purely local concern. Subsequently, at the request of the Federal Government, such a delegation was made in respect of relations between the Federation and Venezuela. A West Indian Vice-Consul is now stationed in Caracas, under the general direction of Her Majesty's

Ambassador, dealing with the consular and other appropriate affairs of the Federation in Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles. These delegations leave unimpaired the ultimate authority of Her Majesty's Government for the external relations of the Federation, and it was agreed that the Federal Government would keep Her Majesty's Government informed of the initiation and progress of any proposals or negotiations undertaken within their scope.

176. During the course of the year the Federal Government requested Her Majesty's Government to seek Associate Membership for the Federation in the Economic Commission for Latin America. The request was formally presented to the Commission by Her Majesty's Government, and the Federation was admitted into Associate Membership at the meeting of the Commission in Santiago in March.

177. Progress was made with planning for the training of diplomatic staff for the future Foreign Service of the Federation.

178. The recruitment and training of the 1st Battalion, The West India Regiment, proceeded smoothly. The battalion is still stationed in Jamaica but the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has now provided a site for barracks at Longdenville in the centre of Trinidad.

179. The Federal Government continues to rely for its income on the fixed Federal levy (approximately £1.9 million per annum) and the relatively small profit on the issue of currency, and as a result was unable to undertake many activities and developments which it would otherwise have embarked upon in the course of the year. Since the 1st January, 1959, the Federal Government has been responsible for the disbursement of grant-in-aid to the smaller territories who are unable to meet the expenses of their administration. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, the Federal Government has also taken over from the Secretary of State responsibility for the sub-allocation of The West Indies allocation. The allocation of £9 million for the period 1959-64 has been sub-allocated as follows:

	£
Antigua	680,000
Barbados	500,000
Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands	150,000
Dominica	1,000,000
Grenada	540,000
Jamaica	250,000
Montserrat	200,000
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	900,000
St. Lucia	900,000
St. Vincent	540,000
Trinidad and Tobago	100,000
General Allocation	3,240,000

180. A trade mission from the Federation, accompanied by representatives from British Guiana, visited the United Kingdom in the summer of 1959 and enjoyed a most successful tour of industrial and commercial centres and establishments.

181. Sir Grantley Adams, the Prime Minister of the Federation, visited London and Geneva in April, was present in London for the Leeward and Windward Islands Constitutional Conference in June, attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in Australia in December, and subsequently visited London. Other Federal Ministers made visits to the United Kingdom and to the United States and other foreign countries.

TERRITORIES WITHIN THE FEDERATION

BARBADOS

182. Sir John Stow was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados with effect from the 29th September in succession to Sir Robert Arundell, who has retired.

183. At talks in London in September between the then Secretary of State for the Colonies and a delegation from Barbados headed by Dr. H. G. H. Cummins, the Premier, and attended by Sir John Stow, as Governor designate, agreement was reached on measures for the introduction of a further degree of internal self-government for the colony. These measures, which were later accepted by the Barbados Legislature, will include certain changes in the powers of the Governor, in the responsibilities of Ministers and in the administration of the Public Service; they will require to be given effect in due course by amendment of the Constitutional Instruments and by local legislation.

CAYMAN ISLANDS AND TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

184. New constitutions for the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands were brought into operation on the 4th July, 1959. Under the new constitutions the Governor of Jamaica is also Governor of the Cayman Islands and of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and Legislative Assemblies with *ex officio*, nominated and elected members, and advisory Executive Councils are established. General elections were held in the Cayman Islands on the 23rd September and in the Turks and Caicos Islands on the 21st September.

185. Colonial Development and Welfare grants amounting to £6,638 and loans of £6,750 were approved to meet the cost of agricultural and fisheries development in the Turks and Caicos Islands, and a grant of £10,000 was made towards the cost of an electricity supply scheme for Cayman Brac.

JAMAICA

186. The Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, conferring full internal self-government on Jamaica within The West Indies, was brought into operation on the 4th July. A general election was held on the 29th July at which the People's National Party, led by Mr. Norman Manley, was returned to power, winning 30 of the 45 seats in the reconstituted House of Representatives. The Jamaica Labour Party, led by Sir Alexander Bustamante, won the remaining seats.

187. During July a £1 million scheme for the development of the Negril area on the west coast of Jamaica as a tourist and resort centre was officially started by Mr. Manley. A new 7,600-foot runway capable of accommodating the largest jet aircraft now in service was opened to traffic at Palisadoes airport on the 17th August.

188. In September a six-man industrial mission, including the Chairman and General Manager of the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation visited Canada to promote greater Canadian interest in Jamaica's industrial development. The visit coincided with the opening on the 21st September of a new Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation office in Toronto. Mr. Wills Isaacs, the Minister of Trade and Industry, undertook a trade promotion tour of a number of cities in the United States of America during October.

189. Mr. Manley, accompanied by his Minister of Finance and officials, visited the United Kingdom in January to discuss the special problems of Jamaica in relation to the Federation, and other issues of purely Jamaican concern relating to finance. In February Mr. Manley visited the United States to discuss the sale of Jamaican bauxite.

190. During the year a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £171,150 was approved to meet part of the cost of a secondary school expansion programme which provides for 16,000 additional secondary school places in the period 1957-67. Another grant of £199,300 was approved for the construction of a new 150-bed hospital at Savanna-la-mar.

191. Legislation was enacted to set up a Development Finance Corporation to provide medium and long-term finance for developing enterprises, mainly in the fields of industry, tourism and housing. Legislation was also enacted to establish a central bank in Jamaica and to set up a statutory authority to run the Jamaican Government railway.

LEEWARD AND WINDWARD ISLANDS

192. A conference was held in London in June to discuss constitutional changes in the seven territories of the Leeward and Windward Islands which are members of the Federation of The West Indies (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent). The conference agreed that more advanced constitutions should be introduced in the seven territories.* There were some small variations between the changes to be introduced in each territory, but the main changes are summarised below:

- (i) *Legislative Council.* The number of elected members was increased by two in each territory except Dominica and St. Vincent, where they were increased by three and one respectively. The number of nominated members was reduced from three to two (Montserrat two to one), and they were to be appointed by the Administrator after consultation with the Chief Minister. The only official member of the Legislative Council was to be the Law Officer (in Montserrat also the Financial Secretary). The Council was to be presided over by an elected Speaker instead of by the Administrator (except in Montserrat).
- (ii) *Executive Council.* The leader of the Government in each territory was to be styled Chief Minister. The Executive Council was to be composed of five unofficial members (including the Chief Minister and three other Ministers) and one official member (in Montserrat four unofficial and two official members). The Administrator was

* *Report of the Leeward and Windward Islands Constitutional Conference*, Cmnd. 804, HMSO, Price 1s. 0d.

to appoint as Chief Minister the member of Legislative Council most likely to command a majority in the Council. The other Ministers and the Member without portfolio were to be appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Administrator was also to assign portfolios to Ministers in accordance with the advice of the Chief Minister, but the portfolios should not include responsibility for criminal proceedings, for internal security, for the audit of public accounts or for the Public Service.

- (iii) *The Public Service.* Responsibility for the Public Service was to be exercised by the Administrators in their discretion, acting after consultation with local advisory Public Service Commissions.
- (iv) *The Judiciary.* There was to be a single Judicial and Legal Service Commission for the seven territories. Judges of the Supreme Court of the Leeward and Windward Islands (except the Chief Justice) were to be appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Commission, and the Chief Justice was to be appointed by the Governor-General after consultation with the Federal Chief Justice. The Chief Justice and other judges were to be removable from office by the Governor-General only if the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should advise removal for inability or misbehaviour.
- (v) *The Police.* A single Police Service Commission was to be established for the seven territories, consisting of one member from each territory. The heads of the various police forces were to be appointed and dismissed by the respective Administrators in their discretion. The police were to be operationally responsible to the Administrator of the territory concerned.

193. These constitutional changes (other than those in respect of the Legislative Councils) were introduced in all seven territories on the 1st January. It has been agreed that the changes in respect of the Legislative Councils will be introduced immediately before the next general election in each territory.

194. In accordance with a recommendation of the conference the Legislative Council of each territory has, since the 1st January, appointed a bi-partisan commission to undertake the required redistribution of constituencies. The conference made recommendations about the dates by which these commissions should present their reports and by which their recommendations should be enacted.

195. The conference also agreed that on the introduction of the new constitutions, the posts of Governor of the Leeward Islands and Governor of the Windward Islands should be abolished, so that the seven unit territories would stand in direct relationship with the Federal Government the same way as the other units of the Federation. They also recommended that Her Majesty's representatives in the seven territories should (on the abolition of the two Governorships) retain the title of Administrator, and that they should be appointed by the Queen on the advice of United Kingdom Ministers. This recommendation was later approved by the Queen. Under the new constitutions the Administrators have inherited those of the reserved and discretionary powers of the former Governors which have been retained under the new constitutions.

196. Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Lovelace, formerly Administrator of Antigua and more recently Federal Defence Officer, assumed duty as Administrator of Dominica on the 16th February. Mr. D. A. Wiles took up office as Administrator of Montserrat on the 30th March in succession to Mr. A. F. Dawkins.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

197. The announcement in November that Mr. (now Sir) Solomon Hochoy would be appointed the next Governor and Commander-in-Chief and had been honoured with a knighthood was greeted with widespread satisfaction. Sir Solomon, who at present holds the post of Chief Secretary, will be the first West Indian to become Governor of Trinidad and Tobago.

198. The constitutional changes announced in October, 1958 (of which perhaps the most noteworthy were the introduction of cabinet government and the establishment of independent commissions with executive powers in relation to appointments etc., in the Public Service), were embodied in an Order in Council made in June. The Order was brought into operation almost immediately in so far as it related to cabinet government, the newly constituted cabinet first meeting, with the Premier in the chair, on the 9th July. The provision for a ninth Minister was given effect by the appointment of a Minister of Home Affairs to whom responsibility for the police will pass on the establishment of an independent Police Service Commission. Neither this commission nor the others for which the Order provides can be set up, however, until regulations protecting the interests of existing members of the Public Service have been made, and these are still in preparation.

199. Meanwhile further changes which, in brief, would confer complete internal self-government on the territory have been proposed. The changes are based largely on the report submitted by a Select Committee and approved by the Legislative Council in September, and include proposals that the present unicameral Legislature (which includes both nominated and elected members) should be replaced by a wholly nominated upper house and a wholly elected lower house; that the Attorney-General should be a political rather than an official appointment; that most of the executive powers enjoyed by the Governor should be reduced or should disappear altogether; that the Crown's power to disallow legislation should be severely restricted; and that the Legislature should have power to amend provisions of the constitution by resolution. Discussions between the Secretary of State and a delegation representing the Government of Trinidad and Tobago began in London at the end of October and continued for several weeks before the delegation found it necessary to return to Trinidad to consult their colleagues. The Secretary of State also saw delegates who came to voice Opposition views on the proposed changes. These talks are likely to be resumed in the near future in Trinidad.

200. At the request of the Premier Mr. Ulric Lee, then a Parliamentary Secretary, carried out a survey of various documents relating to the organisation of the Public Service, and in particular the report of the commission headed by Sir Geoffrey King, and put forward recommendations for radical changes in conditions of service and the overall structure of the Service. The changes were approved by the Legislative Council in November and were introduced on the 1st January.

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201. In June some concern was expressed at rumours of radiation from the tracking station in the United States base at Chaguaramas. At the request of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago an expert from the United Kingdom visited Trinidad in August. His report, which was published in January, found that there was no hazard to the population.

202. In July a Venezuelan goodwill mission led by the Governor of the State of Sucre visited Trinidad and in the following month this visit was returned by a team which included the Premier and two other Ministers.

TERRITORIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION

BAHAMAS

203. Legislation embodying proposed changes in the franchise and providing for the creation of four new seats in the House of Assembly to represent New Providence was passed during the year. By-elections to fill the additional seats are expected to take place in May, 1960.

204. On the 3rd March Sir John Nicoll, formerly Governor of Singapore, arrived in the colony to advise the Governor on the revision of boundaries and the redistribution of seats in New Providence in accordance with the provision under Section 102 of the new General Assembly Elections Act, 1959.

205. In January amendments to the constitutional instruments came into force. The purpose of these amendments was to provide that appointments to the Legislative Council, which were previously for life, should in future be for a period of ten years in the first instance, with possible extensions of five years; to increase the number of members of the Legislative Council from nine to 11; to ensure that provisional appointments to the Governor's Executive Council should not count against the maximum permissible number of members of Executive Council; to enable the Governor to appoint a deputy in his temporary absence or illness; and to enable overlapping appointments to be made when the holder of an office is on leave pending relinquishment of his office.

206. Further development of the Free Port of Grand Bahama continued during the year. The deep-water harbour has been completed and oil-fuel bunkering facilities are now available. The airstrip has also been completed and is in daily use by scheduled flights of Bahamas airways. New roads are being opened up.

207. The tourist trade of the colony continued to flourish and the number of tourists totalled approximately a quarter of a million, the highest figure ever recorded.

BERMUDA

208. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Bermuda for two days in April during his tour of Far Eastern and other territories. He addressed a joint session of the Legislature and attended a number of functions in connection with the colony's 350th anniversary celebrations.

209. Major-General Sir John Woodall left the colony on retirement on the 23rd October and was succeeded as Governor on the 30th November by Lieutenant-General Sir Julian Gascoigne.

210. In April the number of unofficials in Executive Council was increased to five by the appointment of Mr. W. L. Tucker, the first coloured person to be appointed to the Council.

211. The tourist trade continued to be the chief source of income for the colony. The number of visitors was again a record, totalling about 142,000 in 1959 as against 131,000 in 1958.

BRITISH GUIANA

212. On the 23rd October the former Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, took up his new appointment as Governor of Kenya. He was succeeded by Sir Ralph Grey, formerly Deputy Governor-General of Nigeria, who arrived in the colony on the 22nd December.

213. The Constitutional Committee set up by the Governor in November, 1958, at the request of the Secretary of State submitted its report in August. The report, to which nine of the twenty signatories entered reservations, recommended that British Guiana should become an independent state within the Commonwealth, with the Queen as Sovereign represented by a Governor, a cabinet and a parliamentary system of government. It also recommended that responsibility for defence and external affairs (except trade and commerce) should be vested in a Defence and External Affairs Council for a transitional period not exceeding the life of the first Legislature under the new constitution, after which the powers of the Council were to be vested in the Council of Ministers; that power to amend the constitution should be vested in the Legislative Assembly by a two-thirds majority of those present; and that Her Majesty's Government should no longer be empowered to legislate for the country.

214. In March a conference was held in London to consider what measure of constitutional advance should take place in British Guiana. As a result Her Majesty's Government agreed to the introduction in August, 1961, when the normal four-year term of the present Legislature is due to expire, of a new constitution which would confer upon British Guiana full internal self-government, subject to the satisfactory functioning of transitional arrangements for the administration and control of the police and the conclusion of certain arrangements relating to the Public Service. Defence and external affairs would remain the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, who would delegate to the British Guiana Government certain powers relating to external trade. The Governor would retain certain reserved legislative powers; and the power vested in Her Majesty in Council under the British Guiana Act, 1928, to legislate generally by Order in Council for the colony would be retained. The new constitution would provide for a bicameral Legislature consisting of an elected chamber to be called the Legislative Assembly and a nominated chamber to be called the Senate. The Executive would be a Council of Ministers, presided over by a Premier, and consisting of a maximum of ten members of the Legislature. A Bill of Rights would be incorporated in the new constitution and by this and other means safeguards would be provided for the welfare of Amerindians.

215. Although all the principal participants at the conference signed the report, certain members of the British Guiana delegation entered reservations. These, together with a full account of the conference, will

be found in the Report of the British Guiana Constitutional Conference (Cmd. 998).

216. In May two members of the Legislature, Mr. E. B. Beharry, then Minister of Natural Resources, and Mr. F. Bowman, resigned from the People's Progressive Party. Mr. Beharry became an Independent whilst Mr. Bowman formed his own party, the Progressive Liberal Party.

217. In July a delegation consisting of the Governor, the Financial Secretary and the Minister of Trade and Industry (Dr. Cheddi Jagan) visited London to discuss with the then Secretary of State the composition and financing of a new development plan for the colony for the period 1960-64, based on the recommendations of Mr. K. E. Berrill, a Cambridge economist, following his visit to British Guiana in March, 1959. At these talks it was agreed that, while the British Guiana Government should examine the possibilities of finding finance for the maximum programme of £28 million in the course of the five years, the finance so far foreseeable would justify the British Guiana Government embarking upon a programme of £23 million. In December the Legislative Council approved a new development programme totalling £23 million for the period 1960-64. Foreseeable finance towards the cost of the programme includes an allocation of £4 million under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, and Exchequer loans totalling a possible £8 million.

218. In the course of the year the British Guiana Government issued local loans yielding a total of \$BWI 8.6 million (including \$BWI 2.4 million to come from the Eastern Caribbean Currency Board).

219. Towards the end of April Mr. Craig Martin, Assistant Chief of the Agricultural Division of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, visited the colony to investigate the possibility of a loan to the British Guiana Credit Corporation.

220. The annual production figure for rice was again a record. [See paragraph 391.]

221. An anti-poliomyelitis campaign was started towards the end of 1959, largely financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Children between the ages of six months and three and a half years will be given three inoculations of the vaccine free of charge.

BRITISH HONDURAS

222. On the 3rd July Sir Hilary Blood was appointed Constitutional Commissioner for British Honduras. His terms of reference were to inquire into the working of the present constitution and to make recommendations for any changes which might be thought desirable. He arrived in the colony during September and submitted his report to the Governor on the 10th October.

223. Another important visitor to the territory in September was Mr. Jack Downie, a Senior Economic Adviser to Her Majesty's Treasury. His task was to examine the economic situation in British Honduras and to advise the British Honduras Government on economic policy. His report was submitted to the Governor on the 24th October.

224. At the Stann Creek Town Board elections in December the People's United Party won three of the five seats, and the National Independence Party won two.

225. A permanent Public Service Commission was set up in January.

226. A conference convened by Her Majesty's Government to consider proposals for the amendment of the constitution of British Honduras and to discuss the main features of future economic policy for the territory opened at the Colonial Office on the 1st February under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State. The Governor, Sir Colin Thornley, took part, and the British Honduras delegation consisted of three officials, five unofficial members of the Executive Council and six delegates nominated by the Legislative Assembly and political parties. The reports of the Constitutional Commissioner, Sir Hilary Blood, and of the Economic Adviser, Mr. Downie, formed the starting point of the discussions.

227. The conference reached complete agreement on a further measure of constitutional advance. A ministerial system, including a First Minister and a Minister of Finance, will be introduced. The leader of the party obtaining a clear majority in a general election will be appointed by the Governor as First Minister. The remaining five seats on the Executive Council held by unofficials will be filled by election by the unofficial members of the Legislative Assembly from among their own number. From them, four other Ministers will then be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the First Minister. The post of Financial Secretary, at present an *ex officio* member of the Council, will be replaced by one of Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance. He will attend meetings of the Executive Council but will not be a member of the Council or of the Legislative Assembly. The number of elected members in the Legislative Assembly will be increased from nine to eighteen and the number of nominated members from three to five. The number of *ex officio* members will be reduced from three to two. The life of the Assembly will be increased from three to four years. The five seats for nominated members will be filled by the Governor, after consulting the First Minister in respect of two seats, the leader of the minority party in respect of one seat, and the leaders of both the majority and minority parties in respect of two seats.

228. At the unanimous request of the unofficial members of the delegation it was agreed that a declaration reaffirming the loyalty of the people of British Honduras to the Crown, and their desire to advance towards self-government within the Commonwealth, should appear in the form of a preamble to the new Constitution Ordinance.

229. On behalf of Her Majesty's Government the delegation was given an assurance that there would at no time be any question of British Honduras joining the Federation of The West Indies unless that issue had been put before the people of British Honduras at a general election and they had clearly expressed a desire to do so.

230. In dealing with economic and financial matters the conference agreed that the central feature of policy should be planned immigration aimed at the development of an agricultural economy based upon both plantations and individual smallholdings. It was recognised that much thought would have to be given to the sociological aspects of such a plan ; and that it would be necessary to explore outside sources of funds over and above those available from the colony's own resources in order to

implement the plan. The conference also discussed and reached agreement on many other economic and financial problems.

231. A report on the conference was signed on the 17th February and was subsequently published as a White Paper.*

232. There followed detailed discussions between the Government members of the delegation and Her Majesty's Government on the amount of United Kingdom financial aid to be given in the immediate future. At the conclusion of these discussions it was announced that Her Majesty's Government had agreed to provide a block grant of £1,437,500 over the four years beginning with 1960 ; and that, if in the second half of this period it became clear that a successful immigration programme could be launched but that the resources available to the British Honduras Government were inadequate to provide for the programme, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to review the situation in consultation with them.

233. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, the colony received a further allocation of £2 million. This, together with an unspent balance of £350,000 from the previous allocation, is available for the period from the 1st April, 1959, to the 31st March, 1964.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

234. In July a delegation consisting of the Administrator, a member of the Executive Council and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council visited London and discussed the effect upon the Virgin Islands constitution of the changes agreed upon at the Leeward and Windward Islands Constitutional Conference in June. [See paragraph 192.] It was agreed that on the abolition of the post of Governor of the Leeward Islands the Head of Government of the Virgin Islands should be an Administrator appointed by the Queen and directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This change, and certain other minor constitutional amendments, were embodied in new Letters Patent that came into effect in January. The delegation stated that while the Virgin Islands Government did not wish to reconsider its decision to remain outside the Federation of The West Indies it hoped to maintain a close association with the Federation.

235. A re-organisation of the structure of police forces in the Leeward Islands resulted in the establishment of a joint force for Antigua, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands in January.

236. In December Mr. G. J. Bryan was appointed Administrator of the Virgin Islands in succession to Mr. G. P. Allsebrook.

237. The principal items in the Virgin Islands public works programme financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds were the continuation of the road construction scheme in Tortola and the planning of a new health centre for the island of Virgin Gorda. The Virgin Islands was allocated £100,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, for use up to 1964, in addition to the unspent balance of £116,000 under previous allocations.

* *Report of the British Honduras Conference*, Cmnd. 984.

The Mediterranean Territories

CYPRUS

238. Preparations continued during the year to bring into effect the settlement of the Cyprus problem based on the London Agreement of February, 1959.*

239. In Cyprus the Transitional Committee began in April to meet with the Governor's Executive Council as a Joint Council. On the 5th April the Governor, on the advice of Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk, completed the selection of members of the Transitional Committee who were to be given departmental responsibility in preparation for the transfer of power to the Republic. After familiarising themselves with the work of their departments these members assumed their responsibilities on the 1st July when it became their duty to bring policy proposals before the Joint Council and to carry out its decisions.

240. On the 1st April the inauguration of a new right-wing Greek Cypriot party, EDMA, under the leadership of Archbishop Makarios was announced. A consultative body, representative of all Greek Cypriot parties and interests, was formed to advise the Archbishop during the transitional period: its first meeting was held in June. In July and August there were reports of a rift between Archbishop Makarios and General Grivas and, in September, of a plot, involving General Grivas, by right-wing extremists in EDMA to overthrow the Archbishop. A meeting at Rhodes from the 7th to the 11th October resulted, it was reported, in a reconciliation between the Archbishop and the General.

241. On the 4th December the state of emergency which had been declared on the 26th October, 1955, was brought to an end. At the same time the proscriptions of organisations, including AKEL,† and newspapers, which were still in force, were lifted.

242. The Joint Commission to prepare the constitution of the new Republic, composed of representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments and of the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities, began its work in Cyprus on the 13th April, 1959. Professor M. Bridel, a Swiss, was appointed independent chairman of the Commission. Differences which arose between the Greek and Greek Cypriot representatives on the one hand and the Turks and Turkish Cypriots on the other over the executive powers of the President and Vice-President were settled after some delay. The Commission completed its draft of the constitution and signed it on the 6th April, 1960.

243. Mr. Duncan Sandys, MP, then Minister of Defence, visited Cyprus in April, 1959, to discuss with the Governor and the military authorities the requirements for British bases and facilities in the island. While there he had discussions with Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk.

244. On the 18th October a fishing boat was intercepted by the Royal Navy off the coast of Cyprus. When approached the vessel was scuttled but before it sank two boxes of ammunition were taken from the after-hold. The crew of three, all Turkish nationals, were arrested and charged with

* Cmnd. 679 and 680.

† Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou (Reform Party of the Working People).

being in possession without licence of ammunition. They were found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each. After a short time they were deported to Turkey. Both Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk subsequently appealed to their respective communities to hand in illegally held arms: the result was disappointing.

245. On the 5th November, at a meeting attended by a large number of Greek Cypriot business and professional men, the intention to form a new party, the Democratic Union, in opposition to Archbishop Makarios, was announced.

246. Elections for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the proposed Republic were held on the 10th December. Archbishop Makarios and the new Party's leader, Mr. John Clerides, QC, a former member of the island's Executive Council, were nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Clerides was openly supported by the Communist organisation, AKEL, in the election campaign. Archbishop Makarios was declared President elect, securing 67 per cent of the votes; Dr. Kutchuk was returned unopposed as Vice-President elect.

247. The activities of Dr. Dervis, Mayor of Nicosia, in opposition to Archbishop Makarios led to the resignation of all the councillors of Nicosia Municipality in November. In accordance with the law, the Governor, in December, appointed a commission to run the municipality until new municipal elections could be held.

248. A number of important laws were enacted during the year. The Greek Cypriot Education (Transitional Arrangements) Law, 1959, and the Turkish Cypriot Education (Transitional Arrangements) Law, 1959, provided that a Greek Cypriot Education Board and a Turkish Cypriot Education Board should be the central authority for all matters relating to elementary and secondary education for their respective communities. The Turkish Municipal Committees (Temporary Provisions) Law, 1959, conferred on the Turkish Municipal Committees in five towns in the island the rights, powers and duties of a municipal corporation. When the state of emergency was brought to an end in December the Emergency (Residual Powers) Law, 1959, was enacted; this gave the Governor the power to provide for the continuation of Emergency Regulations for the purpose of securing the public safety and order of the colony. The following laws were enacted to enable elections to be held: the Registration of Electors Law, 1959, the Election (President and Vice-President of the Republic) Law, 1959, and the Election (House of Representatives and Communal Chambers) Law, 1959.

249. During 1959 the Governor made two visits to London, in June and October, for consultations with Ministers and officials.

250. The Joint Committee in London, on which the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom and the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities were represented, continued its work on the preparation of the final treaties giving effects to the conclusions of the London Conference of February, 1959.

251. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs invited the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, and Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk, to a conference in London on the 16th January. The purpose of

the meeting was to review the work of the London Joint Committee and to aim at reaching final decisions on outstanding questions in time for the transfer of power on the 19th February, 1960. The Governor took part in the discussions. The conference was not, however, able to complete the consideration of all outstanding matters and, at the request of the Cypriot delegations, the date for independence was postponed for one month to the 19th March, 1960. On the 1st February in the course of a statement* in Parliament on the progress of the negotiations, the Foreign Secretary explained that although the United Kingdom had reduced the extent of the Sovereign Base Areas from 170 square miles to about 120 square miles and the number of Cypriot inhabitants therein had been reduced to under 1,000, Archbishop Makarios had maintained that the extent should be restricted to 36 square miles. The Foreign Secretary went on to say that although many points had been cleared up there were still important matters on which agreement had not been reached.

252. On the 4th February, Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Cyprus to discuss the situation with the Governor, and while there had talks with the leaders of the two communities. On the 8th February it was announced in Cyprus that in the absence of agreement with the Cypriot leaders, the necessary legislation could not be passed through Parliament in time for the Republic to attain independence by the 19th March. In a statement† in Parliament by the Foreign Secretary on the 9th February, and in the adjournment debate‡ which followed, it was made plain that although there was still divergence between the views of Her Majesty's Government and those of the Cypriot leaders, especially over the size and administration of British Sovereign Base Areas, Her Majesty's Government was prepared to continue working patiently for a settlement within the framework of the London and Zurich Agreements.

253. Arrangements were made to retain in Cyprus the remaining members of the United Kingdom Police Unit and overseas officers in the administration until the transfer of power.

254. Mr. Amery returned from Cyprus on the 10th February. Explanatory discussions continued between the Governor and the Cypriot leaders until the 16th February. On the 23rd February Mr. Amery returned to Cyprus to continue negotiations with the Cypriot leaders.

255. It was announced on the 20th January that it had been agreed with the Cypriot leaders that the question of the future association of the new Republic of Cyprus with the Commonwealth would be left for consideration by the Cypriot House of Representatives meeting after independence. If the Government of the Republic of Cyprus should later apply for Membership of the Commonwealth, this would be a matter for decision by all existing Member Governments of the Commonwealth. At the request of the Cypriot leaders, the United Kingdom Bill providing for the independence of Cyprus would provide for Cyprus to continue in the meantime to be treated under United Kingdom law in the same way as the independent

* Hansard, 1st February, 1960, cols. 636-9.

† Hansard, 9th February, 1960, cols. 232-3.

‡ Hansard, 9th February, 1960, cols. 305-66.

countries of the Commonwealth. The Cypriot leaders had already decided in July that the Republic should remain in the sterling area for a period of not less than ten years.

256. It is estimated that Her Majesty's Government's grant-in-aid of expenditure arising from the emergency and for general administration in Cyprus in 1959-60 will amount to about £8 million. In addition Her Majesty's Government made available in the second half of 1959 an Exchequer loan of £1.1 million for development and about £500,000 for Colonial Development and Welfare schemes.

GIBRALTAR

257. At the end of August Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, paid a short visit to Gibraltar.

258. Elections for the Legislative Council—the fourth general election since the Council was inaugurated in 1950—were held on the 23rd September. Three members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, three Independents and one member of the Transport and General Workers' Union Party were returned.

259. A number of constitutional changes were made before the election. The normal life of the Legislative Council was increased from three to five years. Industrial and certain other employees of the Service departments in Gibraltar became eligible for election to the Legislative Council, for an experimental period in the first instance. The system whereby unofficial members of the Legislative Council are associated with the work of Government departments was put on a formal basis; the Governor has appointed a Chief Member (Mr. J. A. Hassan) and Members for various departments.

260. In 1959 the previous year's high level of trade was maintained though fewer ships called at the port and the restrictions at the La Linea frontier remained in force.

261. A sum of £2 million left for various public purposes under the will of a local benefactor, Mr. John Mackintosh, became available in 1958. The first two projects to be financed from the bequest are an educational institute and homes for old people.

262. Under the guidance of Mr. P. G. Russo, the Member for Housing, an ambitious scheme has been prepared for the further provision of better housing over the next few years. Most of Gibraltar's allocation of £550,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, will be devoted to the scheme.

MALTA

263. On the 8th June Admiral Sir Guy Grantham assumed duty as Governor and Commander in Chief, Malta, in succession to Major-General Sir Robert Laycock. The post of Lieutenant-Governor has been replaced by that of Chief Secretary.

264. With the coming into force of the Malta (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, the Governor announced the membership of his Executive Council, which is at present composed of six officials (including three Maltese) and four Maltese unofficials.

265. Mr. T. Elwood, formerly Comptroller and Auditor-General, Northern Ireland, undertook an investigation into the salaries and grading structure of the non-industrial members of the Malta Government Service. Mr. Elwood's report was accepted by the Government, and new salary and grading proposals, based on his recommendations, have been put into effect without prejudice to the outcome of continuing negotiations with the Malta Government Staff Associations. Discussion of an industrial pay claim, which was initiated in March, 1959, continued throughout the year. Disagreement was registered early in 1960 and the dispute is now to be referred to arbitration.

266. Strikes by the Malta Government Medical Officers' Union were averted in May and August, and, following failure of the two parties to reach agreement on the Government's new salary proposals for Government-employed medical officers, the dispute has been referred to a Special Medical Conciliation Board.

267. A five-year development plan published during the year envisages total expenditure of £32½ million, of which £29½ million is to be provided by Her Majesty's Government. The plan lays emphasis on economic development and industrialisation to counterbalance the decline in Services expenditure.

268. The Secretary of State visited Malta between the 8th and the 10th December and held discussions with representatives of the Nationalist, Democratic Nationalist, and Progressive Constitutional Parties on the constitutional and financial problems of the island. He also met the President and leading members of the General Workers' Union, with whom he discussed Malta's industrial and employment problems.

The Western Pacific Territories

Fiji

269. Elections to the Legislative Council took place in September, the previous Legislature having been dissolved in July. Amended Letters Patent which came into operation in January enable the Great Council of Fijian Chiefs to elect five Fijian members and three alternate Fijian members of the Legislative Council. Previously the Fijian Members had been selected by the Governor from a panel of ten names submitted to him by the Great Council of Fijian Chiefs.

270. The commission of inquiry appointed from the United Kingdom to examine the colony's natural resources and population trends and to recommend how the development of the colony should proceed, headed by Sir Alan Burns, visited Fiji from July to September. The commission submitted its report to the Governor in March.*

271. An allocation of £500,000 was made to Fiji from the funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959. A grant of £337,500 was made from Fiji's Colonial Development and Welfare allocations towards the cost of providing deep-water wharf facilities at

* *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Natural Resources and Population Trends of the Colony of Fiji 1959.* Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, on behalf of the Government of Fiji. Price 5s. 0d.

Lautoka, the colony's second port. Colonial Development and Welfare assistance was also granted for the construction of a youth centre near Suva and a high school at Lautoka.

272 The reconstruction of Nadi International Airport to meet the demands of the jet age, financed by the member Governments of the South Pacific Air Transport Council, was completed. The airport, which includes a new terminal building financed by the Fiji Government, was officially opened by the Governor on the 17th February.

273. Five members of the United Kingdom delegation to the Biennial Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Canberra (consisting of Sir Douglas Glover, Mr. Glenvil Hall, Mr. J. Howard, Mr. A. Robens and Sir Roland Robinson) paid a short visit to Fiji on their way back to the United Kingdom.

274. In May the Governor appointed a board of inquiry headed by Mr. G. G. Honeyman, QC, to investigate the causes and circumstances of a dispute between the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, and the Fiji Sugar Industry Employees' Association and to make recommendations for the maintenance of industrial peace in the sugar-milling industry. Legislation to give effect to some of the board's recommendations is under consideration by the Governor.

275. Disturbances involving hooliganism, a few casualties and some damage to property, occurred in Suva and Lautoka between the 9th and 12th December following a strike of oil workers. The Chief Justice was appointed by the Governor to inquire into the cause of the disturbances. The inquiry began in January and concluded in March.

276. Despite the shortage of hotel accommodation the tourist industry continued to develop rapidly and is expected to bring in revenue of nearly £1 million during the year. The Club Hotel opened at the end of 1959; extensions to the Grand Pacific Hotel, which is now operated by the Cathay Organisation of Singapore, are in hand and a big building programme is in view.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

277. In November the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific announced that the Secretary of State had accepted, in principle, that a measure of constitutional progress in the form of an Executive Council and a Legislative Council with an official majority might be introduced in the protectorate in the near future.

278. An allocation of £650,000 was made to the protectorate from funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959. Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling nearly £36,500 were made for education, including the further development of King George VI School and the training of students overseas. Grants totalling £55,000 were made for the expansion of cocoa production, the continuation of the Co-operatives and Forestry Departments and the training of forestry staff. Other grants were made for plant and equipment and supervisory staff for development projects. A new 40-bed hospital at Gizo, built with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was opened at the end of October. A sample census of selected areas of the protectorate, financed

761
from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was carried out in November and December; the results are being tabulated and studied.

279. A grant of £46,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made for the purchase of a survey vessel. Approval was also given for the purchase of an administrative vessel to replace the protectorate ship *Betua* which was lost in July, 1958. The order for both vessels was placed in March.

280. Exports of copra in 1959 reached 22,000 tons; a high proportion of the copra was first grade.

281. The United Kingdom made available a grant-in-aid of up to £347,265 to cover the protectorate's budget deficit in 1959-60. A grant-in-aid of £359,360 was approved for 1960-61.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

282. The Elaine Bernacchi School, the colony's first secondary school for girls, for which assistance was made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was opened on the 26th September.

283. An allocation of £250,000 was made to the colony from the funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959. Grants totalling nearly £16,000 were made for the continuation of the teacher-training college and for the training in Fiji of medical students. A grant was also made for the training of wireless operators.

NEW HEBRIDES

284. A further three Native Councils were established during the year under the joint regulation providing for the establishment of local government for native communities, bringing the total number of Native Councils to 17.

285. The purchase of additional land in Vila made possible the construction of new offices and domestic buildings for the use of members of the British Service.

286. A senior education officer and a second medical officer were appointed as part of an expansion of the educational and medical services provided under the British national plan for development.

287. A mass campaign for the treatment and control of yaws organised in co-operation with the World Health Organisation was completed.

288. A survey of an alternative site for the proposed new wharf at Vila was undertaken by a British engineering consultant. A grant of £20,268 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the construction cost of a touring vessel for the British Service. A geological survey, also financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was started under the direction of a senior geologist appointed to the British Service. Other Colonial Development and Welfare assistance was granted for the reconstruction of the circuminsular road on the island of Efaté, for the training of New Hebridean medical staff overseas, for a refresher course for rural dressers and nurses, and for overseas scholarships for New Hebridean secondary school students. Construction of the cultural centre at Vila, financed jointly from French and British development funds, was completed.

289. In December a disastrous hurricane struck Vila and the surrounding area on the island of Efaté causing damage estimated at £500,000; fortunately there was no loss of life.

TONGA

290. The new Treaty of Friendship concluded between Tonga and the United Kingdom in 1958 was ratified on the 25th May, 1959.

291. The Deputy Premier, the Honourable Havea Tu' iha'ateiho, attended a course in the United Kingdom arranged by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

292. Her Majesty Queen Salote celebrated her 60th birthday on the 13th March. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth sent a message of congratulations.

PITCAIRN

293. A survey of the Bounty Bay approaches and landing was carried out as part of the programme of development projects designed to improve conditions of life on the island.

Other Territories

ADEN

Colony

294. The system of the appointment of Members in charge of specified Government departments, which was a distinctive feature of the new constitution which came into effect following the Legislative Council elections held in January, 1959, is in practice proving satisfactory. Further minor amendments to the constitution were made under Orders in Council published as S.L. Nos. 1297, 1298 and 1299, providing for separate administration by the Governor of Aden of the Island of Perim and the Kuria Muria Islands.

295. The Report of the Adenisation Committee* was published in English and Arabic. Following consideration of the report by the Legislative Council, it was decided to implement many of the recommendations, including a substantial expansion of the education programme.

296. Following a period of calm (which has since continued), the Governor decided on the 30th September, 1959, to bring to an end the state of emergency which had been declared in May, 1958.

297. Eighty-four strikes were called in 1959, in one case resulting in a serious dislocation of the working of the port. This deterioration in industrial relations is viewed with concern, and in February the Governor appointed a Special Labour Adviser to assist employers and unions to establish effective negotiating machinery.

298. The Government has published a bill to amend the Immigration Ordinance, the effect of which will be to abolish the present provision under which a British subject entering the colony may acquire the right to reside there permanently after residence of seven years in the colony.

* *Report of the Adenisation Committee.* Government Printer, Aden.

299. An Exchequer loan of £700,000 was made to assist the colony to complete its 1955-60 development programme. An allocation of £1 million was also made to the colony under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, for the period 1960-64 and will finance part of the colony's £6 million development programme for this period. Further assistance in financing the 1960-64 programme may be given by Exchequer loans.

300. Professor R. C. Tress, of Bristol University, visited the colony in 1959, to undertake an economic and financial survey and to advise the Government on fiscal matters.

Protectorate

301. The Abdali Sultanate of Lahej, the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, the State of Dathina and the Aqrabi Sheikdom joined the Federation of Arab Amirates of the South in the Western Aden Protectorate.

302. An additional sum of £1 million was allocated to the Aden Protectorate for the period 1960-62 from funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959. Consideration may be given to the possibility of a further allocation from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the period ending March, 1964. During 1959 expenditure amounting to £262,037 on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes was approved.

303. Hostile activity from the Yemen, by subversion and in border incidents, decreased. In April a delegation from the Yemen arrived in Aden to discuss questions arising from frontier incidents, but the meetings did not take place because the Yemeni delegation could not agree to the composition of the delegation on the protectorate side. In November the Governor of Aden, Sir William Luce, visited Taiz, on a private visit, and was courteously received by the Crown Prince of the Yemen on behalf of the Imam. Following this, relations have improved very considerably and there have been local discussions of difficulties on the frontier, with good results.

MAURITIUS

304. In November Sir Colville Deverell took up his appointment as Governor of Mauritius in succession to Sir Robert Scott who had left the colony in July.

305. Two cyclones struck Mauritius during the year, the second of which was the most severe ever recorded in the island. In the first, in January, eight people lost their lives and over 100 were injured. It was estimated that over 20,000 buildings and huts were destroyed or damaged beyond repair and that 20 per cent of the year's sugar crop was lost. After discussions in London between the Secretary of State and a delegation of Mauritian Ministers, Her Majesty's Government agreed to make available to the Mauritius Government up to £2 million in grants and loans towards the cost of the rehousing programme.

306. Before reconstruction work could start, however, the second cyclone struck on the 27th and 28th February. Forty-two people lost their lives, 95 were seriously injured, and there were over 1,700 casualties altogether. It

was estimated that over 100,000 buildings and huts were destroyed, or damaged beyond repair; 70,000 homeless people were accommodated in refugee centres. Power and water supplies, the road system and communications were disrupted and it was estimated that as much as 60 per cent of the sugar crop might be lost.

307. Immediate relief work was undertaken and essential supplies were provided with the help and co-operation of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, the French Navy and Air Force and the Red Cross. Generous assistance was also given by other Governments and organisations. In drawing up plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction the Mauritius Government was advised by Mr. G. A. Atkinson (The Secretary of State's Housing Adviser) and by Mr. J. H. P. Hawtrey (one of the Chief Engineers from the Crown Agents) and also by members of the Meade and Titmuss Missions [see paragraph 308], all of whom visited Mauritius shortly after the second cyclone.

308. During the year an Economic Survey Mission was appointed under the Chairmanship of Professor James Meade of Cambridge University to examine the colony's economic problems and prospects. A team was also appointed under the leadership of Professor Richard Titmuss of the London School of Economics to inquire into the establishment of a system of social security. In the course of the year a good deal of preparatory work was undertaken by these bodies, both of which visited Mauritius in March.

309. During the year a number of Mauritian Ministers visited the United Kingdom to attend conferences and to study and discuss questions relating to their Ministries. Five Mauritian journalists also visited the United Kingdom in the summer of 1959 under the sponsorship of the Colonial Office and the Central Office of Information.

SEYCHELLES

310. During the course of the year it was announced that certain constitutional changes would be introduced at the time of the elections in the summer of 1960. These changes will include an increase in the number of elected members of the Legislative Council and an extension of the franchise.

311. *A Plan for Seychelles* was published in October. The projects contained in it were drawn up on the basis of the recommendations made by Mr. J. W. F. Rowe in his report on the economy of the colony, by Mr. F. C. Cooke in his report on the coconut industry and by Mr. H. R. Hurd in his report on taxation. The total cost of the plan was estimated at £2½ million; £1 million was allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of the plan.

312. Progress was made during the year on many of the projects contained in *A Plan for Seychelles*. Qualified staff were appointed to take charge of various projects, and outside advisers visited Seychelles to make recommendations on matters including forestry, animal husbandry, road building, the production of cinnamon and essential oils, water supplies and swamp drainage, the new electricity supply, malnutrition and intestinal infestation, and social development in Victoria, the colony's capital. The last mentioned visit was sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

313. Wool prices have continued to be low and the colony had to budget for a deficit in the financial year beginning 1st July, 1959.

314. In the Dependencies a succession of poor whaling seasons has depressed the economic outlook of South Georgia. Nevertheless, it has been necessary to plan for certain public works to improve the island's amenities.

315. The 1959-60 season in the Antarctic has been more favourable from the point of view of ice hazards. The ice did not, however, clear from Marguerite Bay, and the Danish MV *Kista Dan*, on charter to the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, was unable to unload the two aircraft acquired to support the survey south from Base E on Stonington Island, at that base. The aircraft were, however, assembled and left at Deception Island from which they will move south next season if conditions permit. The RRS *John Biscoe* relieved Base Z at Halley Bay on the 29th January in addition to her normal visits to the Graham Land bases.

316. The RRS *Shackleton*, after supporting the *John Biscoe* and *Kista Dan* in the relief and supply of the Graham Land bases, proceeded to Cape Town in February to work for the Government of the Union of South Africa on time charter.

317. Twelve countries, including the United Kingdom, Argentina and Chile, signed an Antarctic Treaty in Washington on the 1st December. This brings to completion many months of negotiations designed to secure the Antarctic area (all territory south of 60° south latitude) for peaceful scientific purposes and to put into abeyance disputes concerning claims to sovereignty.

318. The Governments of the United Kingdom, Argentina and Chile renewed in November for a further season their declaration regarding the despatch of warships to the Antarctic.

ST. HELENA AND DEPENDENCIES

319. In November St. Helena celebrated its tercentenary with a three-day festival of athletic sports and other communal amusements. A commemorative issue of postage stamps was made.

320. The life of the Advisory Council, due to expire in August, 1959, was extended for a year pending consideration of a revision of the system of appointment to the Council.

321. The market for St. Helena's only export commodity, phormium tenax (known as St. Helena hemp or flax) improved. Four mills remained in operation during the year. In addition to the fibre itself, the by-product, tow, sold well and considerable stocks were cleared.

322. There was a further demand for St. Helena labour on Ascension Island in connection with the United States long-range proving ground. This, with the improvement in the flax industry, eased the unemployment position.

323. An entomologist sent to St. Helena to study pest control completed his work and returned to this country. His report is awaited.

324. A plan to build a dam in Fisher's Valley as part of an irrigation scheme has unfortunately had to be abandoned as impracticable. Other

arrangements to provide water for the fertile area at Longwood are being studied. The mains electricity supply, hitherto confined to Jamestown and its environs, was extended to St. Paul's district.

325. On Tristan da Cunha the scheme, financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, to provide the island homes with water-borne sewerage is expected to be completed by the end of May, 1960.

326. The crawfish industry in the Tristan group has had two excellent seasons. For the first time a number of Portuguese fishermen were employed by the industry.

State of Singapore

327. As provided for in the Singapore (Constitution) Order in Council, No. 1956 of 1958, a new constitution inaugurating the State of Singapore, was introduced on the 3rd June. The office of Governor of Singapore then lapsed, and two new offices came into being—that of Her Majesty's representative with the title of Yang di-Pertuan Negara, and that of representative of the United Kingdom Government with the title of United Kingdom Commissioner. To facilitate the transition these two offices were combined for the six months immediately following the introduction of the new constitution, Sir William Goode, the former Governor, being appointed to discharge the functions of both. At the end of that period Sir William Goode relinquished his appointment and was succeeded in the office of Yang di-Pertuan Negara by Inche Yusof bin Ishak. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, QC, was appointed to the office of United Kingdom Commissioner and took up the duties both of that office and of Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia on the 6th January.

328. The introduction of the new constitution was preceded on the 30th May by a general election to determine the membership of the Legislative Assembly. The election resulted in a sweeping victory for the People's Action Party, the leader of which, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, became the first Prime Minister.

329. The new constitution confers full internal self-government on the State of Singapore. The United Kingdom Government is responsible for defence and has full right to the occupation, control and use of the local bases and installations. The United Kingdom Government is generally responsible also for external relations, but the Government of Singapore, acting with the assent of the United Kingdom Government, is responsible for the conduct of matters concerning the trade and cultural relations of Singapore with other countries. All other matters are the responsibility of the Government of Singapore. The power of the United Kingdom Government to legislate generally by Order in Council has been revoked, but it retains the power, in certain circumstances, to suspend the constitution.

330. In recognition of the inter-relationship between defence and internal security, the new constitution provides for an Internal Security Council, the members of which are the United Kingdom Commissioner, as chairman, two other United Kingdom members, the Prime Minister and two other Ministers from Singapore, and one Minister from the Federation of Malaya. The

Council has power to take decisions by vote which are constitutionally binding on the Government of Singapore.

331. There is also, by administrative arrangement, an Inter-Governmental Committee, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Commissioner, and with representatives of the Governments of Singapore and of the United Kingdom, which serves as a medium of consultation between the two Governments on all matters arising from the United Kingdom's responsibility for external affairs and defence.

332. Singapore citizenship is now recognised as a separate citizenship under the British Nationality Act of 1948.

333. The State of Singapore was admitted to full membership of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in November, and to separate Associate Membership of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in March.

CHAPTER III

Economic and Financial Affairs*

General

334. World prices for a number of raw materials, including copper, tin, rubber, sisal and copra all improved in 1959 but cotton prices were lower. For a number of tropical foodstuffs, however, expansion in demand has not matched increased world supplies and prices have tended to fall. Included in this group were cocoa, coffee and free-market sugar. Groundnut prices were higher than in the previous years.

335. The large increase of about 12 per cent in the volume of primary products exported from the territories in 1959 is in contrast to the slight increases which occurred between 1956 and 1958. The rise is mainly due to increased exports of copper, cocoa, petroleum products, rubber and timber, although there were small increases in a number of other commodities including coffee, rice and sugar. The main decrease was in the export of groundnuts from the record levels of the previous year. The cocoa crop in Nigeria in 1959-60 is expected to exceed the record levels of the previous year, as did the 1959 cotton crop in Tanganyika, the rice crop in British Guiana and the coffee crop in Uganda. There was a record cotton crop in Nyasaland, and tea production there and in East Africa continued to expand. Sugar crops in Jamaica, Barbados and Mauritius were larger than in 1958 and the Fijian crop was a record. Output of copper in Northern Rhodesia was a record. Exports of timber from North Borneo rose substantially. The 1958-59 groundnut crops of the West African territories were well below the record crops of the previous year, and the volume of exports of palm kernels in 1959 was lower. The volume of exports of bauxite from Jamaica declined but exports from British Guiana rose.

336. Total output of goods and services of the territories as reflected in the gross domestic product at market prices rose sharply in 1959, and the preliminary estimate is £3,075 million compared with £2,855 million in 1958. Since 1954 the average annual rate of increase at constant prices has been about 5-6 per cent.

337. The value of exports from the territories† rose by £48 million in 1959, over half of this rise representing the increase in the value of exports from West Africa. Exports from East Africa and the West Indian territories also increased. About one-third of total exports continued to go to the United Kingdom and another fifth to other sterling area countries. Exports from Hong Kong increased by £18 million; some 70 per cent

* Statistics are not available for the exact period of this Report, i.e. 1st April, 1959, to 31st March, 1960. 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 1959 or 1959-60 are provisional.

The term " West Indian territories " comprises the Federation of The West Indies together with British Honduras and British Guiana.

† Excluding the State of Singapore, Hong Kong, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

of Hong Kong's total exports were goods produced in Hong Kong. The increase of £34 million in exports from the State of Singapore largely reflects increased re-exports of rubber.

338. Total imports into the territories* rose by £39 million in 1959, compared with a fall of £2 million in 1958. In West Africa and the West Indian territories the increase in imports has been continuous for several years; in East Africa the value of imports was about the same as in 1958 but £19 million below that of 1957. Most other territories recorded increased imports in 1959. There was relatively little change in the sources of imports for the territories as a whole. Imports into Hong Kong and the State of Singapore, which had fallen steeply in 1958, rose again in 1959 but not to their 1957 levels. Imports into Hong Kong from China decreased in 1959.

339. The deficit on current account of the territories* was slightly lower in 1959 owing to an improvement in the visible balance. There was a slight rise in long-term capital inflow and a decrease in sterling assets of a similar order. The United Kingdom provided over a half of the external capital flowing into the territories, the remainder coming largely from the dollar area.

340. The United Kingdom's financial contribution to the colonial territories (official grants added to capital movements of all kinds) continued at a level of almost £100 million a year.

341. The total of sterling assets (excluding those of the State of Singapore) remained unchanged at the end of 1959 compared with the total at the end of 1958, and was only slightly different from the total at the end of 1957. Falls occurred in the sterling assets of West Africa and the West Indian territories, but there were substantial increases in those of the Borneo territories and Hong Kong. There was little change in East African sterling assets. Funds held in London by the marketing boards continued to fall. The changes in the arrangements for the issue of currency in Nigeria [see paragraph 584] were the main cause of the fall in total colonial currency funds and accounted for a considerable part of the rise in funds with United Kingdom banks in 1959.

342. Gross fixed capital formation in 1959 is estimated at approximately £510 million an increase of some 8 per cent on 1958; it seems probable that internal savings financed an even higher proportion of capital formation than in previous years. The main increase in capital formation occurred in West Africa; capital formation in East Africa and the West Indian territories, with Bahamas and Bermuda, and the total for the remaining territories were about the same as in the previous two years.

343. Government development expenditure was generally well maintained. Colonial Governments again made the fullest use of local resources to finance their development programmes. A greater number of local loans were raised, supported in many cases by currency, savings bank and other public funds. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds at £24.4 million

* Excluding the State of Singapore, Hong Kong, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

was some £6.4 million higher than in any previous year. The provision of additional money under the 1959 Act brought about a large increase in the value of schemes approved. These amounted to £35.14 million compared with £14.59 million in 1958-59. No loans were raised by colonial Governments on the London market in the financial year 1959-60. However, Exchequer loans totalling nearly £17½ million were approved under Section 2 of the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959 for the following territories: Aden (£700,000), Cyprus (£1.1 million), Kenya (£5 million), Sierra Leone (£1.5 million), Uganda (£6 million), Tanganyika (£1.5 million) and British Guiana (£1.66 million). Issues against these totalled £8.1 million in the year.

344. The financial position of a number of African territories has continued to be difficult, with rising expenditure unmatched by increases in revenue. In the field of taxation, Nigeria reduced company tax from 9s. to 8s. in the £. Jamaica has recently introduced investment allowances, mainly in respect of certain manufacturing industries.

345. In November colonial Governments were informed that the United Kingdom could no longer justify import restrictions on balance of payments grounds, and it was proposed to colonial Governments that they should review their remaining discriminatory restrictions on imports from all areas apart from Japan and the Soviet *bloc*. A number of territories have now removed many of their restrictions. The United Kingdom delegation to the 15th session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) held in October and November expressed grave disappointment at the lack of progress made in consultations with the member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) with respect to mitigation of the possible adverse effects of the Treaty of Rome on certain commodities produced by the colonial territories. Colonial territories may be expected to benefit from the establishment of the European Free Trade Association as a result of the expansion of trade between the seven member countries which the Association is designed to encourage. The colonial territories are not at present members of the Association [see paragraph 528].

346. Legislation has been introduced to establish a Central Bank of Jamaica. The Central Bank of Nigeria assumed the functions of a bank of issue on the 1st July and the withdrawal of the currency of the West African Currency Board in Nigeria has been proceeding since that date. In February a conference was held in Kuala Lumpur between representatives of the Governments of the Federation of Malaya, the State of Singapore, Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak, and the United Kingdom to revise the Malaya/Borneo Currency Agreement of 1950 in the light of political and constitutional changes in the area since 1957. The revised agreement provides for the continuation for the time being of the present common currency for the area, which will continue to be linked to sterling at the existing rate of exchange.

347. Ministers from Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and The West Indies and from the State of Singapore attended the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in London in September. The same territories, together with Hong Kong, were represented at a meeting of the Council held at senior official level in London in May.

Production and Marketing**GENERAL TREND**

348. There was a sharp rise in the volume of exports of primary products in 1959 in contrast to the slight increases which took place during the period 1956-58. This rise was mainly due to large increases in the exports of copper, cocoa, petroleum products, rubber and timber although there were smaller increases in a number of other commodities.

Volume Indices of Colonial Exports of Primary Products
(1956 = 100)

TABLE 1

Years	I Minerals	II Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils and Whale Oil	III Foodstuffs other than Edible Oil	IV Other Agricultural and Forestry Products	Total
1956	100	100	100	100	100
1957	106	87	108	99	102
1958	109	105	97	107	105
1959 (provisional) ...	125	101	111	122	117

Note: This index is based on all the items appearing in Appendix IV(a), the weights used being the quantities in 1956 multiplied by the average unit export values for the years 1954-56. The exports of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are included.

349. The more outstanding movements in the group indices were as follows:

- Group I. Practically the whole of the increase was accounted for by a large rise in the exports of copper and by a smaller but substantial increase in the exports of petroleum products.
- Group II. The fall was due mainly to the decrease in the exports of groundnuts, which fell from a record level in 1958, and of whale oil. The export of oil seeds and vegetable oils, except benniseed and palm oil, also fell slightly.
- Group III. Larger exports of cocoa were primarily responsible for the change in this index but exports of coffee, rice and sugar also increased.
- Group IV. Rubber and timber accounted for the major part of this rise.

AGRICULTURE*Irrigation*

350. Progress on the three main schemes in operation in Kenya has been maintained, 824 tenants having been settled at Mwea Tebere, with 3,281 acres out of a planned 5,000 acres under rice. On the Tana River Settlement 800 acres have been fully developed and good crops of maize and cotton have been reaped. In Tanganyika a great deal of work has been done on two irrigation schemes at Mang'oinyi and Ikowa in the Central Province, but many problems remain to be solved. Progress has been made in a small

way in the Eastern, Western and Southern Highlands Provinces. The irrigation of sugar-cane by the sprinkler method in the Busoga District of Uganda was increased to 1,500 acres and yields are expected to increase by as much as 30 per cent.

351. Following the successful establishment of two water storage reservoirs for irrigation at Lo Fu Hang and Hung Shui Hang in Hong Kong, nine others are planned, and work will start in 1960-61. In Sarawak good progress has been made with engineering works to provide effective water control over 300 acres of potential wet padi in a land settlement scheme covering 1,200 acres and designed to settle 160 small-holders.

352. The Mid-Clarendon scheme in Jamaica has been successfully maintained, and approximately 6,000 acres of land have been cleared. In British Guiana development continued at Boerasirie, Black Bush Polder and Tapacuma where 90,000 acres of land are expected to be brought into cultivation. The completion of the Torani Canal will assist in raising the productivity of thousands of acres in the Corentyne region.

353. A major weir has been constructed in the Lahej cotton area of Aden, to aid the control and distribution of flood waters. In Nyasaland irrigation trials on various crops, including cacao, continued at Makanga Experimental Station. A Dutch firm of consultants has investigated the possibility of reclaiming some 60,000 acres of the Elephant Marsh and its report is awaited. At Funkedeh in Sierra Leone 1,000 acres of swamp land have been reclaimed, and work has started on the 4,000 acres Makot-Yakban swamp.

Mechanisation

354. Requests from manufacturers and agents for the testing of equipment have now exceeded the capacity of the East African Machine-Testing Unit. Trials have started of tractors likely to be suitable for Africans farming small acreages. Further courses were held at the Namalere Tractor Training School in Uganda; tractor units of the contract hire service were maintained at several centres. In Northern Rhodesia over 250 African farmers now own tractors and a hire-purchase scheme is in operation for the sale of tractors and other major implements to African farmers. Mechanisation units operate in most of the African territories.

355. In Jamaica extensive trials on the mechanical loading of sugar-cane are expected when the 1960 crop is harvested. In St. Vincent promising results have been obtained from experiments in the mechanical harvesting of arrowroot, and there is a possibility of mechanising the production of arrowroot in the flatter areas.

Land Consolidation and Farm Planning

356. In the Central Province of Kenya land consolidation and demarcation were completed in two districts. More widespread progress was achieved in Nyanza Province than hitherto. Land consolidation is now making good progress in many areas of Kenya and is accompanied by a general improvement in the standards of farm husbandry. In Tanganyika there are now three Land Planning Units; one covers the Northern, Tanga and Central Provinces, one the Southern Highlands and Eastern Provinces, and one, set up in 1959, covers the Lake, West Lake and Western Provinces. In addition there

is a Land Planning Training Centre at Morogoro which carried out 34 surveys during the year. In Uganda more interest is being shown in the Farm Planning Services. There are now 22 planned farms in the Eastern Province and 21 in Buganda. In the Western Province 130 land titles were granted.

357. In Northern Rhodesia a further 350 peasant farmers were established, bringing the total number to 2,379, of which 1,900 are in the Eastern Province. Planned settlement for the relief of congestion in the reserves near Fort Jameson continued and selected areas in the Northern Province are being similarly planned to stimulate change from the primitive subsistence economies. The number of master farmers in Nyasaland rose from 407 in 1958 to 455 in 1959, and a smallholder scheme was introduced for farmers with less than eight acres. Work continued on two major reorganisation schemes to develop land-use planning of catchment areas, followed by improvements in the agricultural systems.

358. A land-use survey of the Bamenda Highlands in the Southern Cameroons, with special reference to the farmer-grazier problem, has been planned and will start, it is hoped, in 1960. Another important development is the entry of the Colonial Development Corporation as managing agents and substantial investors in the plantations operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation. In Sierra Leone private organisations are being encouraged to establish large-scale plantations, and initial surveys of areas suitable for oil palms and rubber have been carried out. A company interested in large-scale banana cultivation has carried out its own survey. Plans are being made for the Produce Marketing Board to set up modern mills, plantations of improved oil palms, and also to help local farmers to establish small plantations near them. The Government of Western Nigeria has approved an ambitious co-operative farmer settlement scheme. It will acquire areas, each of approximately 6,000 acres, for the settlement of approximately 200 young farmers, develop the land to the stage where the farmers are making sufficient profit to enable them to pay off the cost of establishment in easy terms over a long period, and provide model housing and central community services. A co-operative society will be formed by the settlers to provide centralised agricultural services (e.g. a machinery pool, etc.) and marketing services. Thirteen pilot settlements have been established, each with an initial intake of 25 farmers, and provision has been made for the establishment of a further 12 in 1961. The overall plan is to settle 100,000 school leavers as farmers within the next ten years. Expenditure of £2 million has been approved for the pilot stage of the scheme.

359. The Land Settlement Department of British Guiana continued work on the rehabilitation and development of some 6,000 acres on two settlements on the banks of the Demerara and Berbice Rivers. Selected farmers are leased 17½ acres of land, divided into homesteads and farmsteads. Preliminary arrangements have been made in British Honduras for the resettlement of a large number of farmers displaced as a result of the sale by a private firm of a large tract of land rented to peasant farmers on an annual tenancy. Two thousand additional farmers in Hong Kong have been established as pig raisers. This has been made possible by successful disease control and by the extension of the Livestock Development Scheme. The farmers have been helped by capital assistance from the Kadoorie

Agricultural Aid Association, by the establishment of boar centres by the Government and by the introduction of artificial insemination. In addition, many rice and vegetable farmers are raising pigs and poultry.

Insect Pest and Disease Control

360. The numbers of the Sudan Dioch (quelea bird) in the Kenya wheat lands have been reduced as a result of successful control of breeding colonies in Tanganyika. There have been promising developments in the field of insect pest control following the introduction of *Teleonemia scropulosa* and *Agromyza lantanae* on the *Lantana* which is a serious problem in several areas of Kenya. A control of the bean fly by seed dressing has also been worked out and knowledge of coffee leaf rust has been advanced by the discovery that spores of the causative fungus are splash-borne and not air-borne as hitherto supposed. The total area of cotton sprayed in Uganda during the 1959-60 season was estimated at 14,000 acres compared with 6,000 in the previous season. Spraying against antestia bug on Arabica coffee was continued in the Western Province, and a total of 2,770 acres was treated in Toro and Ankole Districts. In Northern Rhodesia, simple trials with cotton showed that the blackarm resistant strain Albar 637, sprayed regularly during the growing season with insecticide, is capable of high yields in most parts of the territory. Trials are continuing. The Cotton Pest Research Scheme in Nyasaland continued to investigate the etiology of the two major pests, cotton stainer (*Dysdercus spp.*) and red bollworm (*Diparopais castanea*). Major insect pests in the main cotton-growing areas of Aden were effectively controlled. The work of the Desert Locust Control (ground and air spraying) in Somaliland was most successful, and saved the year's crop of sorghum and maize. Considerable success followed the subsidisation of cocoa fungicides and insecticides in Western Nigeria, and the subsidy scheme is to continue in 1960-61.

361. In Trinidad promising results have been obtained from the application of trithion for the dual control of rust mites and scale insects on citrus. The insecticide Dieldrin continued to be effective against the coconut moth borer, which is a severe pest on plantations in British Guiana.

Use of Manures and Fertilizers

362. There has been a slow but steady increase in the use of fertilizers by African farmers in Kenya, particularly for coffee cultivation. As a result of trials carried out in the Eastern Province of Uganda, recommendations can now be made to farmers to dress their finger millet with sulphate of ammonia and, in certain areas, their groundnuts with an NPK mixture. Despite their depressed economic position, rice farmers in Zanzibar have purchased greater quantities of fertilizers during the 1959-60 rice season than in previous years. The value of fertilizers was again widely demonstrated in Nyasaland, the main purchasers being master farmers and tobacco growers. Sales of sulphate of ammonia fell considerably, however. Demand for sulphate of ammonia from African farmers in Northern Rhodesia continues to grow, and fertilizer is also used on a small scale by African growers of vegetables and tobacco. Understanding of the advantages of using artificial fertilizers is growing in Aden, as a result of successful wheat trials in the Hadramaut.

363. The use of fertilizers in the Windward and Leeward Islands shows a steady increase as their value becomes apparent to farmers. It is estimated

that 45,000 tons of fertilizer were imported into Jamaica during 1959-60. The sugar industry continues to be the largest user of fertilizer in Trinidad, followed by the cocoa and citrus industries. In Trinidad a fertilizer factory came into operation during the year and is exporting sulphate of ammonia to neighbouring West Indian islands. The sugar industry of British Honduras used about 19,800 tons of sulphate of ammonia, 3,446 tons of phosphate and 3,541 tons of potassium fertilizers during the 1959-60 season. About 13,000 tons of ground limestone were also used. The use of fertilizers by rice growers is increasing gradually. Measures to improve the carrying capacity of land in Fiji by the use of manures and herbicides are making progress. In Hong Kong the use of artificial fertilizers aided by loan funds under the control of the Department of Agriculture is expanding annually.

Agricultural Education

364. Great progress has been made in Kenya in the development of farmers' training centres, the aim being a centre for each major district. Plans are well advanced for the development of the Siriba Training Centre to provide diploma-level training. At the Bukalasa Farm Institute in Uganda the first group of students completed their three-year courses of agricultural instruction at the end of 1959, and 27 were selected to join the Department of Agriculture as agricultural assistants. The number of new entrants to the Institute in 1959 was a record, 74 students being accepted for the two-year course of basic training. Arifi Farm Institute began its second academic year in 1959 with 51 new entrants and 34 second-year students. A draft ten-year training programme has been prepared in Tanganyika. Officers are being sent to the United Kingdom and to Makerere University College to attend courses which will assist in their promotion to higher posts in the Agricultural Service. Nine field assistants were given special promotion courses lasting through the year and seven were promoted to senior field assistant. In Western Nigeria five farm institutes, each with a capacity for 200 students, have been established to provide a two-year course for prospective settlers. The School of Agriculture in Eastern Nigeria trains junior staff for the Agricultural Division and also runs short specialised courses in livestock production and rubber tapping. There are also village farm schools for training farmers. The first course at the Institute of Agriculture at Bambui in the Southern Cameroons was completed in September and a high proportion of the successful trainees was absorbed into Government service.

365. Extension services now cover the whole of Hong Kong and have been particularly effective in raising the standard of agriculture and livestock breeding. Education and information services, by means of radio, films and the Young Farmers Training Scheme, continue to give considerable assistance to the work of extension services. The embryo Extension Branch of the Sarawak Department of Agriculture continues to expand, and the enthusiasm shown by trainees augurs well for future activities.

Visits by Advisers

366. The Secretary of State's Agricultural Advisers visited Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, the Virgin Islands, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Mauritius, and the Adviser on Animal Health visited Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Cyprus, Malta and Mauritius. The Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation attended a meeting of the Nile Waters Co-ordinating Committee in Uganda and also visited Aden. The Forestry Adviser visited Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Zanzibar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

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Assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation

367. The FAO continued to provide the territories with assistance under the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and by visits from its expert staff. The work of the team of experts on two large irrigation surveys in Tanganyika continued, and progress was made with a similar survey in Aden. An investigation was made into the timber industry in Sarawak, where a soil survey was already in progress; an expert visited the Southern Cameroons to advise on the local meat industry; a statistical study of the future timber requirements of the East African territories was begun; and two fisheries investigations were completed in Uganda.

368. Among the new projects approved for 1960, a survey of sheep diseases in Kenya has already begun and an expert has been appointed to conduct an investigation of cattle diseases in the Somaliland Protectorate. Projects have also been approved for a survey into internal marketing arrangements in Jamaica; for a nutritionist to visit Uganda to assist with a UNICEF project; and for Cyprus to receive visits from experts in poultry husbandry and olive processing. Fellowships have been awarded to enable Government officers in Kenya and Uganda to attend an FAO seminar and study tour on Latin American pines in Mexico.

Crops

369. *Bananas.* Colonial producers' exports of bananas to the United Kingdom increased considerably during 1959. This was mainly due to expanded cultivation in the Windward Islands, whose exports nearly doubled in the two years 1957-59 reaching a level equal to about two-thirds of Jamaica's exports. There was also a small increase of some 13,000 tons in Jamaican exports in 1959, despite unfavourable weather conditions. Moko disease has made serious inroads into the developing banana industry of Trinidad, and offers a severe threat to its future. Exports from the Southern Cameroons have fallen owing to Panama disease and adverse weather conditions. In Fiji banana production is recovering after the 1958 hurricane, and there has been a welcome drop in the rejection rate for export bananas. An ordinance has been passed establishing a Banana Marketing Board. In Sierra Leone it is expected that a company will lease land to grow bananas on a large scale for export. Imports into the United Kingdom from the territories are shown in Table 2.

Imports of Colonial Bananas by the United Kingdom

TABLE 2

Tons

	1957	1958	1959
Jamaica	145,607	121,365	134,563
Cameroons	68,829	73,607	57,794
Windward Islands	47,463	58,393	88,738
Trinidad	7,155	4,533	5,040
Total imports from colonial sources ...	269,054	257,898	286,135
Total imports	313,768	308,322	337,027
Percentage of imports from colonial sources	85.7	83.7	84.9

370. Prices of bananas from the colonial territories were once again seasonally high in the summer of 1959, although they did not reach the level of the same months of 1958. On the other hand prices in the winter of 1959-60 were not as low as in 1958-59. The average price during 1959 was somewhat lower than in 1958.

371. The fourth year's working of the Banana Price Assistance Scheme which was set up to assist the banana industry in Jamaica and the Windward Islands resulted in the industry's once more contributing to the stabilisation fund. The payments were, however, much smaller than in previous years owing to the relatively low prices received in the winter of 1958-59.

372. *Citrus Fruit.* The 1959-60 citrus crop in Jamaica is expected to show an appreciable increase over the 1958-59 crop. This is due primarily to increasing yields from the large number of young trees. Several shipments of fresh grapefruit from British Honduras to the United Kingdom were made. In Trinidad the crop reached only half the level of the previous year, when production was exceptionally high. Ninety-seven thousand citrus plants were distributed, representing an additional 1,170 acres under citrus. Expansion of the citrus industry in Nigeria continues, and further exports of fresh grapefruit were made. Table 3 shows United Kingdom imports of citrus from colonial territories in recent years.

Main Imports of Colonial Citrus by the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

	1957	1958	1959
<i>Fresh Oranges (tons)</i>			
Cyprus	20,177	22,767	22,265
<i>Fresh Grapefruit (tons)</i>			
West Indian territories	6,494	8,362	5,369
Cyprus	4,900	4,443	6,572
<i>Canned Grapefruit (tons)</i>			
West Indian territories	5,030	4,909	5,835
Cyprus	1,067	946	797
<i>Citrus Juices ('000 gallons)</i>			
West Indian territories	2,692	4,450	3,239

373 A delegation from The West Indies and British Honduras visited the United Kingdom in the summer of 1959 to discuss problems facing the citrus industry, and possible arrangements to replace the three-year Price Assistance Scheme for British Caribbean citrus which had been due to end in June, 1958, and had been extended for a further year. The broad outlines of a development programme to assist growers in the application of larger quantities of fertilizers were worked out, and are being considered by the West Indian Governments concerned. Agreement was also reached on the lines of a new arrangement to cover the sale of concentrated orange juice for the United Kingdom welfare scheme.

374. *Cloves.* Clove prices in Zanzibar dropped considerably, following the decision to reduce the Clove Growers' Association's buying price.

Efforts are being made to influence farmers to plant other cash crops. Exports in 1959 amounted to 9,230 tons, compared with 9,109 tons in 1958. In 1959, 136 tons of clove oil were exported.

375. Mr. R. A. Crofts, formerly General Manager of the Marketing Board of the Western Region of Nigeria, who was appointed by the Zanzibar Government to study the marketing of cloves, submitted his report. It has been considered by the Zanzibar Government and the Clove Growers' Association, who are taking account of its recommendations in formulating future policy for the clove industry.

376. *Cocoa*. Table 4 shows exports of cocoa from colonial territories in recent years.

Cocoa Exports

TABLE 4 Tons

	1957	1958	1959
Federation of Nigeria	135,300	87,644	142,804
Sierra Leone... ..	2,011	2,828	2,617
Trinidad	7,119	8,116	7,083
Jamaica	252	361	1,096
Grenada	1,162	1,407	1,899
St. Lucia	287	183	200
Dominica	84	149	140
New Hebrides	842	921	900

377. The Nigerian crop in 1958-59 was a record one of 142,000 tons, and it is estimated that the 1959-60 output will exceed this at 150,000 tons.

378. Prices fluctuated between £270 and £300 per ton between April and September, but with the beginning of the new season and the expected high world crops, the price declined to £227 10s. by the end of the year. Some further price fall has since occurred. World production in the crop year 1959-60 may well approach 1,000,000 tons: world consumption is increasing, but slowly. In the Western Region of Nigeria, where the bulk of the Nigerian crop is grown, the price to producers for the 1959-60 season has been increased by £10 to £160 per ton.

379. The fifth session of the Executive Committee of the FAO Cocoa Study Group was held in May under the chairmanship, as previously, of Sir Hilton Poynton. The Statistical Committee of the Group met in May, October and February and published forecasts of world production and absorption of cocoa beans. It also announced the appointment of a statistical consultant for research on crop-forecasting techniques.

380. Plantings of Amazon cocoa in the Eastern Region of Nigeria continued, and some of the new establishments have come into bearing. Cocoa pods and seedlings sufficient for planting 885 acres were issued to farmers during the year. In the Western Region of Nigeria considerable success followed the subsidisation by approximately 33 per cent of cocoa fungicides and insecticides. In Sierra Leone outbreaks of a virus disease are being surveyed: a cocoa co-operative is participating in a pilot blackpod-control spraying scheme.

381. The Jamaican crop of over 3,300 tons was the highest since 1930. Commercial planting in British Guiana continues. The first commercial

shipment from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate was made in November. The distribution of seedlings continues in Fiji, and crosses which have proved valuable in other countries are being made there. Work is concentrated on the new cocoa station at Nagigi. The West African strain introduced via Malaya is developing satisfactorily. Trial production in Tanganyika continues to be encouraging and trials are being conducted in Nyasaland. The issue of seedlings to selected African farmers in the Buganda Province of Uganda continued and new plantations now total 100 acres, as planned. Approximately 700 acres of cocoa have been planted in British Honduras. A programme of expansion in cocoa planting is being followed in Zanzibar and Pemba, where Forastero cocoa is to be planted wherever conditions appear favourable. Some 50,000 seedlings have already been made available for private planting in 1960.

382. The enforcement of legislation designed to improve the fermentation and drying of cocoa in the Southern Cameroons is eliminating the smoky flavour which has been adversely affecting the price.

383. *Coffee.* East African exports in 1958 and 1959 are shown in Table 5.

East African Coffee Exports

TABLE 5 Tons (in terms of hulled coffee)

	Arabica		Robusta		Triage		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Kenya ...	24,596	25,313	—	—	28	24	24,624	25,337
Uganda ...	5,001	6,925	72,531	79,113	1,160	1,107	78,692	87,145
Tanganyika ...	15,368	15,076	6,214	4,390	23	35	21,605	19,501
Total ...	44,965	47,314	78,745	83,503	1,211	1,166	124,921	131,983

384. In 1959 the main buyers of East African coffee, based on values, were as follows (1958 figures shown in brackets):

	<i>per cent</i>	
United Kingdom	20	(21)
United States of America	25	(32)
Federal German Republic	26	(20)

385. The price for Uganda robusta opened at about £226 per ton at the beginning of the year, and after a short-lived rise to £244 per ton in May, declined to £172 by December, and £160 by the end of February, 1960. The price of fine grade Kenya arabicas was well maintained on the falling market, and prices of up to £600 per ton were realised for the new crop, although the average was nearer £400, which nevertheless compared favourably with the previous season.

386. The International Coffee Study Group met in Washington in September, representatives from East Africa participating in the United Kingdom delegation. Fifteen Latin American countries, together with the French Community and Portugal, signed a one-year International Coffee Agreement up to September, 1960, providing for export quotas to markets other than

specified "new" ones. The United Kingdom, on behalf of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, signed a unilateral declaration undertaking to use their best endeavours to limit exports to the same markets to 2,262,000 bags (approximately 133,000 tons) during the same period, provided an immediate and thorough examination of the world coffee situation was undertaken by the Coffee Study Group. Belgium also signed a unilateral declaration. Extensive studies have been initiated, and it is expected that the Study Group will consider them in 1960.

387. In Uganda robusta coffee production by Africans of 91,000 tons exceeded the previous highest crop by 26,000 tons. In Nyasaland the industry is expanding rapidly in suitable areas, mainly in the Northern Province and in the Shire Highlands; the number of African growers totalled 2,476, cultivating 835 acres in the Northern Province, and producing 91 tons of parchment coffee. British Guiana exported 240 tons compared with 186 tons in the previous year.

388. *Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils.* Nigeria exported 183,667 tons of palm oil and 430,408 tons of palm kernels during 1959, compared with 170,507 tons and 441,223 tons respectively in 1958. Sierra Leone exported 57,530 tons of palm kernels in 1959, as against 54,609 tons in the previous year.

389. In Nigeria the groundnut export crop in 1958-59 was, at 534,000 tons, considerably smaller than the record crop of 718,000 tons achieved in 1957-58. The Gambia groundnut crop was also smaller, exports being 40,590 tons in 1959 compared with 62,976 tons in 1958 and 49,291 tons in 1957. Groundnut prices were generally somewhat higher in 1959 than they had been in 1958. In particular, there was a sharp increase in price towards the end of the year, due probably to expectations of a relatively poor harvest in West Africa in 1959-60.

390. Open market prices for copra remained favourable, owing mainly to the continued shortage of supplies from the Philippines, the world's largest producer. Colonial producers in general were able to take advantage of these relatively favourable conditions. In Fiji, however, trees had not recovered sufficiently from the effects of the 1958 hurricane for planters to reap the full benefit of the high prices. Total production of Fijian copra for 1959 was in the region of 29,500 tons, compared with nearer 40,000 tons in a normal year. Exports of copra from Zanzibar amounted to 9,231 tons in 1959, as compared with 9,989 tons in 1958, when there was a large carry-over from 1957. Coconut growers in Tanganyika had a very successful year, and copra production was higher than in 1958.

391. *Rice.* The estimated production of rice in British Guiana in 1959 was 104,000 tons, which exceeded the record crop of 1958 by 3,500 tons. All export contracts were met, and total exports were 59,749 tons. In Fiji the Colonial Sugar Refining Company has decided to establish a large rice mill at Nausori capable of processing up to 4,000 tons of padi, thus assuring a guaranteed price and providing a practical alternative crop for the Rewa delta. In Nyasaland the 1959 rice crop of 6,255 tons was the highest since 1955.

392. Representatives from British Guiana and Mauritius attended the fourth session of the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic

Aspects of Rice which was held in Saigon in February and was preceded by a meeting of the Group of Experts on Rice Growing and Standardisation. Representatives from Sarawak and Hong Kong attended a meeting of the FAO Working Party on Rice Soils, Water and Fertilizer Practices, and the representative from Hong Kong also attended a meeting of the Working Party on Rice Production and Protection, both held in Ceylon in December.

393. *Other cereals.* The maize harvests in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were good, producing sufficient quantities for local requirements. Wheat was grown with fair success on the Rhodesia Selection Trust pilot polder on the Kafue flats. In Tanganyika the maize crop varied considerably from area to area according to the weather, but was generally good in the southern Highlands Province and poorer in the Northern Province. Research into plant breeding was extended in Kenya and included research into a wide range of wheats from world nurseries. While the main emphasis is on resistance to black stem rust, quality is receiving more attention.

394. *Sugar.* Table 6 shows production in the major producing territories in recent years.

Sugar Production

TABLE 6

'000 tons

	1957	1958	1959
Barbados	205	154	184
British Guiana	285	306	284
Jamaica	359	333	378
Trinidad	170	188	181
Fiji	189	207	251
Mauritius	553	517	571

395. In 1959 Mauritius exported 503,916 tons, Fiji 183,556 tons and the West Indian territories some 973,000 tons.

396. At the annual discussions in November between parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, it was decided that the negotiated price for 1960 should be £44 8s. 10d. per ton, a reduction of 13s. 2d. per ton. The Agreement was extended for a further year to the end of 1967. Negotiated price quotas for 1960 were increased by a further 3 per cent; the overall agreement quotas remained unchanged. The quotas for British Honduras under the Agreement were confirmed and it was agreed that East Africa should accede to the Agreement on the 1st January, 1960.

397. The free market price of sugar remained low with a maximum of about 3.17 cents per lb. in 1959 and dropped as low as 2.55 cents per lb. despite the International Sugar Council's decision at its June session to make the maximum cuts of 20 per cent in the export quotas of Article 14 countries, and although there were indications that the statistical supply and demand position would then be in fair balance. Provisional initial export quotas for 1960 were fixed by the Council at 87½ per cent of basic export tonnages.

398. The two severe cyclones in Mauritius destroyed a large part of the 1960 sugar crop.

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399. In British Guiana prolonged dry weather during the spring crop season and heavy rains during the autumn adversely affected the yield and quality of the cane.

400. In Tanganyika some 8,500 acres are now under cane in the Northern Province, and there are 2,400 acres on a new estate in West Lake Province.

401. *Tea*. Table 7 shows exports in recent years.

Tea Exports

TABLE 7 Million lb.

	1957	1958	1959
Nyasaland	19.9	20.9	22.6
Kenya	16.1	18.2	21.1
Uganda	6.1	6.0	7.4
Tanganyika	4.9	5.2	6.0
Mauritius	0.8	1.0	1.0

402. Expansion of the tea industry in Mauritius has received a severe setback from the two cyclones, and the 1960 crop has been severely damaged.

403. In Nyasaland negotiations were concluded in November for the Nyasaland Tea Association to assume full control and responsibility for all tea research and extension services. The record tea production was largely due to more land coming into production, as the season itself was not satisfactory, and the lack of ground water reserves in the dry season resulting from the last three abnormally dry seasons is causing concern for the future. In Kenya plucking of tea from the first African plantings of 300 acres in Nyanza Province produced leaf of excellent quality. Good progress has also been made in the Central Province, where the African acreage is now 1,200, and high prices have been obtained.

404. *Cotton*. Table 8 shows production in recent years.

Cotton Production

TABLE 8 Bales of 400 lb.

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Uganda	372,400	350,900	401,000
Kenya	8,000	11,500	17,400
Tanganyika	167,900	175,300	201,100
Nyasaland	7,000	9,300	15,600
Nigeria*	143,500	240,800	176,000
Aden	28,300	28,700	18,800
West Indies	3,700	6,900	4,300
Total	730,800	823,400	834,200

* Excluding amounts used locally for hand spinning.

405. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation continued to make good progress in its cotton research work, which is carried out in the cotton producing territories under a co-ordinated programme.

406. An outstanding feature was the record crop produced in Tanganyika. This was mainly due to the Lake Province cotton growers' harvest of over

180,000 bales, which is considerably more than has ever been produced before.

407. In Nyasaland also, despite the early cessation of the rains, the African-grown crop was a record. It is noteworthy that there was only a very small percentage (11 per cent) of Grade II seed cotton in the crop.

408. In Uganda despite unfavourable spring rains which seriously interfered with the early cotton planting, over 1,500,000 acres have been planted for the 1959-60 season. Although almost 450,000 acres less than last year's record acreage, this was a very considerable achievement in the circumstances, particularly in view of the heavy labour demands for food crop planting during the second rains. During 1959 the areas producing B.P. 52 cotton were extended to include the Busoga and West Nile zones. This development, apart from improving yields of lint, should give an additional advantage, in that B.P. 52 cotton is more readily sold on the world market than the S. 47 variety previously grown.

409. Approximately 45,000 acres of cotton were planted in Aden and it is estimated that this increased acreage will produce a record crop of about 32,000 bales. It was made possible by good floods, mainly in the Abyan and Lahej areas.

410. The fall in world prices for extra long staple cotton has recently caused difficulty in marketing West Indian sea island cotton. Proposals for setting up a new marketing organisation are being examined.

411. *Pyrethrum*. In the 1959-60 season, ending on the 30th June, it is estimated that a total of 7,250 tons of flowers will have been produced in Kenya and Tanganyika, which is 2,905 tons more than the 1958 crop; 248 tons of pyrethrum extract were exported in 1959 as against 172 tons in 1958.

412. *Rubber*. Table 9 shows exports in recent years.

Rubber Exports

TABLE 9

'000 tons

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Sarawak	41.3	41.0	38.5	43.9
Nigeria	38.1	39.9	41.7	53.4
North Borneo	19.9	19.9	20.2	22.9
Total	99.3	100.8	100.4	120.2

413. The London price of natural rubber (No. 1 RSS) rose fairly steadily from 27½ pence per lb. at the beginning of April to a peak of over 39 pence in November. Since then the price has remained steady at between 33½ and 36 pence and on the 31st March was 34½ pence per lb.

414. Rubber production in Nigeria continued to increase; the Government of the Western Region in particular is paying special attention to the crop and in 1959 approved funds for the establishment of a rubber research station, on which work is already in hand. The Western Region's campaign to improve the quality of rubber also met with success and the quality of grade I and grade II sheet has risen to 15 per cent of the total exports, as against two per cent three years ago.

415. Considerable interest has again been shown in the Sarawak Government's rubber planting scheme, and the target has now been set for a total of 90,000 acres to be planted by 1964. Since the scheme's inception in the middle of 1956, 34,000 acres of high-yielding rubber have been planted, including 12,500 acres during 1959.

416. *Tobacco.* The dark-fired tobacco crop in the Northern Province of Nyasaland was an all-time record, but the quality was poor and after it had been bought from the growers several million pounds had to be destroyed. The flue-cured crop, however, was of better quality and many growers achieved good yields of good-quality leaf. A total of 36.8 million lb. of all types of tobacco was sold over the Limbe auction floors, which was about 2 million lb. less than the record crop in 1958.

417. In Northern Rhodesia the trials of Turkish-type tobacco as an African cash crop, which have been proceeding over the past three years, have shown good prospects of expansion in certain areas. The present season's production is expected to exceed 200,000 lb. and additional advisory staff are to be recruited with a view to realising the maximum potential production (estimated under present conditions to be in the neighbourhood of 3 million lb.) in the shortest possible time.

418. In the Iringa district of Tanganyika the production of the Ehlers variety of tobacco was finally discontinued in 1959, and, as a result of work carried out at the Seatonland Research Station, the entire crop was of Virginia tobacco.

419. The tobacco industry on the island of Tobago expanded from 42 acres in 1958 to 125 acres in 1959, and the West Indian Tobacco Company, under whose aegis the development of the industry is taking place, began a scheme for training small farmers in curing the crop by the use of propane gas.

420. A tobacco company has started building a cigarette factory in Sierra Leone and has a field officer, at present aided by staff of the Department of Agriculture, investigating the possibilities of local farmers growing tobacco for purchase by the company.

421. *Sisal.* The cif price (UK and European main ports) for British East African No. 1 sisal rose to £100 a ton in April but fell in July to a low point of £83. Since then the price has steadily risen, and at the beginning of February had reached £103 a ton, where it has since remained. Demand during the year was somewhat in excess of supply.

422. Exports of British East Africa sisal in 1959 amounted to a record 260,354 tons as against 240,636 tons in 1958. The proportionate increase in output has been greater in Kenya and Uganda than in Tanganyika, the main producing territory.

423. In Tanganyika the outstanding event of the year was the release by the Sisal Research Station, after 30 years work, of the new Hybrid 11648 which it is hoped will make it possible to produce the same amount of sisal as at present on only one-third of the existing area. Great efforts are being made to multiply the Hybrid and it is possible that most of the sisal produced in the territory in 1965 might be from this plant.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Animal Health

424. The general health picture in the non-African territories has been most satisfactory. In British Guiana and Trinidad the incidence of paralytic rabies (bat transmitted) in cattle has been kept at a low level by vaccination. Both the Eastern and Western types of equine encephalomyelitis virus have been identified in British Guiana for the first time. Previously only the Venezuelan strain had been recognised. All three strains are incorporated in the vaccines now being used. In Jamaica infectious keratitis (Pinkeye) in sheep appears to have been brought completely under control, and hopes are high that the island may be in a position to export pigs guaranteed to be free of virus pneumonia. In Fiji progress has been made in the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle. The incidence is now under 2 per cent and bi-annual testing is being introduced. Hong Kong remained free from rinderpest and rabies, and there has been marked improvement in the control of the more important swine and poultry diseases, 34,000 pigs being inoculated against swine fever and 10 million poultry against fowl pest.

425. The African picture is much more complicated. In Kenya, after two years of freedom from infection from a South African type foot-and-mouth disease virus, an outbreak occurred which led to the imposition of restrictions on stock movement. The Wellcome Institute for Research into foot-and-mouth disease was opened by the Governor on the 26th February, 1960. It is expected, therefore, that more effective vaccines may be available in the not-too-distant future. In the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, cattle on 79 farms were affected with lumpy skin disease during 1958. A new vaccine was introduced, and only one farm remained in quarantine at the end of 1959. A few outbreaks of rinderpest continue to occur in the remoter areas of Kenya, while in Tanganyika mild, readily controlled rinderpest outbreaks in susceptible calves occurred in north Masailand only. The disease was diagnosed in buffalo in the Northern Province and its transmission by game remains a complicating factor in control. The sole remaining focus of bovine pleuro-pneumonia in Tanganyika is in north-western Masailand; an outbreak, emanating from southern Sudan, occurred in northern Uganda.

426. A serious outbreak of rabies occurred in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika. Over 20,000 vaccinations were carried out and 10,000 dogs destroyed. The incidence of disease in Somaliland has been relatively low with the exception of an anthrax outbreak in cattle in the east which was brought under control by vaccination. Trypanosomiasis remains one of the most important disease problems in all African territories. Efforts in vector control have been intensified and losses have been reduced by mass treatment with a wide range of drugs.

Animal Husbandry

427. In Kenya the Veterinary Department's pilot schemes for live-stock improvement by artificial insemination in the more advanced African farming areas have increased in popularity and scope, and issues of grade cattle of the Sahiwal cross indigenous types to African smallholders have continued.

428. The production of livestock and their products continues to increase in Uganda. During 1959 a record number of 470,000 cattle and 1½ million sheep and goats were consumed, representing a 20 per cent increase in meat supplies. A similar increased production is reported from Nyasaland, the total increase being in the region of 30 per cent over the past six years. Once again the value of grazing reserves has been demonstrated in Tanganyika, and owners in drought-affected areas benefited from the conserved fodder. Breeding and distribution of improved livestock, including poultry, continued in Tanganyika. In Somaliland the portable sheep dips introduced last year have proved extremely popular, and experimental work is in progress to improve the milk yields of the Somali cow.

429. In North Borneo a much greater interest has developed in cattle raising and plans have gone ahead to improve local cattle by importing deep freeze semen. Considerable progress is reported from Hong Kong with pig breeding. Under a livestock improvement plan financed by the Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association and supervised by the Animal Industries staff, 331 units have been established with a total of 2,715 improved pigs. Here also the selective breeding of local Cantonese fowls continues. In Fiji the experiment using Santa Gertrudis on Hereford and Red Poll heifers indicated that a heavier and earlier maturing animal could be produced.

430. In all territories considerable attention has been paid to the development of the poultry industry, including both broiler and egg production. British Guiana is now almost self-sufficient in poultry meat. The poultry population in Kenya has increased by approximately 50 per cent during the past year, and an export market is being developed for broilers and eggs. Intensive methods of poultry production are also being developed in West Africa.

Hides and Skins

431. In general, exports of hides and skins were greater than in 1958. Some unsold stocks accumulated in Kenya owing to the reduction in demand from the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States.

Raw Hides and Skin Exports

TABLE 10

'000 cwt.

	Nigeria		Kenya		Uganda		Tanga-nyika		Somali-land		TOTAL	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Cattle Hides	101·8	119·8	61·6	76·7	44·2	40·3	72·2	90·6	*	—	279·8	327·4
Goat Skins	46·3	53·0	11·8	14·5	10·1	10·8	15·1	17·7	6·4	9·1	89·7	105·1
Sheep Skins	11·6	13·1	11·9	16·7	1·3	1·1	8·3	7·8	11·4	14·1	44·5	52·8
	159·7	185·9	85·3	107·9	55·6	52·2	95·6	116·1	17·8	23·2	414·0	485·3

* Insignificant.

FISHERIES

432. In Montserrat successful fishing trials were made during the year with a decked, power-driven fishing vessel which is able to work more distant fishing grounds, and to stay at sea for longer periods than the open boats used at present. It is hoped that this vessel will pioneer a small fishing fleet based on Montserrat. In Antigua a tuna fishery is being developed, using the floating long-line technique. In Barbados the mechanisation of the fishing fleet continued, and there are now over 400 diesel-driven fishing launches based on the island. Experimental work on tuna fishing continues.

433. The trawling survey of British Guiana ended in March, 1959, and the results were published in the summer. The survey showed that fish are present in quantity all the year round, and that the total average rate of catch was 339 lb. of marketable fish per hour of trawling. This rate of catch should be very profitable, and indicates that a greater and more abundant industry could be developed. The best fishing proved to be in the shallower water between the 10 and 20 fathom lines; the fishing grounds at these depths proved ideal for trawling, and very easy to work. The deeper waters proved to be unproductive of trawlable fish, and the sea-bottom very rough. The research vessel's catches, which were sold on the markets, had a most valuable influence in introducing many new kinds of fish to the public. During the survey, in fact, fish became plentiful enough to be despatched by sea, road and air to the interior and to the north-west coast, as well as to New Amsterdam and Bartica.

434. In Sierra Leone, there are at present nine Italian trawlers at work; they are landing fish at a rate of some 2,500 tons annually. The Freetown market is well supplied, with prices tending to fall, to the benefit of the consumer. While Sierra Leone is not yet participating in the offshore fishery for tuna which has grown up in the last few years, tuna vessels sometimes call, and this may lead to some local interest in this important trade.

435. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria, two motor-trawlers are working from Opobo, testing the catching-rate for prawns and fish in water as deep as 25 fathoms. An ice-plant has been installed at Opobo, and the fish are being sent to inland markets on ice. In the Northern Region of Nigeria a fishery survey of the Nigerian waters of Lake Chad has begun, using a suitable small modern motor fishing craft and introducing modern nets and improved methods of curing the fish.

436. In Northern Rhodesia the fish population of the Kariba Lake is increasing at a faster rate than had been expected locally, and already there is the prospect of exploitation. At present, however, it is considered better to allow the fish stocks to build up further before large-scale cropping begins.

437. In Hong Kong a trawling survey of the offshore trawling grounds is beginning, using the diesel trawler *Cape St. Mary* which had previously carried out the British Guiana trawling survey.

FORESTRY

438. Table 11 shows timber exports in recent years.

Timber Exports

TABLE 11 Million cubic feet (in terms of sawn timber)

	1957	1958	1959
Nigeria	12.9	15.3	18.8
Kenya ... ..	.1	.2	.2
Tanganyika ... ..	.6	.5	.5
North Borneo	18.9	22.7	34.0
British Honduras	1.3	1.2	1.4
British Guiana	1.3	1.4	1.2
Sarawak	9.5	9.1	14.5
Others	1.2	.8	.8
Total	45.8	51.2	71.4

439. An interesting and important feature has been the growing diversification of wood processing in the territories. The Uganda plywood and blockboard factory mentioned in last year's Report* is now producing about 200,000 square feet of plywood a month, and in British Guiana the manufacture of particle board from wallaba was started early in the year. The product is selling well in the local market, and efforts are being made to export it to other Caribbean territories. A new veneer mill, the first in North Borneo, is being built in Sandakan by a subsidiary of the British Borneo Timber Company.

440. Trade in Sarawak and North Borneo timber of all grades has benefited considerably by the entry of Japan into the market for logs owing to the dwindling of supplies from the Philippines. Production and exports of North Borneo timber in 1959 showed an increase of about 50 per cent on the 1958 figures. The forests of Sarawak also produced a record crop of illipe nuts, from which a vegetable fat is extracted in the United Kingdom. Twenty-two thousand tons of nuts, valued at £2½ million, were shipped.

441. Exports of timber, mostly obeche, from the Southern Cameroons reached a peak of about 100,000 tons in 1959. The estimated tonnage for 1960-61 is 80,000. This is expected to drop to a steady 50,000 tons in subsequent years.

442. With the reduction of tension in Cyprus, the Forest Service was able to put in a full year of normal work. There were fewer forest fires, and considerable progress was made in the reforestation of the areas burnt during the emergency.

443. In Kenya some 12,000 railway sleepers have been cut from locally grown trees 26 to 28 years old and, after seasoning, the sleepers have been taken over by the East African Railways Administration for impregnation treatment before laying.

444. The first African from Tanganyika to choose a professional career in forestry began a three-year degree course at the University of North

* Cmnd. 780, paragraph 515.

Wales, Bangor, in October, having already obtained a science degree at Makerere College.

METALS AND MINERALS

445. *Tin.* Exports of tin ore and concentrates from Nigeria in 1959 totalled 7,536 tons as compared with 7,626 tons in 1958. From April, 1959, the export quotas fixed by the International Tin Council were progressively increased. Nigeria's share rose by the first quarter of 1960 to the equivalent of 84 per cent of exports during the corresponding quarter of 1957, before control. Prices were steady and generally somewhat higher than in the previous year. At the end of March, 1960, the price was £789 a ton.

446. *Copper.* The price of copper fluctuated considerably, and stood at £252 a ton at the end of March, 1960. An excess in world production caused Northern Rhodesian producers, among others, to announce voluntary cuts in output. Northern Rhodesian production, however, achieved a record quantity of 530,138 tons, valued at £117 million. Production at the Kilembe Mine in Uganda increased to 11,930 tons.

447. Exports are shown in Table 12.

Copper Exports

TABLE 12 Tons (in terms of metal content)

	1957	1958	1959
Northern Rhodesia	408,610	401,786	514,285
Cyprus	32,734	25,869	27,239
Uganda	7,404	10,967	11,797
Kenya	2,474	3,328	3,167

448. *Oil.* Production of crude oil in Trinidad was maintained at an average of 100,000 barrels a day. Exploration in the offshore areas is being increased, and the Soldado field is being further developed. Oil has been found in an area of the Gulf of Paria not previously known to be oil-bearing. A report on the Trinidad industry was prepared for the Government by an international oil expert.

449. Production has continued to expand in Nigeria, and the establishment of a refinery is under consideration. The Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria, Ltd., have now invested over £60 million in exploration, £18 million of which was spent in 1959. Important new discoveries were made in the delta area at Bomu and Ebubu, and oil was found for the first time in the Western Region, at Ughelli. Production is expected to reach a rate of 1.5 million tons a year by mid-1960.

450. Exploration or prospecting was in progress in Aden, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Gambia, Kenya, Malta (the concession has since been terminated by the company), North Borneo, Sarawak, Somaliland, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and applications for concessions were made in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and Sierra Leone.

451. The erection of oil refineries is planned in Jamaica and Kenya.

Production of Petroleum Products

TABLE 13 '000 tons

	1957	1958	1959
Brunei (crude)	5,437	5,127	5,305
Sarawak (crude)	66	57	55
(refined)*	2,312	2,320	2,356
Trinidad (crude)	4,798	5,207	5,941
(refined) exports	6,629	8,222	8,639
Aden (refined)	4,065	3,608	3,945
Nigeria (crude)	—	256	551

* Mainly from crude oil imported from Brunei.

452. *Columbite*. Demand for columbite improved. Nigeria's exports rose to 1,882 tons, valued at £1,124,952, from 737 tons, valued at £457,229, in 1958.

453. *Manganese*. The first shipment of manganese ore from British Guiana is expected in mid-1960. Manganese production is shown in Table 14.

Production of Manganese

TABLE 14 '000 tons

	1957	1958	1959
Northern Rhodesia	36	45	56
Fiji	35	18	16*

* Exports.

454. *Diamonds*. The Government of Sierra Leone set up a Government Diamond Office in partnership with the Diamond Corporation in August, as the exclusive exporter of diamonds won under the Alluvial Diamond Mining Ordinance. [See paragraph 61.] The value of African-won diamonds purchased in the territory in 1959 was £5,805,539, as compared with £4,253,396 in the previous year.

455. Table 15 shows the value of diamond exports.

Value of Diamond Exports

TABLE 15 £'000

	1957	1958	1959
Sierra Leone*	6,425	7,184	9,306
British Guiana	287	290	631
Tanganyika	3,242	4,392	4,548

* As declared in Trade Accounts.

456. *Bauxite*. In Jamaica the new £15 million alumina plant began production and is expected to reach its full capacity of 240,000 tons by the second half of 1961, bringing the island's total rated capacity for alumina

production to 725,000 tons per annum. In Sarawak increased production raised the total value of bauxite exports in 1959 above the value of oil exported from the Sarawak field. Bauxite thus became the territory's leading primary mineral product.

457. Bauxite and alumina exports are shown in table 16.

Bauxite and Alumina Exports

TABLE 16

'000 tons

	1957	1958	1959
Bauxite			
British Guiana	2,021	1,364	1,515
Jamaica	3,641	4,799	4,197
Sarawak	—	93	203
Alumina			
Jamaica	436	373	399

458. *Iron Ore.* Shipments of iron ore from Sierra Leone amounted to 1,600,000 tons in 1959, and are expected to rise to 2 million tons during 1960 when a new concentrating plant comes into operation.

POWER SUPPLIES AND MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

459. Developments in Nigeria include the installation of new capacity for textile and aluminium roofing production and palm oil processing in the Western Region, for soft drinks and furniture production in the Eastern Region, the establishment of a cigarette factory in the Northern Region and of a motor vehicle assembly plant in Lagos. In the Western and Eastern Regions development of cement production is going ahead; in the West a factory estimated to cost £4 million and designed to produce 200,000 tons of cement a year—the Region's biggest industrial project—is expected to begin producing this year, while in the East the factory at Nkalagi is being extended to produce 200,000 tons a year. Extension of the Kaduna textile mill in the Northern Region is in progress to increase capacity by half.

460. An agreement was signed between the Kenya Government and the Shell Company of East Africa and BP (E. Africa) for the construction of an oil refinery at Mombasa of about 1·8 million tons annual capacity. It is estimated to cost about £13 million, and will serve Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

461. In Tanganyika new industries have been established for large-scale production of canvas and rubber footwear and of razor blades; a new cashew processing factory opened, and a cigarette factory is being built.

462. In Uganda electricity consumption increased by some 15 per cent over 1958, and 130 million units (out of 345 million generated by the Uganda Electricity Board) were exported to Kenya.

463. The first public electricity supply was inaugurated on Pemba Island (Zanzibar Protectorate) with the commissioning of a 750 KW power station and transmission system.

464. A new power station and its transmission system was commissioned at Kuching, capital of Sarawak.

465. In Hong Kong 1959 was a year of expansion for most industries, particularly textiles, clothing, plastics and light engineering, and the industrial labour force increased by about 20 per cent during the year.

466. A new power station with an initial capacity of 2,160 KW was opened in Antigua.

467. In Jamaica new factories opened included a paint factory (producing 100,000 gallons a year initially) and others to produce pharmaceuticals, knitted goods, plastic sheeting, mattresses, brushes and electric lamps. Construction began of a 100,000-square foot factory for Jamaica Woollens Limited, which will eventually employ 300 people.

468. The British Guiana Government appointed a Controller of Electricity, whose main duty will be to ensure equitable distribution while peak demand exceeds firm capacity. Among new companies formed is one for the canning of local food products and another for manufacture of animal feeding stuffs.

CO-OPERATION

469. The latest available figures show 9,393 registered co-operative societies in the colonial territories with a total membership of over 1,245,000. Paid-up share capital and reserves amount to approximately £14 million, total deposits being approximately £12 million.

470. The rate of expansion of the co-operative movement has increased in the Northern Region of Nigeria, there being 794 societies at the end of 1959, compared with 512 at the beginning. The system of financing marketing societies by means of a Government-guaranteed overdraft with Barclays Bank (DCO) has continued and has again provided a great stimulus to the formation of co-operative societies. An assistant registrar was recruited especially for training duties, and increased emphasis is now being laid on this aspect of co-operation. The training course for co-operative inspectors is now an integral part of the Institute of Administration, and at least half the students at each course are Native Authority employees.

471. In Sierra Leone the year was one of fairly considerable growth, there being 390 societies at the end of 1959, with a membership of just under 24,000. In particular there has been an expansion of thrift and credit work and 140 such societies are in existence. Much importance is attached to improving the facilities for the training of society staff, and a co-operative block is to be added to the Kenema Technical School which is under construction with the aid of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

472. The two most important developments in the Gambia during 1959 have been the doubling of the number of co-operative staff and the registration of a Central Banking and Marketing Union. The Government has agreed to assist this Central Union with an initial loan of £10,000.

473. In Kenya the progress of co-operative societies was in the main satisfactory, and expansion continued. Coffee was, as before, the most important crop handled, and the societies were able to maintain the standard of their coffee at a high level, thus obtaining prices which compared favourably with previous years despite a general drop in world coffee prices. During August and September Kenya acted as host country to a

Training Centre on Agricultural Co-operation sponsored by FAO, ILO and CCTA, and participants attended from many parts of Africa.

474. The outstanding co-operative success in Tanganyika is the growth in cotton production in the East Lake area, which has now reached 180,000 bales. The average crop before the advent of co-operatives was between 30,000 and 40,000 bales. Four new cotton ginneries have been approved as a result of this increase. Coffee crops have also shown increases which have, to some extent, offset the fall in prices. Major extensions to the office buildings of the Rungwe and Bukoba Unions were opened. The Government invited Mr. A. Barnes of the Hull Co-operative Society to visit Tanganyika to advise on the prospects of the consumer movement.

475. The co-operative movement in Uganda continued to progress steadily, and is enabling the peasant farmers to take an increasing share in the marketing and processing of their crops. The cotton ginnery at Rhino Camp, operated by the West Nile Co-operative Union, had a successful year. The Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union Limited acquired a coffee roasting factory; plans have also been made for two new coffee curing works to be built, one in Toro District and one in Ankole District. Plans for a new cotton ginnery for the Lango Co-operative Union have been completed.

476. In Zanzibar, in spite of reverses suffered by some sections of the movement, there was an increase of nine registered societies, and about 1,000 new members. Progress would have been more spectacular had it not been for the depression brought about by the recession in the clove trade.

477. There were 87 co-operative societies operating in Nyasaland, a reduction of one African consumer society on the previous year. The Department of Co-operative Development concentrated on the training of Africans as rapidly and efficiently as possible, and 1959 saw the appointment of the first African Co-operative Societies Officer of the senior grade on his return from a successful course at the Co-operative College, Loughborough, England. All crop finance for co-operatives was arranged through the commercial banks and proceeded satisfactorily.

478. In Aden the construction of the Central Wholesale Produce Market, Khormaksar, was completed, and within a few days of its opening in November the market was handling an estimated 20 tons of produce daily. Fruit and vegetable grading and packing sheds were also built in various parts of the Western Aden Protectorate with funds made available under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. In the Western Aden Protectorate there are now six cotton producers' associations with some 4,500 members, and two vegetable credit societies with some 70 members. The Fishing Gear Supply Co-operative Society has repaid the second instalment of its loan from Government and has supplied fishing gear to the value of £800 to its member fishermen.

479. The Federation of Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Societies in Hong Kong made steady progress towards its goal of taking over the functions of the Vegetable Marketing Organisation, and assumed responsibility for the supervision of part of the sales floor of the wholesale market. Societies of fishermen in the Tai Po District have formed a federation

which, in spite of its short period of operation, has already done much for the fishing community of the district. The idea of Better Living Societies has been introduced to the villagers of the New Territories, and already considerable interest is being shown.

480. In Sarawak the co-operative stores movement, despite some disappointments and failures, has made progress. The emphasis has been on co-operative education, and a senior co-operative officer was put in charge of training and prepared lecture courses for middle grade and probationary officers. An officer from North Borneo attended the more detailed probationers' course.

481. The response in North Borneo, where co-operative legislation was introduced on the 1st January, 1959, has been encouraging, and by the end of the year 14 societies had been registered with a combined membership of 903. Most of these societies are multi-purpose in character. All aim to promote thrift, and some will provide credit facilities when sufficient funds and experience have been acquired. A co-operative expert from the International Labour Organisation carried out a useful six-month survey amongst selected rural Chinese communities.

482. The number of registered societies in Jamaica had increased by the end of the year to 215 with a total membership of 60,830. A Co-operative Central Bank was registered in Trinidad.

483. In British Guiana satisfactory progress continued to be made and on the 31st December, 1959, there were 552 primary and two secondary societies on the register. A number of training courses for voluntary workers in the co-operative movement was held in British Honduras. The number and membership of credit unions continued to increase slowly but steadily.

484. In Fiji there were 87 registered societies at the close of 1959, as against 78 at the end of 1958, and the Department of Co-operative Societies was also supervising the activities of 50 unregistered groups. With the registration of the first Chinese society the co-operative movement now includes members from all the principal races living in Fiji. Three staff refresher courses and two book-keeping courses for societies' officers were held.

485. In Malta the Farmers' Central Co-operative has set up a processing plant and cannery for agricultural produce which, though costing about £20,000, was paid for by members without outside assistance. An agricultural equipment co-operative with 60 members has been registered in Malta and another with 45 members in the sister island of Gozo.

486. An intensive eight-week course for senior members of African Co-operative Departments was held at Kabete in Kenya during February and March, 1960. The course, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was attended by five officers from West Africa, ten from East and Central Africa, one from Mauritius and one from Basutoland.

487. The 13th annual course at the Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, for members of the staff of Co-operative Departments and employees of co-operative societies, was attended by 12 students from West Africa, seven from East and Central Africa, and one each from British Guiana, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Jamaica and Mauritius.

488. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation visited Aden and the East African territories.

Balance of Payments and External Trade*

489. The balance of payments on current and capital account of the colonial territories is summarised in Table 17.

Balance of Payments Summary (excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore)

TABLE 17

£ million

	1957	1958	1959
Current account deficit	125	123	118
Long-term capital inflow	127	102	112
Balance of current and long-term capital transactions	+ 2	- 21	- 6
Increase in sterling assets	20	—	—
Decrease in sterling assets	—	17	12
Balancing item†	+ 18	+ 4	- 6

† Including some known short-term capital movements.

490. There was little change in the 1959 estimates compared with those for 1958; there was a slight fall in the current account deficit, a small rise in the long-term capital inflow and the decrease in sterling assets was about the same in both years.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

491. The regional estimates of the balance of payments on current account set out in Appendix VI show separate figures of transactions with the United Kingdom, the rest of the sterling area and the non-sterling area for the three years 1957 to 1959. Imports, exports, grants and net figures for other invisibles are also distinguished in the accounts. The net deficit with the non-sterling area continued to decline and there was an increased deficit with the United Kingdom.

492. Exports and imports are the principal items on the receipts and payments sides of the balance of payments current account† and their trends are considered separately in the paragraphs below.

Exports

493. An analysis of the value of exports according to type of trade is shown in Table 18.

* Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are excluded throughout this section. Hong Kong is excluded from the balance of payments estimates (though not from the trade or sterling assets figures) since it is impossible to estimate satisfactorily the invisible and capital transactions for this territory. Because of the difficulty of estimating separate figures, the State of Singapore is excluded from the balance of payments estimates and from the figures of sterling assets.

† Before being used for balance of payments purposes, trade statistics for both imports and exports have to be adjusted in several ways, but they are a fairly accurate indication of the movement of receipts and payments in visible trade.

Structure of Exports

TABLE 18

£ million

	1957	1958	1959
ALL TERRITORIES (excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore)			
<i>Exports of domestic produce</i>			
Major primary products (a)	516	519	563
Other primary products	48	55	57
Other domestic exports	8	9	10
<i>Re-exports</i>			
Aden (b)	63	62	59
Other territories	37	36	38
Oil exported from Brunei to Sarawak ...	36	35	37
Total exports (excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore) ...	708	716	764
HONG KONG			
Domestic exports (c)	189	187	143
Re-exports			62
STATE OF SINGAPORE			
Domestic exports and re-exports	406	367	401

(a) Commodities included in Appendix IV (a).

(b) Including exports of refined oil to the value of £26 million in 1957, £18 million in 1958 and £20 million in 1959.

(c) There are no figures for earlier years comparable with those for 1959, representing the value of domestic exports declared as such by exporters.

494. In territories other than Hong Kong, Aden and the State of Singapore, domestic exports of major primary products predominate in the export trade, and the increase in total value of exports in 1959 was mostly in this category. The primary products which mainly accounted for the increase in export values were cocoa (£11 million), rubber (£8 million), palm oil and kernels (£7 million), petroleum products (£4 million), sisal (£4 million), diamonds (£3 million), hides and skins (£2 million), and timber (£2 million). There were also lesser increases in a variety of other primary products and some falls, mainly in coffee (£3 million) and cotton (£3 million).

495. The increase in the value of the major products shown in Table 18 (adjusted for the exports of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, notably copper) is approximately the same as that shown in the volume index (Table 1). This indicates that the overall level of prices of primary products had hardly moved at all although, when individual commodities are considered, considerable variations in prices occurred. Reference to these changes has already been made in this chapter [see paragraphs 334, 369-423 and 445-58].

496. With the development of secondary industries in Hong Kong the proportion of domestic exports to total exports has tended to increase for some years. A full measurement of domestic exports became available for the first time in 1959 and shows that they now represent almost 70 per cent of total exports.

497. Domestic exports are not distinguishable from re-exports in the trade returns for the State of Singapore but the increase in total exports for 1959 is largely accounted for by an increase in entrepôt trade, particularly, in rubber from Indonesia and the Federation of Malaya.

498. For all regions the value of exports in 1959 was higher than in 1958. In West Africa, Nigeria accounted for practically the whole increase; in East Africa slight increases were recorded for all three territories; in the West Indian territories the increase was mainly in Trinidad; and in most "other territories" small increases occurred, the highest being £8 million for Sarawak. Table 19 gives a summary of total values of exports during the period 1957-59, by groups of territories and separately for Hong Kong and the State of Singapore.

Value of Exports by Regions

TABLE 19

£ million

Year	West Africa (1)	East Africa (2)	West Indian Territories (3)	Other Territories* (4)	Total Cols. 1-4 (5)	Hong Kong (6)	State of Singapore (7)
1957	150	119	176	263	708	189	406
1958	160	123	176	257	716	187	367
1959	188	129	181	266	764	205	401

* Excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore.

499. Table 20 shows the percentage distribution of exports of all territories, except Hong Kong and the State of Singapore, by destination for the period 1957 to 1959 and shows that there has been little change over the past few years.

Distribution of Exports by Destination (excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore)

TABLE 20

Per cent

Year	Sterling Area		Non-Sterling Area			Unclassified	Total
	United Kingdom	Rest of the Sterling Area	USA* and Canada	OEEC Countries	Other		
1957	34.0	21.0	12.4	18.4	6.7	7.5	100
1958	32.5	19.1	13.7	20.1	6.8	7.8	100
1959	32.6	20.0	12.6	20.6	7.1	7.1	100

* Including US dependencies and Philippines.

500. The distribution of exports from Hong Kong is shown in Table 21.

Distribution of Exports by Destination
(Hong Kong)

TABLE 21

Per cent

Year	Sterling Area			Non-Sterling Area					Total
	United Kingdom	Malaya*	Other	USA† and Canada	OEEC Countries	China	Japan	Other	
1957...	11.3	12.3	13.3	11.4	8.8	4.1	7.6	31.2	100
1958...	13.3	12.8	12.9	15.5	9.5	5.2	4.0	26.8	100
1959...	14.1	11.6	13.8	22.8	10.5	3.5	7.0	16.7	100

* Federation of Malaya and the State of Singapore.

† Including US dependencies and Philippines.

501. About 40 per cent of Hong Kong's exports were taken by countries in the sterling area, of which Malaya and the United Kingdom were the best customers. Among the non-sterling countries, the United States was the best individual customer; then followed the OEEC group and several Asian countries notably Japan, China, Thailand and Indonesia. Since 1957 there has been a marked increase in the proportion and actual value of exports from Hong Kong to the United States. There has also been some increase in exports to the United Kingdom and to OEEC countries but exports to some non-sterling countries, particularly Indonesia and Thailand, have fallen sharply.

Imports

502. The general structure of imports during the years 1957 to 1959 is shown as percentages in Table 21. A statement showing the classification of commodities in greater detail and also including Hong Kong and the State of Singapore is included as Appendix V.

Structure of Imports*

TABLE 21

Per cent

	1957	1958	1959
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18	19	20
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	16	15	14
Machinery and Transport Equipment (including electrical goods)	22	22	23
Other Manufactures	27	27	26
Other Imports (including crude materials, fuels and chemicals)	17	17	17

* Excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore, and also excluding oil imports into Aden, Sarawak and Trinidad.

503. Food, drink and tobacco together with textiles, clothing and footwear accounted for more than one-third of the total imports. Machinery and transport equipment, including electrical goods, were also important, accounting for more than one-fifth of the total imports. The remaining imports

comprised a large variety of manufactures, including capital and consumer goods, fuels and chemicals, but the imports of crude materials were relatively small. The proportions have not varied greatly during the past three years.

504. In West Africa and in the West Indian territories imports have continued to increase for several years; in the East African territories, both the 1958 and 1959 total values were about £19 million below the figure for 1957; in Hong Kong and the State of Singapore the import values in 1959 were higher than in 1958 but still below the level of 1957; and in the "other territories" the increase in imports in 1959 more than balanced the fall in 1958. The value of imports for the period 1957 to 1959, inclusive, is summarised by territorial groups in Table 23. The larger changes shown in Table 23 are also indicative of volume changes since variations in average values during the period were not very significant.

Value of Imports

TABLE 23

£ million

Year	West Africa (1)	East Africa (2)	West Indian Territories (3)	Other* Territories (4)	Total Cols. 1-4 (5)	Hong Kong (6)	State of Singapore (7)
1957	185	140	195	317	837	322	474
1958	195	121	209	310	835	287	436
1959	206	121	220	327	874	309	456

* Excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore.

505. In West Africa the increase was entirely in Nigeria's imports, which account for about 90 per cent of the total for West Africa. The increase was spread over a large variety of consumer and capital goods, including £5 million for machinery and transport equipment and some increases in the imports of metal manufactures, fuel and food. There was a slight decrease in the imports of textiles.

506. The general pattern of the import trade of East Africa and its distribution between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika did not show any major change between 1958 and 1959. Increases were recorded in the total import values of food, chemicals and a variety of both producer and consumer goods but there were decreases in the imports of mineral fuels and some manufactured goods.

507. The increase in the total value of imports into West Indian territories was accounted for by an increase of £7½ million (mostly crude petroleum) into Trinidad and of nearly £4 million general imports into Jamaica. The position in the other West Indian territories was not greatly changed either in total value or in the nature of imports.

508. In the "other territories" the total value of imports rose by about £8 million in Bahamas, and by £4½ million in Cyprus. Lesser increases occurred in the remaining territories of the group. In every case the increase in imports was spread over a large variety of goods, mainly food and manufactures.

509. Total imports into Hong Kong increased in 1959 (mainly in yarn, fabrics and made-up textiles), but there was a fall in imports from

China. The increased quantity and average value of rubber imported from the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia were important factors in increasing the value of imports into the State of Singapore.

510. Table 24 shows the percentage of imports from various sources of supply for the period 1957 to 1959.

Distribution of Imports by Source
(excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore)

TABLE 24 Per cent

Year	Sterling Area		Non-Sterling Area				Un-classified	Total
	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	USA* and Canada	OEEC Countries	Japan	Other		
1957	33.8	20.3	11.5	16.4	5.1	10.8	2.1	100
1958	33.2	19.4	11.6	16.3	5.2	12.1	2.2	100
1959	33.0	19.7	12.1	17.1	5.1	10.9	2.1	100

* Including US dependencies and Philippines.

511. Of the imports into colonial territories (excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore), about one-third came from the United Kingdom and one-half from countries within the sterling area. With the relaxation of import restrictions over the past few years there has been a tendency for the proportion of imports from non-sterling countries to increase but changes in sources of supply have been gradual.

512. Table 25 shows the distribution of imports into Hong Kong.

Distribution of Imports by Source, Hong Kong

TABLE 25 Per cent

Year	Sterling Area		Non-Sterling Area					Total
	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	USA* and Canada	OEEC Countries	China	Japan	Other	
1957	13.0	11.7	11.5	14.8	22.0	14.8	12.2	100
1958	11.6	10.9	10.7	12.5	30.4	13.0	10.9	100
1959	11.6	14.3	12.1	12.4	20.9	15.5	13.2	100

* Including US dependencies and Philippines.

513. A substantial proportion of imports into Hong Kong originated in China but the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States were also important sources of supply. Imports into Hong Kong from China in 1959 fell below the 1957 level both in actual value and as a percentage of total imports.

Invisible Transactions

514. Net receipts and payments on current account, other than those for imports and exports, are shown in Appendix VI. United Kingdom grants amounting in all to £35 million in 1959 are shown separately from other invisible receipts in the Appendix.

515. The main items in the receipts side of the account were United Kingdom military expenditure amounting to £60 million; interest, profits and dividends from the United Kingdom of £25 million (mainly as interest on sterling assets); and expenditure by tourists from the non-sterling area of approximately £35 million. Total invisible receipts, excluding grants, amounted to £290 million. On the debit side were payments to the United Kingdom of £45 million for transport, mainly freight on imports, £30 million for interest, profits and dividends and a further debit arising from the transactions of the United Kingdom-owned oil companies. Total debits amounted to about £325 million.

516. The greater part of invisible transactions were with the United Kingdom, both inward and outward, receipts being £175 million and payments £200 million. Receipts from, and payments to, countries in the non-sterling area were nearly in balance at approximately £95 million. Invisible transactions with the rest of the sterling area were relatively small.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

517. The capital account for the territories as a whole (excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore) is given in Table 26, and a regional analysis for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 taken together is set out in Appendix VII.

Balance of Payments on Capital Account
(excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore)

TABLE 26

£ million

	1957	1958	1959
<i>Identified long-term investment</i>			
(i) Loans between colonial Governments and Her Majesty's Government	2	1	9
(ii) Net capital raised by colonial Governments on the London Market (loans less redemptions) ...	17	5	2
(iii) Other loans to colonial Governments	1	4	8
(iv) Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation	2	2	3
(v) Estimates of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the colonial territories for private investment	105	90	90†
Total	127	102	112
<i>Less</i> increase in sterling assets	20	—	—
<i>Plus</i> decrease in sterling assets	—	17	12
Total identified capital movements	+ 107	+ 119	+ 124
Current account deficit	— 125	— 123	— 118
Balancing item*	— 18	+ 4	— 6

* This is the amount required to balance the accounts; it arises from the inevitable incompleteness of the data both in current and capital accounts, and includes some known short-term capital movements.

† Preliminary estimate.

518. Identified long-term investment in 1959 is estimated to have been slightly larger than in 1958. The preliminary figures for the inflow of private capital show little change but loans of various kinds raised by colonial Governments, including the earliest of the Exchequer loans under Section 2

of the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, were at a higher level.

519. Appendix VII gives a regional analysis of external investment for the period 1957-59. The West Indian territories (including Bahamas and Bermuda) have received about half the total if a deduction is made for an item which, for some purposes, would not be included in the figures, i.e. investment in companies registered in Bahamas and Bermuda for the purchase of ships. Almost all the other half was invested in Africa and, when 1957-59 is compared with 1956-58, West Africa has taken the place of East Africa as the recipient of the larger part. The United Kingdom provided 55 per cent of the total inflow of long-term capital, the bulk of the remainder coming from the dollar area.

520. The addition of official grants (shown in the balance of payments current account) to capital of all kinds coming from the United Kingdom gives a figure of the financial contribution to colonial territories which continued at a level of almost £100 million a year.

Sterling Assets

521. The total of sterling assets* at the end of 1959 was the same as at the end of 1958 and was only slightly lower than at the end of 1957. Table 27 shows the assets by territorial groups at the end of 1957, 1958 and 1959 respectively.

Distribution of Sterling Assets by Territorial Groups (excluding the State of Singapore)

TABLE 27

£ million

Territorial Groups	End-1957	End-1958	End-1959
West Africa	296	278	269
East Africa(a)	186	172	170
Borneo territories	94	104	118
West Indian territories(b)	147	148	138
Other territories (excluding Hong Kong)	142	146	141
Total (excluding Hong Kong)	865	848	836
Hong Kong	140	155	167
Total(c)	1,005	1,003	1,003

(a) Including Aden, the Somaliland Protectorate and Zanzibar.

(b) Including the Bahamas and Bermuda.

(c) Included in these totals are securities of independent Commonwealth countries and colonial territories which totalled £122 million at the end of 1957, £123 million at the end of 1958 and £130 million at the end of 1959.

522. In West Africa, in addition to the movements mentioned in paragraph 523, there were falls of £23 million in funds with the Crown Agents and of £8 million in the sterling securities held by marketing and development boards. In East Africa there was comparatively little change in any of the funds. In the Borneo territories the main change was an increase of £9 million in general funds. In the West Indian territories increases in

* As defined in *Memorandum on Sterling Assets of the British Colonies* (Col. No. 298) except that loans to the United Kingdom expressed in sterling or other sterling area currencies are now excluded.

currency and other funds held by the Crown Agents totalling about £5 million were more than offset by a decrease of £15 million in funds with United Kingdom banks. In the "other territories" a fall of about £2 million in funds with the Crown Agents, together with a fall of about £3 million in funds with United Kingdom banks, led to a total fall of about £5 million. For Hong Kong the increase of £12 million was mainly in currency funds.

Sterling Assets by Main Types of Fund
(excluding the State of Singapore)

TABLE 28 £ million

	End-1957	End-1958	End-1959
Currency Board holdings and currency funds with Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations	327	327	299
Other funds with Crown Agents:			
Special(a)	166	169	167
General(b)	254	251	245
Miscellaneous known official funds(c)	74	62	52
Funds with United Kingdom banks	184	194	240
Total	1,005	1,003	1,003

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

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

(c) Cotton Price Assistance Fund and Coffee Industry Fund of Uganda and sterling securities of West African marketing boards, etc.

523. The changes in the arrangements for the issue of currency in the Federation of Nigeria described in paragraph 584 were the main cause of the movements in 1959 shown by Table 28. They are the chief factor in the decline in currency funds and accounted for a considerable part of the rise in funds with the United Kingdom banks.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

General

524. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) continues to be the main instrument whereby territories secure the right to most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of a wide section of world trade—a benefit which becomes all the more important as further countries adhere to the Agreement. Since reciprocal concessions are involved, territories are consulted, as in the recent cases of Switzerland and Israel, before the United Kingdom Government enters into obligations in respect of new members of GATT.

525. The committee appointed by the GATT to examine measures for the expansion of trade, "with particular reference to the importance of the maintenance and expansion of export earnings of the less-developed countries to the development and diversification of their economies" held a number of meetings during the year. It examined a number of commodities of particular interest to colonial territories (oilseeds, raw cotton, coffee, cocoa and cotton manufactures). The United Kingdom representative on

the committee was advised, as appropriate, by representatives of colonial territories.

526. Active steps continue to be taken in the course of trade negotiation generally to watch colonial trade interests and to provide, wherever possible, for the expansion of such trade.

The Treaty of Rome

527. The effects on the trade of other countries, including United Kingdom colonial territories, of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome associating overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community have, as in 1958-59, continued to be examined in the GATT. Reports of the consultations with the Governments of the member states of the EEC on the commodities in which damage to the trade of other countries is particularly likely, were presented to the 14th session of the GATT in May. These reports covered cocoa, coffee, bananas, tea and tobacco. The reports indicated that, while other countries considered that damage would inevitably arise unless early action was taken to amend the present trading arrangements for the associated overseas territories, the Governments of the member states of the EEC maintained that no substantive action on their part was called for until actual examples of damage to the trade of other countries resulting from the association of overseas territories with the EEC were put forward. In a debate in plenary session the United Kingdom and other delegations expressed grave disappointment at the lack of progress made in the consultations and this concern was repeated at the 15th session of the GATT held in October and November. Representatives of the Governments of the East African territories, of The West Indies and of the Federation of Nigeria were attached to the United Kingdom delegation to these sessions to advise on the particular problems of their territories. Subsequently at the request of the Australian Government further consultations on aluminium, lead and zinc were held in Geneva under the provisions of Article XXII of the GATT with representatives of the Governments of the EEC. In the discussion on aluminium the United Kingdom representative was assisted by a representative of the Government of Jamaica. A useful exchange of views took place, but the attitude of the Governments of the EEC towards the urgency of the need to take steps to avert potential damage to the trade of third countries remained unchanged.

The European Free Trade Association

528. The Convention for a European Free Trade Association between Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom was approved in Stockholm in November. The Convention does not automatically apply to the colonial territories but contains provisions whereby it can be extended to certain European territories of the member states, if they so desire. It also provides that member states recognise that certain member states may wish to propose at a later date that the application of the Convention should be extended to dependent overseas territories, on terms and conditions then to be determined, and that arrangements creating reciprocal rights and obligations in relation to those territories should be established. The Convention provides that, in that event, there shall be consultations among all member states and the

Council is given power to approve the terms and conditions in accordance with which the application of the Convention may be extended to dependent overseas territories. Meanwhile the colonial territories, as suppliers of some of the basic materials used in the manufacture of industrial products entering into trade between the member states, may be expected to benefit from that expansion of trade between the seven countries which the Association is designed to encourage.

Import Licensing

529. In November colonial Governments were informed that the United Kingdom could no longer justify import restrictions on balance of payments grounds. The territories were accordingly authorised to remove their remaining discriminatory restrictions on imports from all areas apart from Japan and the Soviet *bloc*, if they wished to do so. A number of territories have now removed many of their restrictions. The import restrictions which are retained in colonial territories are imposed in the light of individual circumstances and needs. Imports from Japan remain subject to licence in most territories, but are generally admitted to the full extent of local requirements. They are completely liberalised in the entrepôt territories. Imports from the Soviet *bloc* normally remain subject to specific licensing.

International Wheat Agreement

530. Colonial Governments, with certain exceptions which include Aden, Cyprus, Malta, Seychelles and the Somaliland Protectorate and the State of Singapore, have joined the United Kingdom Government in acceding to the new International Wheat Agreement which became effective on the 1st August, 1959.

Development

FINANCE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Resources

531. Colonial Governments again made the fullest possible use of local resources to finance their development programmes. A greater number of local loans was raised, supported in many cases by currency, savings bank and other public funds. Among the territories raising loans or issuing Treasury Bills were Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Barbados, Trinidad, North Borneo, Malta and the Federation of Nigeria.

Colonial Development and Welfare

532. Expenditure on development and welfare schemes and on research amounted to about £24·4 million. This is about £6·4 million more than was spent in any previous year, but about £2 million of the increase is due to the transfer to the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote of expenditure in Malta which had hitherto been borne on the grant-aided budget.

533. The provision of additional money under the 1959 Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act has brought about a large increase in

the value of the schemes approved during the year. They amounted to £35.14 million, compared with £17.76 million and £14.59 million in 1957-58 and 1958-59. The two largest single schemes were those providing grants and loans totalling £2,344,600 for the improvement of the deep-water harbour in Malta and providing a loan of £2 million towards the initial capital cost of the conversion of the Royal Naval Dockyard at Malta into a commercial dockyard. The grants approved during the year included £1,751,250 for road improvements in Uganda; £1,229,062 for the second phase of the construction of Mulago Hospital, also in Uganda; £900,000 for the Blantyre/Limbe water supply in Nyasaland; £540,000 for the improvement of Port Louis harbour in Mauritius; and £328,126 for sea defence works in British Guiana.

534. The allocations of the new funds made available under the 1959 Act were given in reply to a written Parliamentary Question on the 23rd July, 1959, and are reproduced in Appendix III.

London Loans

535. No issues were made in London under the Colonial Stock Acts. A White Paper (Cmd. 915) issued in December described Her Majesty's Government's proposals for widening the investment powers of trustees in the United Kingdom; these proposals will require some amendment of the Colonial Stock Acts, but the obligations assumed to stockholders in respect of existing colonial stocks will not be affected and, as regards future stock issues, it is contemplated that arrangements will be made for those colonial Governments which wish to do so to assume obligations towards stockholders similar to those assumed in the past.

536. Exchequer loans totalling nearly £17½ million were approved under Section 2 of the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, for the following territories: Aden (£700,000), Cyprus (£1.1 million), Kenya (£5 million), Sierra Leone (£1.5 million), Uganda (£6 million), Tanganyika (£1.5 million) and British Guiana (£1.66 million). Issues against these loans totalled £8.11 million.

*Colonial Development Corporation**

537. The total new capital expenditure approved during the year was £18,978,979 of which £8,494,479 was required to supplement capital already approved for existing schemes and £10,484,500 was for new schemes. Total capital sanctioned (including £13,248,701 sanctioned for projects subsequently abandoned) at the end of March was £114,109,257. Exchequer advances to the Corporation during the year amounted to £4,231,000 and total Exchequer advances at the end of March were £68,675,268 (including £8,535,800 advanced for schemes subsequently abandoned), of which £65,432,310 remained outstanding.

538. Changes in the rates of interest charged during the year on Exchequer advances to the Corporation are as indicated in Table 29.

* Details of the Corporation's activities are given in their Annual Report and Accounts for 1959. (H.C. Paper No. 211).

Rates of Interest on Exchequer Advances to CDC

TABLE 29

Per cent

Date	Short term (up to one year)	Medium term (ten years)	Long term (forty years)
10th June, 1959	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
17th August, 1959	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
9th November, 1959	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$
5th January, 1960	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
30th January, 1960	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
11th March, 1960	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
28th March, 1960	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$

539. The report of the committee of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Sinclair of Cleve, into the financial structure of the Corporation was received in July and was presented to Parliament (Cmnd. 786).

540. The Secretary of State appointed Lord Howick to be Deputy Chairman of the Corporation from the 1st April, 1960, in succession to Sir Hugh Beaver, who retired from the Corporation on the 31st March.

International Bank

541. A general survey mission of the Bank spent three months from June to September in Tanganyika. [See paragraph 92.] A Bank mission visited Kenya in August to examine proposals for a loan for agricultural credit and road development, and loan negotiations had been entered into by the end of the year.

542. Negotiations had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year in connection with a loan to British Guiana for agricultural credit, and discussions were in progress on a loan for electricity development in Trinidad.

Capital Assistance from the United States Government

543. In March an agreement was signed between the Government of The West Indies and the United States Government by which the latter agreed to make a grant of £893,000 to help establish a Federal Development Loan and Guarantee Fund in The West Indies. The purpose of the Fund is to establish facilities for granting medium and long term loans to West Indian private investors in small and medium sized manufacturing industries and tourist projects. The West Indies' contribution is £833,333 of which £480,000 is being provided by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

544. Grants were approved for the establishment of revolving loan funds in the Gambia (£30,000), Kenya (£100,000), Somaliland Protectorate (£20,000) and Uganda (£30,000).

United Nations Special Fund

545. At their meeting in December the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund approved grants for the following projects:

- (1) Nigeria—survey of a multi-purpose dam site on the Niger River—\$(US)700,000 ;

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- (2) The West Indies—engineering faculty for the University College of the West Indies—\$(US)850,000 ;
- (3) British Guiana—survey of siltation conditions of the Demerara River—\$(US)250,000.

The United Kingdom Government's contribution to the Special Fund for 1960 is the sterling equivalent of \$(US)5 million.

United Nations Technical Assistance

546. The estimated cost of approved technical assistance projects in the British dependent territories in 1960 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (to which the United Kingdom Government's contribution for 1960 is the sterling equivalent of \$(US)3 million) is \$(US)1,100,000. This compares with an estimated cost of \$(US)1,062,750 under the 1959 programme. British dependent territories also received technical assistance under the programmes financed from the Regular Budgets of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations (to which the United Kingdom Government also contributes) taking part in the Expanded Programme.

547. The number of experts and fellowships provided for the British dependent territories under the 1959 Expanded Programme amounted to 120 and 20 respectively as follows :

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Fellowships</i>
World Health Organisation (WHO)	71	1
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	23	11
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO)	9	4
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	9	1
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	6	1
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	2	—
International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	—	2

548. Details of assistance provided by the Specialised Agencies will be found in paragraphs 367-8, 729-31, 767-8 and 780-2.

549. The Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (formerly the Technical Assistance Administration) is responsible generally for the efficient operation of the United Nations technical assistance programme and also offers technical assistance in fields not covered by the Specialised Agencies, e.g. economic development, social welfare and public administration.

550. New projects undertaken by the Bureau during the year under review included the provision of a Port Consultant to Trinidad.

551. Five fellowships in economic development and one in public administration were awarded by the Bureau to candidates from the territories.

United States Technical Assistance

552. International Co-operation Administration (ICA) continued to provide technical assistance to Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda and a number of new applications from these territories and from Tanganyika were approved. On the 31st March some 30 American specialists were serving in the African territories. At the end of February a team of ICA officials visited Sierra Leone to discuss with the Government possible ways in which ICA technical assistance might help in the development of the territory.

553. A number of officials from Nigeria and Kenya visited the United States for study courses under ICA auspices. Mr. M. A. Akapo from the Western Region of Nigeria was greeted personally by President Eisenhower as the 50,000th participant to arrive in the United States for training.

554. On the 30th June an agreement was signed between the Government of The West Indies and ICA, establishing a West Indies-American Co-operative Service, pursuant to the technical assistance agreement between ICA and The West Indies. The service is to be financed by an initial contribution of U.S.\$50,000 from ICA funds, supplemented by special assistance payments totalling \$400,000 from ICA for road development and technical education. A Windward Islands-American Co-operative Service Agreement was also signed in Grenada on the 22nd June which involved financial contributions of US\$50,000 per annum for five years from both ICA and the Windward Islands.

Canadian Technical Assistance

555. At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal in September, 1958, the Canadian Government announced a new programme of technical assistance to Commonwealth territories in Africa and other areas outside the Colombo Plan area and The West Indies. Colonial Governments concerned were informed of the offer of the Canadian Government and were invited to submit applications for technical assistance projects.

556. It was announced in November that under the Canadian aid programme for The West Indies contracts would shortly be placed to build two ships of about 1,500 tons gross to provide an inter-island shipping service for the Federation of The West Indies.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

Government Development Plans

557. Most territories are at present preparing new development plans or revising existing plans now that the Colonial Development and Welfare allocations for the new quinquennium are known.

558. Western Nigeria, British Guiana, North Borneo, Sarawak, the Gambia and Malta have announced plans for a new development period. New or revised plans are in an advanced state of preparation in Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, British Honduras and the Pacific territories. The Government of Uganda has prepared a new three year capital programme for 1959-60 to 1961-62 to take account of the need to provide for greater dependence on external sources of funds. Tanganyika is to prepare a new plan after taking into consideration the recommendations of the IBRD mission which visited the territory this year. The Mauritius plan (1957-62) is being revised as a result of the recent cyclones and in the light of the recommendation of the Economic Survey Commission which visited the island in March [see paragraph 308]. A new plan for 1960-65 is being prepared.

559. The main schemes in the Malta plan [see also paragraph 267] are for the conversion of the Naval Dockyard to commercial use, the construction of the deep water harbour at Valletta and the promotion of industrial development. In Nyasaland a project to augment the water supply of the Blantyre-Limbe area has recently been agreed. The first stage costing

about £2½ million is being financed by a loan from the Colonial Development Corporation and by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and from local funds. The Gambia plan gives special emphasis to communications.

Local Development Organisations

560. The formation of the Investment Company of Nigeria Limited (ICON) was announced in October. ICON has an authorised capital of £5 million, of which £1 million has been issued and subscribed by the Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited, the Colonial Development Corporation and established Nigerian and United Kingdom companies. The object of ICON is to mobilise private capital to finance industrial projects in all parts of the Federation. Industrial development in Nigeria will also be assisted throughout the Federation by a Revolving Loans Fund to be administered by the Federal Government. New development organisations have been formed in the Regions: the Industrial and Agricultural Company Limited (Eastern Region), Northern Development (Nigeria) Limited, (in both of which the Colonial Development Corporation is a major participant) and the Western Region Government's Industrial Promotions Commission. Under a reorganisation of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the Colonial Development Corporation, which has agreed to invest £3 million, became the managing agents.

561. A Development Committee of the Council of Ministers in Tanganyika has been formed under the chairmanship of the Minister for Finance.

562. The Uganda Development Corporation, which has continued to play a major role in developing the economy, plans to increase its production of copper and textiles, to extend its network of hotels and to undertake an agricultural development programme.

563. Legislation has been enacted in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony for the establishment of an Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board.

564. In Jamaica a Development Finance Corporation was established to provide finance for developing enterprises, mainly in tourism, industry and housing.

565. In Malta the Aids to Industries Board was established to consider applications for taxation and customs reliefs and for grants and loans for new industries.

CAPITAL FORMATION

566. The evidence so far available suggests that gross fixed capital formation for 1959, in the form of machinery, vehicles, equipment, tools, new buildings, public works and in the development of mines and plantations, was about £510 millions. This is about 8 per cent greater than the figure for 1958. The main increase occurred in West Africa, the only region that has shown a steep upward movement in recent years. Capital formation in East Africa and the West Indian territories, with Bahamas and Bermuda, and the total for the remaining territories were about the same in 1959 as in 1957 and 1958.

567. Changes in the level of capital formation can best be appreciated if they are related to the relevant national income aggregate. In 1958 and 1959 gross fixed capital formation amounted to 19 per cent of the

gross domestic product (excluding African subsistence output) which can be compared to about 16 for the United Kingdom.

Finance

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND RESERVES

568. A number of African territories have experienced a difficult year. The financial position of Sierra Leone has again given rise to concern and the financial situation in the Gambia was towards the end of the year the subject of detailed study. In East Africa the financial position of Tanganyika and Uganda has made it necessary to continue to contemplate budgetary assistance from the United Kingdom. In Nyasaland the circumstances arising from the recent emergency have aggravated the financial position, and the United Kingdom Government has agreed, subject to the approval of Parliament, to provide assistance through grants-in-aid and loans in the aggregate not exceeding £1,808,000, towards expenditure arising out of the emergency up to the 30th June, 1962.

TAXATION

569. During the year 1959-60 there have been various changes in taxation, mostly relating to minor alterations in the allowances and rates of tax. The more important are as follows:

Nigeria. The rate of company tax was reduced from 9s. in the £ to 8s. in the £ and a new ordinance was introduced to impose a special tax in connection with the winning of petroleum in Nigeria. The rate of tax charged on the profit from such trade is at the rate of 50 per cent.

Cyprus. Provision has been made for certain special depletion allowances in connection with mining. Where such a trade is carried on the taxpayer has the option to claim a depletion allowance at special rates, calculated on the basis of the net profits, in lieu of the initial and annual allowances granted in normal trades.

Jamaica. Provision has been made for the introduction of investment allowances on the lines of the United Kingdom legislation in respect of certain named industries, mainly manufacturing. An allowance of 20 per cent is given on expenditure on buildings and on plant and machinery.

570. An agreement has been concluded for the avoidance of double taxation between Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar on the one hand and South Africa on the other.

571. Six-month courses have been held at the Overseas Territories Income Tax Office for senior students from colonial revenue departments.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

572. Expenditure through the Vote for Colonial Services was approximately £23.6 million. Included in this sum was £10,336,215 issued as financial aid to colonial Governments, of which £9,148,014 was for specific purposes and £1,188,201 contributed to expenses of general administration.

573. Among the payments for specific purposes were:

- (i) £2,834,626 to the Government of Cyprus as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the emergency and the transfer of sovereignty.

- (ii) £997,744 to the Government of Malta as general financial aid, £99,300 for certain civil defence measures and the procurement and maintenance of strategic reserves, and £248,400 towards the Government of Malta's share of an underground oil-storage scheme.
- (iii) £510,000 to the Government of the Falkland Islands towards the cost of the establishment and maintenance of bases by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.
- (iv) £150,000 to the Government of Hong Kong as a further instalment of a loan of up to £3 million for the construction of an airport.
- (v) £151,458 to the Government of Grenada as a grant towards expenditure arising from hurricane damage in September, 1955, and £100,625 as a loan for the same purpose.
- (vi) £5,469 to the Government of St. Lucia as a loan towards an agreed programme of reconstruction of the town of Soufriere, three-fifths of which was destroyed by fire in June, 1955, and which suffered further damage from a hurricane in September, 1955.
- (vii) £1,750,000 as a grant to the Government of The West Indies to enable it to assist the Governments of territories within the Federation whose resources are insufficient to meet their administrative expenses.
- (viii) £24,525 as a grant to the Government of Montserrat towards reconstruction of the jetty at Plymouth following hurricane damage in November, 1956.
- (ix) £500,000 as the balance of a loan of £5½ million to the Government of British Guiana for expenditure under its 1955-60 development programme.
- (x) £800,000 to the Government of Kenya as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the emergency; and £800,000 as a loan for the same purpose.

574. A further £1,000,000 was spent in meeting pension and public debt charges of the former Government of Palestine.

575. A sum of £910,173 was spent on advisory services to the Rulers of the various states in the Aden Protectorate and on maintaining internal security. In addition £884,750 was reimbursed to the War Office, and £44,000 to the Air Ministry, towards the cost of the Aden Protectorate Levies.

576. A sum of £296,600 was reimbursed to the War Office as Her Majesty's Government's contribution to the cost of internal security measures in the Somaliland Protectorate. In addition a contribution of £267,000 was paid to the East African Land Forces Organisation towards the cost of the East African Forces stationed in Mauritius, a contribution of £500,000 was paid to the Federal Government of Nigeria towards the cost of the local forces, and a similar contribution of £650,231 to the Government of Sierra Leone towards the cost of its local forces.

577. A contribution of £4,466,122 was made to the Service Departments towards the excess cost incurred by British Forces acting in support of the

internal security forces in Cyprus over the cost of such forces at their normal stations.

578. A further contribution of £234,997 was made towards the cost of establishing the seat of the Federal Government of The West Indies.

579. A further grant-in-aid of £1,436,017 was made towards the cost of administrative and other services of the Federation of Arab Emirates of the South in the Western Aden Protectorate.

580. Payments to the British Council amounted to £775,000. Grants to other 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 Oversea Service) totalled £123,466.

581. A sum of £1,198,434 was spent in providing interest-free loans to the Nigerian Governments to meet half the cost of advance of compensation, or advances of annual pensionable emoluments to certain overseas officers serving in Nigeria.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

582. Barclays Bank (DCO) opened a branch in the Seychelles in August, the first branch of a commercial bank in the colony for many years. Legislation to regulate banking in Tanganyika is to be introduced shortly. Legislation was introduced to establish a Central Bank of Jamaica. Mr. S. W. Payton, an Adviser to the Bank of England, has been appointed the first Governor of the Bank.

583. In February a new Currency Agreement, to replace the 1950 Agreement, was negotiated and initialled by representatives of the United Kingdom, the Federation of Malaya, the State of Singapore, Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak. The Agreement is intended to provide for the continuation for the time being of a common currency in these territories, while taking account of the political and constitutional changes that have taken place since the Federation of Malaya became independent in August, 1957. It will permit the Currency Commissioners to invest up to \$M300 million in locally issued securities of any of the participating Governments, not more than \$M100 million being so invested in any one of the first three years. The currency will continue to be statutorily linked to the pound sterling at the rate of \$ = 2s. 4d.

584. The Central Bank of Nigeria assumed the functions of a bank of issue on the 1st July and the withdrawal of the currency of the West African Currency Board from Nigeria has been proceeding since that date. The withdrawal of the Board's currency from Ghana is now virtually complete.

585. Eighty million one-dollar coins are being minted for the Government of Hong Kong to replace the one dollar notes; delivery began early in 1960.

586. The limit of £1 million which the Currency Commissioners in Jamaica were permitted to invest in locally issued securities has been raised to £3 million, i.e. about one-third of the circulation.

587. The growth of the currency circulation and the business of commercial banks over the last few years in the territories as a whole is shown in Table 30.

Banking and Currency*

TABLE 30

£ million

	End-1956	End-1957	End-1958	End-1959
Commercial Banks Liabilities				
Deposits	403	457	493	529
Other	132	107	136	150
Assets				
Loans and Advances	225	256	262	297
Net balances due from banks abroad ...	138	123	143	140
Other	173	185	224	242
Currency in circulation†	324	333	337	364

*Hong Kong, Falkland Islands, St. Helena, Seychelles and Western Pacific High Commission Territories are excluded throughout the table. North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Somaliland Protectorate are excluded from the banking figures only.

† Includes total circulation of Malaya and British Borneo Currency Board, and the estimated circulation of West African Currency Board Notes and coins in the Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, together with Nigerian Central Bank circulation.

Exchange Control

588. The colonial territories follow very closely the procedures and practices of the United Kingdom, so far as restrictions on payments are concerned. The United Kingdom decision in October to free currency for travel was adopted by most territories.

SAVINGS BANKS

589. There were no significant trends in savings bank operations during the year. A few banks showed useful rises in the level of deposits, and whilst some others suffered an excess of withdrawals over deposits the number of savings bank accounts and transactions continued to expand. The Seychelles was able to withdraw certain quasi-commercial banking facilities following the establishment of a branch of Barclays Bank (DCO) in the colony.

590. The market value of savings bank investments continued to show a recovery, substantially reducing deficits on capital account.

Communications

SHIPPING AND PORTS

Passenger and Cargo Ships

591. A new agreement made with the Union Castle Line for calls at St. Helena and Ascension took effect on the 1st January; eight passenger and four cargo ships will call annually on the north-bound run, and four passenger and eight cargo ships on the south-bound run.

592. One of the two new ships ordered for the Trinidad-Tobago ferry was delivered in February, and is now in operation in place of a chartered ship.

593. The regular service between Montserrat and Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica and Barbados, which ceased when the *Caribbee*

was wrecked in a storm in 1958, was resumed with the introduction of the *Ripon*, a re-fitted ex-Admiralty vessel, purchased with the assistance of a Colonial Development and Welfare loan of £15,000.

Ports

594. In Gibraltar the new facilities at the North Mole will allow for oil-bunkering and cargo working alongside. In Malta work continued on the £2 million scheme for improving harbour facilities at Valletta.

595. Two deep-water berths at Kipevu Mombasa were completed in 1959. The new jetty for the port of Berbera in the Somaliland Protectorate was brought into operation.

596. A Canadian team visited The West Indies to advise on port developments, and Sir Eric Millbourn, Honorary Ports Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, visited a number of Caribbean territories. A United Nations expert on port administration submitted a report recommending the establishment of an independent port authority in Trinidad. Legislation was enacted to set up a port authority in Jamaica to control and regulate the facilities at Kingston and other ports.

597. A further Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £20,000 was approved for the completion of the new pier at St. George's, Grenada, the total cost of which is now estimated at about £500,000. The scheme for dredging to charted depths Castries Harbour, St. Lucia, was completed in August at a total cost of £58,000, of which more than £50,000 was provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In Montserrat work began on a new jetty to replace the one damaged by hurricane "Greta" in 1956. This is the first stage of a programme of jetty and harbour construction in Montserrat, Nevis and the Virgin Islands costing £200,000 which is to be financed jointly by local funds, Colonial Development and Welfare funds and a special grant from Her Majesty's Government.

598. In North Borneo work began on the construction of a new wharf at Tawau. In Sarawak the first 600 feet of a new 800-foot wharf at Tanah Puteh was virtually completed.

599. At Lautoka, Fiji's second port, work began on the construction of a deep-water wharf for which a grant of £337,500 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In Pitcairn Island the Bounty Bay approaches and landings were surveyed under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme.

600. At Tulagi in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, construction began of a slipway designed to take ships of up to 100 tons displacement. A grant of £27,500 was made for the slipway from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

601. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of over £500,000 was made towards the total estimated expenditure of £675,000 for the improvement of Port Louis harbour in Mauritius, but the scheme is being reviewed in the light of the situation after the cyclones.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Services

602. In most areas the increase in traffic to and through the territories reported in previous years has continued. In Hong Kong, for example, passenger traffic increased by 19 per cent and freight traffic by 22 per cent.

Trunk Route Services

603. The introduction of jet services on several colonial routes has presented airport authorities with new problems of passenger handling, refuelling and weather forecasting, and these have been the subject of continued study.

604. In November, BOAC introduced Comet IV's on the South and Central African routes through Nairobi. BOAC and Qantas, the two major airlines which operate into Singapore, introduced jet aircraft on their regular services: BOAC with Comet IVs from June, 1959, and Qantas with Boeing 707s from October, 1959.

605. In some territories, licensing authorities announced the approval of applications to operate very low fares services to and from the United Kingdom. These particular services have not been licensed at the United Kingdom end, but the Minister of Aviation has announced the introduction of a programme of fare reductions on routes between the United Kingdom and overseas territories. A few flights have been operated between Bermuda and London at a return fare of £124.

606. East Africa Airways Corporation introduced Canadair coach class services between Nairobi, Entebbe and London.

607. At the end of March, 1959, KLM suspended scheduled stops at Bermuda on their services from the Caribbean and Central America to Europe, but Aerovias Guest S.A. started regular services on the route Mexico City-Miami-Bermuda-Azores-Lisbon and Madrid during May.

608. Towards the end of 1959 Pan American inaugurated week-end jet services between New York and Bermuda using Boeing 707 aircraft.

609. Aerolineas Argentinas began operating Comet IV aircraft on their service through Piarco airport, Trinidad, on the 1st June, 1959, and Varig Airlines began operating Caravelle aircraft on the 20th December, 1959.

Local and Regional Services

610. Early in 1959 Hong Kong Airways routes were taken over completely by Cathay Pacific Airways which took delivery of the two Lockheed Electra turbo-jet aircraft now used between Hong Kong and Singapore on their route to Australia via Manila, on the route to Calcutta and on the routes to Taipei and Tokyo.

611. The Mexican airline Transportes Aero Mexicanos, S.A. (TAMSA) resumed a twice-weekly DC-3 service from Merida to Belize, British Honduras via Chetumal during May. British Honduras Airways discontinued its thrice-weekly air service to Chetumal, Mexico in July, shortly after TAMSA began its service.

612. Leeward Islands Air Transport inaugurated new services in November, linking the Leeward and Windward Islands to Barbados and Trinidad. A Piper Apache is being based on St. Vincent in the Windward Islands for charter work.

613. Borneo Airways increased their fleet by the purchase of a further Scottish Aviation Twin Pioneer. They now have three Twin Pioneer and three Rapide aircraft.

614. Fiji Airways added two Heron IB's and a DH Beaver Amphibian to their fleet of DH Drovers. The Heron aircraft have enabled the company

to operate regional air services to Tonga, whilst the Beaver will permit air services to places not hitherto served because of lack of airfields.

615. Three charter companies operating respectively through Lagos, Port Harcourt and the Southern Cameroons are now authorised to carry passengers for hire and reward, and this type of non-scheduled flying with light twin-engined aircraft is increasing rapidly.

616. At a conference held in Barbados in February/March, agreement in principle was reached with the United States authorities on new routes for American and British carriers in the Caribbean region, with a view to the improvement of air services linking the islands of the Caribbean with United States territories.

Aerodromes

617. The new terminal building at the Montego Bay Airport, Jamaica, was formally opened on the 7th July, 1959 and the new 7,600-foot runway at Palisadoes Airport was opened to traffic on the 17th August, 1959. This runway can accommodate the largest aircraft now in service and has enabled BOAC to eliminate their DC 3 shuttle service formerly operated between Montego Bay and Kingston.

618. The new terminal building at Seawell Airport, Barbados, was completed in 1959. The airport is now capable of accepting medium-sized jet-propelled aircraft without restrictions.

619. Work is still proceeding on the airfield and facilities at Arnos Vale airport, St. Vincent. The airstrip has been declared a temporary landing strip and aircraft up to a maximum weight of 12,500 lb. may use it during daylight.

620. The Atkinson Airport Terminal Building in British Guiana was destroyed by fire in August but with the co-operation of the airline companies and International Aeradio Limited, the airport continued to function without interruption. The Kamarang Airstrip in the Mazaruni area is nearing completion and will be ready for use shortly. The British Guiana Government have decided to maintain to specific standards a total of 18 land and 13 water aerodromes instead of 31 land and 38 water aerodromes. All aerodromes to be thus maintained were inspected and action was taken to bring them up to the required specifications which include the installation of windsocks and runway boundary markers.

621. During November a portable electric runway lighting system was installed at the Home Park airstrip, Belize, used as an operational base by British Honduras Airways.

622. The official opening ceremony of the new International Airport in Fiji was performed by the Governor on the 17th February.

623. The second stage of the approved Airport Development Plan for Hong Kong proceeded according to schedule. The runway was extended to 8,350 feet, the aircraft terminal apron was completed and the new freight building was converted into a temporary terminal building, pending completion of the permanent building planned for 1961. Airport lighting to ICAO standards and recommendations was installed.

624. The new Jesselton Airport Terminal, North Borneo was opened in March, 1959, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the

Duke of Edinburgh. Three airfields (two private and one Government) in Sarawak and three (two private and one military) in North Borneo were brought into service. In addition, a Government Twin Pioneer standard airfield at Belaga (Sarawak) is awaiting consolidation before being opened; site surveys for new Twin Pioneer standard airfields have been carried out at Bario and Ba Kelalan to replace the airfields in use there. The construction of a new 4,500-foot runway at Jesselton (North Borneo) was completed in March, 1959. To cope with Viscount aircraft introduced by Malayan Airways the bitumenised runway was extended in October/November by 600 feet, and stopways of 200 feet were added to each end of the sealed areas. For the same reason a similar extension was made to the Kuching airfield (Sarawak) 4,500-foot runway; and at Brunei the existing 5,300-foot runway is being extended to 6,600 feet. The reconstruction of Labuan airport is expected to be completed during 1960.

625. The work on the main runway at Lagos Airport, Nigeria, was completed, and a bearing-strength test revealed that the airport could accommodate large modern aircraft. The runway is 7,600 feet long, and work is in progress on the construction of new taxiways and a large new airport parking area. At Kano the main runway is undergoing major improvement works.

626. At Plaisance Airport, Mauritius, a new terminal building is being built.

Aeronautical Telecommunications and Air Traffic Control

627. In Nigeria new VOR navigational aids were installed at Kano and Lagos airports.

628. An order has been placed for surveillance radar for Nairobi airport. An experimental VHF area Cover Scheme for air ground radio telephony was introduced towards the end of 1959, using three mountain top sites at altitudes between 7,000 feet and 10,500 feet. Results have been extremely promising. Ranges of over 300 miles to high flying aircraft are common and when the scheme has been completed it is expected that approximately 90 per cent coverage of the whole of East Africa will be obtained from five or six relay stations.

629. On the advice of the Deputy Chief Fire Service Officer, Ministry of Aviation, whose visit to the Caribbean was mentioned in last year's report, a new airfield foam tender and accessories were obtained for British Honduras, and five extra firemen were recruited. One officer completed a course of fire training at the Ministry of Aviation Fire Service School, and on his return to British Honduras was appointed aerodrome fire officer. One air traffic control officer completed his training and two air traffic control officer trainees began training at the ICAO Training Centre, Mexico City. A further trainee was sent to the Centre for an aircraft and engine mechanics course. A graduate aircraft and engine mechanic is taking advanced training with BEA at London Airport.

630. In Hong Kong considerable progress was made in the implementation of the overall aeradio telecommunications and air navigation radio aids plan.

631. In Aden the final air-calibration of the VOR was completed in March, 1959, and became fully operational.

632. An important step was taken towards aircraft safety with the introduction of the Borneo sub-flight information region in November.

633. Following the visit of an aerodrome fire senior officer of the Ministry of Aviation to Mauritius an efficient fire service has been created at Plaisance Airport.

Meteorology

634. As contemplated in the 1959 report, the comprehensive report on research requirements in tropical meteorology by Dr. A. G. Forsdyke formed the basis of discussion at the conference of Commonwealth meteorologists held in London in May, 1959, and a resolution was adopted to set up a Commonwealth co-ordination committee to co-ordinate and advise on meteorological research in the tropics.

INLAND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

635. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £68,000 was approved towards the cost of essential road works in Cyprus.

636. In Malta a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £543,870 was approved for the construction of two by-pass roads and for improvements to many others.

637. In the Gambia a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £94,500 was made towards the cost of constructing a ferry terminal at the Barra end of the Bathurst-Barra ferry. A £198,000 Colonial Development and Welfare grant was made for the construction of 168 miles of main roads in the protectorate, and a grant of £14,025 was made for the replacement of the Pakali Ba rhun palm bridge, which is a vital link in the south bank communications, with a permanent structure. The Oyster Creek Bridge in Bathurst was opened in December.

638. In Sierra Leone progress continued on the improvement of the Freetown Bo road and further Colonial Development and Welfare grants of £303,500 have been made. A grant of £142,000 was made towards the cost of the construction of roads and bridges by district councils. A grant of £45,000 was made towards the cost of bridge investigations and road surveys of the Nyandehun/Pendembu road and £20,610 for the continued construction of the Neama/Joru road.

639. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £1½ million was approved for the Uganda road improvement programme for 1959-62. As a result of development during the past five years, the territory now has 13,000 miles of roads of which 500 miles are bitumenised. In Tanganyika some 250 miles of new road were constructed. Further Colonial Development and Welfare grants for road projects amounted to over £195,000.

640. Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling £28,000 were approved for the continuation of the feeder road programme in St. Vincent. In Antigua, a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £4,400 was approved for the building of roads in order to open up tourist and other development areas to which access was previously difficult.

641. Mr. J. R. Sargent completed a report on transport economics in North Borneo following a visit in 1959. In Sarawak 13 miles of road formation were completed at the Serian end of the Serian-Simanggang trunk

road which now extends for 32 miles from Serian; work also started from the other end.

642. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £10,000 was made to the New Hebrides for the reconstruction of the circuminsular road on the island of Efaté.

643. The 1949 International Convention on Road Traffic was extended to Malta, Mauritius and Singapore.

Railways

644. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant to Sierra Leone of £337,500 was made for railway development, including the purchase of diesel locomotives (main line and shunting) and carriages and the erection of a diesel maintenance shed at Bo.

645. In Uganda the construction of the Jinja-Bukonte cut-off, which will considerably shorten the main line between Tororo and Jinja, began in July and should be completed in the first half of 1961.

646. In Tanganyika work on the 44-mile Kilosa-Mikumi branch line was expected to be completed in May, 1960. An engineering survey of the route for the rail link between the Tanga and central lines was completed in February.

647. Legislation was enacted in Jamaica to establish a public corporation to run the Government railway.

648. The first railway to be built in British Guiana's interior was completed in the north-west region by the African Manganese Company. The railway which runs to Port Kaituma took two years to build at a cost of £1½ million and is 30 miles long.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

649. The overseas territories were represented at two important conferences of the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva. East African and West African territories which are Associate Members of the ITU sent separate delegations. At the Radio Conference new international Radio Regulations were drawn up to replace the Atlantic City Regulations 1947, and at the Plenipotentiary Conference a new International Telecommunication Convention was made to replace the Buenos Aires Convention 1952.

650. A Commonwealth conference in Sydney in November recommended the construction of a trans-Pacific submarine telephone cable linking Canada with New Zealand and Australia. This project, which will form part of the Commonwealth Round-the-World Telephone Cable scheme, is to be completed by 1964.

651. A Telecommunication Adviser to the Federal Government of The West Indies was appointed under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme.

652. Extensions to the external telecommunications services of the territories included radio-telephone links between Kenya and the Sudan and Ethiopia, between Hong Kong and West Pakistan and Rangoon, between Aden and Bahrein and between Mauritius and the United Kingdom.

653. The new radio link between the Bahamas and Florida using the "forward scatter" technique was opened; up to 72 telephone channels are available.

654. Facilities for international Telex communication were provided in Nigeria and Hong Kong, and the number of countries with which Singapore can be connected for this service was increased.

655. In Malta work continued on the conversion of manual exchanges to the automatic system and on the provision of new cables to take advantage of the larger capacity of the new exchanges.

656. In East Africa the system of operator trunk dialling, already introduced in Kenya and Tanganyika, was extended to Uganda. The improvement of maintenance methods in the telecommunications network over the last ten years has reduced maintenance costs per £100 of capital assets from £27 to £7.

657. A VHF radio-telephone service was opened between Zanzibar and Pemba. In June a 1,000-line extension of the Central Telephone Exchange in Aden was completed.

658. In The West Indies, sections of a new VHF system for inter-island communication were brought into operation by International Air Radio (Caribbean) Ltd. This is mainly for aeronautical purposes but will also provide facilities for public telecommunications traffic.

659. Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. have undertaken substantial development of their inter-island and overseas communications, including a new wireless transmitter in Jamaica, a "forward scatter" radio link between Barbados and Trinidad and a VHF radio network in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

660. In Sarawak the VHF radio network was further strengthened. The first outstation automatic exchange at Binatang was opened. In Fiji a new 400-line extension to the Lautoka Exchange was opened.

POSTAL SERVICES

Stamps

661. New sets of definitive stamps were issued during the year by Tristan da Cunha and the Falkland Islands. Special commemorative stamps were issued by Malta, St. Helena, Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Antigua, and the State of Singapore. Fiji and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate introduced new values into their definitive sets. The use of stamps overprinted with the word "Official" was introduced in Tanganyika to assist in the more accurate assessment of postal expenditure on official correspondence.

CHAPTER IV

Social Services

Education

COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE

662. The Commonwealth Education Conference took place in Oxford in July and was attended by representatives of all the Commonwealth countries. The United Kingdom delegation included a colonial wing consisting of twenty-four representatives from twenty territories, and three educational advisers, under the leadership of Sir Hilton Poynton (then Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office).

663. The main recommendations of the report* of the conference relate to the following:

- (i) the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship plan;
- (ii) the training of teachers;
- (iii) the supply of teachers to Commonwealth countries other than their own;
- (iv) technical education.

Steps have been taken in the United Kingdom to implement the recommendations of the conference and to ascertain the requirements of the colonial territories under these various heads. Those colonial territories which are able to are participating in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship plan as donors by the offer of scholarships. Many have taken advantage of the offers so far made available under the plan by the United Kingdom and by other Commonwealth Governments. Over 400 requests were received from colonial territories for subsidised teacher-training places in the United Kingdom and numerous requests were also received for the supply of teachers from this country for key posts in the colonies.

664. In accordance with further recommendations of the report a Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee, composed of one representative of each independent Commonwealth Government, one representative of Nigeria, and a United Kingdom member representing the colonies, has been established in London, to be serviced by a liaison unit, to consider matters concerned with Commonwealth educational co-operation referred to it by Commonwealth Governments. The unit will also serve as a central point of contact in Commonwealth educational co-operation for the national agencies appointed in Commonwealth countries.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

665. The number of students at the universities and university colleges continues to increase substantially. The present figures are as follows:

Royal University of Malta	...	...	...	213
University of Hong Kong	...	...	...	1,268
University College of the West Indies	...	...	...	695
University College, Ibadan	...	...	...	1,112
University College of East Africa	...	...	...	880
University College of Sierra Leone	...	...	...	330
				<u>4,498</u>

* Cmnd. 841.

Excluding the figures for the University College of Sierra Leone, which were not included last year, these figures show an increase of 385 over those for 1958-59. Plans have been made for a further large expansion of student numbers in the next few years to meet the rapidly increasing output of the secondary schools.

666. Steps have been taken towards developing additional facilities for university education. On the recommendation of a working Party on Higher Education which visited East Africa in 1958, the East African Governments announced in June that they accepted as a desirable objective for the foreseeable next stage that there should be a University of East Africa comprising three inter-territorial university colleges, one in each territory, and that they were studying the financial and other implications of this recommendation with a view to preparing a phased programme acceptable to all three territories. In West Africa the Federal Government of Nigeria announced in June the establishment of a Commission "to conduct an investigation into Nigeria's needs in the field of post-school certificate and higher education over the next 20 years, and in the light of the Commission's findings to make recommendation as to how these needs can be met". The Commission consists of three American, three Nigerian and three United Kingdom members, under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge. The cost of the survey is being met by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone has been accorded full university college status. Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to grant a Charter of Incorporation. The college, founded 130 years ago, will continue its valued affiliation with the University of Durham, but the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas will, in future, assist its development in place of the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology. The Provisional Council of the proposed University of Nigeria in the Eastern Region of Nigeria held its first meeting in March, 1960. [See paragraph 56.]

667. The Government of Hong Kong has in mind the eventual setting up of a university in which Chinese will be the principal medium of instruction. In June the Government announced its intention (a) of introducing legislation placing under special ordinance all post-secondary colleges capable of meeting certain necessary conditions and (b) of offering financial aid to selected post-secondary colleges with a view to their advancement later to university status, probably on a federal basis. Mr. J. S. Fulton visited Hong Kong to advise on desirable lines of development.

668. The existing institutions continue to increase the breadth and depth of the courses they offer. Clinical examinations were held for the first time at University College, Ibadan, in March. The University College of the West Indies is expanding its faculties of arts, science, medicine, economics and social studies and is establishing faculties of engineering and agriculture. [See paragraph 170.] University College, Ibadan, has developed further courses in economics and social studies and is instituting training in librarianship. All the institutions, with the exception of the Royal University of Malta, have active departments of extra-mural studies providing courses in a wide variety of subjects, including social studies and English. (Makerere

College, the University College of East Africa, has recently appointed a tutor to develop extra-mural work in Tanganyika.

669. The following allocations have been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959:

	£
University of Hong Kong	200,000
Royal University of Malta	200,000
University College, Ibadan	25,000
University College of Sierra Leone	450,000
University College of East Africa	1,000,000
University College of the West Indies	1,000,000

670. The Governments of the territories in which the institutions are situated have also made contributions to capital needs and have continued their responsibilities for recurrent expenditure. Further benefactions have been attracted from foundations, organisations and individuals in the United Kingdom, the colonies and the United States. The Rockefeller Foundation made grants to the University College of the West Indies for work on archives, and to University College, Ibadan, for work on child health and nutrition and for Arabic and Islamic studies. The Wellcome Trust made a grant to Makerere College, for a mobile field physiology laboratory. The Ford Foundation granted funds for applied research in the East African Institute of Social Research and for work in music and art at the Institute of Education, University College, Ibadan. The Carnegie Corporation of New York made a grant for a library training scheme at University College, Ibadan. The Leverhulme Trustees and the Goldsmiths' Company have again provided fellowships and scholarships for study in the colonial institutions, and the valuable staff-training scheme financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York has been continued. The colleges have benefited from various schemes of staff interchange.

671. The Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas has advised on a multiplicity of problems and given practical assistance in the recruitment of staff, the arrangement of visits by distinguished experts from the universities of the United Kingdom, the provision of microfilms for research, the award of training fellowships and in many other ways. Selection committees for nearly 200 appointments were held and arrangements were made for over 50 visits.

672. The University of London has continued to play a most important role in assisting the university colleges academically in their development towards university status, and the University of Durham is giving its help to the University College of Sierra Leone.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

673. Student numbers exceeded 1,000 at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology. Dr. C. A. Hart retired from the post of Rector and Principal. Mr. K. O. Williams, Principal of the Zaria Branch, acted in his place. In addition to the £1 million already granted from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, allocations amounting to £200,000 have been made to the college. For the first time students took the final examinations of the Royal Institution of British Architects, of the Chartered Institute of

Secretaries and of the college for its Diploma in Public Administration awarded in association with the University of Exeter.

674. The Royal Technical College of East Africa admitted 288 students compared with 252 in the previous year. Following on the report of the 1958 Working Party on Higher Education, preparations were made for the development of the college as a university college of a new type. Professor J. M. Hyslop, of the University of the Witwatersrand, was appointed Principal, and Principal designate of the proposed new university college.

675. The Jamaica College of Arts, Science and Technology was launched as an independent institution with its main initial building completed and equipped. Mr. H. Falkner was appointed Principal. The college entered its second year with 106 full-time day students and 122 evening students; 54 of the students were women. Heads of principal departments and some junior staff were appointed from the United Kingdom on the recommendation of the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology.

676. The Government of Malta accepted a recommendation made earlier by the Adviser on Technical Education, Mr. J. C. Jones, that the proposed polytechnic should be named the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology. Recommendations were also made by Mr. Jones for the development of technical institutions in Brunei, Sierra Leone, the Federation of Nigeria and the Western Region of Nigeria.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Radio in Education

677. A Conference on Radio in Education was held in London in July in co-operation with, and with the hospitality of, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and was attended by 34 men and women from 20 colonial territories concerned or likely to be concerned with school broadcasting. The report of the conference* covered the role of radio in education overseas, operational aspects of school broadcasting, and the Colonial Schools Transcription Unit.

West Africa

678. In Lagos there were 9,632 primary enrolments bringing the total to 66,320. There were 4,748 secondary grammar pupils of whom 174 qualified for West African School Certificates. New premises were opened in May for Queen's College, which started a Higher School Certificate course in arts. At the Emergency Science Training Centre 65 students passed GCE "A" level subjects. Seventy-seven students completed their training as teachers. At the Technical Institute 1,318 students were enrolled. An expansion programme assisted by the oil companies and designed to give an annual output of 200 technicians, is under way. There were 450 trainees at the expanded trade centre.

679. In the Eastern Region the first three years of primary education were made "fee-free". There were 1,338,485 children enrolled in primary schools, 19,344 in secondary schools, 12,850 in teacher-training institutions, and there were four technical institutions. A committee financed by the Ford Foundation and under the chairmanship of Professor K. O. Dike, made a detailed review of the education system.

* Miscellaneous No. 535, 1959.

680. In Sierra Leone primary enrolment increased by 5,000. Two new secondary schools were opened. Plans were made for a non-graduate teacher-training college separate from Fourah Bay College.

681. In the Gambia priority in placing was given in primary schools in Bathurst to pupils who had been unable to gain admission in 1958. In the protectorate two new schools were opened and additional classes were established in six schools. The first phase of erecting permanent buildings for the new Gambia High School was begun, with the completion of a science block. At Yundum College admissions for teacher training rose to over 70.

East and Central Africa

682. In Kenya 965 new aided primary classes and 288 new aided intermediate classes were established for 65,700 African pupils. Eleven new secondary schools were established and the total number of secondary classes increased to 175. In teacher training 14 additional classes (319 students) were established. In Asian education a Government primary school for 840 pupils, and a Government secondary school for 120 pupils have been completed. Extensions to two teacher-training colleges now enable them to accommodate 150 students each. A new day secondary school in Nairobi for European boys was completed. The existing building became a day secondary school for European girls. Work began on the building of the Kenya Technical Institute in Nairobi.

683. In Uganda, of about 819,000 children of primary school age, 335,000 African, 18,000 Asian and 1,500 European children are in Government or aided primary schools. Continued progress towards integration has been made. An experimental centre has been established at Nakawa to investigate ways of overcoming the difficulties inherent in the use of English as a medium of instruction throughout the primary schools. The first primary school for children of all communities was opened in 1956 and plans have been made to open the first secondary school specifically for pupils of all races. Finance now limits the pace of development compared with recent years, and there is more concentration on raising the standard of teaching in all schools. The number of secondary pupils continues to increase at the rate of approximately 3,000 per year. In 1959, 5,591 candidates sat the senior secondary entrance examination, and 1,032 were successful. There were 2,702 candidates for the junior secondary leaving examination, 1,430 being awarded the "A" grade certificate. There were 743 school candidates and 286 private candidates for the 1959 Cambridge School Certificate Examination. Higher School Certificate classes were opened at three selected senior secondary schools to which 75 students were admitted.

684. For Asian pupils there were 16 Government schools, 78 grant-aided schools and 12 Government-controlled schools catering for all Asian communities. Of 877 boys and 587 girls who sat the senior secondary entrance examination, 529 boys and 284 girls were successful; 271 boys and 163 girls sat the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

685. The technical schools and Kampala Technical Institute continued to offer courses in building, engineering, commercial subjects, technical

teacher training, boat building and dressmaking. The International Co-operation Administration team continued to train technical teachers in the engineering and allied trades ; 43 students successfully completed the course in 1959.

686. In Tanganyika 45 new African middle schools were opened. School Certificate classes were started in six more African secondary schools and Higher School Certificate courses in four schools. Increasing numbers of students attended the multi-racial technical institute. The first training college for teachers for Asian primary schools was opened. The new assisted secondary boarding school for Europeans at Iringa replaced the former temporary Government school at Kongwa. It was announced in March that the Government accepted generally the recommendations of the committee on the introduction of a racially integrated system of education. [See paragraph 96.]

687. In Zanzibar a Committee on Education reported that the plans on which the expansion of educational services was based were beyond foreseeable financial resources, and recommended a limit be fixed for the education budget. [See also paragraph 111.] There was a demand in all parts of the protectorate for more schools. There was no shortage of suitable candidates coming forward for entry to secondary schools.

688. In the Somaliland Protectorate 11 new elementary classes were opened. A further 300 boys were admitted to elementary schools and 200 to intermediate schools. The new secondary school for 200 at Sheikh neared completion.

689. In Northern Rhodesia enrolment in aided and maintained African primary schools rose from 149,938 boys and 90,362 girls in 1958 to 160,495 boys and 101,578 girls in 1959. This represented approximately 62 per cent of the 8-15 years age-group. The total enrolment in secondary schools was 1,817 boys and 291 girls. Two new mission teacher-training colleges built with Government funds were opened, and a third was almost completed. There were 1,218 teachers in training.

690. In Nyasaland enrolments in primary schools increased to 293,480 and in secondary schools to 1,300. The enrolment in teacher-training courses was 918. There was an increase of 50 per cent in numbers enrolled at Government junior primary schools, while in grant-aided junior primary schools there was an increase in enrolment of 5,835 pupils.

The Far Eastern Territories

691. In North Borneo two new Government and 20 non-Government schools were opened. A two-year course of in-service training for teachers was inaugurated at Kent Teachers College. Advances were also made in physical education. The Nuffield Foundation made a grant of £40,000 to enable additional teachers to be recruited to further the teaching of English in schools.

692. In Sarawak secondary education policy was reviewed by Mr. McLellan, Adviser on Education to the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia. With the aid of a substantial grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, work began on the permanent buildings of Batu Lintang Training College. A grant of £12,000 from the Nuffield Foundation made it possible to begin designing office

buildings for the Borneo Literature Bureau. The Government of North Borneo co-operates with Sarawak in the work of the bureau and contributes to its recurrent costs. Staff was recruited and work began on a publications programme.

693. In Hong Kong total school enrolment was 456,906 including 350,361 in primary and 74,625 in secondary classes. The Technical College had an enrolment of 524 full-time and 6,682 part-time students. More buildings in the college were completed during the year. Diploma courses were introduced in building construction and in mechanical engineering; part-time day-release courses were provided for apprentices. A three-year diploma course in electrical engineering was also started. A new evening institute course for unqualified teachers provided an increase of 428 places in in-service training.

The Caribbean Territories, Bahamas and Bermuda

694. In Trinidad and Tobago over 173,000 pupils were enrolled in 426 Government and assisted primary and intermediate schools and 9,000 pupils were enrolled in private primary schools. Two thousand nine hundred additional places were made available in the primary schools. There were 11,000 pupils enrolled in Government and assisted secondary schools; some 7,000 pupils were enrolled in private secondary grammar schools. A second bilateral secondary school was completed. Four central schools, providing for 2,000 children four-year secondary courses in a variety of subjects and skills, were also completed. The administrative functions of the Director of Education and his senior officers were transferred to the Ministry of Education, the Director and his senior officers functioning very largely as advisers. Construction began in Port of Spain of the new technical institute.

695. In Barbados an induction course for 131 grammar-school leavers about to join the teaching staff of primary schools was held in the summer vacation.

696. In Grenada two new elementary schools were built to replace schools destroyed in the 1955 hurricane. Grants to state-aided secondary schools rose from \$BWI 40,000 in 1958 to \$BWI 50,000 in 1959.

697. In Montserrat Mr. C. U. D. Hadley, Education Officer of St. Vincent, surveyed and reported on the education system. A new syllabus of work, embodying a higher standard of education for the elementary schools, was adopted.

698. In St. Lucia three new schools were opened and work began on eight more. A girls' secondary school was destroyed by fire but preparations were made for rebuilding. A new syllabus of work and a new set of books, designed to lead towards the General Certificate of Education, were supplied to all schools.

699. In the Bahamas, the Education Department was partially re-organised. Nine teachers' cottages and four schools were completed, and work started on a further ten teachers' cottages and eight school-houses.

700. In Bermuda there were 2,158 pupils in secondary schools, nearly double the number in 1954. A new school will cater for all physically handicapped educable children from five to eighteen years of age. A survey

of ineducable children of school age was made and a further survey of educationally subnormal children carried out. It was proposed to assemble the educationally subnormal children in special classes by districts.

701. In British Guiana three more private secondary schools were approved for grant aid. The number of teachers admitted to the Government training college on a one-year instead of the original two-year course increased from thirty to 150. Primary school enrolment increased by over 6,500. Additional accommodation was provided for 2,190. Broadcasts of the Broadcasts to Schools Unit were received by 255 primary schools. There was a marked increase in the number of students at the Government Technical Institute reaching the standard of entry to City and Guilds Intermediate Examination and to the first-year ordinary certificates. Courses on the block-release principle (12 weeks full-time) were introduced.

702. In British Honduras new syllabuses were prepared and issued to primary schools and steps were taken to prepare suitable readers for infant and standard I classes. Proposals for the reform of the Belize Technical College, providing for it to act primarily as a central science laboratory for chemistry, physics, biology and home economics for secondary schools, were accepted.

Other Territories

703. In Gibraltar classes for student teachers were started in pedagogy and teaching aids. A text-book committee and a syllabus committee were set up. Sixteen students or unqualified teachers were sent to the United Kingdom for teacher training.

704. In Malta there was an increase of 1,000 pupils in the primary schools. The building of four new primary schools was begun. The new premises for the Valletta Grammar School for Girls and also for the Secondary Technical School for Girls came into use in October. In the primary schools academically advanced classes were set up for suitable children who were not, however, admitted to grammar schools. A centre for blind children and another for mentally handicapped children were added to existing facilities for special education.

705. In Mauritius 12 new schools were built and two schools were rebuilt. The "bulge" having reached the secondary level, admissions to the three Government secondary schools were increased so as to allow a three-form entry into each school. Handicraft centres increased to 62, allowing 440 classes totalling 11,000 boys to gain some skill in manual crafts. Needlecraft was taught to girls from standard IV upwards in 174 primary schools.

706. In Seychelles the census house enumeration showed that 90 per cent of children of school age voluntarily attended school. A record number sat for the primary school leaving certificate. The number attending secondary schools increased by 21 per cent. No child offered a grammar school place has in recent years been prevented from taking it because of poverty. The colony's first permanent, full-time teacher-training college opened in October.

707. In Fiji the new Suva Grammar School was completed. Planning of the Fiji Technical Institute and the Lautoka High School continued. A revised scheme of co-operation was signed by the Education Departments of Fiji and New Zealand, and limited recruitment will now also

take place in Australia until local teachers become available to fill key posts.

708. In the British Solomon Islands Protectorate the number of registered schools increased from 255 to 266. A woman education officer joined the Education Department in November to advise on the education and training of girls. The British Solomons Training College opened with two-year courses for 20 teacher trainees and 14 carpenter trainees.

709. In the Falkland Islands there were 324 children of school age. 162 children received regular full-time instruction in the two schools in Stanley. The two full-time boarding schools catered for 35 day pupils and 42 boarders. Arrangements were continued to meet the needs of the outlying areas.

THE FULBRIGHT AGREEMENT

710. Nine American teachers were attached under the Fulbright Agreement to schools in British Guiana, Malta, Western Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Zanzibar and The West Indies. Two senior American research workers were attached to university and research institutions in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia and one scientist continued research, initiated with Fulbright assistance in 1956, on the preservation of wild life in Uganda. Two students undertook postgraduate research in anthropology and political economy in Uganda and Western Nigeria respectively. A lecturer in literature was attached to the Royal University of Malta

711. Fulbright travel grants enabled lecturers from University College, Ibadan, Nigeria and the University College of East Africa, Uganda, and a graduate from Kenya to visit the United States for research and lecturing, while 16 students from Cyprus, Malta, Jamaica, Hong Kong, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanganyika and Uganda were awarded grants to visit the United States for a year's study. In addition two teachers from Cyprus, two from Hong Kong, and one each from Kenya, Nyasaland and Zanzibar were awarded travel grants to take part in a special teacher-education programme in the United States.

ADULT EDUCATION

712. The annual course for colonial students on adult education took place in July at Ethel Williams Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the auspices of the Extra-Mural Department of the University of Durham.

713. In Lagos 4,362 people enrolled in 36 adult education centres. Literacy certificates were gained by 1,488 people. Evening classes for women were attended to full capacity at the two domestic science centres.

714. In Northern Rhodesia, evening classes for adults were more numerous and attendance doubled as compared with the previous year in classes organised by the Ministry and the mining companies. In women's homecraft classes 8,000 proficiency badges were awarded compared with 4,877 in 1958. Commercial classes were introduced on the Copperbelt.

715. Literacy classes in Nyasaland were organised by voluntary agencies, reading material in two vernaculars and in English being provided by the Joint Publication Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and sold and distributed by the African Book Centre.

716. Under the auspices of the Beit and Dulverton Trusts, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hunter prepared a report, copies of which have been given to Governments, on the need for some form of education in citizenship for adults in Kenya and Central Africa. Their report included recommendations for the establishment of a multi-racial adult centre in Nyasaland under the proposed Council of Social Service and the creation of various forms of adult centre in Northern Rhodesia. In Kenya they were impressed by the variety of training schemes and clubs already in being and concluded that the atmosphere would be highly receptive for the establishment of a multi-racial college of citizenship, which they recommended should be established near Nairobi, in addition to the formation of adult centres elsewhere in the territory.

717. Progress continued with adult literacy work in several areas in Kenya under direct Government auspices.

718. In Tanganyika the Social Development Department organised adult classes in the towns and mass literacy campaigns in rural areas. A mass literacy campaign in the Singida District of Central Province had over 14,000 adult learners and some 4,000 literacy certificates were obtained.

719. The 1959 enrolment at the Evening Institute in Hong Kong was 8,963, the Evening Department of the Technical College had an enrolment of 6,545, and courses in Chinese at the Evening School of Higher Chinese Studies had an enrolment of 335. Adult education and recreation centres increased their enrolment to 20,997, nearly double that of 1958.

720. Adult education in Gibraltar at evening classes and at day commercial classes had an enrolment of over 300. Plans for the new Mackintosh Hall, a combined people's college and boy's secondary school, were approved.

721. In Malta 95 adult evening classes were held for illiterate and semi-literate men and women: 1,275 students attended. A small number of advanced post-primary courses were also arranged.

722. In the British Solomon Islands Protectorate adult education classes in English were held in Honiara throughout the year. Two mobile libraries, each of approximately 1,200 books, were supplied by the South Pacific Commission. They were distributed in villages in Central and West Solomons.

723. In Sarawak adult education was organised mainly by the grant-aided Adult Education Council. Classes, chiefly of a rather academic nature, were popular in Kuching.

724. In St. Lucia a small group has begun a weekly series of lectures and discussions. The aim of the group is to assist the people of the island to study its problems.

725. In British Honduras the Social Development Department and other organisations extended their classes and other adult education work; the number of women students, in particular, increased.

VISUAL AIDS

726. The use of the services of the Oversea Visual Aids Centre has grown rapidly. Its training courses have been well attended. Subscribers to its publications service receive leaflets and other publications relating to audio-visual aids. The centre also gives advice and assistance on films and film-strips.

727. A Visual Aid Unit was set up with Colonial Development and Welfare funds in Tanganyika to assist the field staff of Natural Resources Departments who are engaged on agricultural development work.

728. The Visual Aids Section of the Barbados Education Department has moved to new quarters. The section provides visual aids in schools, and adult education through a mobile cinema programme and film production.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

729. The education mission to Sierra Leone provided for some years by UNESCO, comprising one expert in teacher training and two in science teaching, concluded its work. UNESCO continued to provide Jamaica with an expert on textbooks and teaching aids. An expert in community development was assigned to the Southern Cameroons. Fellowships were awarded to Uganda and Hong Kong for the study of rural trade schools and child psychology respectively.

730. UNESCO also provided the Southern Cameroons with an expert in adult literacy and continued to assist the pilot library project at Enugu, Eastern Region of Nigeria. Fellowships in humid tropic zone research, literature production and adult education were awarded to the Governments of Nyasaland, the Western Region of Nigeria and Hong Kong respectively.

731. Awards were made under the Youth Travel Grants Scheme to representatives from Uganda and the Federation of Nigeria. Under the Scheme for Workers' Study Tours in Europe and Asia, a group of members of the Civil Service Clerical Association in Malta visited Italy, France and the United Kingdom, and Hong Kong acted as host country to members of the Philippines Trade Union Council.

Medical and Health Services

GENERAL

732. Any appreciation of the achievements in the field of health has to be made in the context of a steadily increasing population. Almost everywhere there has been great pressure on existing hospitals, clinics and health centres and a constant demand for new units and expansion of services. Efforts to meet these demands have continued, in keeping with planned programmes of development and the need to maintain balanced preventive and curative services.

733. Although statistical information is not yet available for complete analysis, a change in the pattern of the principal causes of mortality and morbidity is apparent. Deaths from infectious, parasitic and other preventable diseases are falling in relation to those due to cardio-vascular diseases, cerebral disease, malignancy and accidents. This can be interpreted as the result of preventive measures in ageing populations. A regrettably high proportion of all deaths still occurs in children under five years of age.

734. The approved establishments of medical and health staff overseas have been reasonably well maintained. There have been instances, fortunately not many, where progress has been held up by shortages on approved establishments, particularly certain specialist grades and pathologists.

Overseas territories generally are employing an increasing number of locally-born doctors and in some the proportion of expatriate officers is now relatively small.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EDUCATION: AUXILIARY TRAINING

735. The universities and medical schools offering training to full, registrable standards are the same as recorded in the Report for 1958-59*. The first woman to graduate in medicine at the University College of East Africa, Makerere, did so in 1959 and had her degree conferred by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

736. In December, 1959, there were 1,004 students from overseas territories studying medicine in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Of these 150 were admitted under the auspices of the Colonial Office in 1959. The figures for dental students are a total of 63 of whom seven were admitted in 1959.

737. Full advantage has been taken of the facilities for postgraduate study in the United Kingdom. Generous study leave has been granted to enable locally-born and expatriate officers to gain experience in specialised clinical subjects. Many have been successful in obtaining higher, specialised qualifications in clinical subjects and in public health.

738. The whole field of local training for a supporting staff of medical auxiliaries, technicians and public health inspectors has been well covered. Several new training centres have been opened and where necessary the syllabus has been modified to meet local conditions and advanced standards. In Tanganyika new construction has enabled much of the training to be concentrated in Dar-es-Salaam. Excluding nurses and midwives there were 542 students in Government training institutions in Kenya. In East Africa, West Africa and the Caribbean regional training boards exercise control over the examination of health inspectors to standards recommended by the Royal Society of Health.

PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

739. Reference has been made above to the changing pattern of morbidity and mortality and the cumulative effect of co-ordinated health measures. Mass campaigns have continued with success against such diseases as yaws, malaria and filariasis. In rural areas infestation by intestinal parasites, notably hookworms and roundworms, is still a refractory cause of anaemia, debility and ill health, aggravating any sub-optimum nutritional state which may exist. Basically a question of environmental sanitation, it is yielding only slowly to persistent propaganda and active measures taken to improve sanitation.

740. The policy of converting the old-fashioned "dispensaries" to health centres with a combined curative and preventive function is now widely adopted and there are many excellent examples of these units providing polyvalent services.

741. Many territories have made appreciable advances in the provision of pure water supplies. As a general preventive measure a salt iodisation plant has been installed in Sibu, Sarawak, which will ensure that all salt is treated before it is marketed in the goitre endemic areas up-river.

* Cmnd. 780, paragraph 903.

742. *Health Education* in the modern concept of the term has developed further on orthodox lines. In Tanganyika the Chagga Council are actively co-operating and passing on practical knowledge through the medium of accepted techniques. A "Clean Food Campaign" in Mauritius broke new ground; concentrated on one idea it resulted in some 10,000 food handlers voluntarily having a chest X-ray examination.

743. *Mental Health*. There is no significant change to report. A policy of peripheral extension of treatment to clinics and district hospitals is in accordance with modern trends.

744. *Dental Health*. The impossibility in many territories of maintaining an adequate staff of dental surgeons is being compensated by employing locally-trained dental auxiliaries, hygienists, assistants and, especially in the Borneo Territories, fully trained dental nurses.

EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

745. While the incidence of communicable disease generally has fallen, this trend has not been universal in typhoid fever. There was a localised outbreak of 117 cases in North Borneo, fortunately with no deaths, and slight increases have been reported from Hong Kong, Zanzibar and elsewhere. In British Guiana and Trinidad its control is regarded as a major public health problem. Diphtheria has also increased slightly in Hong Kong despite immunisation propaganda.

746. At the end of the year under review information was received of an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Northern Nigeria, involving over 19,500 notified cases, with 1,450 deaths, the area most affected being Kano Province.

747. A dengue-like fever swept across Uganda starting in June. It affected half a million persons but there were no deaths. The cause was identified as a virus considered to be a variant of the Chikungwa virus transmitted by anopheles mosquitoes.

748. An increase in cases of Kala Azar in Kenya (576 in 1959 as against 426 in 1958) is probably due to intensive case finding.

749. *Malaria*. Major schemes aimed at complete eradication of malaria, to which reference has been made in previous reports, have continued. Every known malarious area in Sarawak has now been sprayed at least once: a formidable task and a notable achievement in a hostile terrain. Transmission is still occurring in pockets; but total eradication seems to be in sight. In North Borneo transmission has also been arrested in the delineated areas treated. In The West Indies the stage of surveillance has been reached in Antigua and St. Lucia. Substantial progress has been made in Trinidad; but there the entomological picture, in areas where the two mosquito vectors *A. bellator* and *A. aquasates* co-exist, complicates eradication procedure. Despite close control in Mauritius and British Guiana a slight increase in notified cases has been recorded. Only one relatively small focus remains in Zanzibar Island. Extensive schemes in Nigeria and Tanganyika have greatly reduced the incidence of malaria and yielded valuable scientific information. Unfortunately difficulty has been encountered in elimination of the main mosquito vector, *A. gambia*, in Tanganyika; and in Nigeria a resistance of the malaria parasite to one

of the drugs used in control by treatment (pyrimethamine or Daraprin) has been demonstrated. These findings show that there is not yet a clear road to the ideal of complete eradication in Africa.

750. *Tuberculosis.* The general aim has been to admit all active cases to hospital as soon as possible and to discharge them for ambulatory follow-up treatment whenever they cease to be infective. In British Guiana a good turnover was obtained in this way with 125 new admissions and 113 discharges. The control scheme in the Somaliland Protectorate is going ahead: there are now 388 beds available for tuberculosis in this small territory and 1,232 cases under treatment. The expansion of services in Tanganyika is reinforced by the very active co-operation of mission hospitals. Also in that territory the local authority in the Pare Mountains financed BCG vaccination of 10,776 children. There is a complete record system in Aden: 935 cases were notified in 1959 of whom 353 came from the protectorate and 303 from the Yemen. Tuberculosis is a major health problem: nevertheless there are encouraging signs, e.g. the number of deaths in Barbados is the smallest ever, case incidence in Trinidad has continued to fall and mortality in Hong Kong has dropped. A thoracic surgery team, sponsored by the Colombo Plan, arrived in Brunei in August and, preparatory to a survey similarly sponsored in North Borneo, additional beds have been opened and a medical officer detailed to work with the team.

751. *Leprosy.* Extended trials of recent drugs have been carried out in Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and elsewhere. An increasing number of patients are coming under treatment. The estimate of total cases in Uganda is 83,000: of these some 61,000 have either been treated or were under treatment at the end of 1959. The Gambia control scheme is well under way with 46 established clinics and 5,058 cases under treatment. Thanks to good propaganda 82 patients discharged in Sarawak have been re-absorbed into the community. In the Gilbert and Ellice Islands leprosy patients are installed and treated in pleasant surroundings in Tarawa, thus avoiding the difficulty of transport to and from the well-known Makogai Leprosarium in Fiji.

752. *Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.* The general epidemiological picture still needs clarification but some important studies have been made. These have shown that in some islands, e.g. the Seychelles and St. Lucia, there is a very high degree of natural immunity among the locally-born population. Further work in this connection is continuing. There has been another outbreak in Mauritius starting in June and leaving 99 paralysed victims in its wake. Accurate figures are available which demonstrate the effect of previous Salk vaccination there. The incidence of paralysis in 99,328 children who had received Salk vaccine was 6.04 per 100,000: in 25,790 children who had not been vaccinated the rate was 279.17 per 100,000. Sabin Type I live virus was given orally to 195,000 children starting in August. The full scientific assessment of the immediate and future effect of this campaign has not yet been published. An increased case incidence in Kenya reported in December and January has been regarded as a threat of a potential epidemic. A Sabin Type I live vaccine programme under controlled conditions has been started.

753. *Yaws*. Mass campaigns against yaws using penicillin have been strikingly successful as the following examples, typical of many others, show: Eastern Nigeria: a resurvey of close on two million persons disclosed only 0.3 per cent infectious cases; Trinidad, British Solomon Islands and Fiji: complete eradication has been practically achieved; Grenada: no new cases have been found; Zanzibar: the disease is becoming rare; Sierra Leone: there is indication that yaws will be eradicated at the end of the current campaign.

754. *Smallpox*. Despite intensive and persistent attempts to maintain safe vaccination rates, a matter of extreme administrative difficulty in rural areas in Africa, the disease remains endemic and some epidemics have occurred. One epidemic occurred in the Ufipa District of Tanganyika where there were 101 deaths in a notified incidence of 381 cases before a vaccination cover of 80 per cent of the population could be achieved. In Sierra Leone 281,000 vaccinations were performed and the position has greatly improved. Prompt measures averted a danger from neighbouring territories in Sarawak (200,000 vaccinations) and the Somaliland Protectorate (156,971 vaccinations).

755. *Trypanosomiasis (Sleeping Sickness)*. Although there was an increase to 704 cases of the *T. rhodesiense* type in Tanganyika, intensive control in Africa has prevented any major epidemic.

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE

756. Pressure on maternity and child health clinics has been encouraging from the point of view of work done but embarrassing with regard to availability of trained staff. Available statistics indicate that these clinics, coupled with expansion of domiciliary midwifery and enlightenment of the public generally, have had the effect of lowering the infant mortality rates. To quote two examples: the rate in Barbados has dropped from 139 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1953 to 82 in 1958, and the 1959 figure for Hong Kong at 48 is the lowest yet recorded there.

757. The health of the school child has not been neglected although relatively few territories have been able to have a school medical service organised as such. Some, e.g. the Falkland Islands, have been able to have all school children medically examined once a year. In others, British Guiana, for example, inspections by school nurses are co-ordinated with the work of health visitors and there is a close link with social health work as a whole. It has been possible to ensure medical examination on entering and leaving school in Aden, Zanzibar and elsewhere. School feeding programmes, by distribution of milk or other supplements, have been continued. In the Gambia nearly two million milk rations were distributed in 1959.

758. The main causes of sickness and death in infancy and childhood are still gastro-enteritis, respiratory infections and anaemias due to worm infestations. Malaria undoubtedly also is an important cause, possibly indirect, and there has been a marked fall in morbidity and mortality rates in areas from which malaria has been eradicated. A reduction of 30 per cent in infant mortality has been reported from the Taveta—Pare area in Tanganyika covered by a malaria control project. During an outbreak of

measles in the Gambia there were 120 deaths in Bathurst alone, mostly in children under the age of five.

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

759. A number of the blocks in the new group hospital in Dar-es-Salaam have been completed. The five new provincial hospitals planned in the development programme in Sierra Leone are in full operation, the new hospital at Simaanggang in Sarawak is completed and elsewhere much new hospital construction is in hand.

760. Supporting units in urban and rural areas, i.e. dispensaries, health centres and clinics, have been increased in number and appreciably expanded in scope to exercise preventive as well as curative functions.

NURSING

761. The training of local nurses and their preparation to take positions of greater responsibility have continued in spite of the acute shortage of tutors. Only in territories to which locally domiciled nurses have returned after obtaining the Tutor's Diploma in the United Kingdom has this shortage been lessened; for example, three sister tutors, one midwife teacher and two health visitor tutors from Trinidad all obtained their respective teaching qualifications and returned to posts for which these qualifications are required.

762. In those territories in which local training cannot at present be developed to a standard acceptable for recognition in the United Kingdom, small numbers of carefully selected students are being assisted financially to come to Britain for training as nurses and midwives. The first of these from Aden, Gibraltar and Somaliland have completed their training and it is hoped that they will return in 1960 with the necessary qualifications and experience to take up positions as nursing sisters.

763. The training of nurses for the mentally sick is also developing well as is the preparation of auxiliary nursing staff.

764. In both nursing and midwifery, extension of services into the homes of the people continues and public health nursing is developing rapidly in many territories. In British Guiana the work of school nurses, health visitors, infant welfare and tuberculosis nurses is being combined, saving time and staff and producing a better community nursing service.

MEDICAL VISITORS

765. Arrangements were completed within the year for a further group of visits overseas by eminent medical consultants from the United Kingdom, on the lines described in the previous report.* This scheme, financed initially by the Nuffield Foundation and subsequently in part by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, is now well established and popular; the African territories have for some years financed it themselves and the majority of the non-African territories have now agreed to do the same.

NUTRITION

766. Contributions from colonial Governments to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in respect of the Applied Nutrition Unit

* Cmnd. 780, paragraph 932.

(which has hitherto been financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds) now exceed £2,000 per annum; and the School authorities have indicated that if contributions continue at this level in future years the School for its part expects to be able to continue to provide colonial Governments with services at about the present scale afforded by the Unit and the Nutrition Department at the School. In the course of the year Professor Platt, who is the head of the Nutrition Department and the honorary Director of the Unit, represented the United Kingdom at a meeting of the CCTA Panel of Nutrition Correspondents at Lwiro in the Belgian Congo.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

767. Governments have continued to use the facilities and services available through WHO both within the regular budget and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. WHO assistance has followed the same pattern as in previous years, namely the provision of experts and the award of fellowships covering such subjects as health education, environmental sanitation, nutrition study and nursing education, as well as malaria, leprosy, yaws, smallpox and tuberculosis. The International Sanitary Regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease have continued to be applied.

768. In the period under review the United Nations Children's Fund have made grants for supplies and equipment to 23 projects covering 14 territories.

VOLUNTARY AND CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

769. Tribute is again paid to the invaluable work of missionary bodies and other charitable and voluntary organisations. These organisations, too numerous to mention individually, fill many gaps and their work is most sincerely appreciated.

Labour

LEGISLATION

770. During the year basic trade union legislation was enacted for the first time in St. Helena; previously United Kingdom trade union legislation had been applied by Order in Council. Similar legislation was also enacted for the Pitcairn Islands. Basic trade union legislation, derived in most cases from models circulated by previous Secretaries of State, has existed for the past decade or more in all territories with a significant wage-earning population, and after these recent enactments there are only a few small territories not so covered.

771. Most territories now possess legislation of one kind or another to safeguard the safety, health and welfare of industrial workers. In some cases it is modelled on the United Kingdom Factories Acts, in others on a simplified version more suitable for small-scale industrial employment. Where legislation has not yet been brought into force the cause is frequently difficulty in recruiting suitable qualified personnel to administer the law.

772. In the field of hours of work, an important development during the year was the bringing into full operation, from the 1st July, of the

statutory regulations restricting the working hours of women and young persons in industrial employment promulgated last year in Hong Kong.* All factories maintain a register of women and young persons employed, and there is a comprehensive system of inspection aimed at ensuring that hours of work, meal breaks and rest days comply with the regulations and that there is proper reporting of overtime. The inspectorate staff of the Labour Department has been augmented to meet these new commitments.

773. An important measure, the Industrial Training Ordinance, designed to promote apprenticeship and other forms of training in industry, was enacted in Kenya in November. This law, which had been under consideration for some years, was based on the recommendations of the Kenya Advisory Council on Technical Education and Vocational Training. Workers' and employers' organisations were consulted before enactment.

VISITS AND TRAINING

774. The Secretary of State's Labour Adviser, Mr. G. Foggon, attended the annual conference of the East African Labour Commissioners held in Tanganyika in August. In December he was a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the first meeting of the African Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organisation held in Luanda, Angola. He had previously paid a short visit to Bermuda, and in March he went to Mauritius as a member of the Economic Survey Mission. Mr. E. Parry, Deputy Labour Adviser, visited Aden in December. Miss S. A. Ogilvie, Assistant Labour Adviser, toured the Leeward and Windward Islands in the autumn. She attended the Sixth Conference of Labour Officers of the Caribbean territories in Grenada and later made a short stay in Barbados.

775. Two further training courses for officers of overseas labour departments, on lines which now have a number of years' successful experience behind them, were held by the Ministry of Labour in association with the Colonial Office.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

776. Trade unionism usually makes its first appearance amongst urban workers, and even where a strong movement has established itself, the problem of organising agricultural workers is not easily overcome. The initial success which has attended the organisation of such workers in East Africa is therefore the more notable. The Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union of Tanganyika, formed only a few years ago, now claims a membership of over 20,000, and is represented on the Central Joint Council of the Tanganyika sisal industry which was set up in 1958. This development was assisted and stimulated by the Plantation Workers' International Federation, which merged recently with the International Landworkers' Federation to form the International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers. In Kenya, also with the help of the Plantation Workers' International Federation, some progress was made during the year in the organisation of workers on tea estates, and a union catering for all tea workers, the Tea Plantation Workers' Union, was registered.

777. Employers in East Africa have shown an increasing interest in the formation of employers' organisations. In the three East African territories there are now nine associations of employers affiliated to the Overseas

* See Cmd. 780, paragraph 887.

Employers' Federation. The Director of that Federation, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, spent two months in the Caribbean area renewing contacts with members. He also visited the Bahamas. Mr. G. W. I. Shipp, Secretary of the Federation, visited Malta at the request of private employers there to advise on the formation of an employers' confederation.

778. The British Trades Union Congress maintained its interest in the affairs of overseas trade unions. It sent an observer to the Second African Regional Conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Lagos in November, and during the year representatives also visited Aden, British Guiana, Nyasaland and Uganda.

779. Mr. T. J. Mboya, Member of the Kenya Legislative Council and General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, who presided over the Lagos Conference of the ICFTU, and Mr. S. I. E. Ese, Deputy President of the Nigerian TUC, were elected to membership of the Executive Board of ICFTU at the Sixth Congress of the International held in Brussels in December. They occupy two of the three seats on the Board now allotted to Africans.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

780. The review of the application in colonial territories of International Labour Conventions ratified by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, referred to last year,* was continued during the year, and further declarations were deposited with the Director-General of the ILO, including five more relating to the important Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957, which has now been applied in 34 territories. The application of conventions to non-metropolitan territories generally was the subject of an important report by the International Labour Office presented to the International Labour Conference in June. A detailed analysis of the number of conventions ratified by member states on the one hand and declared applicable without modification to non-metropolitan territories on the other showed that the record of the latter, among whom the United Kingdom territories are prominent, compares favourably in most parts of the world with that of member states in the same geographical area, and in Africa is markedly better.

781. Observer delegations from the Federation of Nigeria and The West Indies attended the International Labour Conference in Geneva. The growing interest of the ILO in Africa was marked by the first session of its African Advisory Committee held in Luanda in December, at which the Federation of Nigeria and Sierra Leone were represented as well as the United Kingdom itself, and which helped to prepare for the first ILO African Regional Conference which the Governing Body has decided to call late in 1960.

782. The ILO provided technical assistance during the year to Malta (manpower organisation), Mauritius (cost of living indices and employment exchanges), the Federation of Nigeria (employment exchanges, workers' education and the rehabilitation of disabled persons), North Borneo (co-operation), Singapore (social security and productivity) and Trinidad (manpower organisation), and awarded a fellowship to an officer from Trinidad (training within industry).

* See Cmnd. 780, paragraph 891.

Housing and Town Planning

783. In the year under review colonial Governments and other authorities concerned with housing and town planning in colonial territories continued to receive technical advice and assistance from the United Kingdom, and maintained and increased their links with those concerned with similar matters in this country. In June the Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office, who is Head of the Tropical Building Section of the Building Research Station, visited Malta to advise the Malta Government on a wide range of subjects which included the disposal of residential and commercial sites in new housing estates and cheaper designs and layouts. Later in the year the Housing Adviser visited Mauritius to advise on reconstruction measures, following the cyclones which in January and February destroyed many thousands of urban and rural dwellings. In July Mr. Desmond Heap, a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Panel on Housing and Town Planning, visited Trinidad, at the request of the Trinidad Government, to examine and discuss existing town and country planning legislation and, in the light of his findings, to draft such new legislation as might be required. He has since submitted a draft ordinance to the Trinidad Government.

784. In the course of a visit to the United Kingdom in July, Mr. Musa Amalemba, the Kenya Minister for Housing, attended the Housing Centre Conference at County Hall, Westminster, and was shown something of the housing arrangements in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Later in the year the Deputy Director of the Housing Department in Jamaica spent three months in the United Kingdom studying housing methods in London, Glasgow, Birmingham and Coventry; and the Secretary of the Hong Kong Housing Authority visited the Housing Departments of a number of urban housing authorities in England and Scotland. Fourteen officers were nominated by colonial Governments to attend the overseas section of the Town and Country Planning Summer School which was held at Southampton in September and ten officers were nominated to attend the ninth annual course for architects and engineers from overseas, which was held at the Building Research Station from the 28th September to the 2nd October.

Social Welfare and Community Development

GENERAL

785. A Conference on Social Development through Family and Home was held, under the auspices of the Colonial Office, at Oxford in September. Officers drawn from several different departments of government in overseas territories attended, together with participants from international organisations, members of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Social Development, and people with special experience in social anthropology, education, home economics and the work of the Churches and voluntary organisations. The first part of the conference was devoted to a consideration of the nature and function of the family and home in relation to social development; the second to a series of study visits; and the third to the need for training facilities.

786. Agreement was reached between the Community Development Clearing House of the University of London Institute of Education and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) whereby the Clearing House will extend its services to, and prepare a French edition of its Bulletin for, the member Governments of the CCTA.

787. In Hong Kong, as part of the special World Refugee Year effort, two community centres are being built, the first financed by the United States Government and located in a recently created resettlement estate. The centre will house a day nursery, vocational and trade training classes, libraries, group activities, clubs for the blind and deaf and space for the basic training of social workers. A second centre is to be constructed in the rapidly growing industrial town of Tsuen Wan with funds contributed from the United Kingdom Government and voluntary sources.

788. In Lagos three new community centres were opened. These serve as focal points for the development of a feeling of unity in new neighbourhoods, especially among young men and women who come from different parts of Nigeria.

789. In Tanganyika voluntary agencies have taken a prominent part in urban community centre work. The UNICEF-assisted homecraft and mothercraft scheme has led to a great expansion of work among women: considerable numbers of women attended training courses. The number of women's clubs in the territory increased to 342 from 248.

790. In Dominica a scheme (financed partly by Colonial Development and Welfare funds and partly by local funds) was introduced providing for three district community development officers. Their task is to promote group activities designed to bring about the development of better living conditions through community efforts.

791. In Montserrat four new mixed clubs catering for the social, literary and recreational needs of the 144 young men and women members were formed. Eight women's clubs were also organised with 324 members.

792. In British Guiana 52 self-help schemes were approved. There are now 68 Women's Institutes. With 50 per cent Government assistance 35 community centres and 44 pavilions have now been built.

793. With the help of a grant from the Nuffield Foundation the Assistant Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika was enabled, with the consent of the Tanganyika Government, to visit the Seychelles to advise the Government of that colony. He has reported on the existing pattern of social life and made recommendations for the social development of Victoria, the capital.

YOUTH WORK

794. Proposals which had been made for a Commonwealth Youth Trust were further examined.

795. A Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Social Development was set up to study youth work in the overseas dependent territories.

796. The Commonwealth Youth Movement arranged a "Quest" in Canada for some 70 young people from many parts of the Commonwealth. The Questors witnessed the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and, after

visiting cities in Eastern Canada and being received by the Canadian Prime Minister, came to Britain where they visited many places of interest. They were received in London by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

797. Voluntary Service Overseas, 1958, was given a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £9,000 to help meet the cost of sending further volunteers overseas. Seventy-five volunteers have now been sent to Commonwealth territories to do voluntary work for a period of a year. Volunteers are now working in Aden, British Guiana, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Somaliland Protectorate. They are engaged in teaching, youth work, agricultural extension work, administration in the field, and community development.

798. The Executive Committee of the World Assembly of Youth held meetings in Freetown and Bogota which were attended by representatives from dependent territories.

799. In Northern Rhodesia a Government-subsidised youth campaign was launched by the Youth Council. The Uganda Government, with the assistance of UNICEF, is planning a survey of the needs of youth. A new youth centre has been opened in Lagos.

CARE OF CHILDREN

800. A probation officer has been appointed as a child-care officer in Mauritius. In Uganda, play centres for young children are to be established in urban areas with the assistance of UNICEF and UNTAA.

801. The number of places in day nurseries and play centres in Hong Kong has grown considerably. Many children left Hong Kong for adoption abroad, largely in the United States, and there has been a large increase in the fostering or sponsorship of children in their own homes, also financed mainly from the United States.

802. New legislation has been passed in Kenya concerning the guardianship of infants, and a new Adoption Ordinance has been passed in St. Vincent.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

803. In Hong Kong, finance for a pilot Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped has been supplied by the United States Government.

Blind Welfare

804. The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind published its planning report, *The Next Five Years*. This recommended the expansion of education for blind children and the training of additional teachers of the blind, including an experiment in training blind children in schools for sighted children.

805. The Society sent a welfare worker to the United States to study the system used there for educating blind children in ordinary schools. A similar system is to be tried out in Northern Nigeria.

806. The Society's officers were engaged during the year in blind welfare and rehabilitation in Aden, British Guiana, Gambia, Hong Kong, Kenya,

the Leeward Islands, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Trinidad and the Windward Islands. Several of these officers have been in charge of rural training centres where the blind are taught to farm, to be generally self-reliant and, as far as possible, self-supporting. Special attention is being devoted to the resettlement of these trained blind farmers.

807. A notable achievement in research for a suitable new and profitable craft for the blind has been recorded by one of the Society's officers in Kenya, where he has trained blind men to tan leather with outstanding success.

808. The establishment of a Nigerian Council for the Blind, to guide and co-ordinate future work for the blind in the Federation of Nigeria, was the most important recommendation to emerge from the first All-Nigeria Conference of Workers for the Blind.

809. In Aden the erection of the new Reilly Centre for the Blind was completed.

810. In Northern Rhodesia all organisations interested in blind welfare have now agreed on future organisation and development work for the blind. A Blind Fund Committee has been formed in Sarawak to raise money for a training centre. A report on the blind in Mauritius and on the expansion of training facilities there has been made. Nearly 2,000 blind persons have been registered in Hong Kong, where more clubs and vocational training are being made available for them.

Assistance for the Deaf

811. A Commonwealth Society for the Deaf has now been formed. Representatives from most of the national voluntary bodies concerned with assistance to the deaf in the United Kingdom serve on the Committee of the Society. The possibility of organising a survey of the deaf in certain dependent territories on the lines of the survey carried out in 1946 prior to the formation of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind is being explored.

812. In Hong Kong vocational training is being given to the deaf and a new school for 120 deaf children is under construction.

TRAINING

813. In Northern Rhodesia arrangements have been made with the University of London for the local training of African and European social workers.

814. In Tanganyika 161 people passed through the newly established Social Development Training Centre at Tengeru. Field staff of Government departments concerned with natural resources are trained there in the community development approach. It also provides for training of women workers for the homecraft and mothercraft UNICEF scheme and all staff training of the Social Development Department.

815. In Hong Kong a start was made with a five-month course for nursery workers run in collaboration with the YWCA and a six-month course in elementary child care followed by a six-month in-service training course in general social work.

816. A local Chinese welfare worker completed a six-month course of training at Sydney University and took up work again in Sarawak.

Treatment of Offenders

817. Following a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies a new post of Adviser on Prisons Administration was created. Mr. O. V. Garratt, formerly responsible for prison administration in a number of territories overseas was appointed. Since his appointment he has visited the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana.

818. The Advisory Committee continued its study of the arrangements for periodic review of cases of prisoners serving long-term sentences. It submitted a memorandum recommending the establishment of statutory arrangements and the setting up of a review board in each territory to consider periodically the welfare and training of long-term prisoners and, in appropriate cases, their eligibility for early release.

819. Prisons legislation has been revised or is under review in several territories. A new Prisons Ordinance was enacted in North Borneo. Draft legislation was under consideration in Barbados, the Federation of Nigeria, Kenya and Sierra Leone. Amendments to legislation governing the treatment of offenders were made or were under consideration in British Guiana, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Mauritius and Uganda.

820. Staff training has again been given emphasis throughout The West Indies. In Tanganyika a modern training school has been opened. Seven African assistant superintendents have been appointed since the introduction of the training programme in Uganda.

821. Two technical instructors have recently arrived in Nigeria to teach both staff and prisoners improved production methods and to reorganise the workshops.

822. In Tanganyika there was a substantial increase in the establishment of prison warders to remedy staffing deficiencies in the Prison Department. An Agricultural Training School is being adapted for use as a prison for young offenders. In Aden extensions to the prison were undertaken by direct prison labour.

823. In Uganda industrial training was extended to many prisons, and food production at all prisons increased. Revenue from prison industries has trebled during the last year and the first Prisons Industries Exhibition has been held. A new open camp has been established and extensions have been built to district prisons. Building has begun on a second reform school and a new remand prison is to be built. Interest has grown in the Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies and a protectorate-wide society to co-ordinate the work of the individual societies is being formed.

824. Literacy courses for prisoners in British Guiana have been extended. In Hong Kong over 800 prisoners found to be drug addicts are being given treatment at the Tai Lam prison. Prison industries were extended in Fiji and in Mauritius. During the course of the year extensions and rebuilding of the central prisons were undertaken in Mauritius; the Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre is steadily taking shape and already accommodates 80 inmates.

825. In Nigeria the prison camp at Kaduna has been enlarged and buildings for the Borstal Institution are nearly completed. The use of prison labour on a big development project has demonstrated the success of providing this type of employment for suitable prisoners. Control of prisons in the Eastern Region is gradually being transferred from administrative to prison officers as and when staff are available.

826. Additional posts for probation staff have been created in Dominica and Nigeria. In Hong Kong probation committees have been set up to review probation cases and an enlarged remand and probation home is about to be built.

827. There were 19 admissions to the new approved school in Aden which is proving a great success.

Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom

828. At the end of 1959 the number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic was 18,588. Of these, 3,634 were scholarship holders and 3,383 were at universities. Improved methods of collecting statistics in respect of private students attending a variety of miscellaneous courses have now ensured the presentation of a realistic total. This represents a very considerable increase over the previous year, the figure for which is now known to have been underestimated.

829. The number of students from the different groups of territories was as follows:

East and Central Africa	...	...	...	...	2,713
West Africa	...	...	...	...	6,538
Far East	...	...	...	...	2,268
Mediterranean	...	...	...	...	998
Caribbean	...	...	...	...	5,524
Other territories	...	...	...	...	547

830. The main subjects of study were: nursing 6,365; law 2,237; engineering and technology 1,297; arts and economics 1,135; medicine and pharmacy 1,004; teacher training 469; architecture, building and surveying 450; accountancy 430; pure science 425; commerce 316; public administration and social science 179; art and music 144; agriculture and forestry 127; dentistry 63; and 1,814 students were taking preliminary courses to qualify for university entrance.

831. During 1959 the British Council met 6,035 students upon first arrival in the United Kingdom, found permanent accommodation for 1,972, and temporary accommodation for 4,980. Students attending the Council's introduction, vacation and weekend courses, surveys, and study visits numbered 5,466. During the year 2,658 students enrolled as members of the Council's centres in London and the provinces; and 2,963 accepted offers of private hospitality through arrangements made by the Council.

832. The Students Offices of the overseas territories in London are firmly established and their number was added to in January, 1959, by the appointment of a Student Liaison Officer to look after students from the colony and protectorate of Aden. The Colonial Office continues, with

the agreement of the various Governments, to arrange for admission to medical schools, universities and teachers-training colleges, except in respect of students from Cyprus and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland whose admission is arranged direct by the Students Office concerned. The British Council continues to be responsible for the reception, accommodation and general welfare of colonial students. The Overseas Students Co-ordinating Committee met at regular intervals throughout the year for consultation on problems of common interest.

833. Close liaison with other Government departments is maintained for the welfare of seamen and migrants who come to the United Kingdom to seek employment. The net total of migrants who arrived from the Caribbean during the year 1959, after allowing for 6,009 who went home, was 16,395. This is 1,372 more than the revised net figure of 15,023 for the year 1958. The Migrant Services Division of the Commission for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras has continued to meet new arrivals and to assist them with their personal problems and with settling in to their new way of life. Contact with voluntary and official welfare organisations and other authorities concerned with conditions of workers in the United Kingdom has been facilitated by the appointment of regional officers of the Migrant Services Division, which has also established a Community Development Section to give special attention to problems of colour prejudice, racial disturbances and housing conditions, to the promotion of local consultative committees and to arrangements for leadership training courses.

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APPENDIX I
DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN 1959-60

Territory	Planning Period	Total (£000)	Sources from which financed		
			CD&W Funds (£000)(a)	Loan Funds (£000)	Local Resources (£000)
Gambia	1959-64	3,526	1,782	744	1,000
Nigeria:(d)					
Federal	1955-62	120,723(b)	4,103	29,300	68,441
Northern Region†	1955-60	32,500	7,084	—	—
Eastern Region...	1958-62	16,600	1,820	3,350	11,430
Western Region ...	1960-65	68,316	—	3,000	65,316
Southern Cameroons ...	1955-60	1,982	1,982	—	—
Sierra Leone	1956-59	11,428	3,139	5,813	2,475
Kenya	1957-60	27,751	3,501	15,294	8,956(e)
Tanganyika	1957-61	27,000	4,000	20,000	3,000
Uganda	1959-62	15,000	400	5,200	9,400
Zanzibar	1955-59	1,636	517	—	1,119
Aden Colony	1960-64	5,764	1,000	2,655	2,109(h)
Aden Protectorate*†	1960-64	1,563	1,563	—	—
Northern Rhodesia*	1957-61	35,478(b)	525	18,538	14,415
Nyasaland*	1957-61	12,469(b)	1,386	7,420	2,566
Somaliland Protectorate ...	1956-62	2,309	2,309	—	—
Mauritius*	1957-62	16,800(b)	1,300	8,600	5,600
Seychelles	No fixed period	2,500	1,000	—	—
St. Helena	1959-64	200	200	—	—
Fiji	1957-60	6,754	642	4,874	1,238
Western Pacific:					
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1955-60	422	305	—	117
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1957-60	1,034	685	—	349
New Hebrides	1958-60	316(f)	191	—	—
Gibraltar	1955-60	2,500	500	—	2,000
Malta	1959-64	32,250(g)	19,250	5,000	3,000
Falkland Islands	1955-64	201	160	—	41
British Guiana	1960-64	23,000(b)	4,792	12,167	3,125
British Honduras	1955-60	4,529	4,134	280	115
The West Indies:					
Antigua	1955-60	1,308	891	269	148
Barbados	1955-60	8,924	724	4,600	3,600
Dominica	1955-60	1,174	974	200	—
Grenada... ..	1955-60	1,041	752(c)	289	—
Jamaica	1957-60	24,613	3,024	14,026	7,563
Montserrat	1955-60	357	334	23	—
St. Kitts-Nevis	1955-60	1,242	573	509	160
St. Lucia	1955-60	1,828	1,410	418	—
St. Vincent	1955-60	1,019	659	360	—
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1958-62	42,715	750	—	41,965
Virgin Islands	1955-60	259	227	32	—
North Borneo	1959-64	8,283	3,033	1,167	4,083
Sarawak	1959-63	13,410	3,786	2,313	7,311
State of Singapore	1955-60	65,600	601	41,783	23,216

* Plans being revised.

† Detailed information not available.

(a) The figures in this column for the most part show the amount 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 services (e.g. research).

(b) Includes anticipated expenditure, for which the source of finance is not yet known.

(c) Includes £312,500 for hurricane rehabilitation and reconstruction.

(d) All the Nigerian Governments are reconsidering their development plans and the sources from which it is proposed to finance them.

(e) Includes grants by the US International Co-operation Administration towards the Swynnerton Plan.

(f) £125,000 provided by the French Government from the *Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'outre mer*.

(g) £5 million of this sum will be made available from the Colonial Services Vote.

(h) Includes contribution of £176,000 from Her Majesty's Forces towards cost of sewerage scheme.

NB—Hong Kong has no formal development plan. The Government undertakes year by year a heavy programme of public works and social services of all kinds. In 1959-60, £11 million was spent on schools, hospitals, resettlement, housing, land reclamation, water supplies, etc.

TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TERRITORY	1939		1955	
	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA				
Somaliland Protectorate	169	262	1,402	1,409
Kenya	3,812	3,808	53,844	47,538
Uganda	1,718	2,740	19,177	22,997
Tanganyika	2,133	2,394	19,929	21,544
Zanzibar and Pemba	499	452	2,956	2,489
Northern Rhodesia	1,674	1,382	21,658	22,664
Nyasaland	817	806	5,173	5,026
WEST AFRICA				
Gambia	152	206	1,533	1,280
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	6,113	6,499	71,311	66,374
Sierra Leone	1,131	1,165	7,546	7,397
EASTERN GROUP				
Brunei	149	138	12,146	5,021
North Borneo	412	227	4,266	4,241
Sarawak	556	490	5,900	5,099
Hong Kong	2,549	2,332	28,420	25,154
MEDITERRANEAN				
Cyprus	1,013	1,022	11,835	11,184
Gibraltar	204	275	1,054	1,001
Malta	1,432	1,413	8,661	10,116
CARIBBEAN				
The West Indies:				
Antigua	127	152	1,227	1,189
Barbados	612	627	3,600	2,943
Cayman Islands	8	15	89*	98*
Dominica	79	79	681	703
Grenada	158	174	1,081	980
Jamaica	3,082	3,164	19,082	16,505
Montserrat	29	35	228	190
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla	148	180	914	938
St. Lucia	130	133	800	773
St. Vincent	102	100	611	603
Trinidad and Tobago	2,796	2,708	17,072	16,531
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	14	95	95
British Guiana	1,312	1,357	8,853	8,337
British Honduras	441	441	1,348	1,423
Virgin Islands	9	11	115	116
WESTERN PACIFIC				
Fiji	839	987	5,397	5,104
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	47	59	700	773
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	54	64	492	414
New Hebrides	25	23	294	300
Tonga	45	56	539	416
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS				
Bahamas	423	466	3,508	3,160
Bermuda	399	429	3,036	2,782
Falkland Islands	62	75	338	447
St. Helena	15	33	163	170
Aden	204	147	3,077	3,981
Mauritius	1,425	1,382	9,182	7,621
Seychelles	88	83	304	401
STATE OF SINGAPORE (including for 1939 only, Federated Malay States)	+16,532	+19,018	25,218	28,855

DIX II
OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1939, 1955-59

£000

1956		1957		1958		1959	
Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1,694	1,716	2,272	2,176	1,780	1,637	1,780	1,691
39,124	45,627	34,998	41,054	35,635*	42,529*	35,056†	41,902†
21,356	24,008	22,441	25,568	24,106	25,684	20,849†	26,082†
19,176	20,122	20,790	21,274	21,173*	25,116*	21,561†	24,862†
2,693	2,641	2,914	2,931	2,507*	3,086*	2,653†	3,185†
19,827	23,967	21,034	17,434	17,852*	19,679*	20,200†	22,269†
6,271	6,004	7,731	7,930	6,261*	6,373*	6,607†	8,041†
1,405	1,647	2,128	1,818	2,984*	2,441*	2,594†	2,806†
118,892	94,051	91,962	110,833	102,473*	130,149*	108,994†	164,052†
9,586	9,846	10,358	9,938	13,660	16,033	11,489	13,485
13,771	5,587	15,278	6,807	15,071*	7,969*	14,770†	8,849†
4,806	4,597	5,810	4,686	5,506	5,720	6,148	6,165
5,980	6,630	7,077	6,898	8,676	9,189	9,671	9,469
31,855	29,347	35,712	32,492	37,945*	37,070*	37,176†	42,951†
15,369	17,698	22,549	24,672	22,497*	26,213*	23,629†	24,916†
1,242	1,231	1,266	1,262	1,463	1,453	1,460	1,606
13,981	12,195	13,416	15,524	12,583	14,645*	15,976	17,306†
1,469	1,463	1,528	1,564	2,028*	2,021*	2,261†	2,261†
4,199	3,811	4,455	4,301	5,077	4,436	4,879	5,047
115*	102*	145*	165*	179*	162*	163†	153†
632	754	878	870	1,069*	1,067*	1,166†	1,166†
1,013	1,044	953	1,061	1,139	1,229	1,441	1,478
22,450	25,185	27,078	22,172	30,011*	28,543*	31,070†	34,778†
264	249	260	315	359	376	427	421
971	1,085	996	1,066	1,186	1,184	1,456†	1,488*
950	969	1,141	846	1,105	891	1,245	1,019
673	791	917	912	1,238	1,187	1,230	1,165
18,431	16,966	21,169	18,129	27,090	26,754	32,058	34,925
89	89	99	99	171	171	121†	121†
9,729	10,409	9,986	12,803	10,219	9,691	10,078	9,767
1,682	1,676	2,167	1,565	2,297*	2,317*	2,287†	2,287†
170	139	145	129	149	145	230	229
5,715	6,041	5,212	5,950	6,545*	7,474*	5,437†	5,992†
664	627	853	861	1,003	1,017	1,263	1,263
360	409	358	464	558	516	487	464
315	309	384	361	540	417	585	546
585	490	605*	603*	621†	620†	—	—
4,079	4,194	4,939	4,315	5,199	5,435	6,100	7,549
3,108	2,929	3,524	3,172	3,861	3,510	3,422	3,407
252	316	327	334	310*	322*	297†	297†
183	174	168	173	195	210	271	273
4,121	4,426	3,968	4,508	4,256	4,137	4,257	4,542
9,348	8,548	10,096	10,972	9,939*	11,978*	11,636	12,000
300	337	409	445	431	405	455	430
27,244	27,546	31,684	30,094	36,040	35,520	32,819	33,216

*† See Notes overleaf.

NOTES

(1) Figures up to and including 1958 are actuals, except those marked * which are revised estimates. The 1959 figures are revised estimates, except those marked † which are the original estimates. The Turks and Caicos Islands figures for 1957 cover a period of 9 months only from 1st April to 31st December—see note (4) below. The Sierra Leone figures for 1958 cover the 15 months from 1st January, 1958 to 31st March, 1959—see note (4) below.

(2) Figures include Colonial Development and Welfare receipts and expenditure, and grant-in-aid receipts. Expenditure figures include any expenditure from surplus balances. Loan expenditure, i.e. expenditure financed from loan funds or from advances pending the raising of loans, is excluded throughout (except in the case of Kenya (1955 to 1959), Aden (1956 to 1959), Cyprus (1956 to 1959), Northern Rhodesia (1956 and 1957), Nigeria (1956 to 1959), Nyasaland (1957), Barbados (1958 and 1959), and British Guiana (1958 and 1959) where, from the information available, it has not been possible to isolate loan expenditure from development expenditure as a whole).

(3) In addition to the fact that loan expenditure has been included in the Nigeria figures for 1956, the considerable increase in the figures for that year is also due to the introduction of the double-budget system and the inclusion in the double-budget of items which had previously been contained in Appendices to the Estimates but had been excluded from the Estimates themselves.

(4) All the figures refer to the calendar year shown, except in the following cases:

Aden, Barbados, Jamaica, Malta and Nigeria: 1st April to 31st March for all years.

Mauritius, Falkland Islands and Tonga: 1st July to 30th June for all years.

British Solomon Islands: 1st April, 1939 to 31st March, 1940 for the year 1939.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands: 1st July, 1939 to 30th June, 1940 for the year 1939.

Hong Kong, Somaliland Protectorate and the Cayman Islands: 1st April to 31st March for each year except 1939.

Sierra Leone: calendar years up to and including 1957, figures for 1958 relate to period 1st January, 1958 to 31st March, 1959, then 1st April to 31st March.

Turks and Caicos Islands: 1st April to 31st March for each year from 1955 to 1956, i.e. period covered for those years is from 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1957. For 1957, figures relate to the period from the 1st April to 31st December only.

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland: 1st July to 30th June for each year except 1939.

(5) Conversions to the £ sterling have been made at the following rates:

Aden (for 1939), Mauritius and Seychelles ...	...	...	1 rupee	= 1s. 6d.
Caribbean Group (excluding British Honduras) ...	...	...	\$4.80	= £1
British Honduras ...	...	...	1939 \$4.46	= £1
		...	1955-59 \$4.00	= £1
British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Tonga ...	...	...	£(A)125	= £100
Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore ...	...	...	\$1	= 2s. 4d.
Fiji ...	...	...	£(F)111	= £100
Hong Kong ...	...	...	1939 \$1	= 1s. 2.75d.
		...	1955-59 \$1	= 1s. 3d.

APPENDIX III

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959*

	Unspent balance of previous Allocation	New† Allocation	Total
	£	£	£
SUMMARY			
Central Allocations	10,299,000	16,900,000	27,199,000
Allocations to Colonial, &c. territories	29,687,000	72,850,000	102,537,000
General Reserve	5,514,000	5,250,000	10,764,000
	45,500,000	95,000,000	140,500,000
ALLOCATIONS			
I. CENTRAL ALLOCATIONS			
(i) Research	3,026,000	4,500,000	7,526,000
(ii) Higher Education	2,725,000	5,000,000	7,725,000
(iii) High Technical Education	1,260,000	650,000	1,910,000
(iv) Geodetic and Topographical Surveys	955,000	3,000,000	3,955,000
(v) Geological Surveys	810,000	300,000	1,110,000
(vi) Broadcasting	593,000	1,000,000	1,593,000
(vii) Post-Selection Training for Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service	230,000	775,000	1,005,000
(viii) Other Central Schemes	520,000	1,675,000	2,195,000
(ix) Pre-Selection Training for Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service	30,000	—	30,000
(x) Aeronautical Wireless	75,000	—	75,000
(xi) Meteorological Services	75,000	—	75,000
	10,299,000	16,900,000	27,199,000
II. ALLOCATIONS TO COLONIAL, ETC. TERRITORIES			
East Africa:—			
General	246,000	400,000	646,000
Kenya	898,000	5,000,000	5,898,000
Somaliland Protectorate (for three years)	809,000	1,500,000	2,309,000
Tanganyika	2,059,000	6,000,000	8,059,000
Uganda	735,000	3,000,000	3,735,000
Zanzibar	42,000	450,000	492,000
	4,789,000	16,350,000	21,139,000
Central Africa:—			
General	109,000	—	109,000
Northern Rhodesia	648,000	1,000,000	1,648,000
Nyasaland	642,000	3,000,000	3,642,000
	1,399,000	4,000,000	5,399,000
West Africa:—			
Gambia (for three years)	338,000	1,000,000	1,338,000
Nigeria:—			
Pre-Federation	32,000	—	32,000
Federation	1,656,000	—	1,656,000
Northern Region	1,733,000	—	1,733,000
Western Region	902,000	—	902,000
Eastern Region	1,875,000	—	1,875,000
Southern Cameroons	830,000	—	830,000
Sierra Leone (for three years)	1,292,000	2,000,000	3,292,000
	8,658,000	3,000,000	11,658,000

* Source: Hansard, 23rd July, 1959, cols. 137-40.

† Allocations are for five years from 31st March, 1959, unless otherwise stated. Schemes for Ascension, Falkland Islands, New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tristan da Cunha are financed from the General Reserve.

APPENDIX III—continued

	Unspent balance of previous Allocation	New Allocation	Total
	£	£	£
South Africa:—			
High Commission territories	1,235,000	3,750,000	4,985,000
Atlantic and Indian Ocean:—			
Aden Colony	18,000	1,000,000	1,018,000
Aden Protectorate (for three years)	563,000	1,000,000	1,563,000
Mauritius	602,000	750,000	1,352,000
St. Helena and Ascension Is... ..	69,000	200,000	269,000
Seychelles	189,000	1,000,000	1,189,000
	1,441,000	3,950,000	5,391,000
Mediterranean:—			
Cyprus	553,000	—	553,000
Gibraltar	241,000	550,000	791,000
Malta	249,000	19,000,000	19,249,000
	1,043,000	19,550,000	20,593,000
Far East:—			
Hong Kong	218,000	—	218,000
Singapore	204,000	—	204,000
North Borneo	488,000	3,000,000	3,488,000
Sarawak	721,000	2,750,000	3,471,000
	1,631,000	5,750,000	7,381,000
Western Pacific:—			
Fiji (for three years)	778,000	500,000	1,278,000
British Solomon Is. Protectorate	313,000	650,000	963,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	37,000	250,000	287,000
	1,128,000	1,400,000	2,528,000
The West Indies:—			
General	550,000	—	—
West Indies University College Hospital	801,000	—	—
Barbados	256,000	—	—
Jamaica	1,960,000	—	—
Cayman Islands	31,000	—	—
Turks and Caicos Islands	25,000	—	—
Trinidad	721,000	—	—
Leeward Islands:—			
General	67,000	—	—
Antigua	259,000	—	—
Montserrat	127,000	—	—
St. Christopher-Nevis	349,000	—	—
Windward Islands:—			
General	216,000	—	—
Dominica	256,000	—	—
Grenada	302,000	—	—
St. Lucia	349,000	—	—
St. Vincent	209,000	—	—
Air Services	189,000	—	—
	6,667,000	9,000,000*	15,667,000
Other Caribbean Territories:—			
British Guiana	1,229,000	4,000,000	5,229,000
British Honduras	351,000	2,000,000	2,351,000
Virgin Islands	116,000	100,000	216,000
	1,696,000	6,100,000	7,796,000
Total	29,687,000	72,850,000	102,537,000
III. GENERAL RESERVE	5,514,000	5,250,000	10,764,000

* For the breakdown of this figure see paragraph 179.

APPENDIX IV (a)

MAJOR EXPORTS, BY VOLUME, 1936, 1955-59⁽¹⁾

Commodity	Unit	Year					1959 (provi- sional)
		1936	1955	1956	1957	1958 ⁽²⁾	
MINERALS							
Asbestos... ..	'000 tons	10	13	13	12	13	14
Bauxite ⁽³⁾	"	170	4,893	5,305	6,970	7,376	7,650
Chrome Ore	"	—	26	25	21	23	17
Coal	"	47	100	98	102	98	75
Cobalt ⁽⁴⁾	"	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8
Copper ⁽⁵⁾	"	153	361	398	441	442	557
Diamonds	'000 carats	661	756	1,036	1,264	2,037	1,997
Gold	'000 fine oz.	318	169	148	147	157	167
Iron Ore ⁽⁶⁾	'000 tons	567	1,332	1,228	1,445	1,524	1,564
Lead	"	—	17	22	20	25	26
Lime Phosphate	"	325	309	297	293	324	324
Manganese Ore	"	—	27	40	56	55	65
Petroleum Products ⁽⁷⁾	"	2,230	10,240	13,928	13,038	13,700	14,814
Pyrites	"	220	893	993	989	1,049	966
Tin Ores and Concen- trates ⁽⁸⁾	"	13	12	13	14	7.7	7.7
Zinc	"	20	25	29	30	28	30
OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND WHALE OIL							
Benniseed	'000 tons	12	13	22	19	12	18
Coconut Oil	"	0.5	25	30	34	28	19
Copra	"	207	153	166	161	169	164
Cotton Seed	"	117	66	68	46	77	57
Groundnuts (decorticated) ⁽⁹⁾	"	295	537	613	487	705	682
Palm Kernels	"	472	493	511	461	498	491
Palm Oil	"	165	183	185	167	171	184
Whale Oil	'000 barrels	167	186	206	134	192	129
FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN EDIBLE OIL							
Bananas	'000 tons	396	296	319	357	307	311
Cocoa	"	101	104	133	147	102	157
Coffee	"	50	119	119	134	135	146
Molasses and Syrups	million gal.	28	46	42	49	59	64
Oranges	'000 tons	23	24	37	33	37	44
Rice	"	27	53	43	38	18	60
Spices (a) Pepper	"	2.0	13	20	14	10	6.0
(b) Cloves	"	10	11	12	12	9.1	9.2
(c) Ginger	"	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.6	3.7
(d) Nutmegs	"	1.4	2.7	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.6
Sugar	"	984	1,538	1,618	1,716	1,626	1,660
Tea	"	7.0	17	20	21	23	25
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS							
Cotton (raw)	'000 tons	86	116	133	121	141	143
Hard Fibres (a) Piassava	"	4.0	7.6	8.6	7.0	8.4	8.6
(b) Sisal	"	119	208	222	222	241	260
(c) Others	"	3.5	5.8	5.2	6.1	7.3	9.0
Hides and Skins ⁽¹⁰⁾	"	18	25	24	25	28	34
Pyrethrum	"	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.2

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1955	1956	1957	1958 ⁽²⁾	1959 (provisional)
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS— continued							
Pyrethrum extract ...	tons	—	122	102	77	172	248
Rubber (raw) ...	'000 tons	34	91	101	102	102	121
Rum ...	million gal.	2.3	4.4	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.3
Tanning Materials:							
(a) Cutch ...	'000 tons	7	5.1	5.3	4.3	5.5	4.9
(b) Mangrove Bark ...	"	5.4	2.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	5.7
(c) Wattle Bark ...	"	12	13	9.1	5.7	3.8	7.5
(d) Wattle Bark Extract ...	"	5.5	33	22	26	19	24
Timber ⁽¹¹⁾ ...	million cu. ft.	7	40	39	46	51	71
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	'000 tons	7	12	13	13	12	12
Wool ...	"	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.7

(1) The figures in these appendices relate mainly to domestic exports (i.e., they exclude re-exports). 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) Including bauxite equivalent of alumina.

(4) Alloy (in terms of metal content) and metal.

(5) Excluding the copper content of pyrites.

(6) Excluding Hong Kong, whose exports were insignificant until 1949. Its exports, including re-exports, in subsequent years were ('000 tons): 124 (1955); 124 (1956); 104 (1957); 108 (1958); 124 (1959).

(7) The figures are for Sarawak and Trinidad only, Brunei's exports being included in Sarawak's total exports.

(8) Mainly Nigeria; the metal content of Nigerian tin concentrates is about 72 per cent.

(9) Including nut equivalent of groundnut oil.

(10) Raw cattle hides, goat, sheep and lamb skins, and tanned sheep and goat skins.

(11) Logs (in terms of sawn timber) and sawn timber.

APPENDIX IV (b)

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, BY VALUE (EXCLUDING HONG KONG),
1936, 1955-59⁽¹⁾

£ million

Commodity	Year					
	1936	1955	1956	1957	1958 ⁽²⁾	1959 (provi- sional)
Alumina	—	5	6	12	9	9
Bauxite	0·2	9	11	16	17	17
Copper	6	115	121	87	73	115
Diamonds	1	5	7	10	12	14
Gold	2	2	2	2	2	2
Petroleum Products ⁽³⁾ ...	4	80	93	106	110	114
Tin Ores and Concentrates	2	6	7	8	4	4
Copra	2	9	9	8	9	10
Groundnuts	4	31	38	32	38	38
Palm Kernels	4	22	23	20	23	29
Palm Oil	2	13	15	14	13	14
Bananas	2	9	9	11	11	10
Cocoa	3	31	27	29	31	42
Coffee	2	38	41	42	41	38
Spices	1	8	8	7	5	5
Sugar	8	57	61	71	63	64
Tea	0·6	8	7	8	8	9
Cotton	5	34	37	33	35	32
Hard Fibres	3	13	14	13	14	18
Rubber	2	21	19	20	19	27
Tobacco	0·5	4	4	4	4	4
Timber	0·4	12	12	13	15	18

⁽¹⁾ See footnote (1) to Appendix IV (a).⁽²⁾ See footnote (2) to Appendix IV (a).⁽³⁾ See footnote (7) to Appendix IV (a).

APPENDIX V
STRUCTURE OF IMPORTS, 1957-59

Per cent

	Territories excluding Hong Kong and the State of Singapore			Hong Kong			State of Singapore		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18	19	20	25	29	27	19	21	21
Crude Materials (except fuels)	3	3	3	16	13	12	33	30	29
Mineral Fuels and Lubri- cants	8*	7*	7*	4	4	4	19	18	19
Chemicals and Related Products	6	7	7	6	8	8	3	3	4
Textiles	13	12	11	18	16	18	5	7	7
Base Metals†	6	6	6	6	4	4	3	2	2
Other Manufactures of Metals	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machinery (including elec- tric)	9	9	9	4	4	4	3	3	3
Electric Appliances (other than machinery) ...	3	3	4	2	2	3	1	2	2
Transport Equipment ...	10	10	10	2	2	2	3	3	2
Clothing and Footwear ...	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
Other Manufactured Goods and Miscellaneous Trans- actions	16	16	15	15	15	15	9	9	9
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Excluding oil imports into Aden, Trinidad and Sarawak.

† Mainly iron and steel (rolled, cast, forged and drawn).

APPENDIX VI

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT (EXCLUDING HONG KONG AND THE STATE OF SINGAPORE), 1957-59

£ million

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	1957				1958				1959 (provisional)			
	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total
WEST AFRICA												
Imports (fob)	82	15	65	162	88	14	71	173	96	14	73	183
Exports (fob)	93	2	63	158	92	2	65	159	98	2	81	181
UK Grants to territories	3	—	—	3	5	—	—	5	6	—	—	6
Other invisibles (net)	— 22	— 1	— 4	— 27	— 29	— 3	— 5	— 37	— 32	— 1	— 4	— 37
Balance	— 8	— 14	— 6	— 28	— 20	— 15	— 11	— 46	— 24	— 13	4	— 33
EAST AFRICA (including ADEN)												
Imports (fob)	97	26	63	186	91	24	56	171	89	26	59	174
Exports (fob)	58	24	77	159	53	26	77	156	55	29	74	158
UK Grants to territories	11	—	—	11	6	—	—	6	9	—	—	9
Other invisibles (net)	— 23	— 5	— 7	— 35	— 6	— 7	— 7	— 20	— 4	— 8	— 5	— 17
Balance	— 51	— 7	7	— 51	— 38	— 5	14	— 29	— 29	— 5	10	— 24
WEST INDIAN TERRITORIES (including BERMUDA and BAHAMAS)												
Imports (fob)	99	9	118	226	104	10	124	238	109	10	137	256
Exports (fob)	95	—	55	150	83	1	71	155	90	1	72	163
UK Grants to territories	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	8	—	—	8
Other invisibles (net)	2	1	1	4	7	1	3	11	— 12	—	17	5
Balance	4	— 8	— 62	— 66	— 8	— 8	— 50	— 66	— 23	— 9	— 48	— 80
BORNEO TERRITORIES												
Imports (fob)	7	22	7	36	8	21	7	36	9	23	8	40
Exports (fob)	49	15	8	72	46	13	10	69	47	18	13	78
UK Grants to territories	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Other invisibles (net)	— 18	— 1	—	— 19	— 16	— 1	—	— 17	— 17	—	— 1	— 18
Balance	25	— 8	1	18	23	— 9	3	17	22	— 5	4	21

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	1957				1958				1959 (provisional)			
	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total
OTHER TERRITORIES												
Imports (fob)	53	16	36	105	48	18	39	105	46	18	42	106
Exports (fob)	34	6	24	64	35	5	20	60	34	6	20	60
UK Grants to territories	11	—	—	11	12	—	—	12	11	—	—	11
Other invisibles (net)	42	— 2	— 8	32	40	— 1	— 5	34	40	— 3	— 4	33
Balance	34	— 12	— 20	2	39	— 14	— 24	1	39	— 15	— 26	— 2
ALL TERRITORIES												
Imports (fob)	338	88	289	715	339	87	297	723	349	91	319	759
Exports (fob)	329	47	227	603	309	47	243	599	324	56	260	640
UK Grants to territories	32	—	—	32	30	—	—	30	35	—	—	35
Other invisibles (net)	— 19	— 8	— 18	— 45	— 4	— 11	— 14	— 29	— 25	— 12	— 3	— 34
Balance	4	— 49	— 80	— 125	— 4	— 51	— 68	— 123	— 15	— 47	— 56	— 118

Notes:

(1) Considerable revisions to the estimates in Cmnd. 780 have been made following the adoption of colonial trade accounts in the place of exchange control records as the source for "imports from the non-sterling area".

(2) So far as possible an attempt has been made to record the value of transactions at the time when a change of ownership takes place or services are rendered.

(3) All gold sales, whether in the UK or outside the sterling area, are included in exports and, following the convention adopted in the United Kingdom Balance of Payments White Papers, under the non-sterling area.

(4) Transactions with third countries of the UK-owned oil companies operating in the colonial territories are treated as part of the UK balance of payments and therefore included in the column relating to the United Kingdom.

(5) The "rest of sterling area" totals for all territories include trade both within and between the groups of colonial territories shown.

APPENDIX VII

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (EXCLUDING HONG KONG
AND THE STATE OF SINGAPORE) FOR THE YEARS 1957-59

£ million

	West Africa	East Africa (incl. Aden)	West Indian Terri- tories (incl. Bermuda and Bahamas)	Borneo Terri- tories	Other Terri- tories	All Terri- tories
<i>Identified Long-Term Investment</i>						
(i) Loans between Colonial Governments and HMG	1	3	6	—	2	12
(ii) Net capital raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market	—	17	7	—	—	24
(iii) Other loans to Colonial Governments	6	1	4	1	1	13
(iv) Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation	—	5	2	—	—	7
(v) Estimate of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the colonial territories for private investment (net)	70	40	175	— 5	5	285
	77	66	194	— 4	8	341
Change in sterling balances (increase —)	32	22	— 5	— 35	— 5	9
Total identified capital movements	109	88	189	— 39	3	350
Current account balance ...	—107	—104	— 212	56	1	— 366
Balancing Item (a)	— 2	16	23	— 17	— 4	16

(a) This is the amount required to balance the accounts; it arises from the inevitable incompleteness of the data, both in current and capital accounts. It includes some known short-term capital movements.

APPENDIX VIII

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES

	Area (square miles)	Mid-Year	Population (latest mid-year estimate)
ALL TERRITORIES (excluding Falkland Islands Dependencies)	1,818,000		78,000,000
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA			
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	1957	650,000
Kenya (including water	224,960 5,171)	1959	6,450,000
Uganda (including water	93,981 13,689)	1959	6,517,000
Tanganyika (including water	362,688 19,982)	1959	9,077,000
Zanzibar	1,020	1959	304,000
Northern Rhodesia (including water	288,130 3,000)	1959	2,360,000
Nyasaland (including water	49,177 12,298)	1959	2,770,000
WEST AFRICA			
Gambia(a)	4,003	1958	280,000
Federation of Nigeria:			
Northern Region	264,282	1959	18,378,000
Eastern Region	29,484	1959	8,074,000
Western Region	45,376	1959	6,861,000
Lagos (Federal Capital)	27	1959	350,000
Cameroons	34,081	1959	1,621,000
Sierra Leone	27,925	1958	2,260,000
EASTERN GROUP			
Brunei	2,226	1958	77,500
North Borneo	29,388	1958	409,000
Sarawak	47,500	1958	655,000
Hong Kong	398	1958	2,748,000
MEDITERRANEAN			
Cyprus	3,572	1959	558,000
Gibraltar	2½	1958	25,500
Malta and Gozo	122	1959	325,000
CARIBBEAN			
The West Indies:			
Antigua	171	1958	56,600
Barbados	166	1958	235,000
Cayman Islands	100	1958	9,060
Dominica	305	1958	64,800
Grenada	133	1958	91,300
Jamaica	4,411	1958	1,630,000
Montserrat	32	1958	14,300
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla	153	1958	58,100
St. Lucia	238	1958	91,600
St. Vincent	150	1958	81,300
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	1958	789,000
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	1958	7,450
British Guiana	83,000	1958	532,000
British Honduras	8,866	1958	85,200
British Virgin Islands	59	1958	7,760

APPENDIX VIII—continued

	Area (square miles)	Mid-Year	Population (latest mid-year estimate)
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP			
Fiji	7,055	1958	368,000
British Solomon Islands	11,500	1957	114,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	369	1958	43,700
New Hebrides	5,700	1958	57,600
Pitcairn	2	1958	140
Tonga	269	1958	58,800
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN			
Bahamas	4,404	1958	133,000
Bermuda	21	1958	43,100
Falkland Islands(b)	4,618	1958	2,250
St. Helena(b)... ..	47	1959	4,790
Ascension	34	1958	330
Tristan da Cunha... ..	38	1958	280
Aden Colony	80	1958	148,000
Aden Protectorate	111,000	1958	660,000
Mauritius	809	1958	620,000
Seychelles	156	1959	43,700
STATE OF SINGAPORE	225	1959	1,582,000

(a) Excludes about 9,000 seasonal immigrants.

(b) Excluding Dependencies.

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