



COLONIAL OFFICE

THE COLONIAL
TERRITORIES
1955-56

*Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament
by Command of Her Majesty
May 1956*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
FIVE SHILLINGS NET

Cmd. 9769

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

C.C.T.A.	.	.	.	Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.
ECOSOC	.	.	.	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
F.A.O.	.	.	.	Food and Agriculture Organisation.
I.C.F.T.U.	.	.	.	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
I.L.O.	.	.	.	International Labour Organisation.
O.E.E.C.	.	.	.	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.
U.N.E.S.C.O.	.	.	.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
UNICEF	.	.	.	United Nations Children's Fund.
W.H.O.	.	.	.	World Health Organisation.

NOTE

This report covers the year ending the 31st March, 1956, but in certain instances reference is made to later events.

Diary of Some Events of Colonial Interest

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1955

April

GENERAL

Publication of despatch from the Secretary of State to Colonial Governments on the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955. (Cmd. 9462).

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived for a six-week tour.

Kenya. Publication of the Development Programme 1954–57.

Uganda. Announcement of proposals for the introduction of ministerial system and reconstitution of Legislative Council.

Tanganyika. House of Commons debate. Opening of new Legislative Assembly.

Nyasaland. London discussions on constitutional reform between the Secretary of State and the Governor.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Appointment by Gold Coast Legislative Assembly of Select Committee to inquire into proposals for a federal system of government and a second chamber.

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement of appointment of Sir James Robertson to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir John Macpherson.

Sierra Leone. Visit by the Governor of French Guinea.

EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. General election under new constitution.

Federation of Malaya. Two further areas relieved of restrictions under the emergency regulations.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. First of a series of outrages attributable to EOKA. House of Commons statement on disturbances.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Publication of report of the Fact Finding Mission on the West Indian Citrus Industry. (Col. No. 314). Conference on training in administration at University College of the West Indies.

Barbados. Launching of Democratic Labour Party. Visit by Sir Eric Millbourn to examine deep-water harbour scheme.

WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

Announcement of appointment of Mr. John Gutch to be High Commissioner in succession to Sir Robert Stanley.

Tonga. Prince Tungi, the Crown Prince and Premier, visited the United Kingdom.

May

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Appointment by East Africa High Commission of Commission to review operations of Desert Locust Control Organisation.

Somaliland Protectorate. Delegation of Somali leaders delivered to the Secretary of State a copy of a petition to the United Nations praying that return of Haud area to Ethiopia be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Kenya. Efforts to hold mass surrender talks with Mau Mau leaders broke down. Intensified military operations launched.

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Uganda. House of Commons statement on proposed changes in composition of executive and Legislative Councils. The Lukiko of Buganda accepted the report of its Sub-Committee on the Namirembe constitutional recommendations. Publication of new draft Bunyoro Agreement and its acceptance by the Rukurato (native council) of Bunyoro.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Establishment of Agricultural Development Corporation.

Federation of Nigeria. Opening of new £400,000 railway terminal, Lagos.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. Announcement of plans to aid rubber industry.

Singapore. Labour unrest leading to riots.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. House of Commons debate.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Sixth session of the West Indian Conference of the Caribbean Commission at San Juan, Puerto Rico. First meeting of British Caribbean Citrus Association in Jamaica.

British Guiana. Announcement of United Kingdom Government proposal to make special grant of £250,000 towards emergency expenditure.

WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

Fiji. Announcement that 1st Battalion, Fiji Military Forces, would return to Fiji in 1956, after four years' service in Federation of Malaya.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Falkland Islands Dependencies. United Kingdom Government submitted for arbitration by the International Court of Justice the disputes with Argentina and Chile over sovereignty of the Dependencies.

Mauritius. Public Service Commission established.

June

GENERAL

House of Commons debate on Colonial Affairs. Publication of report of Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, 1946-54 (Cmd. 9515). First meeting of governing body of Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, held in London.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Publication of East Africa Royal Commission 1953-55 Report. (Cmd. 9475).

Kenya. Announcement of relaxation of ban on formation of African political organizations.

Northern Rhodesia. Start of centenary celebrations of discovery of Victoria Falls by Dr. David Livingstone.

Nyasaland. House of Commons announcement on proposed constitutional changes.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. House of Commons debate on visit by Mineworkers' International delegation. The Minister of Trade and Labour visited the United Kingdom.

Federation of Nigeria. Sir James Robertson installed as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir John Macpherson.

Sierra Leone. Publication of report on strikes and riots in Freetown in February. Government delegation visited London to discuss with the Sierra Leone Selection Trust the revision of the agreement on diamond mining.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. Announcement of rejection of terrorists' offer to negotiate. Introduction of new rubber replanting scheme.

Singapore. House of Commons statement on disturbances.

Cyprus. First of a series of attacks on police stations. House of Commons statement on Athens Radio broadcasts. The United Kingdom Government invited Greece and Turkey to confer on political and defence questions affecting the three countries in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Malta. Talks on proposals for the future association of Malta with the United Kingdom began in London between the United Kingdom Government and delegations from Malta.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Princess Margaret opened the West Indian Students' Centre, London.

Jamaica. Chief Minister discussed banana industry in London.

Trinidad. Sir Edward Beetham installed as Governor in succession to Sir Hubert Rance.

Windward Islands. Mr. C. M. Deverell installed as Governor in succession to Sir Edward Beetham.

St. Lucia. Fire rendered homeless over 500 families in Soufriere.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Falkland Islands Dependencies. House of Commons statement on expansion of work of Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Announcement of arrangements for an aerial survey of Grahamland and adjacent islands.

Aden Protectorate. Convoy of Aden Protectorate Levies and Government guards ambushed by dissident tribesmen in Western Protectorate.

July

GENERAL

House of Lords debate on Secretary of State's Annual Report. Announcement of appointment of Committee on Colonial Road Research. Publication of Future Arrangements for the Marketing of Sugar (Cmd. 9519). Conference on adult education at Pembroke College, Oxford.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Introduction of "all freight" air services linking the United Kingdom and East Africa.

Kenya. Withdrawal of surrender terms offered in January.

Uganda. Publication of Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor on constitutional changes and introduction of ministerial system. Announcement of agreement between the Secretary of State and representatives of the Buganda Lukiko on the draft of new Buganda Agreement. House of Commons statement on the Buganda Agreement.

Tanganyika. Coffee growers' representatives left for tour of United States and Canada.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Publication of Select Committee's report on proposals for a federal system of government and a second chamber.

Sierra Leone. The Sierra Leone Government announced acceptance of most of the recommendations of the Electoral Reform Commission.

EASTERN GROUP

The Secretary of State left for a tour of Hong Kong, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

Federation of Malaya. First Federal elections.

Singapore. House of Commons statement on constitutional crisis. Sir Robert Black installed as Governor in succession to Sir John Nicoll.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Enactment of Detention of Persons Law. Visit by the Secretary of State.

Malta. The United Kingdom Prime Minister announced proposals for a round table conference of representatives of all political parties at Westminster to consider proposals for closer association between Malta and the United Kingdom.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Tour by delegation of United Kingdom branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Discussions in London with Regional Economic Committee citrus delegation. Announcement of banana price assistance schemes for Jamaica and the Windward Islands.

British Guiana. Announcement of appointment of Sir Patrick Renison to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Alfred Savage.

Leeward Islands. House of Lords second reading of Leeward Islands Bill.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Bermuda. Announcement of appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Woodall as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood.

Aden. Announcement of proposals for enlarging the Colony's Legislative Council and introducing elections. House of Commons statement on troubles in the Eastern Protectorate.

Mauritius. The Governor and a delegation visited London to discuss constitutional problems; House of Commons statement on proposals.

August

GENERAL

Announcement by Royal Society on contributions to be made by scientific research stations to the International Geophysical year. Parliamentary Under Secretary of State opened Sixth Commonwealth Survey Officers' Conference in Cambridge. Opening in Cambridge of Conference on the Development of Local Government in the Colonies under auspices of Royal Institute of Public Administration. Announcement of appointment of Sir Alfred Savage as second Crown Agent in succession to Sir George Beresford-Stooke.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Announcement of Nuffield grants totalling £25,940 to the University College of East Africa.

Uganda. Introduction of ministerial system. Main and transitional Buganda Agreements accepted unanimously by the Buganda Lukiko and signed by the Governor and three Regents on behalf of the Kabaka. The Uganda Government offered on the London market a loan of £4 million for financing the Uganda Electricity Board.

WEST AFRICA

Announcement of appointment of Sir Henley Coussey to be President of the West African Court of appeal.

Gold Coast. Arrival of United Nations Visiting Mission to Togoland.

Federation of Nigeria. Publication in Nigeria of (Gorsuch) report on structure and remuneration of public services. Goodwill mission of Western Region farmers' representatives visited the United Kingdom. New electoral regulations introduced into Western Region.

EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. Secretary of State opened Paya Lebar airport. Announcement of modification of Governor's discretionary powers.

North Borneo. Agreement signed with Phillipines to permit recruitment of agricultural workers by employers in North Borneo.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Opening in London of tripartite conference on the Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus. Riots after a 24 hour general strike. Introduction of decimal currency.

WEST INDIES GROUP

British Guiana. Publication of the Marshall report on local government and announcement of its acceptance by the United Kingdom Government.

British Honduras. Announcement of the appointment of Mr. Colin Thornley as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Patrick Renison. Announcement of decision to assign additional departmental responsibilities to two members of the Executive Council.

Jamaica. Loan of £600,000 raised locally.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Falkland Islands Dependencies. Argentina and Chile rejected United Kingdom proposal to submit dispute over the dependencies to the International Court of Justice.

September

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Kenya. Announcement of reduction in military forces owing to improvement in emergency situation.

Uganda. Establishment of Public Service Commission. Signing of new Bunyoro Agreement.

Northern Rhodesia. Announcement of agreement on African advancement in the copper mining industry.

Nyasaland. Announcement of appointment of Sir Robert Armitage to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Geoffrey Colby.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Sir Frederick Bourne arrived to advise the Gold Coast Government on constitutional matters connected with devolution of powers to the regions. The Minister of the Interior began in the United Kingdom a study of British police procedure.

Federation of Nigeria. First meeting of Council of Natural Resources. The first Commissioner for the Northern Region in the United Kingdom took up his appointment. The David Whitehead cotton group of the United Kingdom announced an agreement with the Northern Region Government to build a joint cotton mill. Visit to the United Kingdom by the Premier of the Northern Region. The Premier of the Eastern Region began a visit to the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. The Acting Governor of the Eastern Region appointed a commission to inquire into allegations of bribery and corruption.

Sierra Leone. Announcement of revised diamond mining agreement between the Sierra Leone Government and Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited. The Deputy for Senegal in the French National Assembly visited Freetown.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. Inauguration of new Legislative Council. Amnesty offered to communist terrorists. Celebration of diamond jubilee of Sultan of Johore

Singapore. Passing of Bill to renew emergency powers for three years. Strike by City Council workers. Announcement of appointment of Mr. L. C. Hawkins of the London Transport Executive to advise on passenger transport. Chief Minister led good-will mission to Indonesia.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Publication of United Kingdom proposal for the Island's future. Suspension of tripartite Conference in London, and publication of White Paper, The Tripartite Conference on the Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus (Cmd. 9594). Announcement of appointment of Field-Marshal Sir John Harding, C.I.G.S., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Robert Armitage, and of Mr. G. E. Sinclair to be Deputy Governor (a new post). The United Nations General Assembly voted against inclusion of Cyprus in the agenda for the current session. Twenty-four hour general strike and disorders.

Malta. The Round Table Conference opened in London.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Hurricane code-named "Janet" hit Barbados, Grenada and the Grenadines and the northern part of British Honduras causing deaths and devastation to housing, public works and crops. The United Kingdom made immediate relief grants totalling £110,000.

WESTERN PACIFIC

Mr. John Gutch installed as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in succession to Sir Robert Stanley.

October

GENERAL

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that work on the new Colonial Office building would be suspended for the present. Announcement of the grant of £100,000 Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. to Leeds University for foundation of a Research Institute of African Geology.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Kenya. House of Commons statement on events in the past three months. Publication of report of commission into working of African courts. The Kenya Government raised locally a development loan of £1.5 million.

Uganda. The Kabaka of Buganda returned after nearly two years' absence in the United Kingdom. The Governor and the Kabaka signed the new Buganda Agreement.

Zanzibar. Publication in Zanzibar of despatches between the Secretary of State and the British Resident on proposals for constitutional reform.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Separate Departments of Defence and External Affairs created. Publication in New York of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Togoland (published in the U.K. in November).

Federation of Nigeria. The Secretary of State held discussions at the Colonial Office with the Governor-General and the Governors. Establishment of Nigerian Railway Corporation. First meeting of National Economic Council.

Sierra Leone. Inauguration of broadcasting service.

EASTERN GROUP

House of Commons statement by the Secretary of State on his tour of the region. Sir Robert Scott arrived in Singapore to take up the post of Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia. The Colombo Plan Consultative Committee met in Singapore. Announcement of increase in United Kingdom Government contribution to technical assistance under the Colombo Plan. Publication of Volume V of "An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories" (Col. No. 281-5).

Federation of Malaya. Australian and New Zealand forces arrived. House of Commons statement on the emergency and amnesty offer.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Field Marshal Sir John Harding installed as Governor. He held talks about the future of Cyprus with leaders of the Turkish community and Archbishop Makarios. House of Commons statement.

Gibraltar. The elected members of the Legislative Council resigned. Visit by the Secretary of State. House of Commons debate. A social security scheme came into operation.

Malta. The Lord Chancellor and members of the Round Table Conference visited Malta and Gozo. Visit by the Secretary of State.

WEST INDIES GROUP

House of Commons statement on hurricane damage and aid. Secretary of State broadcast an appeal for the Hurricane Relief Fund and held talks in London with Regional Economic Committee citrus delegation. Announcement of price assistance schemes for citrus industries in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras and Dominica.

Barbados. 30 men and women sponsored by the Barbados Government arrived in the United Kingdom to work in hotels and restaurants.

British Guiana. Sir Patrick Renison installed as Governor in succession to Sir Alfred Savage.

British Honduras. Protest against Guatemalan arrest of workers within British Honduras boundary.

Jamaica. Launching of new Farm Development Programme.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Bermuda. Lt.-General Sir John Woodall installed as Governor in succession to Lt.-General Sir Alexander Hood. Informal visit by the Queen and Prince of the Netherlands.

Mauritius. Mauritius Government raised a loan of £2 million on the London market.

November

GENERAL

The Secretary of State exchanged views in Paris with Minister for Overseas France. The Minister of State attended United Nations General Assembly in New York. Announcement of appointment of Sir John Macpherson to succeed Sir Alan Burns as British representative on the Trusteeship Council as from September, 1956. House of Commons debate on second reading of Sugar Bill. House of Lords debate on Commonwealth development.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Somaliland Protectorate. House of Commons announcement of forthcoming meeting on working of Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement on the Reserved Area and the Ogaden; House of Commons debate.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Announcement of arrangements between Gold Coast Government, Colonial Office, Foreign Office and Commonwealth Relations Office for training nucleus of Gold Coast External Affairs Service. Gold Coast Government announced an independent investigation into affairs of the Cocoa Purchasing Company. Strike by Mine Employees' Union. The Secretary of State appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Dring to advise Governor of the Gold Coast on Togoland plebiscite arrangements.

Sierra Leone. Start of disturbances apparently caused by discontent with local taxes and their administration.

EASTERN GROUP

Ministers of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore conferred in Singapore. Announcement of agreement between the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Indonesia on standardization of languages and cultural exchanges.

Federation of Malaya. Announcement of resumption of full-scale operations against terrorists from the 1st December. Chief Minister led goodwill mission to Indonesia.

Singapore. Administrative control of Cocos or Keeling Islands transferred to Australia.

Sarawak. House of Commons statement on proposals for constitutional reform.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. The Secretary of State held talks in London with Governor. House of Commons announcement of £38 million development programme. Disorders and bomb outrages. State of Emergency proclaimed. The Government raised a loan of £3 million on the London market.

Malta. The Prime Minister visited the United Kingdom.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Initial issue of decimal currency by Eastern Caribbean Currency Board. Announcement of Canadian gift of \$50,000 worth of flour for hurricane relief.

Leeward Islands. House of Commons debate on second reading of Leeward Islands Bill.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Start of Trans-Antarctic and Royal Society Expeditions.

Falkland Islands Dependencies. Announcement of successful survey of uncharted parts of Grahamland by Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey party.

December

GENERAL

Mr. John Hare, M.P., became Minister of State in succession to the Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson (now Lord Colyton).

House of Lords debate on a European approach to the problem of African advancement.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Somaliland Protectorate. Publication of White Paper on Grants-in-Aid of Administration: Arrangements for Financial Control (Cmd. 9666). British and Ethiopian officials met at Harar to discuss working of Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement.

Kenya. Announcement on cutting of national service to 18 months from 1st January. House of Commons debate on police administration.

Tanganyika. Floods dislocated communications.

WEST AFRICA

Publication of Report on a visit to Nigeria and the Gold Coast 1955 by Federation of British Industries mission.

Gold Coast. House of Commons statement on constitutional issues. Publication of Sir Frederick Bourne's report on constitutional reform. United Nations General Assembly approved holding of plebiscite in Togoland to determine future status when Gold Coast becomes independent.

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement of £1.5 million Colonial Development and Welfare grant for improving and extending federal trunk road system. Inauguration of Northern Region High Court. Western Region House of Assembly adopted motion seeking Region's self-government in 1956.

Sierra Leone. Casualties in clashes between police and anti-tax demonstrators. Signing in London of new diamond mining agreement between Sierra Leone Government and Sierra Leone Selection Trust.

EASTERN GROUP

Talks between Chief Ministers of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore and communist leader Chin Peng ended in failure.

Singapore. The Chief Minister and the Secretary of State discussed in London the agenda for the constitutional conference in April, 1956. Mr. F. W. Dalley arrived to inquire into industrial relations.

Hong Kong. House of Commons announcement on proposal to increase membership of Urban Council.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. House of Commons debate on situation. AKEL and associate organisations proscribed as unlawful associations. First detachment of United Kingdom Police arrived.

Malta. Publication of Round Table Conference Report (Cmd. 9657). Maltese Parliament approved Bill proposing a referendum on integration with the United Kingdom.

Announcement of appointment by Secretary of State of committee to inquire into finance for the University College of the West Indies Teaching Hospital. First Caribbean Geological Conference, in Antigua.

British Guiana. Removal of restrictions on holding of public meetings and processions.

Grenada. Announcement of United Kingdom aid of up to £2 million as a grant and £1.5 million as a loan for hurricane rehabilitation.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Bermuda. Fire in Hamilton destroyed Government and Welfare Organisation offices.

Aden Colony. First Legislative Council elections.

1956

January

EAST AFRICA

Announcement that Commissions in the East African Land Forces would be granted to resident British subjects or British protected persons regardless of race.

Somaland Protectorate. Communique issued on London talks between the Secretary of State and Protectorate delegation on the Protectorate's future.

Kenya. The Coutts report on methods of electing Africans to the Legislative Council together with a White Paper outlining the Kenya Government's views laid before the Kenya Legislative Council.

WEST AFRICA

Reconstitution of West African Court of Appeal.

Gold Coast. Appointment of board of inquiry into mining industry with special reference to wages. Arrival in Togoland of Plebiscite Administrator and United Nations Commissioner with observers.

Federation of Nigeria. Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrived for a three-week tour. The Governor-General, Regional Governors, Premiers and Commissioner of the Cameroons discussed arrangements for the 1956 constitutional conference. The Minister of State received in London a delegation from the Northern Elements Progressive Union.

Sierra Leone. Casualties in renewed anti-tax riots.

EASTERN GROUP

Announcement of the appointment of Mr. A. Mackintosh, head of the Colonial Office Far Eastern Department, as Deputy Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia. Announcement of the appointment of Mr. G. Watson of the Bank of England to help inquire into proposal for central banking arrangements in Malaya

Federation of Malaya. Constitutional Conference to discuss future relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Rulers and Government of the Federation opened in London.

Singapore. Publication of master plan for land use.

Hong Kong. Announcement of plans for 1,275-bed hospital in Kowloon.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Talks between the Governor and Archbishop Makarios on the island's political and constitutional future. The Governor returned to the United Kingdom for consultations with the Prime Minister and Secretary of State. Additional troops sent from the United Kingdom. House of Commons statement.

Malta. Following a case instituted by the leader of the Progressive Constitutional Party, the Civil Court allowed a plea by the Governor that he was not subject to jurisdiction of the local courts.

WEST INDIES

Publication in connection with federation plan of the Report of the Fiscal Commissioner (Cmd. 9618), the Report of the Civil Service Commissioner (Cmd. 9619), and the Report of the Judicial Commissioner (Cmd. 6920). Conference on co-operatives, in British Guiana.

British Honduras. Mr. C. H. Thornley installed as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Patrick Renison.

Leeward Islands. Introduction of ministerial system into Antigua and Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. *Leewards Islands Bill* read third time in House of Commons.

February

EAST AFRICA

Kenya. Government development loan of £4,225,000 raised on London market. Announcement of further United Kingdom aid of up to £4 million as grant and £2 million as loan for 1956-57. Legislation passed to give effect to Kenya White Paper on the Coutts Report.

Zanzibar. House of Commons debate on constitutional proposals.

Tanganyika. Floods caused loss of life.

WEST AFRICA

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation left United Kingdom for visit to Federation of Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

Gold Coast. Opening of Kotoku—Achiassi railway.

Sierra Leone. Legislation passed to make lawful African diamond mining. Agreement signed between Sierra Leone Government and Sierra Leone Development Corporation providing for opening up of new iron ore deposits.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Visit by the Secretary of State.

Gibraltar. House of Commons adjournment debate.

Malta. Referendum on integration with the United Kingdom. The Governor flew to London for consultations with the Secretary of State.

EASTERN GROUP

Start of inquiry into proposal for central banking arrangements in Malaya.

Federation of Malaya. House of Commons statement on constitutional conference. Expiration of amnesty offer.

WEST INDIES GROUP

General. British Caribbean Conference held in London. The Secretary of State announced that United Kingdom Government would increase its contribution to setting up a federal capital from £500,000 to maximum of £1 million. House of Lords statement by the Under-Secretary of State and House of Commons statement by Minister of State on results of Conference.

British Honduras. Announcement of United Kingdom grant of up to £500,000 as a grant and £200,000 as a loan for hurricane rehabilitation.

Trinidad and Tobago. Announcement of constitutional changes.

INDIAN OCEAN

Mauritius. Publication of report on local government.

March

GENERAL

House of Lords debate on Oversea Civil Service.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Opening of Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

Kenya. Announcement of further reductions in troops operating against Mau Mau. Correspondence between Registrar of Societies and Kenya Federation of Labour on political activities of the Federation; visit by Sir Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Zanzibar. Publication of Coutts report on methods of filling unofficial seats on the Legislative Council.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Announcement of loans from Rhodesian Selection Trust for African development.

Nyasaland. Elections to newly constituted Legislative Council.

WEST AFRICA

Minister of State visited Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement of Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling £2.25 million for road and water development in Eastern Region. Start of economic mission to Europe, Canada, the United States and Japan by Premier and Minister of Economic Development, Western Region.

Sierra Leone. Appointment of commission to inquire into anti-tax disturbances.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Publication of White Paper on Correspondence exchanged between the Governor and Archbishop Makarios (Cmd. 9708). The Archbishop and the Bishop of Kyrenia deported to Seychelles; House of Commons and House of Lords debates.

Gibraltar. Visit by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Malta. Visit by the Secretary of State. London visit by the Prime Minister of Malta and Leader of Opposition. House of Commons debate on Round Table Conference Report. Statement by Prime Minister on decision to introduce legislation for implementing Report.

EASTERN GROUP

United Kingdom Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation visited the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. Loan of \$40 million (£4.67 million) granted to the Federation of Malaya by the Government of Brunei.

Federation of Malaya. Publication of White Paper on Constitutional Conference (Cmd. 9714). The Chief Minister assumed portfolio of Internal Defence and Security. Emergency Operations Council and External Defence Committee established. Announcement on setting up of Constitutional Commission under chairmanship of Lord Reid and appointment of Sir Harold Parker, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence, to lead United Kingdom representatives in Working Party on Defence and Mutual Assistance Agreement. New surrender terms for terrorists announced. Visit to Siam by the Chief Minister.

Singapore. Publication of interim report of Malayization Commission.

WEST INDIES GROUP

British Guiana. Announcement of Secretary of State's agreement to proposed Development Programme 1955-60.

Leeward Islands. The Leeward Islands Bill received the Royal Assent.

Windward Islands. Ministerial system introduced in Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Aden Colony. Labour unrest.

Mauritius. Publication of despatches on proposed constitutional changes and House of Commons written answer on these.

The Report in Summary

Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Federation of Nigeria early in 1956. After four days in Lagos the Royal Party travelled in turn to the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions; they were unable to visit the Cameroons, but met representatives of the Southern Cameroons in Lagos. Her Majesty was received with the warmest enthusiasm in all parts of the country.

The Rt. Hon. John Hare, O.B.E., M.P., succeeded the Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P. (now Lord Colyton) as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in December.

Constitutional and Political

Among constitutional developments recorded in Chapter II are the following:

In September and October a Round Table Conference of Members of Parliament of all parties considered constitutional proposals made by the Prime Minister of Malta for the closer association of his country with the United Kingdom. Among the Conference's recommendations was one that the Maltese should be represented at Westminster if they so desired. A referendum was held in Malta on the recommendations; though three-quarters of the votes cast were in favour of acceptance, a large number of voters abstained. In March the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that Her Majesty's Government had decided to proceed with legislation to give effect to the Conference's recommendations.

At the first Federal general election held in the Federation of Malaya, in July, the inter-racial Alliance won 51 of the 52 elective seats. The Alliance was also successful in elections for all the State and Settlement Councils. A Conference in London early in 1956 discussed the future relationship between the Federation and the United Kingdom, and it was agreed that, if possible, a constitution providing for full self-government and independence within the Commonwealth should be introduced by August, 1957.

In Singapore, a general election held in April under a new constitution gave no party a clear majority and a coalition government was formed. The Chief Minister visited London in December to prepare the way for a constitutional conference to be held in April, 1956. The Cocos Islands were transferred from Singapore to Australian administration in November.

A Conference on Caribbean Federation held in February, 1956, reached final decisions on all outstanding matters except the location of the Federal capital (which question was put back for consideration by a special commission) and agreed on machinery to bring a British Caribbean Federation into being. All the West Indian island colonies and presidencies except the Virgin Islands were represented; British Guiana and British Honduras sent observers.

New constitutions in the four Windward Island colonies and in Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (Leeward Islands) created elected majorities in the Executive Councils. Three elected Members in each Council became Ministers. Legislation was passed by Parliament to abolish the Leeward Islands Federation.

In Trinidad the proposals of a locally-appointed Constitutional Committee were accepted by the Government and have been approved by the Secretary of State.

A ministerial system was introduced in Uganda, and the number of African Members in the Legislative Council was raised. New Agreements were signed with the Kabaka of Buganda (who returned to his country from exile in October) and the Omukama of Bunyoro, whereby the two became constitutional rulers.

In Kenya, a Commissioner examined methods by which Africans might elect their representatives in the Legislative Council, and his recommendations, after some modification by the Government, were implemented by legislation.

Proposals for constitutional change were accepted by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar. On the publication of proposals by a Commissioner for elections to the Legislative Council, a leader of the Arab community, who had withdrawn their members from the Council, indicated their readiness to resume co-operation with the Sultan's Government.

In Nyasaland, a new Legislative Council composed of 12 officials and 11 unofficials, of whom five are Africans, was constituted, the African members being elected by the African Provincial Councils for the first time.

An Order in Council was made providing for the establishment of Legislative and Executive Councils in Somaliland Protectorate. The Legislative Council of Aden was reconstituted so as to include five elected Members, and an election was held in December. The Governor and political leaders of Mauritius had discussion with the Secretary of State on proposed constitutional changes.

Maintenance of Law and Order

In the Federation of Malaya encouraging progress was made against the Communist bandits. After the general election an amnesty was offered, and in December a meeting took place between the bandits' leader Chin Peng and the Chief Ministers of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. Chin Peng refused to surrender, however, and shortly afterwards the amnesty offer was withdrawn. Fresh surrender terms were announced in March. During the year the "white" areas were extended and now take in nearly half the population.

Good progress was also made against the Mau Mau in Kenya. An amnesty was offered from January to June, 1955, during which time 979 terrorists surrendered. The better situation allowed the administration and police gradually to resume control of the reserves, and after September the army was deployed only in the forest areas.

In British Guiana, while the constitution remained suspended, restrictions on public meetings and processions were lifted early in 1956 after a Public Order Ordinance had been enacted. The garrison was reduced in strength.

Disorders in Cyprus, launched in April, 1955, by supporters of union with Greece, continued through the year. A state of emergency was declared in November. Archbishop Makarios met the Secretary of State in July and engaged in discussions with the Governor between October and February, but then finally rejected the British constitutional offers. In view of his undoubted complicity in the campaign of terror he was thereupon deported, together with the Bishop of Kyrenia.

Disturbances in Sierra Leone, mainly in the Northern Province of the Protectorate, caused 24 deaths and widespread damage. A Commission of Inquiry is to investigate the causes and the action taken to restore order.

Constitutional progress in the Gold Coast received a check when the National Liberation Movement (which finds its support mainly in the Ashanti and has the backing of many important chiefs) demanded a federal system with bi-cameral legislatures. On the Government's invitation a Constitutional Adviser held discussions and made recommendations, which included the setting up of consultative regional assemblies; but the National Liberation Movement refused to meet him or to discuss his report. There was occasional violence, particularly in Ashanti.

Economic Development

Both the volume and the total value of exports from the territories were higher in 1955 than in 1954. Production of most commodities—notably of rubber, tin, coffee and citrus—rose and prices in general were higher, though those of cocoa and copra fell sharply. The increase in exports was unevenly distributed, being most marked in the Far East; the value of West African exports declined. Imports, on the other hand, rose almost everywhere, so that the surplus in the balance of payments on current account of the territories as a whole was reduced.

Difficulties on the London loan market contributed to a smaller flow of capital into the territories; loans raised in London during 1955–56 totalled about £14 million, as against £16 million in 1954–55, and the flow of private capital also slackened, owing in some measure to the completion of work on the Aden refinery. Despite the fall in the rate of external investment the value of gross capital formation rose by about one-tenth, which indicates an increasing rate of local investment. Colonial sterling assets rose by £53 million, as compared with an increase of £140 million in 1954. In accordance with the policy of utilizing local assets, arrangements are being made in several territories for the investment of a portion of the currency funds in securities of the local Government, and the East Africa Currency Board has taken up part of a Kenya Government loan.

The economic position was reflected in government finances: revenue rose considerably in the Federation of Malaya but fell in West Africa, while expenditure everywhere was greater. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds during 1955–56 reached a new high level of nearly £16 million. Governments were notified of their allocations under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1955; the provision of this additional money brought a significant increase from £14·75 million to more than £29 million in the value of schemes approved during the year. On the basis of plans so far drawn up, it appears that Colonial Development and Welfare funds will meet about one-sixth of development expenditure during the period 1955–60; about one-third will come from loans and half from the Governments' own resources.

Expenditure under the Vote for Colonial Services totalled about £30 million, including £23,480,000 issued for specific purposes or as grants-in-aid. The largest payment made was of £10 million to the Government of Kenya, as a grant towards the costs of the emergency there. Grants were made to the Governments of Barbados, Grenada and British Honduras, where widespread damage and some loss of life were caused by the hurricane code-named "Janet" in September.

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Capital approved for Colonial Development Corporation projects during the year totalled just over £8 million, bringing the total capital sanctioned at the end of March to £65 million. Exchequer advances to the Corporation totalled £47·9 million at the end of March.

The supply of electric power was increased in many territories, with a consequent stimulus to the development of secondary industries. Her Majesty The Queen formally opened a new power station near Lagos, Nigeria, and visited another under construction in the Eastern Region. The rapid increase in colonial cement production recorded in recent years continued, and new or additional production was planned in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Jamaica, the Gold Coast and the Eastern Region of Nigeria.

The search for new mineral deposits continued, and plans for new production made headway. The copper-cobalt mine at Kilembe, Uganda, was brought nearer production; the smelter at Jinja is expected to be complete by the autumn of 1956. A lease for the extraction of manganese ore was issued over a large area in British Guiana, and production should start within three years. Bauxite production rose in British Guiana and in Jamaica, where it was announced that alumina production would be increased to half a million tons a year. The report of the Preparatory Commission investigating the Volta River Aluminium Scheme in the Gold Coast is expected shortly. Drilling for oil continued in several territories; a new strike was made in Brunei. Gold has been discovered in Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

During 1955-56 91 schemes for research grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts were approved, at an estimated total cost of £1,888,000. Provision for research in the period 1955-60 was made at some £8 million. An account of research carried out during the year will appear in the report, *Colonial Research, 1955-56*.

The Social Services

In many of the territories expansion of the social services is running a desperate race with increasing population, so that greater provision of schools, hospitals and so on tends to be negated by corresponding increases in demand. Nevertheless there are striking advances to record.

Many territories recorded a further large increase in available school places, and total enrolments were well up on last year. In the Federation of Malaya, for example, the enrolment in all types of school, at 873,700, was more than double that for 1946. Increased provision was made for technical education at all levels. The total number of students at the three universities and four university colleges was 4,245, a rise of 234 over the previous year; an account of the development of those institutions during the past ten years was published in a Report by the Inter-University Council. Colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic numbered over 11,000 or 800 more than a year ago; nine Governments now have students' departments in London, and others are planned.

In the field of informal education and community development, Governments have worked closely with voluntary organisations of many kinds. Notable success was achieved by their joint efforts in the rehabilitation of Mau Mau adherents in Kenya. "Public enlightenment" campaigns, such as that in Northern Nigeria, have received impressive popular support. A training centre for blind peasant cultivators, the first of its kind in the world, was established in Kenya.

In the sphere of public health the emphasis was again on preventive rather than on curative services. In rural areas the health centre system has been increasingly adopted, the staff typically comprising a medical assistant, health inspector and midwife, all locally trained. There was a general expansion in maternal, infant and child welfare services. Almost every territory received help from W.H.O. and UNICEF in one form or another—expert advice, equipment or supplies for surveys, maternal and child welfare schemes, operations to control endemic diseases, and mass vaccination campaigns.

No serious epidemic occurred during the year. Protection has been increasingly given against endemic diseases by the eradication of the vectors, such as the anopheline mosquito, simulium and *aedes aegypti*, which carry respectively malaria, onchocerciasis and yellow fever. One result of the all-round improvement in public health has been a rapid growth in population, contributing to the general over-crowding in towns. This not only tends to divert the efforts of limited medical staffs from rural areas, but has created problems of housing and unemployment. Among measures adopted to provide dwellings at low cost was the encouragement where appropriate of construction by “aided self-help”. Technical advice from the Colonial Liaison Section of the Building Research Station resulted in economy in some housing designs without loss of amenity.

Labour relations were generally satisfactory during the year, though there were serious strikes in Singapore and in the gold mines of the Gold Coast. The vexed question of African advancement in the Northern Rhodesian copper mines was eased by the conclusion of agreements between the mining companies and the African and European unions concerned, whereby some work formerly reserved to Europeans will in the next three years be transferred to Africans. There was a somewhat larger flow of immigrants to the United Kingdom in search of work, mainly from Jamaica.

A comprehensive social insurance scheme came into force in Gibraltar and schemes were announced for Malta and Cyprus.

International Relations

Difficulties in the operation of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954 were discussed at a conference between representatives of the Somaliland and Ethiopian Governments, held at Harar in December, and have been referred to Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

In the United Nations, the United Kingdom continued to participate in the activities of the Fourth Committee of the Assembly and of the Trusteeship Council and Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which are the three bodies that deal specifically with colonial affairs.

A Special Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council went to Togoland to study the future of the territory in the light of the Gold Coast's progress towards self-government. They recommended that alternative courses be put before the people in a plebiscite, and preparations for this are now in hand. The Trusteeship Council also sent a Visiting Mission to both British and French sectors of the Cameroons. A United Kingdom representative was appointed chairman of a Mission to visit the Pacific Trust Territories.

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was renewed for a further three years on the same basis as before.

Considerable assistance was given to colonial territories by the various special agencies of the United Nations, notably F.A.O., W.H.O., UNICEF and U.N.E.S.C.O. An increased number of foreign candidates for training under F.A.O. grants were accepted by Colonial Governments. Seven Colonial Governments sent observer delegations to the General Conference of the I.L.O. and three to the Committee on Work on Plantations; at both of these the United Kingdom delegations included advisers from colonial territories.

Projects undertaken on behalf of colonial territories by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration involved expenditure of \$1,079,000 (U.S.).

Her Majesty's Government was represented at a special meeting of the C.C.T.A. in July and at its eleventh session in January. Four technical conferences were convened during the year under the auspices of the Commission. The South East Asian territories continued to participate in the Colombo Plan. The Caribbean Commission held two meetings during the year, and the South Pacific Commission one.

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CHAPTER I

The Colonial Office and Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service

The Colonial Office

1. In December, the Right Honourable John Hare, M.P., succeeded the Right Honourable Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P. (now Lord Colyton), as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

2. Changes in the organisation of the Office included the setting up of separate General, Police, and Intelligence and Security Departments, and the amalgamation of the Commercial Relations and Supplies Department with the Economic General Department. Two additional posts of Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police were created.

3. Under the scheme for the interchange of members of the Colonial Office and of Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service, six Oversea Service officers took up duty in the Colonial Office and seven members of the Colonial Office administrative staff were posted abroad. In addition, other staff were given the opportunity of service with Colonial administrations.

4. Mr. Lennox-Boyd visited Hong Kong, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya in July to September, and also visited Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar. Mr. Hare visited Sierra Leone and the Gambia in March. Visits overseas were also made by five Assistant Under-Secretaries of State and by some of the Secretary of State's Advisers and other senior officers of the Colonial Office.

Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service

Reorganisation of the Service

5. The reorganisation of the Colonial Service, with the formation of Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service from the 1st October, 1954, has been proceeding. A register of members of Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service is being compiled.

Appointments to Governorships

6. The following appointments were announced during the year :

Sir James Robertson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria.

Mr. J. Gutch, C.M.G., O.B.E., High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Lieutenant General Sir John Woodall, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Governor of Bermuda.

Sir Patrick Renison, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana.

Mr. C. H. Thornley, C.M.G., C.V.O., Governor of British Honduras.

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Governor of Cyprus.

Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor of Nyasaland.

Conditions of Service

7. Revised salaries were introduced in Cyprus ; the Federation of Nigeria and the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions ; Sierra Leone ; Jamaica ; the Western Pacific territories ; Gibraltar ; Sarawak ; North Borneo, and the Federation of Malaya. Further changes in the Gold Coast resulted in officers having the option of retiring with pension and lump sum compensation.

Recruitment

8. The number of appointments to the territories made through the Colonial Office in 1955 was 1,377, 242 more than in 1954. Nurses and medical auxiliaries, of whom 110 and 30 respectively were appointed during the year, have not so far been included in the total figures of appointments given in this annual report but will be in future. Improvement in the numbers recruited was due to an increase in the recruitment of agriculturists, educationists, doctors and police. The number of administrative appointments remained about the same as in 1954 and 1953, but there was no reduction in demand. There was a significant increase in the number of women teachers required and 112 vacancies remained unfilled. The general position was not substantially different from previous years in spite of improved recruitment, as demands remain high.

Training

9. Courses and attachments varying in length from a few days to a year or more, and covering over 50 different subjects, were arranged in the United Kingdom during 1955-56 for men and women employed by Colonial Governments. In 1955, 2,190 came for training, 100 more than the previous highest figure in 1953 and 109 more than in 1954. There was again a notable increase in the number of officers of colonial domicile among those who attended training courses. The number was 598 in 1953, 673 in 1954, and 821 in 1955. Thanks are again due to the universities, local government authorities, public bodies, and commercial firms for their ready co-operation.

10. New courses for veterinary officers and ward sisters were started during the year and a short senior secretariat officers' course was held in July for the first time.

11. There was continued co-operation in training with other Metropolitan Governments, who sent representatives to the Summer School held at Oxford. One Belgian and two French Colonial Service Officers stayed, after attending the Summer School, for the Oversea Service Course "B". A party of British Oversea Service Officers attended a short course of lectures on the French Union at Paris in December, and an Oversea Service Officer is attending a long course there at the Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre-Mer.

CHAPTER II

Constitutional and General**West Africa**

INTER-TERRITORIAL MATTERS

12. The fourth session of the West African Inter-Territorial Council, held in Bathurst in January under the chairmanship of the Honourable J. A. Mahoney, Vice-President of the Gambia Legislative Council, reviewed the work during 1955 of the regional research organisations, and all delegates reiterated their Governments' strong support for inter-territorial co-operation. Among important matters discussed were the staffing of the West African Cocoa Research Institute, the future scope of the West African Fisheries Research Institute and the urgent need to bring the West African Building Research Institute into operation. The session also considered research developments in tropical medicine, trypanosomiasis, timber, rice and maize, and the possible strengthening of economic liaison.

13. Mr. A. Pickles, formerly Acting Director of the West African Cocoa Research Institute, assumed duty as Secretary of the West African Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Research in November. It has been decided to establish a Tuberculosis Research Unit in Accra, under the West African Council for Medical Research, and this is to come into operation at once.

14. Several inter-territorial and international conferences were organised with the assistance of the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat. The tenth conference of Directors of Public Works was held in June in Bathurst. The fourth meeting of the Anglo-French Joint West African Civil Aviation Sub-Committee, held in Lagos in July under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, was attended by the Directors of Civil Aviation in French and British West Africa, meteorological and telecommunication experts and a representative from French Equatorial Africa. In September representatives of the four British West African territories and of the Government of French West Africa, under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, agreed on a uniform travel certificate for journeys between the French and British territories in West Africa by persons not possessing passports; these require no visa. In January, the third of the international conferences on agricultural research, organised jointly by the Secretariat and the French authorities, was held in Dahomey and the Ivory Coast on the subject of oil palms. The Chief Secretary attended the thirteenth meeting of the West African Air Transport Authority in Lagos in January.

15. The Secretariat continued to co-ordinate aspects of West African defence. The second meeting of the Army Advisory Council for West Africa was held in Kaduna, in November.

16. The West African Court of Appeal was reconstituted from the 1st January, following the withdrawal of the Federation of Nigeria, to hear appeals from the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

The Royal Visit

17. The most important event of the year was the visit in January and February by Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Royal Party arrived by air at Lagos on the 28th January and spent the first four days in the Federal capital. During this time The Queen received a Loyal Address from the House of Representatives. Later she received similar Addresses from the Legislative Houses of the three Regions, from representatives of the Southern Cameroons, and from various other bodies.

18. The Queen flew to Kaduna on the 1st February where at a great durbar she received the homage of representatives from all Provinces of the Region. The Royal Visitors spent a quiet weekend at Jos and then flew to Enugu on the 6th February, making a brief halt at Makurdi. During her visit to the Eastern Region, The Queen went by air to Calabar, where she laid a wreath on the grave of Mary Slessor in recognition of the services of Christian Missions, and to Port Harcourt; she also visited the Oji River Leper Settlement. On the 9th February the Royal Visitors returned to Lagos, stopping on the way at Benin in the Western Region. In Lagos, the 10th February was spent in opening the Apapa wharf extensions and the Ijora "B" power station, and in meeting representatives of the Southern Cameroons. The Royal Visit to the Western Region took place from the 11th to the 15th February, the journey to Ibadan being by train, and the return journey to Lagos by road. At Ibadan, The Queen opened the new Regional Parliament building and also visited the University College, the University College Teaching Hospital, and the Ibadan Branch of the College of Arts, Science and Technology.

19. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Lagos for the United Kingdom by air on the 16th February, visiting Kano on the way. Before leaving Nigeria, The Queen broadcast a farewell message during which she said that she hoped her visit would help the people of Nigeria to feel a greater unity among themselves, and spoke of the importance of honesty, integrity and justice in business, industry, the Public Service and Government. She also announced that, in order to leave Nigerians a reminder of her visit, she had decided that the Nigeria Regiment should be known as The Queen's Own Nigeria Regiment.

20. In all parts of the country Her Majesty was welcomed with the warmest expressions of enthusiasm and loyalty both by the leaders of the people and by the large crowds which everywhere gathered to greet her.

Administrative and General Events

21. Sir John Macpherson left the country on retirement on the 12th April. His successor as Governor-General of the Federation, Sir James Robertson, assumed office on the 15th June after 34 years of distinguished service overseas. At the invitation of the Secretary of State, he returned to the United Kingdom in October to report to him personally on his impressions. The talks, which were attended by the three Regional Governors who were then on leave, covered many subjects.

22. Following the appointment in 1954 of Chief M. E. R. Okorodudu as Western Regional Commissioner in the United Kingdom, the appointments were announced of Mr. M. T. Mbu as Commissioner for Nigeria, Mr. T. O. C. Ojiako as Eastern Regional Commissioner and Alhaji Abdulmaliki as Northern Regional Commissioner. Before his appointment Mr. Mbu had been a Federal Minister without Portfolio.

23. A delegation of members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, led by the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, visited Nigeria in February and March, primarily to present a mace to the Federal House of Representatives. They also visited all three Regions and the Southern Cameroons.

24. The Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the structure and remuneration of the Public Services in Nigeria* (the Gorsuch Report) was published in August. The Commission's recommendations were substantially accepted by the four Governments, but those for improving children's and passage allowances were accepted only by the Northern Regional Government, although other improvements in such allowances were approved by the Federal Government, and later by the Western Regional Government. The main recommendation on structure was the removal of the rigid division of the Nigerian Public Services into senior and junior sections, by the introduction of middle executive and equivalent technical grades. Regrading of posts in accordance with this recommendation has been proceeding with the assistance of experts from the United Kingdom Civil Service in the Federal, Eastern and Western Regional Public Services, and without outside help in the North.

25. Sir David Lidbury, formerly Deputy Director-General of the United Kingdom General Post Office, went to Nigeria in October to advise the Federal Government on grading and salaries for the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

26. The Federal Supreme Court, the three Regional High Courts, and the High Courts for Lagos and the Southern Cameroons assumed their functions during the year. A ceremony of inauguration for the Federal Courts was performed by Her Majesty in Lagos on the 31st January. The Federal Supreme Court now hears appeals from the High Courts in Nigeria, and appeals from the Federal Supreme Court lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with the result that cases from Nigeria no longer go to the West African Court of Appeal.

27. In January the Governor-General convened a meeting with the three Regional Governors, the Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Regional Premiers and other representatives of the Federal, Regional and Southern Cameroons Governments, to discuss preliminary arrangements for the constitutional conference to be held later in 1956. The meeting recommended that the conference should be convened in London in mid-September, and expressed the hope that the Secretary of State would take the chair. It also recommended that each Region should be represented by 10 delegates, chosen by the Regional Governments so as to ensure adequate representation of all shades of political opinion, and the Southern Cameroons by five; that the Federal territory of Lagos should be separately represented by two delegates; and that the Federation of Nigeria should be represented by the Governor-General, the Regional Governors and the Commissioner of the Cameroons. Each delegation should also be permitted to take advisers with it.

28. A delegation from the Northern Elements Progressive Union of the Northern Region, which was received by the Minister of State early in January, made representations concerned chiefly with the present system of elections in the Region to the Federal House of Representatives and to the Northern House of Assembly, and with freedom of assembly in the Region. It was pointed out that the proper forum for considering these matters would be the Nigeria constitutional conference to be held later in 1956.

* *Report of the Commission on the Public Services of the Governments in the Federation of Nigeria 1954-55.* Federal Government of Nigeria. 1955.

29. Early in 1955 a disagreement arose between the Governor of the Eastern Region and his Ministers over the latter's proposal to delete from the 1955-56 estimates provision for expatriation pay for certain posts in the Public Service, to downgrade another post and to make no provision for one post of Resident. The Ministers declined to alter their decision and the Governor had to use his reserved powers to restore the position.

30. In September, the Acting Governor of the Eastern Region appointed, on the advice of Ministers, a commission to inquire into allegations of bribery and corruption in all branches of public life in the Region. In January the commission issued interim findings following which the Eastern Minister of Finance, Mr. Mbonu Ojike, and the Minister of Land, Mr. Awgu, resigned their offices.

31. In June, the Government of the Western Region issued a White Paper* re-defining the duties and functions of Administrative Officers in the Region in the light of existing constitutional arrangements.

32. The report of the Commission of Inquiry into affairs in Oyo in the Western Region, which was appointed following disturbances in September, 1954, was published in June. The Western Regional Government did not accept much of the report and decided that the Alafin of Oyo should be suspended from office and banished from Oyo Province.

33. New electoral regulations covering both local government elections and elections to the Regional House of Assembly were introduced by the Western Regional Government in August. The registration of voters under these regulations took place during November.

34. As a result of allegations of corruption and malpractices, the Government of the Western Region appointed a Commission to inquire into the affairs of the Ibadan District Council. In his report, published in January, the Commissioner, Mr. E. W. J. Nicholson, Town Clerk of Abingdon, found that the Council had not been guilty of serious maladministration although there had been certain administrative failures, some of which were regarded as gross. The Commissioner also found six instances of corrupt or dishonest acts involving the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Adegoke Adelabu, then Federal Minister of Social Services, and four other Councillors. Mr. Adelabu resigned from the Council of Ministers after publication of the Report.

35. The Sardauna of Sokoto, Premier of the Northern Region, the Emir of Gwandu and Chief Rotimi Williams, Western Region Minister of Justice and Local Government, attended the conference on local government at Cambridge in August and September.

36. Dr. Azikiwe, Premier of the Eastern Region, visited the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States from September to November, accompanied for part of the time by Mr. Akpabio, the Regional Minister of Education.

37. Many other Federal and Regional Ministers visited the United Kingdom and other countries overseas during the year (see paragraphs 46 and 55).

Economic Affairs

38. Following a recommendation by the International Bank Mission to Nigeria in 1953, a National Economic Council was established and held its first meeting in October. The Governor-General presided, and all the five Governments in the Federation were represented. A second meeting was held in February, and the Council plans to meet to discuss and make recommendations to the Governments on economic matters of common concern.

* Western Region Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1955.

39. A Council of Natural Resources, on which all the Nigerian Governments are represented, held its first meeting in September. The Council considers common agricultural, veterinary, forestry and fisheries research problems.

40. Legislation was enacted to establish the Nigerian Railway Corporation with effect from the 1st October. For the first time for many years the railway cleared the previous season's groundnut crop (395,000 tons) before the 1955-56 crop started to come in. Movements of the 1955-56 crop (estimated at 425,000 tons) are well up to schedule.

41. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, new allocations totalling £13·08 million were made to Nigeria, the Federal Government receiving £3·75 million, the Northern Government £4·75 million, the Eastern Government £2·75 million, the Western Government £0·5 million, and the Southern Cameroons £1·33 million.

42. The Federal Government prepared an interim development programme for 1955-56, followed by a comprehensive programme for 1955-60. The Governments of the three Regions and of the Southern Cameroons have also prepared programmes covering 1955-60. Road works are prominent in all of these. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £1·5 million has been made to the Federal Government towards its road development programme.

43. Improved postal and telegraphic services are another major item in the Federal development programme. Expenditure of £16 million on these was envisaged in a White Paper laid before the House of Representatives in March, 1955, and to explore the possibilities of getting the extra staff and equipment required, the Federal Minister of Communications and Aviation, Mr. K. O. Mbadiwe, accompanied by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. H. O. Ellis, visited the United Kingdom and the continent from June to August. Largely as a result of this visit more than 160 applications were received for 70 advertised vacancies, many of which have since been filled.

44. Legislation was enacted establishing the Northern Region Development Corporation and Provincial Loans Boards to replace the Regional Development Board and the Regional Production Development Board.

45. A Finance Corporation and Local Loans Boards were set up in the Western Region to replace the Regional Development Board. The Western Region Production Development Board was reconstituted with wider powers under new legislation.

46. Chief Awolowo, Premier of the Western Region, and Chief Akran, the Minister of Development, led an economic mission to Europe, Canada, the United States and Japan in March and April, 1956.

47. Mr. C. E. Courtenay, formerly Adviser to the Malayan Pineapple Industry, went to Nigeria in January to advise the Western Region Government on pineapple cultivation.

48. Legislation was enacted in the Eastern Region to set up an Economic Planning Commission; Printing, Pharmaceutical, Cinema, Tourist, and Information Service Corporations; a Library Board, and a Sports Commission. A Finance Corporation and a Development Corporation had been established in the Region the previous year.

49. The Nigerian Cement Company has now been established to produce some 100,000 tons of cement annually from a site near Enugu in Eastern Nigeria. In addition to site preparation, work has begun on a railway connection. Production is expected to begin in 1957.

50. The Dunlop Rubber Company sent a party to Eastern Nigeria in July to survey land for new rubber plantations.

51. Kaduna Textiles Limited has been formed by the Northern Region Marketing Board, the Northern Region Development Corporation, and Messrs. David Whitehead and Sons, Limited, to manufacture cotton piece goods from locally produced cotton. The factory is estimated to cost £1.25 million and should be in production in 1957.

52. A Federation of British Industries mission, composed of Sir Frederick Griffiths and Mr. Watt, visited Nigeria in March-April, 1955. Their report on Investment in the Federation of Nigeria and the Gold Coast was published in December.

Social Services

53. The successful launching of the Western Region's scheme for universal primary education in January, 1955, has been followed by substantial increases in the number of secondary schools (from 55 to 70) and of teacher training colleges (from 62 to 86). An enabling measure for the establishment of a University in the Eastern Region was enacted. In the Northern Region a Public Enlightenment Campaign working through 6,000 adult literacy classes, and aided by vernacular literature and visual aids, is encouraging many people to co-operate in raising health and general living standards.

54. Increased pay for daily-paid Government employees of the Western and Eastern Regions and the salary increases resulting from the Gorsuch Report led to demands from other workers. Professor H. G. Hanbury went to Nigeria in October to arbitrate in a dispute between the Federal Government and the staff side of the Federal Industrial Whitley Council. The same month, Dr. Eni Njoku from University College, Ibadan, went to the Southern Cameroons to arbitrate between the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Workers Union, following a strike in August. About 30,000 tin mine workers at Jos came out on strike in October and resumed work in November; agreement on most points was reached shortly afterwards, but negotiations continue about the date from which pay increases should be awarded. Improved wages and conditions were agreed in each of these disputes.

55. In April the Sardauna of Sokoto, the Premier of the Northern Region, and the Emir of Kano, Northern Regional Minister without Portfolio, visited Saudi Arabia to enquire into the welfare arrangements for Nigerian pilgrims to Mecca. As a result, three Nigerian representatives were attached to the British Embassy at Jeddah from June to September to help.

56. Dr. J. C. D. Carothers of St. James' Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, Portsmouth, visited Nigeria between September and November to investigate and advise the Governments on the treatment of mental patients.

GOLD COAST

57. The year has been characterised by the dispute between the National Liberation Movement (N.L.M.) and the Government Party, the Convention People's Party (C.P.P.), on the form of constitution the Gold Coast should have when it becomes fully self-governing. The N.L.M. and its supporting organisations have demanded a federal system. Their view has been that there should be a central bicameral legislature, and also bicameral legislatures in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories and, in the event of its union with the Gold Coast, in Togoland under United Kingdom

administration. The C.P.P. regard a federal system as inappropriate to the needs of the Gold Coast. Attempts by the Government to arrange a round-table conference on the issues involved having failed, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed in April to consider the questions of a federal system of government and of a Second Chamber. Opposition members refused to serve on the Committee. Nevertheless it produced a report, tabled in July and debated in August, which recommended that the present unitary system of government should be retained; that the Government should consider establishing regional bodies to ensure full consultation and collaboration between itself and the regions in development planning, and that the question of a Second Chamber should be deferred. Opposition members took no part in the debate. Meanwhile, on the 16th July, a by-election at Atwina-Nwabiagya near Kumasi, Ashanti, was won from the C.P.P. by an independent candidate, supported by the N.L.M.

58. Following the Select Committee's report, and at the request of the Gold Coast Government, arrangements were made for Sir Frederick Bourne, a former Governor of East Bengal, to advise the Government, and all parties concerned who wished to make use of his services, on the devolution of powers to Regions. He arrived in the Gold Coast in September. The N.L.M. and the Asanteman Council refused to discuss their views with him, but on the basis of discussions throughout the country, he was able to frame a report* which he presented to the Government on the 17th December. He recommended the setting up of consultative Regional Assemblies which would enable local opinion to be expressed on matters of national importance, and local knowledge and experience to be used in devising and implementing schemes of concern to the Regions. In February, Dr. Nkrumah invited the major parties in the Gold Coast to discuss the report under the chairmanship of Mr. C. W. Tachie-Menson, a Public Service Commissioner; the N.L.M. refused to attend. The conference's report was published on the 21st March. The conference accepted the pattern of Sir Frederick Bourne's proposals and made additional recommendations concerning the role of chiefs.

59. Throughout the year there were outbreaks of violence and sporadic disturbances between supporters of the C.P.P. and the N.L.M., which on occasion taxed the resources of the police and made it necessary to bring reserves to the troubled areas. In May, the Peace Preservation Ordinance was extended to prohibit the possession of arms in Kumasi.

60. In October, the Government introduced in the Legislature a State Councils (Ashanti) (Amendment) Bill to provide lesser chiefs in Ashanti with the same right of appeal to the Governor from decisions of State Councils on local constitutional issues as paramount chiefs have had. Hitherto lesser chiefs had the right of appeal to the Asanteman Council. This Bill was regarded as an affront to the Asanteman Council and led to increased disorders in Ashanti. It passed into law in December.

61. On the 31st July, Section 56 of the Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, came into effect under which pensionable officers of Her Majesty's Oversea Service were given the option of retiring on earned pension with either an addition or a lump sum in compensation, or of joining the local Service and serving with continuing right to retire with pension plus either form of compensation. One hundred and forty two officers elected to retire, and approximately 650 to join the local Service.

62. In October separate Departments of Defence and External Affairs of the Governor's Office were set up.

* *Report of the Constitutional Adviser, Accra, 1955.*
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63. Mr. Botsio, Minister of State, attended as an observer the Afro-Asia Conference at Bandoeng in April. In June, the Gold Coast was represented by Mr. Ako Adjei, Minister of Trade and Labour, at the International Labour Conference in Geneva.

64. On the 10th August, a United Nations special Visiting Mission, comprising representatives of India (Chairman), Australia, Syria and the United States, arrived in the Gold Coast to study how best to discover the wishes of the inhabitants of Togoland under United Kingdom administration for their political future when the Gold Coast achieved full self-government. The Mission recommended the holding of a plebiscite posing the two questions:

- (1) Do you want the integration of Togoland under British Administration with an independent Gold Coast?
- (2) Do you want the separation of Togoland from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship pending the ultimate determination of its political future?

This recommendation was accepted at the tenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in November and December at which Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance, was a member of the United Kingdom delegation. The Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (Plebiscite) Order in Council, 1955, came into operation on the 31st December empowering the Governor to make regulations for the conduct of the plebiscite. Sir John Dring, who has had distinguished service in India, was appointed Plebiscite Administrator. Senor Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto was appointed United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and arrived in the Gold Coast with a team of observers in January. Registration of voters was completed by the 13th February; 193,500 persons registered, an increase of 32 per cent over the number who registered for the general election in 1954.

65. A delegation of members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, led by the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, visited the country in March.

66. The Volta River Preparatory Commission virtually completed its programme of investigations and its report and that of the consulting engineers will be issued shortly. In September, the Volta River Project National Committee visited Canada to study the hydro-electric project at Kitimat and the smelting of aluminium.

67. On the 29th July, the Gold Coast (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1955, was made providing *inter alia* for the payment of adequate compensation in the event of property being compulsorily acquired.

68. A Federation of British Industries mission composed of Sir Frederick Griffiths and Mr. Watt visited the Gold Coast in April. Their report on Investment in the Federation of Nigeria and the Gold Coast was published in December.

69. Dr. Nkrumah laid the foundation stone in May of the Government-sponsored "Accra" hotel which is to be completed by the autumn of 1956.

70. The Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation Ordinance came into operation in May. The Corporation is charged with investigating, formulating and carrying out projects for developing the agricultural and fishing industries and with marketing their produce.

71. The capital made available by the Government to the Industrial Development Corporation was increased from £1 million to £4 million.

72. The Cocoa Marketing Board announced in May the raising of the producers' price of cocoa from 72s. to 80s. a load of 60 pounds.

73. The setting up was announced on the 9th February of a committee to inquire into the management and administration and allegations of irregularities in the conduct of the affairs of the Cocoa Purchasing Company. The committee has already begun its work.

74. On the 20th November the Mines Employees' Union struck in support of its demand for a pay increase of 15 per cent. The strike was almost complete in the gold and bauxite mines and affected seriously the diamond mines. A board of inquiry under Mr. J. Sarkodee Adoo and including Sir William Lawther, which was set up to study the economic structure of the mining industry with particular reference to the demands of the Miners' Union and the method of fixing wages, began work on the 20th January at Takoradi, and completed its hearings on the 9th February. There was a general return to work on the 27th February. The board's report is expected shortly.

75. The Gold Coast financial year will in future run from the 1st July to the 30th June instead of from the 1st April to the 31st March. Estimated revenue in the year under review was £65·4 million and expenditure £64·8 million including the transfer of £28·2 million to development funds which were estimated to total £57·3 million at the end of the year.

SIERRA LEONE

76. The Minister of State visited Sierra Leone in March, as did a delegation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association under the leadership of the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot.

77. In July the Chief Minister, Dr. M. A. S. Margai, made a statement in the Legislative Council drawing attention to the fact that its life was due to expire in November, 1956, and calling for expressions of public opinion on any changes in the constitution which, in the light of the experience of the past five years, might be required. Widely differing suggestions were received from the principal political parties, local government bodies and individuals, and were published. At public meetings held at Freetown in November, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President of the Legislative Council, those who had submitted memoranda were given an opportunity of amplifying their own views and calling for explanation of others. Later the same month the Chief Minister announced that the Government proposed, after studying the views expressed, to present to the Legislative Council a Sessional Paper embodying its own proposals which, after debate, would form the basis of a formal submission to the Secretary of State.

78. Illicit diamond digging and smuggling continued during most of the year. In September, however, an agreement was negotiated between the Sierra Leone Government and the Sierra Leone Selection Trust whereby, in return for the payment of compensation of £1,570,000, the Trust's monopoly of diamond mining in the territory is restricted to a particular part of the Protectorate. Legislation was passed in February providing for the licensing of alluvial diamond digging by Africans in the rest of the country; they will be able to sell their stones to authorised dealers or exporters. These steps are being combined with more intensive control and will, it is hoped, bring about a substantial reduction in illicit activity.

79. The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Strike and Riots in Freetown in February, 1955, was published in Freetown in June. The Commission found that the Sierra Leone authorities could not be blamed for failing to foresee the seriousness of the situation that was to develop, that the assistance of military forces was correctly requested and at the proper time, and that the amount of force employed was no more than the circumstances warranted. Recommendations for improving industrial relations machinery were accepted in principle by the Sierra Leone Government.

80. Beginning in the second half of November, a series of disturbances occurred, principally in the Northern Province of the Protectorate, causing 24 known deaths and considerable damage to property. Three policemen lost their lives. The disorders appear to have been caused by fear of increases in the rates of local tax and resentment against Chiefs and senior tribal officials owing, *inter alia*, to their mal-administration of local taxation. The Governor has appointed a commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Cox, Q.C., former Chief Justice of Tanganyika, to enquire into the causes and the circumstances in which force was used in restoring order. Meanwhile a maximum of 25s. per head, or the 1955 rate if less, has been placed on local tax for 1956.

81. The budget introduced in the Legislative Council in December provided for total expenditure of £8.2 million during 1956 compared with £7.6 million in 1955. Estimated development expenditure on major works over the four years ending the 31st December, 1959, is some £7.6 million, including £2.5 million made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Of this amount £1.8 million is to be spent on rehabilitating the railway, £1.7 million on schools and colleges, and £900,000 on constructing and improving roads and bridges. Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds during the year included £73,700 for staff housing at Fourah Bay College and £48,300 for extending and reconstructing secondary schools in Freetown.

82. A general salaries revision was approved by the Legislative Council in October, with effect from February. Increases range from 10 per cent on the lower salaries to 7 per cent at the higher levels, and will, it is hoped, assist the recruitment of extra staff which some Departments urgently need.

83. His Excellency the Governor of French Guinea and Madame Parisot visited Sierra Leone between the 19th and 23rd April, and M. Leopold Senghor, Deputy for Senegal in the French National Assembly, and then a Minister in the French Government, visited Freetown in September.

GAMBIA

84. The Minister of State visited the Gambia in March, as did a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation.

85. The constitutional arrangements introduced in 1954 worked without untoward incident during the early part of the year. In December, however, the Governor had to terminate the appointment of the Minister of Education and Welfare, Mr. P. S. N'jie, who had written in his official capacity to the Chief Superintendent of Police accusing the police of partiality when making arrests after a small affray between supporters of the United Party (of which Mr. N'jie is the leader) and the Muslim Congress Party. A commission of inquiry undertaken by Mr. F. H. Baker, a retired

Senior Puisne Judge, found that the accusations were without foundation and that the action of the police had in fact been highly praiseworthy.

86. The Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations made available for a further year Mr. C. O. van der Plas to help the Government implement recommendations arising from his 1954 social and economic survey of Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary. As part of his new assignment Mr. van der Plas has surveyed the rice areas in the Central Division of the Protectorate, and has made recommendations to increase the production of rice and other crops in the area.

87. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £43,000 was made for continuing crop investigations and trials at the Experimental Farm at Yundum. With an initial Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £10,300, work on a five-year agricultural scheme for the rehabilitation of depressed areas in the Kombo St. Mary district was begun. A similar grant has been made for expanding the Trade Training Centre at Bathurst, technical advice and equipment to be provided by the International Co-operation Administration.

88. A conference at Bathurst in December, between representatives of the Gambia Government and of the Government of French West Africa, discussed improvement of the Trans-Gambia road connecting the French territories on either side of the country.

East Africa

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

89. The Report of the East Africa Royal Commission on Land and Population in the East African territories was published in June.* In the same month the three East African Governors, who came to London for the purpose, discussed the Report with the Secretary of State and it was agreed that they would conduct a careful review of their policies in the light of the recommendations of the Royal Commission and address despatches to the Secretary of State embodying their conclusions. When these despatches have been received and considered they will be published in the form of a White Paper. In the light of the attention paid by the Royal Commission to problems connected with the evolution of systems of land tenure, a technical conference of officers concerned with these problems in the East and Central African territories was held at Arusha in Tanganyika in February.

KENYA

90. In August Mr. W. F. Coutts submitted to the Kenya Government his report on the investigation he had been conducting since February, 1955, on the best system or systems to be adopted in choosing African members of the Legislative Council. The Coutts Report, together with a White Paper† outlining the Kenya Government's views on it, was laid before the Kenya Legislative Council on the 10th January. The basic proposal in the report was for a qualitative franchise coupled with a system of multiple voting. The report recommended that universal adult franchise should not be introduced at the present time; that direct voting by secret ballot should be adopted; that there should be 10 "points" based on age (21 or over), education, income, or property, long and efficient public or private service, and other similar qualifications; that the age qualification plus two other "points" should enable an elector to qualify for one vote, and that each

* Cmd. 9475.
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† Sessional Paper No. 39 of 1955/56.

additional "point" above three should qualify for a further vote. Special arrangements should be made governing the eligibility of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru to vote and stand as candidates.

91. The White Paper accepted in principle the basic proposal but considered that some modifications were necessary to ensure a wider understanding of the proposals among Africans and a more practical application of the system. The main effects of the modifications were to make the franchise less restricted; reduce the number of "points" to seven; make the minimum age of 21 a separate prerequisite for registration on electoral rolls, one "point" thereafter to qualify for one vote, and reduce to three the maximum number of votes for any one person. In the Central Province, only those Kikuyu, Embu and Meru who were certified as having given loyal service to the Crown during the emergency would be eligible for registration as voters; those so eligible would be registered in accordance with the procedure as operative in the rest of the country. In accordance with their wishes, the inhabitants of the Northern Frontier Province would not take part in elections of 1956, but the position would be reviewed prior to the 1960 elections. While it might not be possible for the electoral rolls to be prepared in time for the general elections in September, 1956, the Government announced its intention that the election of African members should take place before March, 1957. Meanwhile, present African members will continue to sit in the Legislative Council.

92. The Coutts Report and the White Paper were debated in the Kenya Legislative Council in February and legislation to give effect to the Government's policy was enacted without a division.

93. In September Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck relinquished the Portfolio for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, and was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council in succession to Sir William Horne. Mr. M. Blundell (elected European Minister without Portfolio) became Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources; Mr. L. R. Maconochie-Welwood (elected Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries) was appointed European Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. D. I. Blunt became the (nominated) Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries. At about the same time a third African was appointed as Parliamentary Secretary making a total of five Parliamentary Secretaries (three Africans, one Asian and one Arab).

94. In July a delegation of Ministers and other members of the Legislative Council visited the United Kingdom at the invitation of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The delegation was led by Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck (then Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources) and consisted of eight other European, Asian, Arab and African representatives.

95. In May General Lathbury succeeded General Sir George Erskine as Commander-in-Chief, East Africa. Continuing progress was made in the fight against the militant wing of Mau Mau. Following overtures from terrorist leaders, negotiations for a mass surrender under the terms offered on the 18th January, 1955, took place during April and May, but were finally broken off by the terrorists. An operation, in which six battalions were employed against gangs in the Aberdares, was therefore mounted and maximum pressure was brought to bear in all areas. On the 8th June it was announced that the offer of 18th January would be withdrawn on the 10th July, and the terrorists were warned that those who continued fighting thereafter would run the risk of being deprived of their land and land rights. By

the 10th July, 979 terrorists had surrendered under the offer; on the 11th July a Native Land Rights Confiscation Order was made against those terrorists known to be still at large. The "Green Branch" surrender terms first offered in August, 1953, remain in force, however, and by the end of February 2,373 terrorists had surrendered. Continuous patrolling and aggressive action by the Security Forces dislocated and disorganised the terrorist gangs into small fugitive groups, whose main concern was to procure food and other supplies. Closer administration in the reserves and the system of defensive villages not only cut off terrorists from their suppliers, but also led to a marked improvement in the attitude of the people and increased co-operation with the forces of law and order. The improved situation enabled the administration and the police gradually to resume control of the reserves and after September the Army was deployed solely in the forest areas. The Lincoln and Harvard Bomber Squadrons, which had so greatly contributed to the break-up of the forest gangs, were withdrawn altogether and the military forces in Kenya were reduced by three battalions.

96. The revised Development Plan for the 1st January, 1954, to the 30th June, 1957, prepared by the Development Committee of the Council of Ministers, has been approved. Its estimated cost is about £23 million, of which some £3-4 million will be spent on each of the following: agriculture; defence and security facilities; local government loans, African housing and medical services; and education. Other notable projects for which provision is made are road development (£2.5 million) and Nairobi Airport (£1.5 million). In addition to this plan, expenditure of £1.75 million is contemplated in 1955 to 1956 under the Swynnerton Plan for African agricultural development, from the £5 million made available by Her Majesty's Government for this purpose. Total Government capital expenditure on development projects in 1954-57 is expected to be £36.5 million.

97. The improved emergency situation during 1955-56, together with a buoyant economy and close control of expenditure, enabled the Kenya Government to call on only £10 million of the £14 million which Her Majesty's Government had agreed to make available towards the costs of the emergency in that period. It is expected that the operational situation will continue to improve during 1956-57, with a consequent reduction in military expenditure, and that the proportion of expenditure devoted to rehabilitation and reconstruction will be greater than in past years. As a result of a review of Kenya's financial prospects, Her Majesty's Government has agreed, subject to the approval of Parliament, to provide a grant of £4 million and an interest-free loan of £2 million to assist the Kenya Government in meeting its commitments in the financial year ending the 31st March, 1957.

TANGANYIKA

98. The development of local government bodies continued and regulations have been made to enable elections by ballot to be introduced in any township where there is a demand. Two new Councils were established: the South East Lake County Council, and the Mafia Island Council.

99. In April a committee of inquiry was appointed by the Governor to advise on the reallocation of certain alienated land in the Sanya Corridor near Moshi. Its recommendations, since approved by the Government, were that the greater part should be allocated to the Meru and Chagga tribes.

100. Minor incidents of Mau Mau infiltration took place in the early part of the year in the Northern and Tanga Provinces, but were quickly dealt with.

101. There were disturbances in the Matombo area near Morogoro in July. An enquiry revealed that discontent over the operation of the Uluguru Land Utilisation Scheme had been exploited to revive a long standing dynastic dispute.

102. Road, railway and telephonic communications were dislocated in central Tanganyika in December by exceptionally heavy rains causing the worst floods since 1929. In February there were further serious floods in the Ruvuma area on the Portuguese border ; four lives were lost.

103. A further Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £312,627 was made to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation to cover net expenditure from October, 1955, to September, 1956. The large-scale experiments in mechanised or partly mechanised agriculture were continued, the African tenant farmer schemes, in particular, being expanded.

104. Colonial Development and Welfare grants included £182,339 towards the capital cost of the African urban housing programme, £256,400 towards developing rural water supplies in co-operation with the Native Authorities and £451,890 towards the cost of capital expenditure and surveys for the Water Development Department. A five-year programme of hydrological investigations and irrigation experiments in the Rufiji River basin was instituted.

UGANDA

105. In August changes were inaugurated in the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils, including the introduction of a ministerial system with five unofficial Ministers, of whom three are Africans. In the Legislative Council the number of African members (who sit on both the Government and the Representative sides of the House) is now 30 out of a total of 60 ; of the 30 Representative members 18 are Africans. A Public Service Commission was set up in September to deal with appointments and promotions in the Uganda Civil Service.

106. In accordance with the Uganda Government practice of conducting expert reviews of spheres of development, reports have been presented to the Governor by two local Committees, one on the advancement of Africans in trade and commerce, and one on the recruitment, training and promotion of Africans for admission to the higher posts of the Uganda Civil Service ; action has been taken on both after debate in the Legislative Council. A third Committee, headed by Professor A. C. Frazer of Birmingham University, has reported on the development of medical services.

107. As a result of disturbances in the Southern Sudan in August some thousands of refugees entered Uganda, where they were temporarily accommodated in specially organised reception centres ; most of those who chose to remain were uneventfully absorbed into the local population. About 150 men of the Sudan Defence Force were disarmed and interned in the Northern Province. In default of evidence justifying their extradition to the Sudan, all were subsequently released in Uganda.

108. During 1955 there was evidence of increasing Mau Mau activity among the 1,000 Kikuyu, Meru and Embu tribesmen in the Protectorate, and it was found necessary to order all members of these tribes, except about 250 who were specifically exempted, to leave. Arrangements for their return to Kenya were successfully concerted with the Governor of Kenya.

109. Negotiations over constitutional reform in Buganda were successfully concluded. After consideration of a report by a Committee which it had set up to examine the recommendations of the Namirembe Conference,

the Lukiko appointed delegates to come to London to negotiate with Her Majesty's Government a new Buganda Agreement, to supplement and where necessary amend the 1900 Agreement. In these negotiations a new constitution for Buganda was agreed, based generally on the recommendations of the Namirembe Conference as modified by further consideration by the Lukiko, and a basis was agreed for the participation of representatives from Buganda in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. The outcome of these negotiations was announced in Parliament on the 22nd July.

110. A crucial point in these negotiations was the need to reconcile the wish of the Lukiko that the Kabaka should return as soon as possible and bring the new Agreement into force by signing it in Buganda, with Her Majesty's Government's view that the new constitutional arrangements for Buganda should be brought into operation before Her Majesty's Government could agree to the Kabaka's return. It was therefore agreed that there should be a Transitional Agreement bringing the new constitution for Buganda into effect; this was signed in August on behalf of the Kabaka by three Regents appointed by him. On the 17th October, the Kabaka returned to Buganda and at an imposing formal ceremony on the following day he and the Governor signed the Main Agreement. Hopes that this would inaugurate a new era of peaceful progress in Buganda were unfortunately somewhat dimmed by attacks on the position of several chiefs which the Kabaka's Government failed to control and which resulted in the Chiefs' resignation. It appeared that they were the victims of persecution on the grounds of their alleged attitudes and actions during the Kabaka's absence.

111. A new Bunyoro Agreement, replacing the 1933 Agreement, was signed by the Governor and the Omukama of Bunyoro at an impressive ceremony at Hoima on the 3rd September. The principal effect of the new Agreement is that, while preserving the dignity and position of the Omukama, it removes him from politics and places the local government of Bunyoro in the hands of the Rukurato (the native Council). Thus the Omukama becomes a constitutional monarch, exercising rule through his Ministers.

ZANZIBAR

112. In October an exchange of despatches with the British Resident was published* setting out constitutional development proposals for discussion in the Legislative Council. These provided for a Privy Council to advise the Sultan, who would then cease to preside over the Executive Council; for reconstruction of the Executive Council to include three unofficial members, and for an enlarged Legislative Council of 25 members. Early in 1954 proposals on these lines had been accepted by leaders of all the principal communities, but later the Arab Association withdrew their concurrence; two of the Arab members of the Legislative Council resigned, and the third ceased to attend its meetings. In the absence of the Arab members, the constitutional proposals were agreed unanimously by the Legislative Council in November, 1955, and the Councils Decree embodying them was enacted in March.

113. In January Mr. W. F. Coutts carried out an enquiry into the most suitable method of choosing the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. His report†, published in March, recommended that of the 12

* Sessional Paper No. 9 of 1955.

† *Method of Choosing Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council*. Government Printer, Zanzibar. 1956.

representative (unofficial) members, six should be chosen by secret ballot elections from three two-member constituencies covering the whole Protectorate; that the remaining six seats should be filled by nominations by the main communities through their Associations, or at specially convoked meetings, the Government deciding in the light of the electoral results how many of these seats should go to each community; that qualifications for the franchise should include (a) an age limit of 25; (b) a simple literacy test (dispensed with for persons over 45); (c) a small property qualification, or record of service to the Protectorate or Town Council.

114. Shortly after the publication of Mr. Coutts' report the Arab Association indicated to the Government that it would be prepared to advise its members to resume co-operation with the Government and to accept appointment to the Legislative Council on the condition that the Council's Decree would not be brought into force until after Mr. Coutts' report had been debated in the Legislative Council. This was agreed by the Zanzibar Government.

115. The report* by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Kenya Minister of Finance, on local government advancement in Zanzibar Township has been largely accepted by the Township Council. It is hoped that the new Municipal Council will be inaugurated during 1956.

116. Construction has started on a new secondary school for boys on the outskirts of Zanzibar town. Colonial Development and Welfare funds are contributing £23,000 towards the cost, and £20,000 will be provided from the King George VI Memorial Fund.

117. A new ship, H.H.S. *Seyyid Khalifa*, to replace H.H.S. *Al-Said*, has been built for His Highness' Government at a cost of £336,500 by Messrs. Philip and Sons Ltd. of Dartmouth, and was launched in the latter part of the year.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

118. In 1955 Orders in Council were made for establishing Legislative and Executive Councils. The Legislative Council will consist of the Governor as President, not more than eight official and not more than six unofficial members. It is intended that the Executive Council shall consist of official members for the time being. In December, a new system of financial control, whereby the Somali members of the new Legislative Council will be able to exercise some effective responsibility for financial matters, was published.†

119. The Protectorate was allotted £1 million under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act. It is planned to spend over half this on the development of natural resources, particularly irrigation and water supplies, and about £200,000 each on education and Berbera Port.

120. Difficulties arose in operating the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954. A conference between representatives of the Protectorate Government and of the Ethiopian Government held at Harar in December revealed several points of difference, and these were discussed between representatives of Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Ethiopian Government in Addis Ababa in April, 1956.

* *Report on Local Government Advancement in Zanzibar Township, Zanzibar, 1955.*

† Cmd. 9666.

Central Africa

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

121. On the 1st January, on the enactment of territorial legislation as provided in the constitution, the Federal Government assumed responsibility for non-African agriculture and animal husbandry in Northern Rhodesia.

122. After the death in April of the Rev. P. Ibbotson, Chairman of the African Affairs Board, the Governor-General appointed Sir John Moffat, the Deputy Chairman, to the Chairmanship, and as Deputy Mr. H. E. Davies, who had succeeded Mr. Ibbotson in the Federal Parliament as Specially Elected European Member for Southern Rhodesia.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

123. In May, the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, visited Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo to present His Majesty The King of the Belgians with a message of greeting from Her Majesty The Queen.

124. The advancement of Africans in the civil service continued to receive the close attention of the Northern Rhodesia Government. In August it was announced that certain new intermediate grades of posts requiring higher qualifications than those for the senior posts in the African Civil Service would be introduced. Africans appointed to these posts would have the opportunity to acquire experience which might make them eligible for further promotion in due course. The Government will also consider creating other posts for serving Africans who, while not possessing the higher qualifications, have proved their ability to perform more advanced work.

125. The recommendations in Mr. L. S. Troup's report on tenure of agricultural Crown land did not prove acceptable to the Government, and after further consideration it has accepted a scheme for granting freehold title to agricultural land. It proposes to enact legislation by which a lessee will be entitled to obtain an option to purchase his land, provided that his lease has run for not less than seven years; that he has fully complied with the provisions of the legislation and the conditions of his lease; and that he has constructed permanent improvements to a specified value. A lessee may exercise his option when his lease has run for ten years on payment of the purchase price and certain fees. This legislation, which will not apply to smallholdings and land for ranching, will provide safeguards against abandonment of the land and its use for purposes other than agriculture.

126. Development during the year has centred mainly on the provision of additional housing both for Europeans and Africans, and the construction and improvement of roads. In March the Rhodesian Selection Trust generously granted a loan of £2 million for African development, particularly in rural areas, on favourable terms.

127. Plans are going ahead for resettling the Africans in the Gwembe Valley who will have to move when the River Zambesi is dammed for the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. It is expected that by mid-1956 about 2,000 inhabitants will be moved to resettlement areas; altogether some 29,000 will eventually be resettled over a period of about four years. In the resettlement areas dams and retaining weirs are already being built and agricultural and tsetse fly surveys made. The people in the areas affected are co-operating willingly.

128. There was an increase in incidents in which groups of Africans, living mainly in settlements beside roads, stoned motorists involved in accidents. In order to deal with these, the Riot Damages Ordinance, 1955, was enacted on the 24th December. This legislation provides for the payment of compensation for damage and personal injury, caused by riots, through the imposition of a levy on persons living in a defined riot damage area.

129. An ordinance was also enacted on the lines of the United Kingdom Public Order Act, 1936, to prohibit the wearing of political uniforms and the maintenance of para-military organisations.

130. One serious disturbance occurred during October. An African employee at the Nchanga Mine tried to jump on a moving crane, fell underneath and was killed. About 2,000 Africans gathered and began to throw stones; police reinforcements had to be called in before the crowd could be dispersed. Several rioters were arrested and some have since been sentenced to imprisonment.

131. The centenary of the discovery of the Victoria Falls by Dr. David Livingstone was celebrated at Livingstone from the 1st June to the 31st August. The programme included a Livingstone Centenary Exhibition illustrating the career of Dr. Livingstone with relics of his life.

NYASALAND

132. Sir Robert Armitage was appointed as Governor to succeed Sir Geoffrey Colby, and took up office on the 10th April, 1956.

133. In a Parliamentary statement on the 15th June,* the Secretary of State said that, after full consideration of the report of a conference between African, Asian and European representatives held in Nyasaland in March, 1955, he had decided that his original constitutional proposals announced in February, 1955, should be put into effect. A new Legislative Council with a term of four years has therefore been constituted, and elections of unofficial members to it have been held under the provisions of the Legislative Council Ordinance enacted in September. Total membership is 23, composed of 12 officials including the Governor, six non-African unofficials, and five African unofficials. The non-African members have been elected on a non-African electoral roll by constituencies, the African members by the African Provincial Councils, instead of being selected by the Governor as hitherto from a panel of names submitted to him. There is no change in the composition of Executive Council. In his statement the Secretary of State also expressed the hope that the Council's life would be used by all concerned to try and work out together some new form of constitutional arrangements which would ensure opportunity and security to all, and be less likely than the present system to foster a purely racial approach to politics.

134. The Nyasaland Government has made substantial progress in its policy of acquiring from privately-owned estates land closely occupied by Africans, and unoccupied land that is not scheduled for development within a reasonable time. Between May, 1954, and October, 1955, 73,000 acres of privately owned land were acquired and made available for African settlement. The total acquired by the Government since 1946 is 368,000 acres.

135. Among Colonial Development and Welfare grants made during the year were £473,000 for road development and £140,000 towards the cost

* 542 H.C. 55. Cols. 12f.

of a new artisan training school in the Blantyre area, a new secondary school at Choma in the Northern Province and extensions to the secondary school at Dedza in the Central Province.

136. In March the Rhodesian Selection Trust generously granted a loan of £1 million, for African development, on favourable terms.

The Far Eastern Territories

FEDERATION OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE JOINT AFFAIRS

137. Good-will missions to Indonesia were led by the Chief Minister of Singapore in September and the Chief Minister of the Federation of Malaya in November to establish friendly relations and discuss matters of common interest. Subsequently, a working party representing the three Governments was set up to discuss trade and to prepare for a joint Ministerial meeting to be held later in the year.

138. The Report of the International Bank Mission which visited the Federation of Malaya and Singapore in 1954 was published in the United Kingdom in January.* One of the Mission's proposals was that a Central Bank should be established in Malaya. At the request of the Malayan Governments, Mr. G. M. Watson, a senior official of the Bank of England, and Sir Sydney Caine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya and Economic Adviser to the Chief Minister of Singapore, investigated the possibility in February.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

139. The first Federal elections were held in July. They were contested by several parties, the largest being the Alliance, composed of the United Malays National Organisation, the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress, which won 51 of the 52 elected seats in the Legislative Council; the remaining seat went to a candidate of the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party.

140. Eighty per cent of the electorate voted and polling was even heavier in rural than in urban areas. The total number of registered electors was just over 1,280,000; of these 84·2 per cent were Malays, 11·2 per cent were Chinese, and the balance of 4·6 per cent were mainly Indians. The voting, however, was non-communal; Malays voted for Chinese and Indian candidates and vice versa.

141. Following the elections, the President of the Alliance, Tunku Abdul Rahman, was appointed Chief Minister; nine other members of the Alliance were also appointed to Ministerial office.

142. In addition to the 52 elected members, the new Legislative Council was composed of three *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), 11 representatives of the States and Settlements, 22 representatives of commerce, industry, agriculture and labour, three representatives of racial minorities and seven nominated members (the Secretary for Defence, the Member for Economic Affairs, and five members nominated by the High Commissioner after consultation with the Chief Minister), making 46 in all.

143. In the course of his visit to the Federation during August and September, the Secretary of State discussed with the Executive Council and the Conference of Rulers questions connected with further constitutional advance.

* *The Economic Development of Malaya*. Oxford University Press. £3.

As a result it was agreed that a Conference should be held in London early in 1956 to discuss the future relations which should exist between Her Majesty's Government, Their Highnesses the Rulers and the Government of the Federation, and fundamental issues such as defence and internal security, finance and economic development and the future of the public services. It was also agreed that a commission should be appointed to review the constitution of the Federation, its terms of reference, composition and timing to be discussed at the Conference, and recommendations made thereon to Her Majesty The Queen and the Conference of Rulers. These decisions were conveyed to the Legislative Council by the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, Sir Donald MacGillivray, on the 30th November. In the course of his address the High Commissioner referred to the striking improvement in the emergency situation since 1952 and announced that Her Majesty's Government saw no reason to regard the continuance of the emergency as an obstacle in the Federation's advance towards self-government.

144. The Conference accordingly met in London from the 18th January to the 6th February, the delegation from the Federation consisting of four representatives of Their Highnesses the Rulers and four representatives of the Alliance. The High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya was also present, accompanied by senior advisers. The United Kingdom Delegation was led by the Secretary of State, who acted as chairman of the Conference. The recommendations of the Conference were recorded in the Report of the Conference published in March as Cmd. 9714. They may be summarised as follows.

145. *Defence and Internal Security.* In discussing the problems of defence and internal security the Conference distinguished between two stages of constitutional development in the Federation of Malaya; the interim period before full self-government, during which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would continue to exercise certain important responsibilities in respect of the Federation; and the final stage of full self-government and independence within the Commonwealth. The Conference so framed its proposals for the interim period that they would be capable of being continued into the stage of full self-government with the minimum of disturbance.

146. It was accordingly proposed that during the interim period, the member of the Government responsible in the Executive and Legislative Councils for internal defence and security should, in place of the Secretary for Defence, be a Malayan Minister who should be styled Minister for Internal Defence and Security. Her Majesty's Government, through the High Commissioner, would retain during the interim period full responsibility for external defence. It was agreed that the present Director of Operations Committee would be replaced by an Emergency Operations Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Internal Defence and Security; this would be a temporary body which would end with the emergency. It was also agreed that a Federation Armed Forces Council should be set up as a permanent body to supervise the administration of the locally-raised forces of the Federation with the Minister for Internal Defence and Security as chairman.

147. The Conference further recommended that in the final stage, a fully self-governing Federation of Malaya should be responsible for external defence, as for all other functions of government. At that time there should be a Defence Treaty concluded between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Federation Government making provision for

defence requirements and mutual assistance: details of this Treaty should be studied by a Working Party to be set up in the Federation as soon as possible.

148. *Financial and Economic Matters.* The Conference recommended that the present responsibilities of the Financial Secretary should be transferred to a Malayan Minister of Finance, and that a Ministry for Commerce and Industry should be set up to take over the functions of the present Minister for Economic Affairs.

149. It was agreed that, as a member of the sterling area, the Government of the Federation would continue to govern its policies, particularly in relation to expenditure of foreign exchange, in conformity with those generally followed by the area, and would continue to consult with the United Kingdom so that it could act in full knowledge of the problems of the area and the United Kingdom could be informed of the special problems of the Federation. It was further agreed that a delegate from the Government of the Federation should be present at all future meetings of Commonwealth Finance Ministers.

150. The Conference recognised the important part which overseas capital must continue to play in the economic and social development of the Federation of Malaya, and noted that it was the policy of the Government of the Federation to encourage such capital and enterprise, to treat it fairly and without discrimination and to maintain the country's reputation as a reliable and credit-worthy borrower.

151. In addition to certain specific financial obligations to the Federation which Her Majesty's Government agreed to maintain, Her Majesty's Government agreed to assist the Federation in meeting the cost of the emergency, both before and after the attainment of full self-government within the Commonwealth, if the need for such assistance could be established.

152. *The Public Service.* The Conference recorded its view that to secure an efficient administration it was essential that the political impartiality of the public service should be recognised; that promotions within the service should be determined impartially, and that disciplinary provisions should be applied with a similar impartiality. To ensure the observance of these principles an independent Public Service Commission should be set up, and should exercise its responsibilities in respect of all branches of the service other than the Judiciary and the Police, for which separate Commissions would be established.

153. The Conference considered that if their conditions of service were protected by the establishment of a Public Service Commission and it was made clear that traditional service principles would be maintained, a large proportion of overseas officers would wish to remain in the Federation and to continue to serve the country. The Conference recognised, however, that the new circumstances brought about by constitutional change fundamentally vary the conditions under which a large section of the public service was recruited and that such officers have a right to be given the opportunity to leave the service on appropriate terms. It was therefore agreed that any officers who wished to leave the Federation service should be allowed to do so now on accrued pension, and that after the Public Service Commission was established with executive powers, a full lump-sum compensation scheme should be brought into operation.

154. *The Constitutional changes.* The Conference recommended that during the interim period before the Federation achieved full self-government, certain changes should be made in the position of the High Commissioner. The most important of these is, broadly, that in future the High

Commissioner will act on the advice of the Executive Council in all matters except those relating to external defence and external affairs, unless he considers it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government that he should not.

155. It was also agreed in principle that, subject to the concurrence of Their Highnesses the Rulers, the British Advisers would be withdrawn from the Malay States. The date for withdrawal would be agreed by the High Commissioner and each individual Ruler, although it was understood that, subject to the agreement of the Ruler concerned, the withdrawal would be completed in about a year.

156. With regard to the introduction of full self-government, the Conference agreed upon recommendations for the establishment of an independent Constitution Commission, that it should have a United Kingdom chairman and one other member from the United Kingdom, and that Canada, Australia, India and Pakistan should also each be invited to provide a member. The Conference also recommended the following terms of reference for the Commission :

“To examine the present constitutional arrangements throughout the Federation of Malaya, taking into account the positions and dignities of Her Majesty The Queen and Their Highnesses the Rulers: and

To make recommendations for a federal form of constitution for the whole country as a single, independent, self-governing unit within the Commonwealth based on Parliamentary democracy with a bi-cameral legislature, which would include provision for:

- (i) the establishment of a strong central government with the States and Settlements enjoying a measure of autonomy (the question of the residual legislative power to be examined by, and to be the subject of recommendations by, the Commission) and with machinery for consultation between the central government and the States and Settlements on certain financial matters to be specified in the Constitution ;
- (ii) the safeguarding of the position and prestige of Their Highnesses as constitutional Rulers of their respective States ;
- (iii) a constitutional *Yang di-Pertuan Besar* (Head of State) for the Federation to be chosen from among Their Highnesses the Rulers ;
- (iv) a common nationality for the whole of the Federation ;
- (v) the safeguarding of the special position of the Malays and the legitimate interests of other communities.”

157. Two understandings were reached at the London Conference in relation to the terms of reference. First it was understood that nothing in the terms of reference proposed for the Constitutional Commission is to be taken as in any way prejudging the position of Her Majesty The Queen in relation to the Settlements of Penang and Malacca ; and second that subsection (iv) of the terms of reference is not to be taken as precluding the Commissioner from making recommendations which would allow British subjects or subjects of their Highnesses the Rulers to retain their status as such after they had acquired the proposed common nationality.

158. These recommendations were subsequently endorsed by Her Majesty The Queen and the Conference of Rulers. The Right Hon. Lord Reid was appointed chairman of the Commission.

159. The Conference further agreed that, in view of the Malayan delegation's desire that full self-government and independence within the Commonwealth should be proclaimed by August, 1957, if possible, a constitution so providing should be introduced at the earliest possible date consistent with the importance of the task before the Constitutional Commission, and that every effort would be made by Her Majesty's Government and the Federation Government to achieve this by the time proposed.

160. Elections have taken place in all the States and Settlements. With the exception of one seat in the Perak State Council, Alliance candidates won all the elected seats. In recent local Government elections the Alliance has also so far retained all the seats which have fallen vacant.

161. His Highness the Sultan of Johore celebrated his Diamond Jubilee as Ruler of the State of Johore on the 17th September.

162. The Report of the International Bank Mission to Malaya recommends a programme of development estimated to cost the Federation Government £90 million in 1955-59. The Government's Development Plan is under review in the light of the Mission's recommendations.

163. Revenue from export duties in 1955 was greatly in excess of the estimates, mainly as a result of the continued high prices commanded by rubber, and it is estimated that the Federation Government will have a surplus of some £6·7 million on the year's working. The original estimates provided for a deficit of £17·3 million. Government reserves at the end of the year amounted to about £50·4 million.

164. A scheme to stimulate replanting in the rubber industry was introduced by the Federation Government in June. It provides for the payment of replanting grants to estates and smallholders and involves the Government in a commitment to spend £35 million during the next 11 years.

165. Early in 1955 the Federation Government announced that a sum of £1,750,000 was to be provided for immediate assistance to padi cultivators, who had been hard hit by the reduction in the guaranteed minimum price of rice from 40s. to 28s. a picul (133½ lbs.); £583,000 was reserved to provide short-term credit through the co-operative movement, and the balance of £1,167,000 made available to State and Settlement Governments to use it to assist those cultivators who produce padi regularly as the main source of their cash income.

The Emergency

166. During the year increasing attention was paid to seeking a political solution which would result in the ending of the emergency and the surrender of the terrorists. In June the communist terrorists sent letters to various prominent people in the Federation and in Singapore proposing that a conference should be held to negotiate an end to the guerilla war. The Federation Government at once rejected the proposal categorically, and the leaders of the Alliance and other political groups associated themselves with the Government's decision.

167. In the course of the election campaign the Alliance declared that if they were successful at the polls they would offer an amnesty to the terrorists and their supporters, but that if this offer were rejected they would do everything possible to intensify the campaign against terrorism. After the elections the Alliance Ministers lost no time in giving effect to their intentions, and on the 9th September the Government declared an amnesty guaranteeing that no-one who surrendered would be prosecuted for any offence connected with the emergency and committed under communist direction before the

declaration of the amnesty, or in ignorance of it, and that surrendered terrorists who showed that they intended to be loyal to Malaya and give up their communist activities would be helped to regain their normal position in society. At the same time the Chief Minister and the Alliance party leaders throughout the Federation used every means to appeal to the terrorists to lay down their arms.

168. In addition to appealing to the rank-and-file of the terrorist organisation, the Chief Minister met the communist leader Chin Peng in December to persuade him to accept the amnesty terms and convince him of the futility of further resistance. He was accompanied by Mr. Marshall, the Chief Minister of Singapore, and Sir Cheng Lock Tan, President of the Malayan Chinese Association. Chin Peng declared that he and his followers would not surrender and would regard as surrender any investigation or restriction of their movements from the moment they took advantage of the amnesty. The Chief Minister refused to dispense with all investigation or restriction of movement, explaining that, in view of the atrocities committed by the communists, it would be unacceptable to the people of Malaya. The meeting then ended.

169. As soon as the meeting was over the Chief Minister announced that the amnesty terms would be withdrawn from the 9th February, and that any terrorist who fell into the hands of the Security Forces after that date would be prosecuted with the full rigour of the law. In the six months during which the amnesty was in force only some 70 terrorists took advantage of its terms.

170. Throughout the year the Security Forces continued to make encouraging progress against the terrorists. In a large part of Pahang the terrorist organisation was virtually eliminated, and although groups of terrorists continue to be active in Johore, the successes of the Security Forces in Pahang severed their lines of communication with the north. Extensive additions were made during the year to the "white areas" in the Federation (districts cleared of terrorists and in which emergency restrictions have been revoked) so that by the end of March, over 2.5 million people, or nearly half the population of the Federation, were living in "white areas".

171. It was estimated that at the end of 1955 about 3,000 terrorists were still active in the Malayan jungle. (This compares with an estimated peak of about 8,000 in 1951.) During the twelve months from March, 1955, to February, 1956, inclusive, they staged 751 incidents, compared with 1,070 in the same twelve months in 1954-55, 1,170 in 1953-54, 3,727 in 1952-53. From the beginning of the Emergency until the 28th February, 1956, known terrorists casualties were as follows. (The figures in brackets are those for the year March, 1955, to February, 1956):

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	6,333 (386)
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	2,778 (145)
Surrendered	...	...	...	...	...	2,005 (220)
Captured	...	...	...	...	...	1,239 (58)

During the same period civilian and Security Force casualties were:

Civilians killed	...	...	...	...	2,480 (57)
				(of whom 1,669 (51) were Chinese)	
Civilians wounded	...	...	...	...	1,374 (26)
Civilians missing	...	...	...	...	837 (46)
Security Forces killed	...	...	...	...	1,398 (74)
Security Forces wounded	...	...	...	...	1,667 (99)

SINGAPORE

172. Sir Robert Black was installed as Governor on the 2nd July in succession to Sir John Nicoll.

173. The first elections under the new constitution were held on the 2nd April. Just over 158,000 votes were cast out of a total electorate of 300,000. The largest single party proved to be the Labour Front, which gained 10 out of the 25 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly. In order to form a Government, the Labour Front entered into a coalition with the Alliance Party, which gained three seats. Four of the remaining seats were won by the Progressive Party, three by the People's Action Party, two by the Democratic Party and three by Independents.

174. In July, the Chief Minister requested the Governor to appoint four additional Assistant Ministers. On the grounds that there were already 10 Ministers and Assistant Ministers in a Legislative Assembly of 32 the Governor would not agree to appoint more than two. The constitution empowers the Governor to appoint Assistant Ministers after consultation with the Chief Minister, and as a result of this difference of opinion the Chief Minister advanced as a matter of general constitutional principle the proposition that the Governor should adopt a "liberal interpretation" of the constitution and should, in all cases where the constitution obliged him to consult the Chief Minister, accept the latter's advice. Following discussions in Singapore between the Secretary of State, the Governor and the Chief Minister, it was announced that Her Majesty's Government, while upholding the Governor's interpretation of the constitution in this respect, had agreed that in future the Governor should in all such cases accept the advice of the Chief Minister, except as regards the prorogation and dissolution of the Assembly and the power to suspend the constitution. This agreement did not in any way affect the Governor's reserved powers.

175. It was also announced that Her Majesty's Government would welcome to London a representative delegation from Singapore to consider the situation in the light of a year's working of the constitution. At the invitation of the Secretary of State the Chief Minister of Singapore, accompanied by two of his Ministers, visited the United Kingdom from the 9th to the 20th December and held preparatory talks as a result of which it was provisionally agreed that the Conference should begin on the 23rd April, 1956, and that the main items on the agenda should be:

- (a) a definition of internal self-government;
- (b) a date for the introduction of internal self-government;
- (c) the structure of the Legislative Assembly;
- (d) the future of the Public Service;
- (e) external relations and external defence.

176. Industrial relations throughout the year have been unsettled, and have resulted in 270 strikes and lock-outs, with a loss of nearly 1 million man-days. The most serious strike was at a bus company depôt where rioting broke out on the 12th May and as a result of which an American journalist, a student and two policemen were killed. That the riots were quickly brought under control reflects great credit on the police.

177. The Singapore Police Force has again succeeded in curtailing the activities of the Malayan Communist Party. Several arrests were made and communist documents seized, which led to a disruption of the Party's internal liaison and communications. Constant vigilance by the Police is being maintained; the intermittent distribution of communist literature is sufficient reminder that there can be no relaxation of effort.

178. The Cocos, or Keeling, Islands were transferred to Australia on the 23rd November, 1955.

179. The Report of the International Bank Mission to Singapore and the Federation of Malaya recommends a programme of development estimated to cost the Singapore Government £71 millions in 1955-59. The Government's Development Plan is at present under review in the light of the Mission's recommendations.

180. The Master Plan for the future use of land in Singapore, prepared by the Singapore Improvement Trust, was published in January. A public inquiry on it will be held later in the year.

181. A commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. C. Hawkins of the London Transport Executive, which was appointed in October to advise on the development of the public passenger transport system, submitted its report to the Governor in January.

BORNEO TERRITORIES

182. The Secretary of State visited North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak in August. His visit was the first paid by a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

183. During the year there were two meetings of the Sarawak/Brunei/North Borneo Conference, at which problems of common interest were discussed and measures to promote closer co-operation between the three territories were agreed.

SARAWAK

184. In September the Council Negri passed unanimously a resolution praying for the grant of a new constitution. The proposals outlined in the resolution have been widely discussed throughout the country and generally accepted, and the preparation of the necessary Constitutional Instruments is in hand.

185. There has been no violence or outward sign of political unrest during the year. Communist influences, however, were manifest in Chinese schools, where considerable opposition was generated to the Government's proposals for financing education. In the event, the newly formed Chinese Education Conference decided to accept the proposals, after minor amendments, and with the exceptions of a very few Chinese schools, all schools have applied for Government grants, thus signifying their agreement to the proposed measures of Government control. A careful watch is being kept for any increase in communist influence in schools and scholastic circles.

186. The extension of local government continued and three more Racial Authorities were reconstituted as Mixed Local Authorities which now total 11. Almost half the population is now the concern of this type of local authority.

187. The Supreme Council celebrated its hundredth anniversary.

188. The volume of rubber exports increased by 50 per cent and the value doubled; exports of timber also showed a satisfactory increase. Unfortunately pepper exports declined in value, and sago exports fell both in quantity and value.

189. The new building for the Sarawak Museum was completed and should soon be open.

190. Radio Sarawak initiated educational and children's programmes. Programmes were broadcast regularly in four languages. New wireless receiving sets are being imported at the rate of 1,000 a month.

191. An open prison, where farming is the main occupation, was established by the Prison Department for selected first offenders.

192. The Development Plan for 1955-60 envisages total expenditure of \$M.99.4 million (£11.6 million) of which 68 per cent will be on economic development and 25 per cent on social services. Development plan schemes continued or approved during the year included the geological survey (the first edition of a geological map was published); plans for building an all-weather trunk road between Serian and Simanggang; extensions to the Sibuh and Simanggang hospitals and the start of a new mental hospital at Kuching; and provision of financial help for planting high-yielding rubber.

BRUNEI

193. Proposals for a written constitution have been revised locally and are being considered. It is hoped that the necessary legislation will come into force in the coming year.

194. Individual schemes estimated to cost \$M.72 million (£8.4 million) have been approved under the development plan. In addition, preliminary surveys are being made for a deep-water port at Muara.

NORTH BORNEO

195. The Governor has announced his intention of inviting recognised public bodies and organisations to provide lists of candidates recommended for membership of the Legislative Council, and of selecting nominated members from them.

196. The new development programme for 1955-60 was approved. It provides for total expenditure of £5,495,000, of which 72 per cent is for communications and basic services, 14 per cent for economic projects and 14 per cent for social services. The largest single scheme is a programme of road construction throughout the Colony, estimated to cost £1.8 million. Other large schemes include town roads and drainage, railway improvements, water supplies and wharves.

197. A Credit Corporation was established by legislation, to provide credit facilities for low-cost, economic housing, light industry and agriculture.

198. In August an agreement was signed with the Government of the Philippines to permit the recruitment of agricultural workers from there by private employers in North Borneo.

199. The rubber replanting scheme is working well, and the response by smallholders in particular has been encouraging.

200. The North Borneo Railway celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

HONG KONG

201. The Secretary of State visited the Colony from the 25th to the 30th July. He subsequently stated in reply to a Parliamentary Question* on the 14th December, that during his visit he had been satisfied that there was no general demand or need for the introduction of an elected element into the Legislative Council, but that the Governor had under consideration proposals for increasing the membership, including elected members, of the Urban Council. An Ordinance to that effect was passed by the legislature in January.

202. The annual election in March, 1955, for seats on the Urban Council attracted little public interest and the poll was only 13 per cent of those registered.

* 547 H.C. 55s. col. 1193.

203. Trade with China continued to be limited by the ban on strategic exports. The total value of the Colony's trade for 1955, was approximately £390 million, an increase of nearly 7 per cent over 1954, with imports up by more than 8 per cent and exports by over 4 per cent. The value of Hong Kong products exported rose by over £3 million, an increase of 7 per cent, the chief markets being the United Kingdom and Malaya. Industry is thus helping to fill the gap left by the curtailment of the entrepôt trade. In May, a Hong Kong Exporters' Association was established to help maintain high standards of commercial integrity.

204. The Housing Authority, financed from the Colony's Development Fund with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, began its first two schemes, designed to accommodate some 21,000 people in low-cost, multi-storey flats, most of which should be ready for occupation by the end of 1957. It is estimated that 350,000 people, of whom about 100,000 are squatters, are still living in overcrowded conditions. Several fires broke out in the squatter areas during the year but were contained by the Government constructed fire lanes.

205. In February the foundation stone was laid of a new technical college, for which the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union has contributed £62,500.

206. A new 1,275-bed hospital, the new Kowloon General Hospital, has been planned at a cost of £3,125,000.

207. Work has begun on the extension of Kai Tak airport, which will include a new runway stretching into the sea for more than a mile.

208. The report of the consulting engineers invited by the Government to examine the feasibility of a cross-harbour tunnel between Hong Kong Island and the mainland was placed before the Legislative Council in September, and is being studied. The report suggested that a tunnel was technically feasible and would cost about \$H.K.160 million (£10 million).

209. On the 11th April, the Air India aircraft *Kashmir Princess* was lost in flight between Hong Kong and Djakarta and there were allegations that the crash had directly resulted from sabotage. Intensive enquiries were instituted by the Hong Kong Government. Towards the end of May, the Indonesian Government, which had set up a committee of inquiry, confirmed that the crash was due to sabotage. At the beginning of September, the Hong Kong police obtained a warrant for the arrest of a cleaner who had helped to service the aircraft in Hong Kong. Before he could be arrested, he left the Colony for Formosa. The Chinese Nationalist authorities have been repeatedly asked to return him to Hong Kong to stand trial but have refused to do so.

The West Indian Territories with Bermuda and the Bahamas

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

210. The tenth meeting of the Regional Economic Committee was held in Georgetown, British Guiana, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank McDavid, in May, and the eleventh under the chairmanship of Mr. E. M. Gairy in Antigua in December. Agreement was reached on measures for export industries, representation overseas, intra-regional shipping and the promotion of co-operative action in economic matters affecting the whole region.

211. In July Mr. M. N. Gallant, whose services were obtained through F.A.O., was temporarily assigned to the Caribbean Commission to assist with the proper utilisation, marketing and shipping of Caribbean timbers

and to co-ordinate and disseminate information on the forestry timber trade. Mr. Gallant visited British Guiana in August-September and Trinidad, Jamaica and British Honduras in October and reported on their timber trade.

212. In July a delegation of five Members of Parliament from the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Patrick Gordon-Walker, toured the British Caribbean territories. The whole delegation visited Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and then divided into two, one party visiting Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and British Guiana, while the other visited British Honduras and Barbados. The Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands were also visited by some members.

213. In January, February and March, Mr. D. W. S. Lidderdale, Fourth Clerk at the Table of the House of Commons, gave a series of lectures on parliamentary procedure to members of legislatures in the Windward Islands, Trinidad, British Guiana and British Honduras.

HURRICANE DAMAGE AND RECONSTRUCTION

214. Hurricane "Janet" struck in September. With winds exceeding 100 m.p.h. it first hit Barbados, Grenada, and the Grenadines, grazed St. Vincent and St. Lucia and some days later hit the northern part of British Honduras. In Barbados the death roll was 35. Grenada and Carriacou, in the Grenadines, received the full force: fatalities in Grenada were 92 and in Carriacou 28. Sixteen people were killed in British Honduras. The devastation to public works, housing and crops is outlined in the following sections on individual Colonies.

215. Immediate, generous and valuable help was given by other governments in the area, notably Trinidad, Jamaica and British Guiana; by organisations and private bodies, such as the British, American and Canadian Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade; by the Royal Navy and the United States Navy, and by air lines and shipping companies. Emergency medical supplies, food, tents and building materials were rushed to the territories from the United Kingdom and from other territories in the West Indies. People of all classes, and the voluntary agencies, turned immediately to relief work and the enormous task of rebuilding and rehabilitation was begun without delay.

216. Her Majesty's Government gave immediate grants of £50,000 each to Barbados and Grenada and £10,000 to British Honduras, and subsequently announced that assistance for rehabilitation would be up to £3.5 million for Grenada, and £700,000 for British Honduras. The Canadian Government made a large gift of flour.

217. A West Indies Hurricane Appeal Fund inaugurated by a broadcast by the Secretary of State, and set up in London under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert Rance, collected over £80,000. Numerous other relief funds, both officially and privately sponsored, were set up throughout the West Indies, in neighbouring South American countries and in the United States and Canada.

FEDERATION

218. Three Commissions were appointed to make recommendations on vital aspects of a British Caribbean Federation: a Fiscal Commission headed by Sir Sydney Caine, a Civil Service Commission headed by Sir Hilary Blood, and a Judicial Commission headed by Sir Alan Smith. Their reports were published in January as Cmd. 9618, 9619 and 9620 respectively.

219. The recommendations of the Conference on the Movement of Persons within a British Caribbean Federation* were endorsed by the legislatures of all the territories concerned.

220. On the 7th February, a Conference on British Caribbean Federation opened in London under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State. It was attended by delegates from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and by observers from the two mainland territories of British Guiana and British Honduras and from the Regional Economic Committee. The Conference took as the basis for its discussion the Plan for a British Caribbean Federation (Cmd. 8895) endorsed by the West Indian legislatures after the London Conference of 1953, and reached decisions on the main outstanding matters, including the method to be adopted initially for securing Federal revenue and the setting up of a Federal Supreme Court. Before the conclusions of its discussions on the 23rd February, the Conference constituted itself a standing body, to be known as the Standing Federation Committee, which, with the Comptroller for Development and Welfare as chairman, is to meet periodically in the West Indies to consider points of detail arising out of the drafting of the Federal constitutional instrument and to make such pre-Federal administrative arrangements as may be needed. On the important question of the site of the Federal capital, the Conference decided that fuller information was needed and that an impartial Fact-finding Commission should make recommendations to the Standing Federation Committee on the three most suitable sites in order of preference. The final decision on the site will then be taken by the Committee. The Conference accepted the principle of an integrated trade policy for the Federation, and agreed that there should be introduced as far and as quickly as practicable, a customs union, including internal free trade. It was therefore agreed that a Commission should be set up during 1956 and should report to the Federal Government. The unanimous Report of the Conference, published in April, 1956, as Cmd. 9733 recorded the agreement of the delegates that their countries should be bound together in Federation and their earnest wish that a Bill should be introduced into Parliament accordingly. They agreed that Federal elections should take place in the first quarter of 1958.

BAHAMAS

221. Tourists, who represent the Colony's principal industry, have continued to increase.

222. In June a Bill was enacted empowering the Governor to enter into an agreement with the Grand Bahama Port Authority Limited, for the latter to construct a deep-water harbour and develop industrially a hitherto undeveloped area of about 50,000 acres at Hawksbill Creek, on the island of Grand Bahama. Apart from other benefits this development will provide more employment for Bahamians.

BARBADOS

223. A new Opposition party, the Democratic Labour Party, was formed, and is now represented in the House of Assembly by four members, two of whom were previously Government supporters.

224. The Local Government Act and related Acts, which provide for the establishment of a modern system of local government in place of the centuries old Vestries system, have not yet been brought into operation.

* Col. No. 315.

but a Local Government Adviser (lately Clerk to the Essex County Council) has been appointed to prepare the ground.

225. Following a visit by Sir Eric Millbourn, honorary Adviser on Shipping in Port to the United Kingdom Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, preparatory work on the construction of a deep-water harbour at Bridgetown was begun and consulting engineers were appointed. This project, which will cost about £3.9 million, is the biggest in the island's development programme. During the next four years it is planned to spend some £4,347,000 on other development work, particularly on agriculture, roads, education, public health and water supplies.

226. In September widespread damage was caused by hurricane "Janet". Fortunately, however, the sugar crop, on which the economy of Barbados almost entirely depends, was not badly affected, such damage as was done being counterbalanced by subsequent heavy rains which should ensure a normal crop. Some 8,000 buildings were badly damaged or destroyed, but reconstruction was carried out with such remarkable speed and industry that few traces of the hurricane remained three months later.

227. The effects of hurricane "Janet" on the ability of the Barbados Government to carry out its development programme are not yet clear. It is, however, agreed that Her Majesty's Government will provide further Colonial Development and Welfare assistance if they are such that the Government cannot carry out the agreed plan without further help.

228. The heavy and increasing density of population is causing the Barbados Government much concern. To help meet this problem a Family Planning Association has been formed with Government support and clinics have been established. The Barbados Government assists emigrants who have jobs to go to and has established a Welfare Liaison Office in London to help those who come to the United Kingdom.

229. In August a threat by bus concessionaires to cease operating because they were not allowed to raise fares led to the establishment of a Transport Board which took over 70 per cent of the island's buses.

230. In November, following the dismissal of an employee at the bottling factory, a strike completely paralysed the port at Bridgetown for ten days, but a settlement was reached without disorder.

BERMUDA

231. The Colony was informally visited by Her Majesty The Queen of the Netherlands accompanied by His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands on the 16th October.

232. On 24th October, Lieutenant-General Sir John Woodall assumed the Governorship in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood.

233. Tourists, the Colony's principal source of revenue, have continued to increase in numbers.

BRITISH GUIANA

234. On the 25th October, Sir Patrick Renison took up appointment as Governor in succession to Sir Alfred Savage. In his inaugural address to the Legislative Council, the Governor laid emphasis on the need for the co-operation of all sections of the community in the major task of fitting the Colony for a return to representative government.

235. In December, the Governor ordered removal of the restrictions on holding public meetings and processions, imposed under the Emergency Order, 1953, following the enactment of a Public Order Ordinance based on similar United Kingdom legislation and designed to ensure the maintenance of order and convenience at public gatherings. In March, the United Kingdom battalion of troops was replaced by a company provided from the normal garrison of the region.

236. The Report on Local Government in British Guiana, by Dr. A. H. Marshall, City Treasurer of Coventry, was published in Georgetown in August, and Her Majesty's Government announced that reform and extension would be carried out on the lines recommended.

237. On the 1st April, the Legislative Council adopted a motion expressing the opinion that British Guiana should join the British Caribbean Federation, but it was announced subsequently by the Governor that no decision could properly be taken until representative government was restored. Two nominated members of the Executive Council, Mr. P. A. Cummings and Mr. R. B. Gajraj, were, however, sent as observers to the Federation Conference in London in February.

238. Expenditure on development in 1955 amounted to £3.25 million. The housing drive gathered momentum and progress was made with self-help projects, drainage and irrigation works and improvements to transport. The British Guiana Credit Corporation has since June, 1954, provided a total of about £1.7 million in loans for housing, agriculture and industry. Investigations into the possibility of hydro-electric development were made by consulting engineers.

239. In February a new Development Programme providing for expenditure of about £20 million in 1955-60 was discussed at the Colonial Office with officials from the Colony.

240. Sugar and rice production in 1955 reached new record figures of 250,100 tons and 83,400 tons respectively.

241. In September, a conference attended by representatives of Surinam and French Guiana was held in Georgetown to discuss common problems of agriculture, forestry and land settlement.

242. The Governor visited Surinam in November to present Her Majesty The Queen of the Netherlands with a message on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen.

BRITISH HONDURAS

243. In August the responsibilities of certain elected members of the Executive Council were extended: the Member for Natural Resources became responsible also for Development Concessions, and the Member for Social Services for Industrial Relations, Labour and Local Government.

244. On the 17th January Mr. C. H. Thornley assumed office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in succession to Sir Patrick Renison.

245. During the year schemes totalling £510,849 were approved for British Honduras under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, of which £102,525 was for afforestation of pine savannahs, artificial regeneration of pine, an air survey of pine forests and fire protection measures; £69,805 for investigations into rice and cotton production, land clearance and scatter-plot trials, and £115,300 for roads, including forest roads.

246. On the 28th September hurricane "Janet" struck the Northern District, very severely damaging the town of Corozal, where hardly a building remained untouched, and causing widespread damage to forests, crops,

houses and other property throughout the district. Emergency measures were put in force at once, and temporary arrangements made for housing and feeding the people, numbering some 10,000, who had lost their homes. The Government was materially assisted by food, clothing and medical supplies sent from Jamaica and from the United States, through the agency of the Jamaica Red Cross and the United States Navy. An immediate grant of £10,000 was made by Her Majesty's Government and £10,000 was also contributed by the Government of Jamaica.

247. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated area will probably take three years to complete. A comprehensive programme, costing £900,000, has been approved, of which up to £500,000 has been provided by Her Majesty's Government as a free grant and up to £200,000 as a loan.

JAMAICA

248. In July an Order in Council was made to increase the number of Ministers from eight to nine. The Ministries and Departments of Agriculture, Health and Labour were reorganised during the year.

249. The Chief Minister, Mr. Manley, paid three visits to London during 1955, principally to lead the West Indian delegation in negotiations for price support schemes for the banana and citrus industries. In February he returned as leader of the Jamaica delegation to the Federation Conference, and during this visit had a talk with the Secretary of State about constitutional advance. Detailed proposals are now being worked out in the territory.

250. It was announced in April that, in addition to £1.25 million carried over from the previous allocation, Jamaica would receive £3 million under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, for 1955-60. (Jamaica's Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Caymen Islands are to receive a new allocation of £150,000 in addition to £30,000 carried over from the previous period.) The Jamaica Minister of Finance, Mr. Nethersole, visited London in June for discussions with the Colonial Office about finance for development. Subsequently the Jamaica Government decided to revise the Development Programme produced by their predecessors, but this has not yet been completed. A supplementary budget passed in August, however, made substantial provision for development, and amongst the Colonial Development and Welfare schemes subsequently approved was a grant of £100,500 towards farm development. Plans to encourage alternative crops, particularly cocoa, are being worked out.

251. A local loan of £600,000 was raised in August.

252. The report by Professor J. R. and Mrs. U. K. Hicks on Finance and Taxation in Jamaica was published in May.

253. The bauxite companies have announced expansion plans. An agreement has been reached under which the Jamaican Stanolind Oil Company of Delaware will carry out a programme of exploration for oil at an initial cost of \$U.S. 2 million.

254. Celebration of 1955 as the tercentenary year of the British connection included an agricultural show opened by the Governor of Puerto Rico in June and an industrial show opened by Mr. Adlai Stevenson in September. H.M.S. *Jamaica* and the Jamaica Squadron of the R.A.F. also visited the Island.

255. Some 18,000 migrants came to the United Kingdom from Jamaica during 1955. In the autumn Dr. Senior and Mr. Douglas Manley, a son of the Chief Minister, visited the United Kingdom and prepared a report* for the

* *A Report on Jamaican Migration to Britain*. Government Printer, Kingston, Jamaica, 1955.

Jamaican Government recommending that the West Indian Governments should combine to improve existing facilities in Britain for helping the migrants.

256. Revised salaries for the Civil Service were introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1955.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

257. The Federal constitution of the Leeward Islands has never been popular with the islanders and to meet their wishes legislation has been enacted by Parliament to provide for the repeal of the Leeward Islands Act, 1871. As a result it is expected that the Leeward Islands Federation will be abolished on the 1st July, 1956; the four Presidencies will then become separate Colonies administered by one Governor in a manner similar to the Windward Islands.

258. New constitutions came into operation in Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla on the 19th January. In each Presidency there is now a majority of elected members on the Executive Council, which is recognised as the principal instrument of policy, and three elected members of the Executive Council have been appointed Ministers.

259. Allocations of funds for 1955-60 under the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act were announced in April as follows:

	New Allocations	Unspent Balance of Previous Allocations at 31st March, 1955	Total Available for Spending 1955-60
	£	£	£
Leewards General	30,000	42,000	72,000
Antigua	680,000	116,000	796,000
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	400,000	97,000	497,000
Montserrat	180,000	54,000	234,000
Virgin Islands	100,000	27,000	127,000

260. Among the projects for which Colonial Development and Welfare grants were approved during the year were the construction of an airfield in Montserrat, development of the fisheries in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, improvement of water supplies in Antigua and the Virgin Islands, and agricultural development in Montserrat and Nevis.

261. Montserrat's electricity supply scheme, financed in part from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was brought into operation. In Antigua, a start was made in June with developing the fishery industry, when four boats equipped with diesel engines were launched. The funds for these were provided by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

262. A record cotton crop was gathered in Antigua and a good sugar crop in St. Kitts. The position in Montserrat is less favourable, and it has been decided to change the planting date of cotton from February to September. As there will be no cotton crop in 1956, the Montserrat Government has offered to purchase and market limited quantities of food crops.

263. The salaries of established civil servants in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and in Antigua were increased by 20 per cent, and those in Montserrat by 15 per cent, with effect from the 1st January.

264. There was a two-day strike and some unrest in Antigua in January following a Supreme Court decision against the Antigua Trades and Labour Union after a trade dispute.

265. Since 1951 the Society of the Friends of English Harbour, Antigua, under the leadership of the Governor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, has been collecting funds locally for restoring and preserving Nelson's Dockyard. The Society has been immensely assisted financially and technically by the English Harbour Repair Fund and a Special Appeal Committee in the United Kingdom. The Committee, which set out to raise £40,000, successfully completed its task in December. During 1955 major repairs were carried out in the Engineers' Offices, Principal Mast House, Guard House, Admiral's Kitchen, Officers' Quarters and the Admiral's House.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

266. The Constitution Reform Committee, to which all the unofficial members of Legislative Council and 11 other prominent citizens were appointed by the then Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, in January, 1955, reported in September to Sir Edward Beetham, the new Governor. The recommendations in the majority report were in the main accepted by the Trinidad Government whose proposals have been approved by the Secretary of State. These envisage an increased number of elected members both in the Legislative Council and the Executive Council, including an elected Speaker, a Chief Minister and a Minister of Finance. It is intended that general elections, originally due in 1955, shall be held under the new constitution in the second half of 1956.

267. In the sugar industry two boards of inquiry, one into a dispute between manufacturers and the two unions, and the other into the relationship between the latter, were appointed and reported during the year. The first recommended a small wage increase, and the second the observance of a previously agreed line of demarcation between the areas in which each union operates.

268. In the oil industry a board of inquiry recommended in June a general wage increase of 10 per cent.; this was accepted by all, except Trinidad Leaseholds Limited and its associates, whose separate negotiations with the union, however, reached a broadly similar conclusion. This company plans a large expansion of plant in 1956.

269. Expert advice from the United Kingdom has been sought on several subjects, including possible further curtailment of railway operations and development of alternative road services; a proposal to construct a large luxury hotel; co-ordination of social services; methods of speeding up the administration of justice; and the proposal to build a graving dock at Port-of-Spain. For the last important project consulting engineers have been appointed.

270. Trinidad has nearly completed its first five-year development programme at a cost of \$B.W.I. 48 million (£10.5 million) and it has been announced that a second five-year programme of economic and social development, estimated to cost \$B.W.I. 80 million (£16.6 million), is under consideration.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

271. The year's events have been overshadowed by hurricane "Janet". Grenada, and Carriacou in the Grenadines, received the full force and suffered serious loss of life and extremely severe damage. St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica and the other Grenadines also all suffered coastal damage, but much less seriously and there no lives were lost.

272. In Grenada about three-quarters of all the buildings in the island were either virtually destroyed or severely damaged. The pier and warehouses

at St. George's, the capital, disappeared into the sea. All services were disrupted. About 90 per cent of the island's nutmeg trees, over half the coconut trees and the whole of the food and banana crops were destroyed; most of the cocoa trees were beaten to the ground. In Carriacou, as in Grenada, the great majority of buildings and crops were destroyed.

273. Her Majesty's Government made an immediate grant of £50,000 for relief work in Grenada and Carriacou. In December the Governor visited London for discussions; it was then announced that Her Majesty's Government would make up to £3.5 million available to meet the major part of the cost of a full programme of relief and rehabilitation. This programme provides for the long-term rehabilitation of Grenada's agriculture, repair and replacement of damaged and destroyed houses and repair and restoration of damaged public buildings and services.

274. Hurricane repair programmes for St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica have also been approved and the necessary funds made available by Her Majesty's Government.

275. Mr. C. M. Deverell took up duty as Governor of the Windward Islands in June in succession to Sir Edward Beetham.

276. New constitutions came into force in Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica during the first half of March. Under them the Executive Councils, which have elected majorities, are recognised as the principal instruments of policy and three elected Ministers are appointed in each Colony.

277. Negotiations for a passenger and cargo shipping service for the Grenadines, connecting them with Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, have reached an advanced stage. Discussions are also proceeding on an improved air service, operated by landplanes, in replacement of the existing service to Dominica and St. Vincent by Grumman Goose flying boats.

278. Allocations of funds for 1955-60 under the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act were announced in April as follows:—

	New Allocations	Unspent Balance of Previous Allocation at 31st March, 1955	Total Available for Spending 1955-60
	£	£	£
Windwards General	220,000	67,000	287,000
Grenada	540,000	147,000	687,000
St. Lucia	1,130,000	150,000	1,280,000
St. Vincent	540,000	54,000	594,000
Dominica	820,000	89,000	909,000

279. Some 370 dwellings were destroyed, and over 500 families made homeless, in a fire at Soufrière in St. Lucia on the 9th June: there was no loss of life.

280. In St. Vincent Mr. A. F. Giles took up his post as Administrator in July. The Government Central Arrowroot factory at Belle Vue started grinding arrowroot for growers in November.

281. In Dominica a further Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £194,000 was made for the completion of three major roads basic to the island's economic development. The appointment of a Commissioner for Agricultural Development has been approved.

The Mediterranean Territories

CYPRUS

282. The appointment was announced on the 26th September of Field-Marshal Sir John Harding to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in succession to Sir Robert Armitage, whose appointment as Governor of Nyasaland was subsequently announced. At the same time, a new post of Deputy Governor was created to which Mr. G. E. Sinclair was appointed.

283. Sir John Harding assumed personal control of security operations through a Chief of Staff. Measures taken to strengthen the security forces included the posting of additional military forces to Cyprus and the strengthening and expansion of the Cyprus police force; in December, the first detachment of a unit of United Kingdom police arrived to reinforce the Cyprus force. Other security measures included increased vigilance against the smuggling of arms into Cyprus.

284. In April, an attack with explosives on the Cyprus Broadcasting Station near Nicosia, and on other buildings, was the first of a series of outrages attributable to the subversive organisation EOKA. In June, the first of several armed attacks on police stations was made, and in the succeeding period one United Kingdom and seven Cypriot police officers were killed by terrorist attacks and others wounded. Twenty British soldiers were killed during security operations, and by assassination directed also at civilians, some of whom were killed and injured.

285. An intensive security drive against the terrorist organisation included sweeps through the mountain areas where terrorists and their arms were hidden. By the end of 1955, some success had been achieved and a number of terrorists were killed or captured.

286. On the 15th July, the Governor enacted the Detention of Persons Law, which gave power to detain active terrorists. On the 26th November, under powers under the Emergency Powers Orders in Council, 1939 and 1952, the Governor proclaimed the existence of a State of Emergency in the Colony, and made Emergency Regulations for the restoration and maintenance of public order. Under Emergency Regulations, the Governor detained, on the 14th December, 129 active communists, whose organisations were proscribed.

287. During the year, there have been a number of political discussions on the future of Cyprus. Soon after his arrival in Cyprus on the 3rd October, Sir John Harding held three discussions with Archbishop Makarios, and also had talks with Turkish-Cypriot representatives. At these he explained Her Majesty's Government's policy as put forward at the Tripartite Conference which had been held in London in August-September, and the proceedings of which had been published in September as Cmd. 9594.

288. The United Nations General Assembly refused in September to inscribe on its agenda the item dealing with Cyprus submitted by the Greek Government.

289. The Secretary of State stated in debate on Cyprus in the House of Commons on the 5th December* that, ever since the Conference, Her Majesty's Government had continued its efforts to find ways and means of moving towards an agreement. About the principle of self-determination, Her Majesty's Government was on record in the Charter of the United Nations,

* 547 H.C. Deb. 5s. cols. 154 f.

which had been reaffirmed in the Pacific Charter. It was not its view that the principle of self-determination could never be applied to Cyprus, but there were difficulties of application.

290. Further exchanges followed between the Governor and Archbishop Makarios, with a view to reaching agreement on a basis for co-operation in the development of constitutional government. By February it became clear that the outstanding points were the terms of an amnesty, the reservation of public security to the Governor under the proposed constitution for as long as he thought it necessary, and the composition of the proposed Assembly. At this point the Secretary of State visited Cyprus and joined the Governor in discussions with the Archbishop. It proved impossible to reach agreement. The Secretary of State made a statement to Parliament on the 5th March,* describing the course of the discussions over the past five months. The exchange of correspondence between the Governor and Archbishop Makarios, containing the text of a statement of the policy of Her Majesty's Government on Cyprus, was published as Cmd. 9708 in the same month.

291. On the 9th March, the Governor announced that he had ordered the deportation of Archbishop Makarios, the Bishop of Kyrenia and two others under the Cyprus Emergency Powers Regulations, having reached the conclusion, as regards the Archbishop, that he was so far committed to the use of violence for political ends that his influence had to be removed; and as regards the Bishop of Kyrenia, that he had repeatedly and publicly extolled terrorism. The four deportees were removed to Seychelles.

292. In November, it was announced that a comprehensive development programme costing some £38 million had been approved. The Government of Cyprus was authorised to proceed with the plan in the assurance that it would have the support of Her Majesty's Government in securing the loan funds which will be required to supplement local resources in carrying this out. It was announced at the same time that Her Majesty's Government would make a grant to Cyprus in 1956 towards the costs of the emergency.

293. A general salaries revision for the Civil Service was implemented in January with effect from the 1st July.

294. A Department of Commerce and Industry was established on the 1st January.

GIBRALTAR

295. The restrictions imposed at the frontier between Gibraltar and Spain continued. Trade fell in the first six months of 1955 but, despite the restrictions, the figures for the last six months were nearly 50 per cent better than in the same period of 1954, and almost reached the level of 1953 when trade was very good. In the calendar year 1955 the level of trade was 10 per cent higher than in 1954.

296. Substantial progress was made in developing the tourist industry. In 1955, 2 million tons more shipping called at Gibraltar than in 1954, and aircraft calls were increased by the addition of regular tourist flights. The local Tourist Committee arranged improved facilities for sightseeing and prepared and distributed tourist literature. Visa requirements for foreign visitors were relaxed.

297. In July, in expectation of a serious shortfall in estimated revenue, a bill was introduced into the Legislative Council imposing a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* import duty on certain previously untaxed articles. The bill was rejected by six votes to four but the Ordinance was enacted by the Governor

* 549 H.C. 5s. cols. 1725 f.

exercising his reserved powers. All five elected members subsequently resigned in protest. The Secretary of State briefly visited Gibraltar in October during which discussions were held with the former elected members. Afterwards it was announced that the Secretary of State fully endorsed the Governor's action, but that arrangements would be made to associate the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council more closely in future with the formulation of financial policy. The five members who had resigned were subsequently re-elected unopposed at a by-election. When the 1956 estimates were considered by the Standing Finance Committee a reduction from 10 per cent to $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the duty imposed in July was recommended and was accepted by the Legislative Council.

298. A sum of £500,000 was allocated to Gibraltar under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955; £200,000 of this has been earmarked for housing. It was announced in January that a scheme had been approved in principle for construction of a deep-water quay. It was agreed that the Gibraltar Government should arrange to raise in due course a loan on the London market, if necessary up to a total of £1.25 million, and that the remaining £300,000 of the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation would also be used to help finance this project.

MALTA

299. Private talks were held in London during June and July between the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister of Malta, Mr. Mintoff, and the leader of the Opposition, Dr. Borg Olivier. At the conclusion an agreed statement on economic and social policy was issued, which said, *inter alia*, "all parties to the Conference are agreed that the social and economic development of Malta is a necessity and calls for a joint and sustained effort by both countries".

300. During these talks, it was announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 6th July* that Her Majesty's Government proposed to convene a Round Table Conference, comprising representatives of all the political parties at Westminster, to consider constitutional questions arising from proposals by the Maltese Prime Minister for a closer association between Malta and the United Kingdom.

301. The Conference opened on the 19th September in London, and later visited Malta. Its Report, published on the 16th December as Cmd. 9657, contains recommendations on economic development and constitutional changes. Two members, the Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay, M.P., and Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, M.P., submitted a separate statement of reservations. In the conclusions of the Report, the Conference states: "We believe that the people of Malta are entitled to a special road of political equality and that that road should be, if they so choose, representation at Westminster."

302. A referendum was held in Malta on the initiative of the Maltese Government on the 11th-12th February to determine the views of the Maltese people on the proposals of the Maltese Government for closer association with the United Kingdom. The result of the referendum in which 59.12 per cent of those on the electoral register voted, was as follows:

					<i>Votes</i>
In favour	...	...	...	...	67,607
Against	...	...	...	...	20,177
Not valid	...	...	...	...	2,599

* 543 H.C. 5s. cols. 1136 f.
32023

303. The Report of the Round Table Conference was debated in the House of Commons on the 26th March on a motion to take note of the Report.* During the debate, the Secretary of State announced that Her Majesty's Government accepted all the proposals in the Report of the Round Table Conference, including the proposal that there should be Maltese representation at Westminster. On the 28th March, the Prime Minister announced that the Government had decided to proceed with the steps necessary to implement the Report and that a Bill would be introduced for this purpose, but that the part of the Bill relating to representation of Malta at Westminster would be brought into operation only if and when the Maltese people had shown their desire for it in a general election.†

304. During their visit to London in July, the Maltese Government delegates had financial discussions with Her Majesty's Government, in which it was agreed that in assisting Maltese Government finances during 1955-56, Her Majesty's Government would contribute such sums as might be needed to maintain the balance in Malta's Consolidated Revenue Fund at £1 million on the 31st March, 1956, subject to a maximum contribution of £2 million.

305. Total expenditure in the 1955-56 emigration programme amounted to £534,000, of which Her Majesty's Government contributed £320,000, including £120,000 which remained from the 1952-53 grant of £475,000.

306. Approval was given in November for a grant of up to £326,500 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards a scheme for training potential migrants as semi-skilled workers.

307. An F.A.O. team visited Malta in August, and surveyed agricultural resources.

308. The precarious supply of fresh water remains one of the most urgent problems facing the Malta Government. Various schemes are in hand for increasing it, and investigations being made into the possibility of improving existing supplies.

The Western Pacific Territories

Fiji

309. A new development plan covering 1956 to 1960 has been drawn up and is expected to cost nearly £8 million. It is proposed that £5.4 million should be provided from loans, £1,750,000 from local resources and £700,000 from the Colony's allocation under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The main projects are harbour works costing over £3 million at Suva and Lautoka, new roads costing over £1.2 million and a new water supply for Suva costing £760,000. In addition, over £600,000 is provided for a new education plan which has been approved in principle by the Legislative Council. The 1956-60 development plan overlaps the 1949-58 ten-year plan, under which over £4 million will be spent, nearly £1.2 million of it from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

310. The first two Fijian Economic Development Officers have been appointed to organise the production and marketing of crops from Fijian lands. Intensive efforts are being made to increase the production of bananas and cocoa by Fijians.

311. The Colony's first cigarette factory was opened.

312. A yaws control programme is being carried out throughout the Colony with the assistance of W.H.O. and UNICEF.

* 550 H.C. Deb. 5s. cols. 1784 f.

† *ibid.* col. 2165.

313. A Bill was passed at the December session of the Legislative Council, establishing a Housing Authority to assist in building houses for people with incomes of about £600 per annum or less. The Authority will work both directly and in co-operation with local authorities and other organisations.

314. It was announced in May that the 1st Battalion of the Fiji Infantry Regiment, which has been serving in the Federation of Malaya since January, 1952, would return to Fiji in the first half of 1956. The Battalion continued to serve with great distinction, and during the period reviewed officers and men were awarded one Military Cross, two Military Medals and one British Empire Medal, and four were mentioned in despatches. The Battalion was visited in August by the Secretary of State.

315. A commission appointed to inquire into the crime investigation methods of the Fiji Police Force, and presided over by Sir John Verity, formerly Chief Justice of Nigeria, found no serious cause for concern, but made recommendations to remedy certain defects and difficulties. In October, after the matter had been raised in the Legislative Council, the Government appointed a commission of inquiry into allegations of bribery in the force.

316. At the beginning of February severe flooding caused widespread damage to crops and some loss of life.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

317. In September, Mr. John Gutch took up appointment as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in succession to Sir Robert Stanley.

318. A 1955-60 development programme costing £1.2 million has been drawn up: at least £530,000 will be met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the balance from local funds or loans. Among the principal projects are cocoa production, provision of improved port facilities at Honiara and of a floating dock, two new vessels for the administration, roads and bridges on Guadalcanal, a teacher and vocational training college, an agricultural and industrial loans board and continuation of the Forestry Department and the Geological Survey. It is expected that the new central hospital at Honiara will be completed in 1956, and work on the training college has begun.

319. The work of the Geological Survey was prosecuted vigorously and a very promising strike of gold was made on Guadalcanal.

320. A yaws campaign and a leprosy survey covering the whole population are being carried out with the assistance of W.H.O.

321. Ariel Sisili, a former leader of the dissident "Marching Rule" movement on Malaita, was elected President of the Malaita Council and subsequently appointed to the Protectorate Advisory Council.

322. The salaries of Government servants were revised with effect from the 1st January, 1954.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

323. A 1955-60 development programme has been drawn up costing £390,000, of which £240,000 will be met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and £150,000 from local funds. The principal projects are the purchase of two new vessels, improvement of the harbour at Tarawa, and construction of a new hospital on which work has already begun.

324. In view of the sustained improvement in its financial position, the Colony was released from Treasury control with effect from the beginning of 1955.

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325. The salaries of public servants were revised with effect from the 1st January, 1954.

326. The 300 inhabitants of Sydney Island in the Phoenix Group, which has proved unsuitable for settlement because of drought, are to be re-settled at Gizo in the Solomon Islands; the first settlers left in August.

NEW HEBRIDES

327. The United Kingdom Government has accepted in principle the recommendations of the British and French High Commissioners for the Western Pacific, who met at Honiara in March, 1954, for improving the administration of the New Hebrides. The Anglo-French Protocol of 1914 which provides for the administration of the Condominium is to be revised.

328. Mr. J. S. Rennie took up appointment as Resident Commissioner in July, in succession to Brigadier H. J. M. Flaxman.

329. The new High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Mr. John Gutch, visited the New Hebrides in November.

330. A contract was placed with a French firm for the construction of a new wharf at Santo at a cost of some £400,000.

TONGA

331. His Royal Highness Prince Tungi, Crown Prince and Premier of Tonga, visited the United Kingdom in April.

332. Following the report of Mr. R. O. Ramage, wages and salaries of Government servants were raised by about 10 per cent.

Other Territories

ADEN

333. During 1955 the introduction of an elected element into the Aden Colony Legislative Council was approved. The Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1955, which came into force on the 15th November, provided for a reconstituted Council consisting of the Governor, four *ex-officio* members, not more than five nominated official members, not more than five nominated unofficial members (one representing commercial interests) and four elected members (three representing electoral districts and one the Council of the Aden Municipality).

334. The first elections were successfully held on the 15th December; a boycott movement by certain mainly Yemeni elements describing themselves as the United National Front failed to achieve any significant result. The reconstituted Council met for the first time in January; the unofficial members are five Arabs, two Europeans, one Indian and one Somali.

335. In March a wave of strikes broke out in Aden Colony, beginning among the waterfront workers and extending to the Little Aden refinery, the public transport services and other groups of workers. The strikes ceased at the end of April, 1956, and a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Governor submitted a report on the causes that had led to them and made recommendations for the promotion of better industrial relations in the future.

336. A new Colony Five-Year Development Plan has been prepared for 1955-60, involving total estimated capital expenditure of £7.68 million. The largest single project, a new civil hospital, is now under construction at an

estimated cost of over £1·5 million. Two Colonial Development and Welfare grants have been approved, one of £194,000 towards the cost of this hospital and one of £100,000 towards the cost of new schools.

337. Under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act £770,000 has been allocated to the Aden Protectorate, and a Protectorate Development Plan covering the period up to 1960 is being prepared.

338. The situation in the area of the frontier between the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen continued to deteriorate during the early part of the year, mainly owing to active support and encouragement given by Yemeni authorities to tribal dissidents. Yemeni interference was concentrated mainly in the Upper Aulaqi country, where help from the Yemen was especially given to the Shamsi section of the Rabizi tribe who engaged in active rebellion against the authority of the Upper Aulaqi Sultan and British protecting power. This culminated on the 15th June in a serious incident in which a convoy of Aden Protectorate Levies and Government Guards was ambushed by the Shamsis and suffered casualties, including two British officers and one Arab officer killed. Shortly after this, British Army reinforcements were sent to Aden.

339. Other measures were taken in the summer and autumn of 1955 to strengthen the security forces and the administration of some of the poorer States in the Western Protectorate. A Land Force Commander was appointed in Aden under the A.O.C. The strength of the Aden Protectorate Levies was increased, improvements were made in their conditions of service and also in those of the Government Guards, the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion (in the Eastern Protectorate), and the local tribal forces.

340. In the Abyan area in the Fadhli and Lower Yafai States in the Western Aden Protectorate cotton has now been sown over about 22,000 acres. In spite of adverse weather, production showed a further increase, amounting to 25,000 bales in 1954-55.

MAURITIUS

341. The Governor visited London in July together with leading representatives of the principal schools of thought in the Colony to discuss constitutional changes with the Secretary of State. In February the Secretary of State conveyed his conclusions to the Governor in a despatch which, together with the Governor's despatch setting forth his original recommendations, was published in Mauritius on the 13th March.* The main changes proposed include:

(a) an increase in membership of the Executive Council from nine to 12, of whom seven would be elected by the Legislative Council under the existing single transferable vote method, two would be nominated by the Governor and three would be *ex officio*. Six members of the Executive Council would have portfolios;

(b) all members of Executive Council to be called "Ministers";

(c) creation of the office of "Speaker" in the Legislative Council to be filled from outside the Colony;

(These changes would take place towards the end of 1956) and

(d) an increase in elected membership of the Legislative Council from 19 to 25, to be elected under a system of proportional representation, in multi-member constituencies whose boundaries have in one case been modified;

* *Constitutional Development in Mauritius*. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956.

(e) nominated membership of the Legislative Council to be a maximum of 12, the three *ex-officio* members to be retained ;

(f) introduction of universal adult suffrage ;

(these changes would be introduced at the next election in 1958).

342. The report of a commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. Bryan Keith-Lucas, Senior Lecturer in Local Government at Oxford University, which examined in December and January the existing legislation and administrative procedure for local government elections was published in the Colony on the 7th February.

343. The national income fell slightly in 1954 from the 1953 level, owing mainly to a smaller sugar crop.

344. A loan of £2 million was successfully floated by the Mauritius Government on the London market in October.

345. The Mauritius Companies of the Royal Pioneer Corps which served in the Middle East are being disbanded as a consequence of the closing of the Suez Canal base. Approximately 8,500 men served in the Corps, and out of the first 6,000 discharged about 3,300 are known to have been placed in employment.

346. A Public Service Commission was established in May.

347. The Report of the Committee on Population* suggested that, on the basis of present trends, the population was likely to reach 1 million, almost double its present size, by the 1980's. The Committee recommended accelerated economic development, emigration and, with some members dissenting, family planning, as a means of dealing with the problem.

348. Plans, involving expenditure of about £300,000, are under consideration for the expansion of the tea industry.

349. Most of the passenger services maintained by the Mauritius Government railways have now been withdrawn since, for various reasons, including competition from omnibus services, they have been running at a loss. The future of the railway freight services is under consideration together with a report on road problems prepared by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners (Africa) which was published in November.

350. The dispute between the Central Electricity Board and the General Electric Supply Company over the valuation of the Company's assets has been submitted to arbitration.

351. Sir Philippe Raffray retired in July from his position as London Representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. He was succeeded by Mr. André Raffray, Q.C.

352. The Colony has been granted an allocation of £700,000 under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The development plan for 1956-60 is being recast.

353. Work on important irrigation and domestic water supply development projects is to be extended into the new development period. It is estimated that a further £1,045,650 will be spent on these schemes between 1955 and 1960, of which approximately one half will come from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the balance from local resources.

* Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955.

SEYCHELLES

354. A by-election was held in July as a result of the disqualification of one member elected at the 1954 General Election from taking his seat in the Legislative Council.

355. The Seychelles Unit of the Royal Pioneer Corps which served in the Middle East has been disbanded as a consequence of the closing of the Suez Canal Base. The Unit comprised about 1,000 men and all were expected to be discharged by March. As the total population is only about 38,000 and there is already an unemployment problem among skilled and semi-skilled labour, their absorption into the local economy presents considerable problems.

356. A new five-year development plan costing £312,715 was announced in December; £202,000 is to be provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the remainder from local resources.

357. A co-operative building society is being formed to assist more people to buy their homes. To encourage the movement the Government is proposing initially to sell 12 houses built with Colonial Development and Welfare funds and to use the proceeds to build more.

358. A Cinnamon Leaf Oil Association was formed to assist in exporting the oil.

359. The officer in charge of tourist development visited South Africa in the summer to make known the attractions of the Colony as a holiday resort.

360. An R.A.F. survey party visited Coetivy Island in November-December to investigate the possibilities of establishing an air-strip.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

361. Several schemes under the Colony's Development Plan have been completed, including a new infant school, new jetties and a new power station. A start has been made on constructing Camp (i.e. country) roads which will connect the outlying farmsteads with each other and, on East Falkland, with the capital at Stanley.

362. The new boarding school at Davison on East Falkland is now completed and plans are being made to establish a similar school on West Falkland. It is also planned to build a new senior school in Stanley.

363. A scheme for the improvement of the water supply in Stanley is in progress and it is expected that the major part of the project will be completed by September, 1956.

364. The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey has continued to expand its activities in the Antarctic and the current season's work includes starting an aerial survey of Grahamland and the adjacent islands.

365. To assist the Royal Research Ship *John Biscoe* in supplying the bases, the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey has acquired the Royal Research Ship *Shackleton*. This vessel will be used to establish two new bases during the 1955-56 season, bringing the total to 10. Construction has begun of a new vessel to replace the *John Biscoe* which is coming to the end of its useful life.

366. The *Tottan* and *Theron* sailed from the United Kingdom in November to establish advance bases at the head of the Weddell Sea for the International Geophysical Year Expedition and the Trans-Antarctic Expedition respectively.

367. In an attempt to obtain agreement on conflicting claims by Argentina and Chile to sovereignty over the British section of Antarctica, Her Majesty's Government made a unilateral approach to the International Court of Justice at the Hague in May. Subsequently both Argentina and Chile refused to accept the jurisdiction of the Court in this matter.

368. 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, referred to in Cmd. 7958, paragraph 230.

ST. HELENA AND DEPENDENCIES

369. Considerable funds are being made available under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act to implement the Colony's Development Plan. This provides for agricultural development, such as reafforestation, improvement of the water supply for agriculture, soil conservation and pasture improvement schemes. It also provides for new school buildings, training of teachers and the establishment of a secondary school, and includes schemes for improving housing conditions and the domestic water supply, as well as setting up recreation centres. The appointment of a Social Welfare Officer has also been approved.

370. The whole population of Tristan da Cunha co-operated in preparing the site for the new community hall which has been prefabricated in the United Kingdom and is being shipped to the island.

371. H.M.S. *Magpie* visited Tristan da Cunha in September. Among the party on board were His Grace the Archbishop of Capetown and the Reverend Father McCauley, together with eight members of a scientific expedition who are surveying the neighbouring uninhabited island of Gough.

CHAPTER III

Economic and Financial Developments***General**

372. With the continued high level of activity in industrial countries during 1955, the demand for many raw materials produced by the colonial territories—especially rubber, tin, copper and lead—was buoyant and prices were high, except for cotton. Prices of certain foodstuffs and beverages, however, weakened, cocoa and copra prices in particular falling sharply.

373. The total volume and value of production were higher than in 1954. Output of rubber, tin, coffee and citrus was considerably higher; Nigerian cotton output rose but the Uganda crop was poor. Bad weather reduced the tobacco crop in Nyasaland. It is estimated that the total gross domestic product of the colonial territories in 1955 was of the order of £3,100 million, an increase of about £200 million over 1954, resulting partly from rising prices and partly from higher output. There were, however, wide variations between individual territories; the domestic product of Malaya, for example, rose by about 15 per cent whereas that of the West African territories rose little if at all.

374. The total value of exports was about 11 per cent higher in 1955 than in 1954. The factors making up this increase included a rise of some 4 per cent in the volume of domestic exports of major primary products. Exports from Malaya were about a third higher than in the previous year, whereas exports from West Africa were about a sixth lower. On the other hand, there was a general rise in the value of imports into all regions amounting to 27 per cent in East Africa, 22 per cent in Malaya, 21 per cent in West Africa, 18 per cent in the West Indies, and 8 per cent in Hong Kong, the total increase being about 18 per cent. This increase reflects the backlog of demand due to increased income from exports in many areas during the past few years, and the rising level of local investment.

375. Because imports increased more rapidly than exports, and there was a slight increase in net invisible payments, the territories as a whole had a small deficit in their balance of payments on current account. The total was made up of a large surplus in the Malayan area, a reduced surplus in West Africa, a reduced deficit in East Africa and an increased deficit in the West Indies. It is estimated that the flow of capital into the territories was considerably smaller than in 1954, partly because of difficulties on the London loan market and partly because there was a reduced flow of private investment, an important element in this fall being the completion of the oil refinery at Aden.

376. The deficit on current account and smaller flow of capital were balanced by a much reduced rate of increase in colonial sterling assets. These had risen by about £135 million in 1954, but rose by only £60 million in 1955 (see Table 22). There was an increase of £44 million in colonial currency funds in London, a rise of £31 million in other public funds, and a fall of

* Statistics are not available for the exact period of this report, i.e., 1st April, 1955, to 31st March, 1956. 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 1955 or 1955-56 are provisional.

£22 million in funds with United Kingdom banks. This last change appears to reflect an increase in local loans and advances by commercial banks in nearly all territories, while deposits, although rising in most territories, fell in several including Uganda and Barbados.

377. Although there was a fall in the rate of external investment, there was a rise of over 10 per cent in the value of gross capital formation. This indicates that there was an increasing rate of local investment.

378. Government finances reflected these varying trends. Thus, whereas there was a considerable rise in revenue in the Federation of Malaya, revenue in Nigeria and elsewhere in West Africa fell. But almost everywhere Government expenditure rose and there was a rise of about £400,000 in Colonial Development and Welfare expenditure.

379. Colonial Governments were informed of the increased allocations made available under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act and many of them have drawn up new development plans for 1955-1960. It appears that planned expenditure on development in this period is of the order of £600-£700 million, of which it is intended to finance about a sixth from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, about a third from loans, and the remainder from the Governments' own resources, including their reserves.

Production and Marketing

GENERAL TREND

380. As Table 1 shows, there was an increase, mainly due to rubber and coffee, in the total volume of exports of primary products during 1955.

TABLE 1

Volume Indices of Colonial Exports of Primary Products

(1948 = 100)

Year	I Minerals	II Oil seeds, vegetable oils and whale oil	III Foodstuffs other than edible oil	IV Other agricultural and forestry products	Total
1936	89	118	116	64	90
1946	59	76	97	61	71
1948	100	100	100	100	100
1950	136	131	114	110	120
1952	145	120	116	101	119
1953	149	129	127	104	125
1954	153	154	130	107	131
1955 (provisional) ...	152	149	136	119	136

Note: These indices are based on all the items appearing in Appendix V (a) the weight used being the quantities in 1948 multiplied by the average unit export values for the three years 1948-1950.

381. In Group I, a fall in exports of copper was nearly offset by an increase in exports of tin, iron ore and petroleum products. In Group II, a decrease in whale oil, palm kernels and palm oil was partially counter-balanced by an increase in copra and coconut oil. The rise in Group III

was mainly due to a large increase in coffee exports which much more than compensated for a moderate fall in cocoa exports. A very large increase in rubber and an increase in timber accounted for the rise in Group IV.

AGRICULTURE

382. The Secretary of State's Advisers have visited Uganda, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Cyprus and Malta. The Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research visited East Africa and the West Indies.

383. The Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation attended a specialist meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee of C.C.T.A. on the use of irrigation water and drainage in agriculture, at Bamako, French West Africa, in November.

384. In August, the Technical Secretary of the Colonial Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee moved to the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering and assumed the new designation of Colonial Liaison Officer, National Institute of Agricultural Engineering. His information work has increased and is now integrated with the information services of the National Institute. He visited Cyprus, Aden, Uganda, Brunei, the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore.

Mechanisation

385. Economics and organisation are receiving particular attention. In the Federation of Malaya proved techniques for tractor ploughing of rice land are being increasingly adopted by small private contractors; investigations continue into methods of harvesting and transporting rice, and a project to investigate the possibilities of growing rice economically on tractor unit farms of about 50 acres has been established in the Trans-Perak area. In Cyprus farm mechanisation continued to increase rapidly; approximately a third of the area under cereals was harvested with combines in 1955, and two courses in tractor driving and maintenance were held at the Government farm at Athalassa. In the Western Aden Protectorate cotton growers have been assisted by the Abyan Board to buy and maintain tractors: in the Wadi Hadhramaut in the Eastern Aden Protectorate an officially sponsored scheme to encourage the use of motor-pumps for irrigation continues successfully.

386. Some Government sponsored tractor hiring schemes continue and in certain territories (notably the Northern Region of Nigeria and the Gold Coast) special assistance was given to improve simple ox-drawn implements. In Nigeria the use of hand decorticators for groundnuts has spread rapidly. In Tanganyika an Agricultural Machinery Experimental Unit has been set up in charge of a qualified Agricultural Officer, which has been testing the performance of various types of cultivating equipment on the particularly hard soil of the Lake Province. In Uganda, where the demand for tractor hire services has considerably increased, it is recognised that there is a limit to the services which Government should provide, and that the ultimate aim must be the operation of tractors by the cultivators themselves. With this aim work has started on building a training school for tractor drivers at Namalere. Machinery played an increasingly important part in many territories in the important work of land reclamation and soil conservation.

387. In June, the C.C.T.A. held a Conference on the mechanisation of agriculture, at Entebbe, Uganda. The Secretary of State's Agricultural Adviser was chairman and the United Kingdom delegation included the Colonial Liaison Officer and the Director of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering.

Peasant farming

388. Experiments in new forms of organising peasant farming have continued. In Tanganyika surveys have started on three schemes for settlement, one of which will be run as a tenant farming scheme. In the Tanga Province a preliminary survey has been made of an area intended for resettling people from the over-crowded Usambara Mountains: and there was a further increase in the number of farmers on the three tenant farming schemes of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. In Jamaica the success achieved in the co-operative farming projects at Lucky Hill and Grove Farm has encouraged the planning of an additional co-operative project on recently acquired Government lands at Goshen. In another part of the Colony three large properties previously worked exclusively by annual tenants are being acquired for tenancy reform.

Local Agricultural Training

389. In the Federation of Malaya there are now eight rural training centres providing short courses, and the demand for their services greatly exceeds capacity. In Tanganyika the first students to complete the three years' course at the Natural Resources School, Tengeru, entered the Department of Agriculture as instructors in 1956, and building has started on a new farm school in the Wami area of Morogoro. In Uganda plans have been completed for two farm institutes to be built at Bukalasa and Arapai respectively: they will provide two year courses in the principles of agriculture. Farm institutes are developing rapidly in Kenya. Nigeria is intensifying its courses for Assistant Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Assistants. In Zanzibar a new method of agricultural instruction was started at the end of 1955 whereby a specially trained instructor visits individual villages for about two weeks each, giving instruction on the spot. In Trinidad the first students have completed their training at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, where arrangements have been made to increase capacity and to start a new two-year course. In Jamaica, the launching of the new farm development programme (see paragraph 392) has necessitated special arrangements for preparing recruits for extension work: agricultural training courses have been extended, in-service training has been intensified and steps taken to co-ordinate the extension services of Government departments and private organisations. In Fiji the Farm Institute at Koronivia completed its second year in December: nearly 100 applications were received for the 10 vacancies available for 1956, and provision has now been made for a full-time Principal.

Use of fertilisers

390. Much research is being done into the value of fertilisers and where proven their use is being encouraged by propaganda and subsidies. In Northern Nigeria, in particular, the drive to persuade peasant producers to use fertilisers has been intensified with excellent results. The Swynnerton Plan for Kenya lays emphasis on their use in African agriculture.

Other developments

391. A Conference of agricultural specialists held in British Guiana in September, was attended by representatives from French Guiana, Surinam, Venezuela and delegates from the Caribbean Commission, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the United States International Co-operation Administration missions within the area.

392. The Trinidad Government has prepared a plan for developing Tobago; a soil survey has already been started, and funds have also been approved for a junior farm school. In Jamaica a comprehensive farm development scheme to increase efficiency in farming, improve production and offset the effect of falling prices for agricultural products, was launched in 1955. This provides for generous subsidy and loan financing to assist farmers to develop their holdings on the basis of plans for land use related to land capability. The scheme was launched initially on the basis of 16 "pilot projects" or "bridgeheads".

Assistance from F.A.O.

393. The territories continue to use the training facilities available under the F.A.O. Technical Aid Programme. Twenty-two candidates attended regional training courses in agricultural sampling surveys, soil fertility in relation to rice growing, fisheries administration, rice breeding, farm mechanisation and workshop problems, agricultural extension, forestry statistics, inland fisheries and agricultural economics and statistics. In addition 12 serving colonial officers were working during the year on F.A.O. fellowships or scholarships for study overseas.

394. The territories also continue to receive expert assistance from F.A.O.'s Technical Aid Programme. New appointments during the year included a veterinary parasitologist for the Federation of Malaya and a soils expert to study the agricultural possibilities of the Kerangas soils in Sarawak. A survey of the agriculture and livestock resources of Malta was carried out by an F.A.O. team which made recommendations for development. F.A.O. experts continued work on the Rufiji Basin Survey in Tanganyika, and the survey of the black clays of the Accra Plain in the Gold Coast, while the home economics course in the West Indies from January to September, 1955, proved so successful that a second was started in 1956 for which F.A.O. again provided the senior tutor.

Inter-African Soils Organisations

395. The Inter-African Bureau for Soils and Rural Economy, the Inter-African Pedological Service and the Regional Soils Committees in Africa continued their work. The Committees in Western, Southern and Central Africa met in October, November and December, respectively, the first in the Gold Coast, the second in Swaziland and the third in Fernando Po. Representatives from East and West Africa attended the second meeting of the Council of the Pedological Service held in November at its headquarters at Yangambi in the Belgian Congo.

Crops

396. *Bananas.* Production declined slightly in Jamaica and the British Cameroons because of bad weather, but continued to expand steadily in the Windward Islands. As the United Kingdom is at present the only market of any size for colonial bananas the figures in Table 2 show this trend:

Banana Exports to the United Kingdom

	1953	1954	1955
Jamaica	9·538	11·674	10·711
British Cameroons	5·965	5·513	4·447
Windward Islands	1·303	1·692	2·082
Sierra Leone	·039	·035	·015

397. Prices were somewhat higher than during the previous year, the normal seasonal decline during the winter being postponed until January.

398. After discussions with representatives of the Governments of Jamaica and the Windward Islands, banana price assistance schemes were announced on the 26th July. In each territory Price Assistance Funds are to be set up: the industries will contribute to them when prices are high, and will receive assistance from them when prices are low. The Funds are underwritten by the local Governments and Her Majesty's Government in the ratio of one to four, and £1,260,000 has been set aside by Her Majesty's Government from Colonial Development and Welfare funds as initial provision against this liability. The schemes began on the 1st April, 1955, and are to run for five years, payments into or out of the Funds being decided annually.

399. From the 1st July, all restrictions on imports of non-dollar bananas into the United Kingdom were lifted, but without substantial effect on the sales of colonial bananas.

400. The general rate of duty on bananas, and hence the preference for colonial bananas was increased on the 16th April, 1956, from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.

401. *Citrus Fruit.* Production in the West Indies continued to expand as recently planted acreages came into bearing. For example, production of oranges in Jamaica and British Honduras in 1955-56 rose by 6 million lbs. and 11 million lbs. respectively, and of grapefruit by 9 million lbs. and 6 million lbs. The greater part of the crop was processed into fruit juices and other canned products, and exported to the United Kingdom. But there were also some exports of fresh grapefruit to the United Kingdom and of fresh oranges from Jamaica to New Zealand. Production in Cyprus has expanded slightly, and fresh oranges and fresh lemons were exported to Europe. Citrus production is also increasing in several other territories and there have been trial shipments of canned grapefruit from Kenya and Nigeria. Table 3 shows the United Kingdom imports of colonial citrus in recent years:

Main Imports of Colonial Citrus into the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

	1953	1954	1955
Fresh oranges (tons)—			
Cyprus	12,800	12,100	16,200
Fresh grapefruit (tons)—			
West Indies	8,500	5,200	7,700
Cyprus	5,000	4,200	4,800
Canned grapefruit* (tons)—			
West Indies	3,400	4,200	4,100
Citrus juices (gallons)—			
West Indies	2,144,600	2,171,800	2,909,700
Others	118,000	188,400	233,300

* Small quantities of canned grapefruit were also exported to the United Kingdom by Nigeria and Kenya.

402. After the publication of the report of the Fact-Finding Mission on the West Indian Citrus Industry* and subsequent discussions with a delegation from the West Indian Regional Economic Committee, price assistance schemes for the citrus industries of Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras and Dominica were announced on the 7th October. In each territory Price Assistance Funds are to be set up: the industries will contribute to them when prices are high, and will receive assistance from them when prices are low. The Funds are underwritten by the local Governments and Her Majesty's Government in the ratio of one to four for Jamaica, British Honduras and Dominica, and one to one for Trinidad. A total of £370,500 has been set aside by Her Majesty's Government from Colonial Development and Welfare funds as initial provision against this liability. The schemes began on the 1st July, and are to run for three years, payments into or out of the Funds being decided annually.

403. Arrangements were made to restrict the admittance of fresh citrus from the United States of America under the mutual assistance programme to the periods of the year least harmful to colonial interests. There was a limited import of United States canned grapefruit in November and December; the subsequent marketing of West Indian grapefruit was not affected.

404. The general rate of duty on lime oil and hence the preference for colonial lime oil was increased on the 16th April, 1956, from 10 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

405. *Cloves*. The year 1954-55 (1st July to 30th June) closed with a total crop of 8,545 tons in Zanzibar, some 3,000 tons more than had been estimated. The estimated output for 1955-56 is 10,156 tons, an average figure.

406. Exports in 1955 amounted to 11,246 tons compared with 9,660 tons in 1954. Eighty-five and a half tons of clove oil were exported in 1955.

407. *Cocoa*. Table 4 shows the value of colonial exports in recent years:

Value of Cocoa Exports

TABLE 4

£'000

	1952	1953	1954	1955 (provisional)
Gold Coast	52,533	56,143	84,599	65,559
Nigeria	28,666	24,858	39,261	26,187
Jamaica	61	302	700	563
Trinidad	1,717	2,442	3,135	2,453
Grenada	737	803	1,033	804

408. In 1954-55 the Gold Coast crop totalled 220,000 tons and the Nigerian crop 90,000 tons, the total combined crop being almost exactly the same as the previous year. Prices, which in April had already declined substantially from the very high levels of 1954, continued to fall during the early part of the period, sinking to £243 c.i.f. per ton in August, and although the decline was arrested for a short time during the autumn, prices again began to fall in November, following forecasts of fair average crops in 1955-56, and by the end of March had dropped to £182 c.i.f. The latest estimate for the Gold Coast 1955-56 main crop is 220,000 tons: an unofficial estimate for 1955-56 production in Nigeria is rather more than 100,000 tons.

* Col. No. 314.

409. In Nigeria the 1954-55 price to producers of £200 per ton for Grade I cocoa was retained for the 1955-56 season. In the Gold Coast the price to producers was raised to £149 6s. 8d. per ton for the 1955 mid crop and the 1955-56 main crop. These prices, after taking into account export duty and marketing expenses were above the world price level for an appreciable part of the 1955-56 season.

410. In the Gold Coast the cutting out of diseased trees continued at the rate of about 1 million trees a month, and by the end of March the campaign had resulted in the removal of nearly 50 million. Vigorous steps were taken to encourage replanting, using improved methods and improved stock, including new Amazonian varieties; a total of 1.5 million seedlings and over 2 million seeds of Amazon varieties were distributed to farmers during the year. In Nigeria the introduction of a scheme of coppicing contact trees has reduced opposition from the cocoa farmers to the treatment of infected trees outside the area of mass infection.

411. The campaign against other diseases or pests is being intensified. In the Gold Coast spraying against capsids has been rapidly extended and sprayers are being supplied to farmers at a reduced price; 7,000 had been delivered to farmers by January. The work of demonstration teams has proved most valuable. Spraying newly planted cocoa against capsid has also started in Nigeria, and pump maintenance courses were given widely, and 11,000 farmers were trained in 1955 in the techniques of spraying against black pod.

412. Exports from the British West Indies in 1955 were estimated at 13,300 tons. The Jamaican Government plans to increase land under cocoa by some 50,000 acres. In the Federation of Malaya it is hoped to complete the experimental planting of 500 acres on a commercial scale by mid-1956. Some crop is expected in 1957, and it is possible that the estate may become self-supporting by 1959 or 1960. The report of a Working Party on the Development of the Cocoa Industry in the Federation of Malaya,* which is under consideration by the Federation Government, recommends that some 300,000 acres should be planted with cocoa.

413. *Coffee.* There were record crops of both Robusta and Arabica coffee in Uganda and production in most other territories increased. East African exports in 1954 and 1955 are shown in Table 5.

East African Coffee Exports

TABLE 5

Tons (in terms of hulled coffee)

	Arabica		Robusta		Triage		Total	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Kenya ...	10,187	18,990	Nil	Nil	166	181	10,353	19,171
Uganda ...	3,285	6,732	30,356	65,660	1,003	2,049	34,644	74,441
Tanganyika ...	12,644	12,148	6,681	6,291	25	21	19,350	18,460
	26,116	37,870	37,037	71,951	1,194	2,251	64,347	112,072

* Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur, 1955.

414. In 1955 the main buyers of East African coffee were as follows (1954 figures shown in brackets) :

	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	22 (30)
U.S.A. ...	28 (18)
West Germany ...	10 (12)
South Africa ...	6 (9)
Italy ...	10 (6)

Coffee prices varied during the year, but were generally much more stable than in 1954. The price of Robusta began at about £245 a ton, rose gradually to £296 by October and then declined to £247 by the end of March. Kenya Arabica followed a proportionately similar pattern, beginning at about £490 a ton, rising in October to £636 when the new crop came on the market and falling to £505 by the end of the period.

415. Coffee production is being expanded in Kenya as part of the Swynnerton Plan for African agriculture ; over 2,000 acres were planted during the year.

416. A meeting attended by representatives from Belgium, France, Portugal and Spain was held in Brussels in September to discuss the possibility of forming an African Coffee Federation. Ethiopia was represented by an observer. British dependencies in Africa were represented by an observer from the Colonial Office. It was agreed to explore with them the possibility of an Association of African Coffee Producers which initially would deal with exchange of information, collection of statistics, establishment of standards and propaganda for coffee consumption. Further discussions were held in Lisbon in March which were attended by representatives from the Colonial Office and Uganda.

417. *Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils.* Nigerian exports of palm oil were 182,100 tons in 1955 and of palm kernels 433,200 tons, as against 208,500 tons and 464,100 tons respectively in 1954. Sierra Leone exported 57,600 tons of palm kernels in 1955, compared with 68,100 tons in 1954.

418. In 1954-55 the Nigerian groundnut crop was 375,000 tons, some 50,000 tons less than in 1953-54, but the 1955-56 crop is expected to be back to the 1953 level. The whole of the 1954-55 crop was evacuated from the North before the opening of the 1955-56 crop season, so that the "Kano pyramids" have now disappeared. The Gambia groundnut crop was about 40,000 tons in the 1954-55 season, compared with 37,000 tons in the previous year. The prices to be paid for palm oil and palm kernels, which were reduced in Nigeria and Sierra Leone in 1955, are to be maintained at substantially the same rates for the 1956 season. In Nigeria, however, it has been decided to revert to one Special Grade palm oil only in 1955-56, instead of the two grades introduced in the previous season. In the Gold Coast, the 1954 producer price for palm kernels was maintained for the 1955 season, and that for copra was increased by a further £1 per ton.

419. The 1956 price for copra under the Ministry of Food's nine-year contracts with the Fiji and other Pacific producers was fixed at £58 10s. a ton f.o.b.

420. *Rice.* In the Federation of Malaya, production for 1954-55 was 410,590 tons, some 2,000 tons more than in the previous year: 891,090 acres were planted, an increase of some 45,000 acres on 1953-54.

421. In North Borneo the settlement of 2,500 acres of reclaimed land under Stage 1 of the Klias Drainage and Irrigation Scheme is progressing. Drainage works in the rich rice-growing area at Pahar were completed, and it was possible to provide irrigation. The drainage and irrigation works at Tuaram, which will provide for the reclamation of 1,900 acres of rice land and the irrigation of 4,750 acres, were approaching completion.

422. The preliminary surveys of three areas considered suitable for wet padi cultivation in Sarawak were completed, and the reports on them are awaited. Difficulties encountered when the survey parties started operations delayed the work considerably. Progress on other schemes for rice cultivation has continued satisfactorily.

423. In Sierra Leone a good crop yield has been recorded. The trials of machinery and fertilisers in the flood area in the Northern Province have continued, and satisfactory progress has been made on work in the grass-land swamps of the Bonthé area. Mechanical cultivation, for which facilities are provided by the Department of Agriculture, is becoming increasingly popular with farmers.

424. High crop yields were achieved during 1955 at the former Colonial Development Corporation rice farm at Wallikunda in the Gambia. Proposals are under consideration for continuing the existing schemes as a pilot project for a further four years, special emphasis being placed on experiments in mechanical cultivation and mechanical chemical weed control. The encouraging expansion of rice-growing in the Central Division has virtually resulted in the disappearance of what used to be known as the "hungry season". There was a record crop of rice in Nyasaland.

425. Mr. D. Rhind, Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research, paid two visits to the rice development projects in the Mwea-Tebere area of the Central Province, Kenya, to advise on rice investigations and development. Good progress has been made in the initial stages of what should be a valuable scheme to develop land otherwise of low value.

426. In March the new central rice mill at Anna Regina, in the Essequibo District of British Guiana, was opened. The mill can process three and a half tons of padi an hour and has an estimated recovery rate of over 70 per cent, compared with the average rate for mills in the Colony of around 60 per cent.

427. *Other Cereals.* The maize crop in Northern Rhodesia in 1955 was higher than in 1954, though slightly below the record 1953 level. The price paid by the Maize Control Board to European growers was 40s. 3d. per 200 pounds. As a result of the favourable price, the area under maize has expanded considerably during recent years. In Nyasaland, the Produce Marketing Board's purchases of maize were about a sixth lower than in 1954; this may have been partly the result of the encouragement given to growers by the Department of Agriculture to grow groundnuts rather than maize. There was a very good maize crop in many parts of Tanganyika; the near-famine conditions which had prevailed in parts of the Central Provinces at the beginning of 1955 were relieved, and ample supplies of foodstuffs were available in nearly all areas by the middle of the year. The Uganda maize crop was poor, and the deficit had to be made up by imports from Kenya and Tanganyika. The maize crops in both Jamaica and British Honduras were poor.

428. The wheat crop in Kenya in 1954–55 was generally good, but the 1955–56 crop was injured by heavy rains and rust disease. Wheat yields in Cyprus in 1955 were fairly good. The 1955–56 barley and oats crops in Kenya were below those of the previous year. The 1955–56 harvest of millet and guinea corn in Sierra Leone was well above average.

429. A Grain Conditioning and Storage Board was established in Uganda with powers to regulate supplies of maize, other cereals and pulses, primarily as a precaution against famine. It is intended that the Board should buy and store these products in good years.

430. *Sugar.* Table 6 shows production in the major producing Colonies in recent years.

Sugar Production

TABLE 6

	1952	1953	1954	1955 (provisional)
Barbados	168	161	179	171
British Guiana	240	229	239	250
Jamaica	266	330	362	395
Trinidad	137	153	174	194
Fiji	130	169	139	140
Mauritius	394	589	491	524

Note. 1952 and 1953 figures are for crop years, 1954 and 1955 for calendar years.

431. In 1955, Mauritius exported 468,000 tons, Fiji 156,000 tons, and the West Indies 933,000 tons, making a total colonial export of 1,557,000 tons. Although there were minor shortfalls in some territories, owing to crop variations, the target production under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has in effect been achieved: in some territories restrictions on output have been, or may become, necessary. In the calendar year 1956 the sugar exporting areas in the Commonwealth receive an additional export quota of 75,000 tons under the International Sugar Agreement which, by mutual agreement between the producers, has been allocated for 1956 *pro rata* to the respective total quotas under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The share of the colonial sugar exporting areas under this arrangement is nearly 50,000 tons.

432. Towards the end of 1955 a full review of the price-fixing arrangements in Chapter VI of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was undertaken by the parties to the Agreement on the basis of up-to-date returns, and the system was confirmed. It was also agreed that the price for 1956 negotiated price sugar should be £40 15s. per ton, the same as for 1955; that the Agreement should be extended for a further year (i.e. to the end of 1963), and that the quota review should be deferred for another year.

433. The International Sugar Council held three sessions in 1955, colonial advisers forming part of the United Kingdom delegation at each. The International Sugar Agreement is due for review in 1956, and the Council has asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to call a conference for this purpose, and has set up a Preparatory Committee and a Technical Sub-Committee to undertake preparatory work.

434. *Cotton.* Total production fell slightly. Table 7 shows production in recent years :

Cotton Production

TABLE 7

:000 bales (400 lbs.)

	Average Production 1935-36— 1939-40	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (estimates)
Uganda ...	335	346	380	320	398	317
Kenya ...	16	14	15	9	17	14
Tanganyika...	61	48	78	51	101	102
Nigeria* ...	43	77	113	95	142	203
West Indies...	6	6	6	4	4	4
Nyasaland ...	11	4	12	16	14	14
Aden ...	—	10	7	11	22	25
Others (mainly Cyprus) ...	3	3	3	3	3	3
	475	508	614	509	701	682

* Exports.

435. The fall in production in Uganda—in spite of increased acreage—was due to bad weather throughout the season.

436. In Nigeria weather has been favourable and increased acreages have been planted : the new crop is, however, not expected to be as large as last year's.

437. There was some loss of crop in the Aden Protectorate from adverse weather and bollworm attack, although production increased slightly. A delegation of eight Arabs led by the Protectorate Director of Agriculture visited the United Kingdom in December to discuss the price for the coming season and future marketing arrangements.

438. The Raw Cotton Commission's long-term contract with the Nyasaland Government terminated with the 1954-55 crop. The Rhodesian Cotton Industry Board has an option on Nyasaland cotton and in future most of it will probably be sold within the Federation.

439. The demand for West Indian Sea Island Cotton continued to be good and high prices have been obtained. The planting date in Montserrat has been changed from February to September in accordance with the recommendations of a recent enquiry. There will therefore be no cotton crop from the Island in 1956 and special arrangements have been made for planting other crops.

440. *Jute.* The experiments in cultivating jute in British Guiana have not yet shown that it can be produced there commercially. The scheme has hitherto been managed and directed by the British Guiana Fibre Research Company Limited in London, but the British Guiana Government has now agreed to take over control.

441. *Sisal and Other Fibres.* Better grain harvests in 1955 created a stronger demand for baler and binder twine and the price of BEA No. 1 sisal rose from £70 to £90 a ton during the year.

442. The end of United States stockpiling was partly offset by the extended use of sisal in America for padding ; a shortage of Mexican henequen also helped the sisal market.

443. Efforts are being made to find markets for Mauritius hemp. With the fall in the price of jute, the sack factory in Mauritius, which uses the hemp, is no longer economic.

444. *Pyrethrum*. The Kenya pyrethrum crop in 1955 was 2,800 tons, 400 tons more than the previous year. Exports of pyrethrum extract amounted to 122 tons in 1955.

445. *Rubber*. Table 8 shows production in recent years:

Rubber Production

TABLE 8

	'000 tons			
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Federation of Malaya ...	584	574	587	639
Sarawak	31·8	240	23·4	39·2
North Borneo (exports)...	19·1	16·9	17·1	20·1
Nigeria (exports)...	18·3	21·3	20·8	30·3

446. Higher prices were largely responsible for increased production in 1955. From 25d. per pound in March, 1955, the London price of natural rubber rose to 43d. in September. It had declined to 26½d. by the 31st March, 1956. These prices reflect the general scarcity of all kinds of rubber in 1955, resulting from increased consumption in the United States and the re-entry into the market of the U.S.S.R.

447. The 12th meeting of the International Rubber Study Group, held in Monrovia in October, estimated that the combined surplus production of natural and synthetic rubber in 1955 would be about 35,000 tons. They agreed that in future years there would be substantial additional capacity for the production of both types.

448. The Government of the Federation of Malaya introduced a scheme to encourage estate replanting with payments to estates of \$M.400 (approximately £47) an acre towards the cost of replanting 21 per cent of their planted acreage. The grant to small-holders was increased to \$M.600 (approximately £70) per acre. At the same time the export duty was reduced at prices below 80c. (22·4d.) per lb. and increased at prices above. An anti-inflationary cess, refundable when prices fall, was introduced at prices above \$M.1 (28d.) a pound.

449. In Sarawak the higher prices stimulated interest, and replanting is being carried out with material supplied by the Agricultural Department. The replanting scheme in North Borneo has met with an encouraging response, particularly from small-holders.

450. Planting of rubber estates continues in Nigeria; arrangements are being made to develop up to 20,000 acres in the Eastern Region.

451. *Tobacco*. Sales of Northern Rhodesian tobacco declined to 7·6 million pounds as against 8 million pounds in 1954.

452. In Nyasaland, bad weather affected both the size and the quality of the crop. Total sales at the 1955 auctions amounted to 22·7 million pounds, 10·4 million less than 1954, and one of the lowest since the war. The decline was mostly in fire-cured, sales of which were 8·9 million pounds less than in 1954. The steady rise in sales of Burley continued,

reaching a record figure of 2 million pounds. Average prices for nearly all types rose. Increases were most marked for dark-fired (a result of the short crop); at 19·3d. per pound the increase was 5·7d. over last years average, and little below the record price of 20·1d. per pound in 1949.

453. One hundred and seventeen thousand pounds of Jamaican cigars were imported into the United Kingdom in 1955, an increase of 13,000 pounds over 1954.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Animal Health

454. There are now means of controlling all the major killing diseases of domestic livestock in colonial territories, and for several years Veterinary Departments have been applying them successfully. Consideration is now being given to a change of emphasis from control to total eradication, and more attention is being given to the less spectacular and minor diseases which are nevertheless, in aggregate, responsible for considerable losses annually.

455. No case of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia was reported during the year in either Uganda or Tanganyika. In Tanganyika, rinderpest no longer occurs south of the railway-line, and in the northern areas, where a record of 2,979,000 cattle were immunised in 1955, total eradication is in sight.

456. It is believed that rabies has been eradicated in the Federation of Malaya after a mass vaccination campaign. In several islands in the Caribbean, fowl typhoid and other poultry diseases have been eliminated.

457. In East Africa, foot-and-mouth disease has caused grave concern. In Kenya, in particular, the progressive dairy industry, and a rapidly expanding meat industry which has an increasing interest in export markets, now find this disease to be a serious obstacle to further development. The problem has been tackled by tracking the causal virus and vaccinating many thousands of valuable animals. Trypanosomiasis is still a serious problem in most African territories. Control by chemotherapeutic measures has been successful and is now widely used—nearly 50,000 cattle were so treated in the year. In addition, tsetse control units have continued their campaigns against the fly itself, reclaiming more land as safe grazing areas for livestock. The East African Veterinary Research Organisation continues to produce all the rinderpest vaccines required by the East African territories, while the Kabete Laboratory of the Kenya Department has produced all other biological products required in the area.

458. The general disease situation in West Africa has been most satisfactory throughout the year. No case of rinderpest was reported in the Gold Coast and no major epidemics have occurred in other West African territories. This has been achieved by continuing the annual protection of many susceptible stock and by rapid and close quarantine measures. The Research Laboratory of the Federation of Nigeria issued over 4 million doses of biological products to the three Regions in Nigeria and to other West African territories.

459. The scope of the Veterinary Research Institute at Ipoh in the Federation of Malaya has been considerably enlarged. Vaccine production was stepped up to 10 million doses which were distributed to all the Far Eastern territories. A Veterinary Service has been established in Sarawak.

460. In most territories, long-term work on livestock improvement by selection and controlled breeding is beginning to show valuable results with the evolution of types suitable for a great variety of environments. A proper appreciation of the extent of this work and results achieved can be obtained only from the detailed reports from individual territories. It is hoped that a recent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to the Hannah Research Institute at Auchincruive, Ayrshire, will lead to closer contact with United Kingdom research on environmental physiology.

461. In January, the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Edinburgh University, revived with Colonial Office assistance the Diploma Course in Tropical Veterinary Medicine. It is expected that this will be of great value to veterinarians in overseas territories and will stimulate a greater interest in study of animal health problems in tropical countries.

Edible Animal Products

462. The Federation of Malaya imported meat to the value of over \$M.5 million (approximately £599,000) during 1955, despite its own substantial livestock population. There is, moreover, a great demand for poultry and eggs at competitive prices, which cannot be met from Federation sources, and poultry products to the value of \$M.8 million (approximately £931,000) had to be imported. This gap could be bridged by a 10 per cent increase in the poultry population and some progress has been made towards this. Total annual production of fresh milk in the Federation is estimated to be approximately 2.25 million gallons, all of it consumed locally.

463. The West African territories are not self-supporting in meat. The Gold Coast imports annually livestock to the value of over £1 million and Nigeria, with an annual livestock products trade valued at over £20 million, imports many thousands of cattle each year from neighbouring French territories to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing population.

464. Uganda is also an importer of animal products. On the other hand, Kenya and Tanganyika have been able to develop and increase an export trade in livestock and animal products. The annual intake at the Athi River Abattoir and Uplands Factory in Kenya is now 47,000 cattle, 86,000 sheep and goats and 51,000 pigs, and that of the Tanganyika Packers, Limited, 58,000 cattle and 1,000 pigs.

Hides and Skins

465. The trade in hides and skins chiefly concerns Nigeria, East Africa and Somaliland Protectorate. The quantity of raw hides and skins exported increased very slightly compared with the previous year, as shown in Table 9.

Raw Hides and Skins Exports

TABLE 9

'000 cwts.

	Nigeria		Kenya		Uganda		Tanganyika		Somaliland Protectorate		Total	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Cattle Hides	114.6	122.2	60.4	70.8	33.9	34.4	89.0	76.3	*	*	297.9	303.7
Goat Skins	52.7	50.2	15.7	16.5	8.6	8.4	13.4	13.6	6.3	8.8	96.7	97.5
Sheep Skins	11.1	14.0	11.2	12.5	1.0	1.9	8.2	6.5	11.5	12.8	43.0	47.7
Total ...	178.4	186.4	87.3	99.8	43.5	44.7	110.6	96.4	17.8	21.6	437.6	448.9

* Not significant.

Prices generally have shown no marked variation compared with 1954.

466. The report by the Tanners' Mission to Nigeria in 1954 was made available to trade organisations and the trade press. The Mission suggested *inter alia*, an increase in Hides and Skins Improvement Officers, the indelible marking of hides and skins to show place of origin, and research into the effect on leather of animal skin diseases.

FORESTRY

467. Exports of timber are now concentrated on the major species from each producing territory. Although softwood can be freely imported into the United Kingdom and dollar hardwoods have been more freely available, imports of West African timbers increased during 1955. Exports from Nigeria and the Gold Coast to European markets also increased.

468. Exports from the Federation of Malaya and Sarawak increased also, reflecting in particular increased Malayan sales to Australia. Table 10 shows total timber exports in 1954 and 1955.

Timber Exports

TABLE 10

Million cubic feet (in terms of sawn timber)

	1954	1955 (provisional)
Gold Coast	13.7	17.7
Nigeria	10.0	13.9
Kenya ... ..	.1	.1
Tanganyika ... ..	.4	.4
Malaya (gross exports)	5.2	7.1
North Borneo	9.1	11.6
British Honduras	1.4	1.8
British Guiana ... ..	.8	1.2
Sarawak	9.2	9.4
Others ... ..	.7	.7

469. The silviculturalist from the Federation of Malaya visited the Western Region of Nigeria to compare natural regeneration operations. A main difficulty in the management of tropical high forest is proving to be the reduction of expenditure on regeneration operations. This requires the gradual elimination of operations which are not essential for natural regeneration.

470. A Committee in Kenya is studying the manufacture of paper-pulp from exotic softwoods in the territory.

METALS AND MINERALS

471. *Tin*. Table 11 shows production in recent years.

Tin Production

TABLE 11

'000 tons

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Nigeria†	8.32	8.23	7.93	8.09
Malaya*	119.6	118.7	131.9	131.9

* Includes tin metal derived from imported concentrates.

† Tin concentrates in terms of metal content.

472. The price of tin rose rapidly at the end of 1955, reaching £890 a ton in February, the highest price since April, 1953. Surplus supplies have been absorbed during the past year by the continued operation of the Texas smelter, the output of which has been stockpiled. The smelter has now been offered for sale and its future operation is uncertain. In the meantime, the International Tin Agreement is expected to come into force following Indonesian ratification.

473. The production of tin-in-concentrates in the Federation of Malaya was again a post-war record, amounting to 61,245 tons, compared with 60,691 tons in 1954.

474. *Copper.* Copper continued in strong demand, and uncertainty about supplies from Chile and the high level of industrial consumption caused prices to rise to £400 a ton in September and December, and to be subsequently exceeded.

475. Production in Northern Rhodesia in 1955 amounted to 342,172 tons worth £114 million compared with 378,609 tons worth £91 million in 1954. The new Chibuluma mine is expected to come into full production in April, 1956. Table 12 shows the value of exports in recent years.

Value of Copper Exports

TABLE 12

£'000

	1952	1953	1954	1955 (provisional)
Northern Rhodesia ...	74,112	86,652	86,456	108,106
Cyprus	5,172	3,138	4,096	4,450

476. Development of the new copper-cobalt mine at Kilembe in Uganda continued. The smelter at Jinja, which will have an output of 1,000 tons a month, is expected to be completed by September or October, 1956.

477. *Oil.* Table 13 shows production of petroleum products in recent years.

Production of Petroleum Products

TABLE 13

'000 tons

	1952	1953	1954	1955 (provisional)
Brunei (crude)	4,994	4,804	4,712	5,170
Sarawak (crude)	49·9	49·1	70·2	165·1
(refined)*	2,088	2,247	2,299	2,269
Trinidad (crude)	3,037	3,147	3,328	3,506
(refined) exports	4,657	4,764	4,665	5,147
Aden (refined) exports ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,300

* Mainly from crude oil imported from Brunei.

478. In Brunei oil has been discovered at Jerudong. Drilling continues in Nigeria, British Honduras, Barbados and East Africa, and is expected shortly to begin in the Gold Coast. Special income-tax allowances are being introduced in Trinidad to encourage submarine oil operations off the coast and one well has already been sunk. Surveys are proceeding in Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar, Somaliland Protectorate and the Gambia.

479. *Columbite*. With the withdrawal of the 100 per cent bonus offered by General Services Administration, the United States Government's purchasing agency, the price of columbite fell from over £2,000 to about £800 a ton. Despite this, however, Nigeria exported 3,047 tons of columbite in 1955 valued at £5,167,000, compared with 2,524 tons valued at £5,128,000 in 1954.

480. *Manganese*. A lease has been issued over an area of 60 square miles in British Guiana. A railway is being constructed for the removal of ore and production is expected to start in three years' time. Export of manganese from Fiji increased from 5,700 tons in 1954 to 9,300 tons in 1955 (production in 1951 was 631 tons).

481. *Diamonds*. The Sierra Leone Selection Trust relinquished its rights to mine alluvial diamonds over a large area of Sierra Leone, in return for £1,570,000 compensation, and legislation was passed in February providing for the licensing of African diamond mining. African-won diamonds will be marketed through the Diamond Corporation Sierra Leone Limited, whose purchases up to the 31st March amounted to £225,250.

482. *Iron ore*. Terms were agreed between the Sierra Leone Development Company and the Sierra Leone Government for development of the iron ore deposits at Tonkolili.

483. *Bauxite*. Table 14 shows the value of exports in recent years.

Value of Bauxite Exports

	1952	1953	1954	1955 (provisional)
Gold Coast	138	201	288	204
British Guiana	4,633	4,904	4,841	5,164
Jamaica*	420	2,682	5,597	8,908
Malaya	76	337	402	573

* Including alumina.

484. Exports of bauxite from Jamaica reached 2,244,000 tons in 1955 compared with 1,733,000 tons in 1954. In addition 196,000 tons of alumina were exported compared with 106,000 tons in 1954. It has been announced that alumina production will be increased to 500,000 tons a year.

485. The Preparatory Commission which was set up in 1953 to investigate the Volta River Aluminium Scheme has virtually completed its task and its report is expected to be issued about the middle of 1956.

POWER SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

486. In nearly all territories work was undertaken to expand the supply of electricity. In Nigeria, Her Majesty The Queen formally opened the new Ijora B Power Station near Lagos, and also visited, with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, a new power station under construction at Oji River, near Enugu, in the Eastern Region. In East Africa, agreement was reached

for the Kenya Power Company to take current from the Uganda Electricity Board's hydro-electric project at Owen Falls; the Company is building transmission lines into Kenya for this. Another new source of electric power for Kenya is the Low Tana Hydro-electric Station which was opened by the Governor. This power station, costing £1.5 million, is part of an electricity development programme undertaken by the East African Power and Lighting Company in association with Messrs. Balfour Beattie, Limited. In the Federation of Malaya, the second half of the Central Electricity Board's steam power-station at Connaught Bridge has been completed and it was reported that the Board proposed to spend \$M.100 million (about £11.7 million) in the next five years on further development of both power and lighting. Plans were being prepared for a new steam power station at Malacca, and surveyors have been working on the possible development of a hydro-electric scheme in the Cameron Highlands. Other notable developments included the placing in Hong Kong of an initial contract of an approximate value of \$H.K.25 million (approximately £1.56 million) for a new generating station at North Point.

487. In the last few years there has been a dramatic increase in cement production and some significant developments took place during the year. In Uganda, the Uganda Cement Industry, Limited, is installing an additional kiln which will expand production to 150,000 tons in 1957; a factory producing cement asbestos sheets is expected to start work in 1956. Preliminary work was undertaken at a site near Enugu, in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, on the territory's first cement factory, which it is hoped will come into operation in 1957; this will have an annual productive capacity of 100,000 tons. In August the Bamburi Cement Works at Mombasa opened its new vertical kiln, thus increasing its capacity by 50 per cent to 100,000 tons per annum. From Jamaica it was reported that the Caribbean Cement Company was increasing its annual productive capacity, from 100,000 tons to 120,000 tons. In Tanganyika, following investigations by the Department of Geological Survey, the Department of Mines invited tenders for the establishment of a plant. The Gold Coast Government has decided in principle to establish a cement factory to use local limestone deposits, subject to the participation of an overseas cement manufacturing company.

488. The first steel mill in the Federation of Malaya, which is being constructed in three stages, is planned to begin operations at the first stage in 1956: it is expected that the complete project will be operating in three years.

489. An interesting development in the West African territories was the decision of the Lancashire cotton concern of David Whitehead and Sons, Limited, to participate with the Government of the Northern Region of Nigeria in the establishment of a large scale spinning and weaving factory at Kaduna, using locally grown cotton. The factory, estimated to cost £1.25 million, is expected to be in operation in 1957. In Uganda a cotton textile factory at Jinja, costing £1.75 million, is expected to start production of khaki drill and shirting in 1956.

490. Mr. C. E. Courtenay, formerly adviser to the Malayan pineapple industry, visited Ibadan, Western Region of Nigeria, in January to advise on pineapple cultivation in connexion with the fruit canning industry.

491. Factories were established for manufacturing metal and casement windows, and steel springs, in the Federation of Malaya. In Kenya a new margarine factory and a highly mechanized clothing factory were set up.

It was reported that a brick factory was brought into operation in Barbados, and that a biscuit factory and a brewery are to be set up in British Guiana. In the Gold Coast, companies are being promoted to manufacture bricks and tiles, cigars and edible oils. A cigarette factory was started in Fiji.

492. In Hong Kong, one of the most highly industrialised colonial territories, the post-war expansion of industry continued. Since 1947, the number of registered factories and workshops has more than doubled (2,925 compared with 1,275) while exports of local products expressed as a percentage of total exports have trebled (30 per cent compared with 10 per cent). The products of the new factories include cotton piece goods, knitted goods, metal-ware, clothing, torches, plastic-ware, and rope and twine.

493. Government interest in stimulating secondary industries was demonstrated by the activities of development corporations and similar bodies set up for this purpose (see paragraphs 549-557). The considerable amount of legislation now existing to encourage the establishment of secondary industries through tax incentives of various kinds was added to by the enactment of minor amendments in several territories.

494. In October the Kenya Government published the report* of a committee appointed to examine the need for assistance to industry.

495. The British Guiana Credit Corporation announced the formation of a committee to inquire into the question of establishing a trading estate in the Georgetown area. In Jamaica, the Government is considering the report of a commission of inquiry into the match industry† published in July, which recommends that either the industry should be nationalised or that the market should be open to competition from overseas by a reduction in duty; the latter would encourage mechanization but reduce employment.

CO-OPERATION

496. The latest available statistics show 8,626 registered co-operative societies in 27 territories, with a total membership of over 1 million. Paid up share capital and reserves amount approximately to £12 million. Ten years ago, societies numbered 1,885 in nine territories, with approximately 250,000 members, and paid up share capital and reserves amounting to £1.25 million.

497. Innumerable changes have taken place during the past year and only a few of the most interesting can be specified. In Uganda the new Bugisu Coffee Scheme Ordinance provides that all the powers of the old Coffee Board in Bugisu may be delegated to the Bugisu Co-operative Union. One new coffee curing works is being constructed at Kampala by the Uganda Growers Co-operative Union; the eight co-operative ginneries produced 6.5 per cent of the cotton marketed by the Lint Marketing Board.

498. In Kenya, where there are now 333 societies, some of the 11 societies hitherto confined to European members have admitted Africans to membership, and a few societies hitherto confined to African membership have some European members. Almost all the societies are for marketing produce and more and more of those with African membership are running their own motor transport.

* *Report of a Committee to examine the need for economic assistance for primary and secondary industries, excluding agriculture, in the Colony.* Government Printer, Nairobi, 1955.

† *Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Match Industry.* Government Printer, Kingston, 1955.

499. In Mauritius the Co-operative Central Bank expanded its activities with short-term loans of nearly Rs.3.5 million (£262,500) to its 144 member societies, while the Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited with 68 member societies had a turnover of over Rs.3.5 million.

500. The Gold Coast Co-operative Bank financed the purchase by the Gold Coast Co-operative Marketing Association of 40,000 tons of cocoa valued at £6 million. A threatened split between the societies in Ashanti and those in the south of the territory was averted. In the Northern Territories, co-operative methods are being used to enable farmers to replace the hoe by the plough. Most of the consumer societies in the Gold Coast were reported to be moribund after the liquidation of the co-operative wholesale establishment.

501. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria a new central marketing organisation, the Eastern Nigerian Co-operative Exporters, handled two-fifths of the Region's total cocoa crop. Three palm oil mills in the Region are now under co-operative management. The staff of the Co-operative Department was unable to give full supervision to small societies and 37 liquidations took place during the year. The provincial co-operative banks made some progress, and deposits in the recently formed Regional Co-operative Bank increased to £30,000. In the Northern Region of Nigeria, the Northern Regional Production Development Board provided £20,000 for loans to co-operative credit societies. In the Southern Cameroons the first local co-operative congress was held and a co-operative union was registered.

502. In the Federation of Malaya \$M.5 million (£583,333) was provided by the Government for co-operative societies to make loans in order to prevent the sale of padi at low prices before harvest; by the end of the year the Co-operative Apex Bank had issued \$M.2 million (about £233,000) in loans. Farming, marketing and insurance societies were started in the new villages. The working capital of societies increased from \$M.40 million (about £4.7 million) to \$M.50 million (about £5.8 million).

503. In British Guiana rural credit societies, mainly composed of rice farmers, were reorganised and expanded. More share capital was contributed by the members and short-term crop finance for the societies was provided by the British Guiana Credit Corporation.

504. In Cyprus the disturbed political conditions did not have any serious effect on the co-operative societies, which had a total of 135,000 members. The Co-operative Central Bank issued loans amounting to £1.1 million and received deposits of £730,000. The 234 consumer societies had a turnover of approximately £2 million.

505. The ninth annual course at the Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, for members of the staffs of Co-operative Departments and employees of co-operative societies, was attended by 12 officers from West Africa, 9 from East Africa, and 2 each from Trinidad, British Guiana and Cyprus.

506. At the Jeanes School, Kabete, near Nairobi, in March and April, 1956, an intensive seven weeks' course for senior members of Co-operative Departments in Africa was directed by the Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation, and was attended by 11 officers from East Africa, 4 from West Africa and 1 each from Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland and Mauritius.

507. A conference on co-operatives in the Caribbean was sponsored by F.A.O. and the Caribbean Commission in Georgetown, British Guiana, in January. All Member Governments of the Commission were represented, and delegates attended from Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Balance of Payments and External Trade***CURRENT ACCOUNT**

508. Details of the transactions on current account of the Colonial territories with the rest of the world are shown in Appendix VII. A summary is given in Table 15.

Balance of Payments on Current Account

(excluding Hong Kong)

TABLE 15

	£ million		
	1953	1954	1955
West Africa	+28	+68	+ 9
East Africa (including Aden)	-53	-47	-47
West Indies (including Bermuda and Bahamas)...	+ 1	- 3	-22
Malayan Area (including Borneo territories) ...	-17	- 1	+43
Other territories	+ 3	+ 5	+ 5
Total	-38	+22	-12

509. The principal changes in 1955 were in West Africa and Malaya. The West African surplus fell sharply as a result of the fall in the world price of cocoa (see paragraph 408). The Malayan area, however, earned a large surplus in 1955 mainly due to the high price of rubber in the latter half of the year.

510. Variations in the world price of primary products give greater fluctuations in export earnings than in import expenditure and thus normally determine whether the outcome for any one year will be a surplus or deficit on current account; in 1955, for instance, the high price of rubber resulted in a large surplus in the Malayan Area. There is also, however, a distinct upward trend in the expenditure on imports as a result of a combination of factors such as the delayed effect of the relatively high earnings from exports since 1950; rising prices of imports; the effect of development expenditure, both private and public, over the past few years and a gradual extension of a market economy in, for instance, the African territories. The value of imports for 1955 was the highest on record.

511. Colonial territories normally earn a large surplus with the dollar area, have a large deficit with the sterling area and a much smaller one with other non-sterling countries. This pattern was maintained in 1955 (see Appendix VII).

Receipts

512. The principal item on the receipts side of the current account is the earnings from visible trade. An analysis of trade statistics† shows that 1955 was a good year for colonial exports, the value of total exports being about

* Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are excluded throughout this section. External trade statistics and balance of payments estimates have been prepared for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a whole since the beginning of 1954. Hong Kong is also 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 transactions for this territory.

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

11 per cent higher than in 1954, as shown in Table 16. Of the total increase, 6 per cent was due to higher exports of primary products and the index in paragraph 380 shows that about half of this can be attributed to changes in volume and half to price changes.

Value of Exports

TABLE 16

£ million

Year	West Africa	East Africa	Malaya*	Hong Kong	West Indies	Other Territories	Total
1953 ...	229	93	352	171	115	203	1,163
1954 ...	279	102	363	151	123	208	1,226
1955 ...	242	108	485	159	130	235	1,359

* Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

513. Although the value of exports from West Africa in 1955 declined by £37 million it was higher than in any other post-war year. Shipments of refined oil from Aden are now substantial and were worth about £20 million in 1955. This is reflected in the increase in the total for "Other Territories."

514. The export earnings of Malaya increased substantially, mainly as a direct result of the increase in rubber prices in the second half of the year. Part of the increase in entrepôt trade was an indirect result, i.e., the increased demand for imports via Malaya of the other territories in the region who were benefiting equally from the rubber prices. In Hong Kong the increase was mainly in entrepôt trade, the large fall in exports to China being more than offset by increases elsewhere, particularly to Indo-China, Thailand and Japan.

515. Table 17 provides an analysis of exports.

Structure of Exports

TABLE 17

£ million

	1953	1954	1955
Exports of domestic produce—			
Major primary products (a)	666	735	814
Other primary products	39	44	41
Manufactured goods from Hong Kong (b)	40	43	46
Other domestic exports	28	32	25
Re-exports—			
Malaya (c)	162	165	202
Hong Kong	131	108	112
Aden (d)	41	43	61
Other colonial territories	27	27	25
Oil exported from Brunei to Sarawak	31	31	33
Total	1,165	1,228	1,359

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

(b) As specified in Trade Accounts.

(c) Exports of the groups in the Malayan Trade Accounts consisting largely of re-exported commodities, plus the value of imports of rubber and certain other primary products.

(d) Including in 1955 exports of refined oil to the value of £20 million.

Payments

516. The principal item on the payments side of the current account is expenditure on imported goods. Trade statistics* in Table 18 show that the total in 1955 was 18 per cent higher in 1955 than in 1954. Most of this increase was due to a greater volume of imports since the indices of the average value of imports calculated by a number of territories indicate that the level of import prices was only a little higher in 1955 than 1954.†

Value of Imports

TABLE 18

£ million

Year	West Africa	East Africa	Malaya (a)	Hong Kong	West Indies	Other	Total
1953 ...	195	105	378	242	121	242	1,283
1954 ...	201	117	366	215	128	245	1,272
1955 ...	244	149	446	232	151	275	1,497

(a) Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

517. The increases in 1955 in West and East Africa and in the West Indies were in marked contrast to the small changes in the previous year. Excluding the expansion of rubber imports, the change in Malayan imports in 1955 was less striking and the increase in the "Other Territories" group was mainly accounted for by the import of crude oil to Aden.

518. Table 19 shows that a slightly larger proportion of imports into the Colonial territories other than Malaya and Hong Kong came from the United Kingdom in 1955 than in 1954, but the change was not significant since some imports were delayed by the dock strike in the United Kingdom towards the end of 1954. Imports from Japan increased very substantially as a result of the relaxation of import controls. The large increase in the trade statistics of imports from "Other Sterling Area Countries" is explained by the flow of crude oil into Aden for refining.

Sources of Imports (excluding Malaya and Hong Kong)

TABLE 19

£ million

	United Kingdom	Other Colonial Territories	Other Sterling Area Countries	Dollar Area	Non-Sterling O.E.E.C. Countries	Japan	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Un-classified	Total
1953	275	85	65	64	104	11	42	17	663
1954	260	80	73	67	119	21	46	25	691
1955	317	79	95	73	130	43	61	21	819

519. The outstanding change in the sources of imports of Malaya and Hong Kong in 1955 was the rise in the total for the "Other Non-Sterling Countries". This was mainly due to an increase in imports for later re-export, in particular, rubber from Indonesia into Malaya, products from China into Hong Kong and Japanese goods some of which were re-exported from both centres.

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

† Table 3 of the *Digest of Colonial Statistics*.

Sources of Imports, Malaya and Hong Kong

TABLE 20

£ million

Year	United Kingdom	Other Colonial Territories (a)	Other Sterling Area Countries	Dollar Area	Non-Sterling O.E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-Sterling Countries (b)	Total
1953 ...	107	57	68	29	81	278	620
1954 ...	93	50	51	33	81	273	581
1955 ...	108	64	66	34	80	326	678

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

(b) Including a small amount of unclassified trade.

520. In Table 21, imports are grouped according to sections of the Standard International Trade Classification to show the different pattern for Hong Kong and Malaya as compared with the remaining territories. There has been a change in the pattern for the "Other Territories" since 1954; the proportion taken by machinery and transport equipment has increased from 20 per cent to 23 per cent with a corresponding decline in other manufactured goods—chiefly textiles.

Structure of Imports in 1955

TABLE 21

Sections of S.I.T.C.	Percentages of total imports in each column		
	Malaya	Hong Kong	Other Colonial Territories (a)
0 Food	22	26	13
1 Beverages and Tobacco	3	2	3
2, 4 Crude materials except fuels	22	16	2
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	18	4	6 (b)
5 Chemicals	4	9	6
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15	30	36
7 Machinery and transport equipment	8	6	23
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6	7	8
9 Miscellaneous transactions	2	—	3
	100	100	100

(a) Excluding Aden.

(b) Excluding oil imports into Sarawak and Trinidad.

Invisible Transactions

521. Net invisible payments increased slightly during 1955. This was due to larger profits (particularly by Malayan rubber companies) and higher payments of freight and insurance by most territories on the increased value of imports. To some extent this expenditure was offset by higher receipts from interest on sterling balances and from the United Kingdom Government, much of the latter arising from military expenditure.

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D

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Sterling Assets

522. The sterling assets of Colonial territories were defined and discussed in a memorandum issued in 1953*. The trend in recent years is shown by Tables 22 and 23.

Distribution of Sterling Assets by Territorial Groups

TABLE 22

£ million

Territorial Groups	End 1953	End 1954	End 1955
West Africa	400	488	507
East Africa (a)	220	217	197
Malayan Area (b)	282	305	364
West Indies (c)	107	123	119
Other Territories (excluding Hong Kong)...	110	121	127
Total (excluding Hong Kong) ...	1,119	1,254	1,314
Hong Kong	132	135	132
TOTAL (1)	1,251	1,389	1,446

(a) Including Aden, Somaliland Protectorate and Zanzibar.

(b) Including Borneo Territories.

(c) Including Bahamas and Bermuda.

(1) Included in these totals are Commonwealth and Colonial securities which totalled £152 million at the end of 1953, £166 million at the end of 1954 and £165 million at the end of 1955.

Sterling Assets by Main Types of Fund

TABLE 23

£ million

Classes of Funds	End 1953	End 1954	End 1955
Currency Board Holdings and currency funds with Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations ...	372	395	439
Other Funds with Crown Agents—			
Special (a)	201	232	238
General (b)	266	322	347
Miscellaneous known Official Funds (c) ...	144	139	143
Funds with United Kingdom Banks ...	268	301	279
	1,251	1,389	1,446

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

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

(c) Uganda Price Assistance Funds and sterling securities of West African Marketing Boards, etc.

523. The outstanding change in 1955 was in the large increase in the sterling assets of the Malayan Area, which reflected the substantial surplus on current account. The increase of the West African funds was moderate

* Colonial No. 298.

in 1955. Heavy development expenditure by the East Africa governments and the cost of the emergency were contributory factors to this region's deficit on current account and the running down of sterling assets.

Other Capital Movements

524. The main item is the inflow of private capital largely in the form of investment by private companies operating in but controlled from outside the Colonial territories. The value of this in 1955 is estimated to be about £45 million. This compares with an estimate of £65 million for 1954 but allowance must be made for the completion of the oil refinery at Aden, part of the cost of which was a large item in the 1954 estimate. The remaining items listed below are referred to elsewhere :

	<i>£ million</i>
(i) Net capital raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market (i.e. amount of loans raised less redemptions)	3
(ii) Loans to Colonial Governments through the Vote for Colonial Services	10
(iii) Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation	6
(iv) Loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to East Africa High Commission (see paragraph 327 of Cmd. 9489)	7
(v) Estimate of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the territories for private investment, including ploughed back profits(a)	45

(a) Including B.O.A.C. investments in Colonial air lines.

525. The total of about £70 million combined with the change in sterling balances (about £60 million) is roughly equal to the deficit on current account (about £10 million). The fact that no balancing item is required this year may well be due to some compensatory factors such as movements of short-term capital or other unidentified private capital transactions.

TRADE CONTROL AND TARIFFS

Trade Negotiations : Europe

526. Imports from O.E.E.C. and other soft currency sources are, broadly speaking, freely admitted into colonial territories as an extension of the liberalisation measures adopted in the Organisation. Negotiations with some O.E.E.C. and other European countries during the year have provided outlets for colonial exports of commodities still subject to import restrictions in Europe.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

527. The General Agreement applies, under the Protocol of Provisional Application, to all the territories, other than Jamaica which has not so far notified its agreement.

528. The fourth extensive tariff negotiating conference to be held since the war opened at Geneva in January, and while the scope of possible tariff changes affecting the under-developed countries was limited, arrangements were made to ensure that Colonial Governments were kept in touch with any matters likely to be of interest to them, so that full account could be taken of their interests in the negotiations.

Import Licensing

529. Colonial Governments continued to free imports from non-sterling O.E.E.C. countries at an average of over 90 per cent of their imports from such countries.

530. There is now virtually no discrimination between the sterling area and other non-dollar countries, except as regards imports from the Soviet orbit, which remain on specific licensing and are limited to essential goods. Governments continued in general to restrict dollar imports to essential items not elsewhere obtainable on competitive terms.

Japan

531. Trade and Payments Agreements were concluded in October; they cover the year ending the 30th September, 1956, and were reviewed in April, 1956. The arrangements provide that Japan will continue to license the import of colonial products, provided that they are commercially competitive. Important items covered by the arrangements include rubber, tin, iron-ore, timber, salt, raisins, cotton, coffee, dried beans and oilseeds. Colonial territories will, under the arrangements, continue to license imports from Japan in accordance with their requirements; the principal items they import from Japan are cotton and rayon textiles. The estimates for colonial imports from and exports to Japan were £110.9 million and £59 million respectively.

Supplies

532. With large sectors of trade now liberalised as described above, problems of supply are now largely confined to questions of delivery dates.

Tariffs

533. Several import tariff adjustments, mainly to increase revenue, have been made. In certain cases, particularly in the West Indies, increased import duties have been levied on particular classes of goods in the interest of developing local industries.

Development

FINANCE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Resources

534. In addition to the £250,000 raised locally by the Government of Uganda by reservation of part of their London loan (see paragraph 538), local resources were drawn on to finance development through public loans floated by several Governments. In this way, for instance, the Government of Kenya raised £2.5 million, the Government of Jamaica £600,000, and the Government of British Honduras £100,000. The Government of the Federation of Malaya raised a loan of £4.6 million from the Government of Brunei. One of the subscribers to the loan raised by the Government of Kenya was the East African Currency Board; this was the first instance of the implementation of the proposal announced in December, 1954,* to permit some part of the backing for a currency to be invested in securities issued by the Government of the territories in which that currency circulates, thus releasing funds to help finance development of the territory (see paragraph 577).

535. Grants and loans were also made by marketing boards; the Government of the Western Region of Nigeria, for example, raised a loan of

* See Cmd. 9489, paragraph 377.

£4 million in this way. The greater part of expenditure on development in most territories continued to be financed from Colonial Government's own revenues and reserves.

Colonial Development and Welfare

536. Expenditure on Development and Welfare schemes and on research continued to rise and reached a total of nearly £16 million compared with £15·6 million in 1954-55.

537. The provision of additional money under the 1955 Act has brought about a large increase in the value of schemes approved during the year. The amounts approved in 1953-54 and 1954-55 averaged £14·75 million, but this year increased to some £29 million. New grants include £1·5 million to the Federal Government of Nigeria for the development of trunk roads, £1·2 million to British Guiana towards a housing programme, nearly £1 million for permanent buildings for the University of Malaya and £500,000 for water supplies in Mauritius.

London Loans

538. Public loans raised on the London Market totalled about £12½ million compared with about £16 million last year, as follows:

- (i) In August the Government of Uganda issued £3,750,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1968-73, at 97. (The total amount of stock issued was £4 million, but £250,000 of this was reserved for subscription in Uganda.)
- (ii) In October the Government of Mauritius issued £2,090,000 of 4½ per cent stock, 1972-77 at 97.
- (iii) In November the Government of Cyprus issued an additional £3,608,000 of 3½ per cent stock, 1969-71 at 83½.
- (iv) In February the Government of Kenya issued £4,225,000 of 5 per cent. stock, 1978-82 at 96.

*Colonial Development Corporation**

539. The total amount of capital approved during the year was just over £8 million of which £3 million was required to supplement capital already approved for existing schemes, and £5 million for new schemes. Total capital sanctioned (including capital sanction for projects subsequently abandoned) at the end of March was £65 million. Exchequer advances to the Corporation during the year amounted to £8·5 million and the total Exchequer advances at the 31st March were £48·9 million of which £47·7 million remained outstanding.

540. The rates of interest charged during the year on advances to the Corporation were as indicated in Table 24.

Rates of Interest on Exchequer Advances to C.D.C.

Date	Short-term (up to one year)	Medium-term (ten years)	Long-term (forty years)
31st March, 1955	3½	3½	4
9th July, 1955	4	4½	4½
13th August, 1955	4	4½	4½
12th September, 1955	4½	5	5
17th January, 1956	4	5	4½

* For further details see the Annual Report and Accounts of the Corporation for 1955 (H.C. 260).

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541. The Secretary of State stated in Parliament on the 18th April, 1956, that he had been advised that the Colonial Development Corporation's loans to the Governments of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia for housing schemes, the Federal and Colonial Building Society in Malaya and certain West African works contracts were *ultra vires* as not being within the scope of the Corporation's powers as defined by the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948. Although the Corporation took the view that the Act did permit them to undertake these and similar projects, the Government had decided to introduce legislation to validate these schemes, thus putting the matter beyond all doubt, and were considering a suitable amendment to redefine the powers of the Corporation. He also made it clear that the Corporation had proceeded with the projects in all good faith that they were entirely within the Corporation's competence.

542. The appointments of the Chairman, Lord Reith, and of the Deputy Chairman, Mr. H. N. Hume, were extended for three years as from the 1st April, 1956.

Assistance from the United States Government

543. Under the 1953-54 Mutual Security Act, a sterling sum not exceeding the equivalent of \$U.S. 5 million was set aside to help finance economic development projects in the British territories in Africa. Applications for grants totalling £1,135,073 were approved by the International Cooperation Administration in August, including £140,500 towards a scheme for training engineers and technical teachers at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi; £179,283 for agricultural investigation, development and training in Kenya, and £136,630 towards the development of land resources in the Northern Region of Nigeria.

544. In addition, the International Co-operation Administration has made a substantial allocation of dollar funds towards the cost of providing American specialists for several schemes for which sterling grants have been made. Opportunities to study in the United States were also provided for officers from the colonial territories.

545. Agreements were concluded for providing technical assistance to Jamaica and British Honduras; technical assistance is being provided to British Guiana under the agreement concluded last year.

546. The stretch of the Morogoro-Iringa Road between Mibumi and the Great Ruabea Bridge in Tanganyika and the Achiasi-Kotoku Railway in the Gold Coast were completed, grants of £500,000 towards the cost of each of these schemes having been made by the Government of the United States under the 1950-51 aid arrangements. In Sierra Leone six of the nine bridges scheduled for construction under the Development Plan were completed. A grant of £75,000 towards the cost of this work was made by the United States Government under the 1950-51 aid arrangements (see paragraphs 622-3).

DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

*Government Development Plans**

547. In the circular despatch informing Colonial Governments of their allocations under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act,† it was pointed out that Governments would wish to review their development proposals for the coming five years in the light of these. The despatch

* See Appendix III.

† Cmd. 9662.

laid stress on the need to give a proper place in development plans to those basic services which make a direct contribution to the expansion of the Territories' resources, and to avoid excessive expenditure on schemes involving heavy recurrent charges. The despatch emphasised that the Governments would continue to look first to their own financial resources, including the greatest possible use of their sterling assets held in London, and that they should make the maximum possible use of all external loan finance open to them.

548. Many Governments have revised their development plans or prepared new ones for 1955-60, in the light of the new Colonial Development and Welfare allocations and of their achievements in the last development period. Since the plans do not all cover the same period, and are not in any case drawn up on a common basis, it is difficult to give significant totals, but on the available figures it appears that planned development expenditure for the period 1955-60 is between £600 and £700 million. Of this, it is hoped to finance about £100 million from monies made available to Colonial Governments under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, upwards of £200 million from loans, and the remainder from local resources, including accumulated savings. Information on progress of the plans of the individual territories will be found in Chapter II.

Local Development Organisations

549. In Nigeria, the Government of the Eastern Region has enacted legislation establishing an Economic Planning Commission, and Printing, Pharmaceutical and Tourist Corporations. The Northern Region Production Development Board and the Northern Region Development Board have been replaced by the Northern Region Development Corporation and Provincial Loans Boards. A Finance Corporation and Local Loans Boards to finance economic development by loans have been established in the Western Region to replace the Regional Development Board.

550. The authorised capital of the Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation was increased from £1 million to £4 million. In addition to its earlier enterprises the Corporation is promoting companies for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, cigars and edible oils, and is investigating a number of others.

551. The Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation was established by law to investigate, formulate and carry out projects for developing the agricultural and fisheries industries, and to market their produce. The new Corporation supersedes the two organisations which previously dealt separately with development and marketing. The Tema Development Corporation was given the powers and duties of a Municipal Government.

552. The British Guiana Credit Corporation has provided about £1.7 million since June, 1954, in loans for housing, agriculture and industry.

553. In Fiji the number of borrowers from the Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board is steadily increasing, and in the three years since its establishment to the 30th June, £250,000 has been lent. The Fiji Development Fund Board now holds funds totalling £F. 500,000 (approximately £450,000) and increasing use is being made of its services by Fijians.

554. In Jamaica legislation was passed establishing a Small Business Loan Board, intended primarily to assist persons engaged in businesses of a manufacturing or servicing character. The Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation continued to encourage the growth of industries, making financial help available where appropriate, and bringing technical experts to assist reorganisation. The Jamaica Agricultural Development Corporation carried on with its main work of encouraging increased rice production.

555. In Barbados legislation was enacted in August to set up a Development Board to encourage the expansion of existing industries and investment in new ones. In 1955-60 it is proposed to make a total of \$B.W.I. 1 million (£208,333) available to the Board.

556. A Credit Corporation was set up in North Borneo with an initial advance by the Government of \$M.1 million (£116,666). The Rural and Industrial Development Authority in the Federation of Malaya has decided to build shops and shop-houses to rent on long-term leases to Malays.

557. In Kenya the Industrial Development Corporation gave financial assistance by way of investment and bank guarantees to local companies. It began the year with a capital of £250,000.

CAPITAL FORMATION

558. Gross capital formation in the form of machinery, plant, equipment, buildings, public works and developments at plantations and mines is estimated, on the basis of the returns and other evidence so far available, to have been about £450 million in 1955.* This is about £50 million more than in each of the three years 1952 to 1954, and approximately 50 per cent higher than in 1951. In terms of constant prices (1948 = 100), the figure for 1955 was about 35 per cent higher than in 1951.

559. During 1955, the main increase was in the African territories, East Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland accounting approximately for £30 million and West Africa for £20 million. There were slight increases in the West Indies and the Far Eastern group, but a fall in the residual group due to the completion of the Aden oil refinery.

560. In 1955 gross capital formation amounted to 15 per cent of the gross domestic product.† This percentage compares favourably with those for other underdeveloped countries for which data are available.

561. Except in 1948, when large expenditure on rehabilitation occurred in Malaya, from 90 to 95 per cent of the total gross capital formation consisted of "imports of machinery, etc." (including installation and ancillary costs) and "buildings and public works". Until 1954, the former category was slightly the larger, but in 1955 the position was reversed.

562. It is estimated that West Africa, with nearly half the total population of the colonial territories, accounted for about 25 per cent of the gross capital formation in 1955, while the West Indies and the residual group (including relatively advanced territories such as Cyprus, Malta and Mauritius) together accounted for about 25 per cent of the investment, although they had only 8 per cent each of the total population. Table 25 shows the figures per head for the various regions :

Gross Capital Formation per head, 1955

TABLE 25

Regional Groups	£
West Africa	3
East Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland	6
Far East	8
West Indies	18
Others	15

* Fuller details of the basis of these estimates are given in Cmd. 9489, paragraph 353.

† At market prices, and excluding subsistence output in the African territories.

Finance

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND RESERVES

563. The latest estimates show that there has been a considerable increase in Government revenue in Malaya, due mainly to the higher prices obtained for rubber and tin; and that in the Borneo territories the fall in revenue which occurred in the previous year has been reversed. With the decline in cocoa prices, the very high level of revenue reached in Nigeria and the Gold Coast in the boom year of 1954-55 has not been maintained; in Sierra Leone, however, although disappointing crops and the fall in world prices have reduced receipts from export duties, this has been offset by increased revenue from import duties. There was a notable increase in revenue from direct taxation in Trinidad, and also in British Guiana, where import duties also produced considerably more than in 1954-55; on the other hand, a fall in receipts from income tax has reduced revenue in British Honduras. Elsewhere revenues have remained at approximately the level of the previous year, but have tended to be lower.

564. Expenditure has continued to rise generally. This increase has been mainly in capital expenditure and arises from the more rapid progress which Governments have been able to make with their development programmes; but in part it is due to the rise in the day-to-day running costs of Governments and to the additional recurrent charges which certain types of development—especially in social services—bring in their train.

565. With no marked increase in revenue (except in the few territories mentioned above), and with the greater progress made with development programmes, the general tendency has been for reserves to fall, but taking the territories as a whole the fall, where it has occurred, has been slight. Reserves rose in the Federation of Malaya and other Far Eastern territories.

TAXATION

566. There have been minor amendments to certain Income Tax Ordinances but the only one of importance was in North Borneo. Up to the 30th June, 1955, income tax in that territory was levied on companies only and there was a residents' tax for individuals. As from the 1st July, the income tax provisions have been extended to cover individuals, as in most other territories.

567. Six-months' courses for senior officials of the territories' Income Tax Departments continued throughout the year.

568. The Colonial Income Tax Office in London dealt with the income tax liabilities of United Kingdom companies trading in the territories, and of colonial pensioners residing in the United Kingdom. Approximately £20 million was remitted to the territories during the year.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM*

569. Expenditure through the Vote for Colonial Services during 1955-56 was approximately £25,417,000. Included in this sum was £18,510,000 issued for specific purposes or as grants-in-aid of expenses of administration.

570. Among the payments for specific purposes were:

- (i) £216,000 to the Government of Malta for certain civil defence measures and the procurement and maintenance of strategic reserves;

* See also paragraph 536.

£280,100 towards the cost of an agreed emigration programme ; £24,000 to cover the net cost of the Imperial side of the Dyarchy ; and £800,000 as a grant-in-aid of expenses of administration.

(ii) £922,300 to the Government of the Falkland Islands Dependencies as a contribution towards the cost of a programme of work carried out by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.

(iii) £1,058,000 to the Government of Aden as a further instalment of a loan of up to £4 million to meet expenditure on municipal services connected with the construction of the oil refinery at Little Aden.

(iv) £500,000 to the Government of Hong Kong as the second instalment of a loan of up to £3 million for the construction of an airport.

(v) £332,000 to the Government of the Federation of Malaya as a further instalment of a grant of up to £7,290,000 towards the capital cost of expanding the Federation's armed forces.

(vi) £1,536,700 in loans to the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore towards expenditure under a Joint War Damage Compensation Scheme.

(vii) £281,200 to the Government of Jamaica as a further instalment of a grant-in-aid of expenditure connected with damage caused by the hurricane in 1951 ; and £107,700 as a loan for the same purpose.

(viii) £10 million to the Government of Kenya as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the emergency ; and £200,000 towards the cost of an agricultural programme of rehabilitation and resettlement.

(ix) £145,000 to the Government of British Honduras as a grant-in-aid of expenditure connected with damage caused by the September hurricane ; and £2,250 as a loan for the same purpose.

(x) £50,000 to the Government of Barbados as a grant-in-aid of expenditure connected with damage caused by the September hurricane.

(xi) £278,500 to the Government of Grenada as a grant-in-aid of expenditure connected with damage caused by the September hurricane ; and £187,500 as a loan for the same purpose.

(xii) £250,000 to the Government of British Guiana as a grant-in-aid of expenditure arising out of the emergency.

571. A further £815,000 was spent in meeting certain liabilities of the former Government of Palestine which remained outstanding when the Mandate was terminated in 1948.

572. A sum of £731,500 was spent on advisory services to the Rulers of the various States in the Aden Protectorate and in maintaining internal security. In addition, £366,000 was reimbursed to the Air Ministry as a contribution towards the cost of the Aden Protectorate Levies.

573. A sum of £4,194,000 was reimbursed to the War Office as Her Majesty's Government's contribution towards the cost of internal security measures in the West Indian and African territories.

574. Payments to the British Council amounted to £556,800. 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 C.C.T.A.) totalled £117,216.

575. Payment of £6,000 into the Special Account held by the Treasury was made under Section 2 of the American Aid and European Payments

(Financial Provisions) Act, 1949, being the sterling equivalent of the dollar costs, met by the International Co-operation Administration, of Technical Assistance and Overseas Development Pool Schemes sponsored by the Colonial Office.

576. In February Her Majesty's Government announced its intention, subject to the approval of Parliament, of making available a further grant of £4 million and an interest-free loan of £2 million to the Government of Kenya towards expenditure arising out of the emergency in the year ending the 31st March, 1957; such assistance to be called on only to the extent that it proves to be needed.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

577. The proposal announced in December, 1954*, to enable currency funds to be invested to a limited extent in securities issued by the Governments of the territories in which the currencies concerned circulate was welcomed by Colonial Governments generally, and some implementing action has been taken. The East African Currency Board, for example, agreed to invest part of its funds—up to a total of £10 million—in securities issued by the Governments of the territories served by the Board and the Board subscribed to a loan issued locally by the Government of Kenya (see paragraph 534).

578. The British Caribbean Currency Board, appointed by the Secretary of State in 1950 to provide for, and control the supply of, a uniform currency in the Eastern Group of the British Caribbean Colonies (comprising Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Leeward and Windward Islands), which had so far issued currency notes only, began in November to issue its own coinage in replacement of the United Kingdom coinage which has been circulating. The new uniform coinage is in the following denominations: 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. One hundred cents make up one dollar, which is the equivalent of 4s. 2d.

579. Legislation was brought into force on the 1st October under which currency notes issued by the British Caribbean Currency Board have been given legal tender status in Jamaica, and currency notes issued by the Government of Jamaica have been given legal tender status in the territories (named above) in which the Board operates.

580. Decimal currency was introduced in Cyprus on the 1st August; the new denominations are: currency notes of £5, £1, 500 mils and 250 mils, and coins of 100, 50, 25, 5 and 3 mils (1,000 mils = £1).

581. At the request of the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore, Mr. G. M. Watson, Deputy Chief Cashier at the Bank of England, went to Malaya in February to undertake, in conjunction with Sir Sydney Caine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, a detailed inquiry into proposed central banking arrangements in Malaya.

SAVINGS BANKS

582. Reports received on the activities of savings banks for 1954–55 showed that generally deposits had again exceeded withdrawals, thereby maintaining the steady increase in net deposits which occurred in previous years. Several savings banks increased their holdings of securities issued by the Governments of the territories in which they operate, thus providing loan finance to assist in carrying out development programmes.

* See Cmd. 9489, paragraph 377.

Communications

SHIPPING AND PORTS

Passenger and Cargo Services

583. Passenger accommodation in the regular inter-island shipping service in the West Indies, which started in January, 1955, has been well filled on all voyages. Quantities of freight conveyed have been increasing monthly but there is still space to spare. The Regional Economic Committee for the West Indies has recently been considering the possibility of arranging for the service to be extended to British Guiana and British Honduras.

584. The Grenadines, the small group of islands between St. Vincent and Grenada, have suffered for years from lack of shipping connections, and it is becoming important for the development of their economy that there should be some means of transporting their products to Grenada and St. Lucia. A public invitation to shipowners to tender for a service was issued and negotiations for a service have reached an advanced stage.

585. Discussions with shipowners about improvements of existing services or provision of new ones have been held in connection with St. Helena, Ascension Island, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tristan da Cunha.

586. Other shipping problems which have engaged attention include adaptation of United Kingdom Merchant Shipping legislation to territories in which there have been constitutional changes; application to colonial territories of tonnage measurement and passenger safety conventions; control of light-houses; interference with Hong Kong registered shipping off the China Coast; certificates of competency for merchant seamen and officers; and measures to prevent pollution of the sea by oil.

Ports

587. Many Governments have been turning their attention to port extension and the construction of new ports and there have been frequent consultations with officials of the United Kingdom Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Survey visits have been made by officials of the Ministry and other advisers to the West Indies, Gibraltar and Malta.

588. In Nigeria the new wharf extension at Apapa was opened by Her Majesty The Queen in February, and in the Gold Coast the construction of the main breakwater for the new port at Tema has begun. A Gibraltar scheme, estimated to cost approximately £1.75 million, towards which a grant of £300,000 will be made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, has been approved for constructing a deep-water berth and for additional water storage facilities.

589. The first step in building a deep-water harbour at Bridgetown, Barbados, was taken when work began in October on constructing a 700-foot sea wall along the harbour front and on an approach road; consulting engineers are preparing designs for the harbour itself. Following the visit of a Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation expert to Trinidad, consulting engineers have been appointed to survey a site suggested for the new graving dock.

590. In Sarawak one warehouse and one office building have been completed under the Sibü Port Development Scheme; the main concrete wharf and a second warehouse are under construction. Work has started on extending the customs wharf at Miri and dredging of the Kut canal is expected to be completed by the end of 1956.

591. The building of a deep water port at Muara, Brunei, provisionally estimated to cost \$M.15 million (£1.75 million), has been approved, and preliminary surveys are being made.

592. The reconstruction of Labuan wharf, North Borneo, was completed and work at Sandakan was expected to finish early in 1956. Reconstruction of the wharf at Jesselton began, a grant towards its cost having been made by the Government of the United States, under the 1950-51 aid arrangements.

593. In the Western Pacific proposals have been approved for improving port facilities at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands, and in the New Hebrides a contract has been placed with a French firm for the construction of a new wharf at Santo at a cost of some £400,000.

594. In Grenada, where a new port scheme has been under consideration, the pier was destroyed by hurricane "Janet" and the programme of construction has had to be revised. The cost is likely to be about £400,000.

595. An ambitious scheme for construction of an entirely new port at Grand Bahama, in the Bahamas, has been approved, and dredging has begun (see paragraph 222).

596. During 1955 the East African ports handled collectively over 4.5 million tons of exports and imports. At Mombasa, where the cargo phasing scheme is still operating, over 15 per cent more import cargo was handled than in 1954. Development at the port has continued steadily; one of the new deep-water berths came into operation in June, and improvements have been made in the lighterage quays and in transit shed accommodation. Seven additional lighters were acquired and provision has been made for two tugs and 10 further lighters during 1956. Work is progressing on deep-water berth No. 9 which should be completed by the end of 1957. By 1960 it is hoped that two new deep-water berths on the mainland at Kipevu will be in commission. At Dar es Salaam three new deep-water berths will be finished by mid-1956.

597. Port delays in Mombasa are, however, still a problem. An organisation has been set up to despatch freight by normal sea routes from the United Kingdom and the Continent to Zanzibar, where it is taken over by East African Airways and flown to inland destinations such as Nairobi. This has reduced transit times considerably, and for some goods the cost is not appreciably higher than the through sea freight. In view of the scheme's success its extension to other destinations is being considered.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Services

598. As in past years, 1955-56 has shown significant increases (averaging 10-15 per cent over 1954-55) in the volume of air traffic to, from and within the territories, outstanding advances being in the Federation of Malaya, where passenger traffic increased by 38.5 per cent; in British Honduras, where aircraft movements increased by 34 per cent; and in Jamaica where, in the tourist season, passenger traffic at Montego Bay airport increased by over 50 per cent.

599. *Trunk Route Services.* Passenger services of all classes (first, tourist and "Colonial coach") developed steadily, but the outstanding new feature was the introduction in July of scheduled "all-freight" services linking the United Kingdom and East Africa, which now provide once-weekly services between the United Kingdom, Malta, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

600. *Local and Regional Services.* The most important development was the expansion of British West Indian Airways' services following the introduction of Viscount aircraft, the first to be operated by an airline based in colonial territory. In addition to improving their services in the Caribbean area, these new aircraft have enabled B.W.I.A. to introduce, jointly with B.O.A.C., a direct service between Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda and New York, giving for the first time a direct air service linking Barbados with the United States.

601. Other improvements have also resulted from the purchase of Herons by the West African Airways Corporation and by Bahamas Airways. Elsewhere there have been extensions to the route networks of Aden Airways, along the Hadhramaut coast to the Sultanate of Muscat; and increased frequencies of the services of Malayan Airways between Singapore and North Borneo with the addition of tourist class services on that route.

602. In July, the Government of British Guiana purchased and assumed control of the local airline, British Guiana Airways, which is now operated under contract to the Government by B.W.I.A.

Ground Services

603. *Aerodromes.* The new Singapore Airport at Paya Lebar was officially opened by the Secretary of State in August, and thereafter replaced Kallang as the Colony's civil airport. In the Federation of Malaya new terminal buildings were completed at Kuala Lumpur and Kota Bharu, while work on new runways has been going on at Alor Star, Kedah and Kuantan. Preliminary work began late in 1955 on the £6 million project to develop Kai Tak Airport in Hong Kong. When completed the new runway will stretch for more than a mile into the sea. Her Majesty's Government has made a £3 million interest-free loan towards the cost of this project. A new feeder service airfield was opened at Bintulu (Sarawak) in December and the airfield at Lahad Datu (North Borneo) was reopened after repairs.

604. In Jamaica preliminary dredging was completed for the new Palisadoes Airport, which is expected to cost £2.3 million and to be completed in 1957. In the Bahamas Windsor Field is being developed as the main airport and this should be completed by the end of 1956. New strips for local services have been built or are under construction in British Guiana and the Bahamas. The airport at Antigua is being extended, and new airfields are under construction in Montserrat and British Honduras, expenditure being met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

605. In Malta work began in August on the new air terminal, and aircraft are already using the completed portion of the apron. The cost of the project, which it is hoped to complete by mid-1957, is estimated at £305,000, of which £254,000 will be provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In Cyprus work continued on extensions to the main runway and provision of a second runway at Nicosia Airport. Both runways are due to be completed shortly.

606. The principal aerodrome development project in East Africa was at Embakasi, Nairobi's future civil airport, where work on the runway is nearing completion. In the Northern Region of Nigeria there are plans for constructing in the near future 30 all-weather landing strips as part of the programme to extend present Government-operated air communications.

607. *Fire and Rescue Services.* Colonial Governments are implementing to the best of their ability the recommendations sent to them last year on the standards required for effective fire and crash equipment at aerodromes.

Aeronautical Telecommunications and Air Traffic Control

608. Colonial Development and Welfare funds were again made available for purchasing aeronautical telecommunications equipment, for example for radio navigational aids in St. Vincent and Dominica, and towards the cost of radio-teletype between Malta and Rome. In East Africa the responsibility for radio maintenance was taken over by the Directorate of Civil Aviation, from International Aeradio Limited, whereas in Aden and British Honduras, International Aeradio Limited became responsible under contract to the Governments for the operation and maintenance of aeronautical telecommunications. The new air traffic control system in Singapore, which was introduced after the opening of Paya Lebar Airport, has functioned satisfactorily.

Meteorology

609. Delegates to a Conference of Commonwealth Meteorologists held in London in May, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Meteorological Office, included the Directors of the Meteorological Services (or their equivalent) of Bermuda, the Caribbean territories, West African territories, East Africa, Hong Kong, Malaya-Borneo territories and Mauritius. The opportunity was also taken to discuss matters of colonial interest only with the colonial delegates. As a result of the Conference the United Kingdom Meteorological Office is studying means of meeting the need for research in tropical weather forecasting, with particular reference to colonial territories.

610. Before the Commonwealth Conference, most of the colonial delegates attended the second congress of the World Meteorological Organisation in Geneva, at which Mr. D. A. Davies, Director of the East African Meteorological Department, was appointed Secretary-General.

611. Work began on schemes, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, for constructing domestic and office accommodation and installing new equipment for weather observations in the Caribbean (estimated cost £42,500) and in Mauritius and its dependencies (estimated cost £40,000). A programme, also financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, under which five local candidates in the Caribbean area were trained as meteorologists, was completed.

Other Developments

612. There was a tragic accident in May when an East African Airways Corporation's Dakota crashed into Mount Kilimanjaro with the loss of all aboard.

613. The Pan-Malaya/Borneo Department of Civil Aviation was dissolved in May; the co-ordination of civil aviation policies and procedures in the Region has since been achieved through a committee of the Directors of Civil Aviation. A post of Director was created for the Borneo territories with headquarters at Jesselton, North Borneo, and the officer appointed took up duty before the end of 1955.

614. A Department of Civil Aviation with a full-time Director was established in Aden and the officer appointed assumed duty. The first Director of Civil Aviation for the Windward and Leeward Islands has been appointed and will proceed to his post in April, 1956.

615. Recommendations made by the firm of business consultants engaged in 1954 by the East Africa High Commission to consider the activities of the Directorate of Civil Aviation have been implemented.

616. Kenya held its first Air Show at Kitale, in January, where some 14 different aircraft types were displayed.

617. A Regional Air Navigation meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation was held at Manila in October and attended by representatives from the Civil Aviation Department of Hong Kong.

618. The Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1955, which came into force on the 1st July, and applies to the territories generally (excluding the Federation of Malaya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland), revoked and re-enacted with certain amendments the Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1949. It follows generally the pattern of the United Kingdom Air Navigation Order, 1954. Other civil aviation legislation included two Orders amending the East African territories (Air Transport) Orders in Council 1945 to 1953, the most important effect of which was to empower East African Airways to operate air transport services outside the limits of the East African territories.

INLAND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

619. The growth of motor traffic and the consequent increase in accidents has focused attention on the need for a strong road safety policy. Arrangements are being made, in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and the Road Research Laboratory, to supply Colonial Governments with information and advice on modern road safety measures. Many territories are very alive to the problem, and measures taken include adaptation of the United Kingdom Highway Code to local conditions, inspection of vehicles, installation of traffic signals and lectures to school children.

620. For some years efforts have been made under United Nations auspices to secure world agreement on a uniform system of road signs. In Africa a system for the continent was proposed at the Johannesburg Transport Conference in 1950 but here, as in the rest of the world, agreement has not yet been reached. It is considered important that a uniform system of signs should be installed in Africa and an attempt is accordingly being made to achieve some uniformity in the British African and neighbouring territories.

621. A grant of £1.5 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been made for the development of major trunk roads in Nigeria.

622. In Sierra Leone six of the nine bridges scheduled for construction under the Development Plan as replacements for existing ferries have been completed with United States aid (see paragraph 546).

623. A stretch of road from Morogoro to the Ruaha River, Tanganyika, was opened in December. This is a further link in the main road from Dar es Salaam to Iringa in the Southern Highlands, a distance of some 300 miles and was built with United States aid (see paragraph 546).

624. The Government of Mauritius is considering a report on road problems prepared by a firm of consultants. In British Guiana the East Canje Road, Berbice, was completed and despite delays due to flooding good progress has been made on reconstruction of the East Bank Road, Demerara. Tenders have been invited for the reconstruction of the East Coast Main Road.

625. Colonial Development and Welfare grants have been approved for extension of the motor road on Tortola, Virgin Islands, from Road Town to Sea Cow Bay, and for construction of three roads in Montserrat.

626. Nearly £450,000 has been paid into a Highways (Capital) Account established in Jamaica to facilitate long-term planning and execution of the island's road building and reconstruction programme. A Government Transport Board was set up in Barbados in August to take over bus services formerly run by eight concessionaire companies.

627. Work began in Trinidad on a new dual carriageway which will relieve congestion on the eastern approaches to Port of Spain: \$B.W.I.1.4 million (approximately £291,000) of the estimated cost of \$B.W.I.5 million (approximately £1,041,000) was voted by the Finance Committee in December.

628. A grant of £176,300 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made for constructing roads in the Western Aden Protectorate.

629. In Sarawak the Bau road was completed and work on the roads in Kuching is virtually complete. In North Borneo up to December, a total of 240 miles of jeep tracks had been constructed, thus opening up considerable areas for cultivation.

630. Work began on a programme of roads and bridges in Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

Railways

631. The first of 10 750 h.p. diesel electric locomotives was placed in service in Nigeria on the 15th April, and the new Lagos terminal was opened on the 25th May. Legislation establishing the Nigerian Railway Corporation was enacted. In the year ending the 31st March, 1955, the last full year of operation of the railway as a Government Department, operating receipts totalled £13.37 million, the most ever achieved and an increase of £1.5 million on the previous year's record figure of over £11.5 million. A survey has been made of the possibilities of railway development in the Zaria, Bauchi and Bornu Provinces of the Northern Region. In the Gold Coast the new line joining Achiasi with Kotoku was completed (see paragraph 546), thus shortening the journey between Takoradi and Accra by 165 miles. The line between Takoradi and Tarkwa was doubled for 17 miles.

632. A development programme in Sierra Leone provides for £1.8 million to be spent by the end of 1959 on rehabilitation of the railway, including new tracks, rolling stock and buildings.

633. In Mauritius most of the passenger services formerly maintained by the Government-owned railway, which had been running at a loss, were withdrawn. The future of the railway freight services is under consideration.

634. The Government of Jamaica has decided that the administration of the railway should be transferred to a public corporation, and a committee has been set up to work out detailed proposals. An order for diesel electric locomotives has been placed as a first step towards modernisation.

635. Services and travelling conditions have improved in British Guiana with the reconditioning of rolling stock and the introduction of diesel locomotives.

636. An expert from the British Transport Commission visited Trinidad early in 1956 to examine the possibility of diverting funds at present used to maintain certain uneconomic passenger railway services to the development of alternative road services.

637. Reconstruction of the railway in North Borneo was completed. A contract was signed for relaying the Beaufort—Tenau section with heavier rails.

638. The East African Railways carried 5·5 million tons of goods traffic and 5·5 million passengers in 1955, increases of about 12 per cent and 8 per cent respectively over 1954. This improvement was largely due to the arrival of new steam and diesel locomotives and rolling stock of all types. All outstanding orders for rolling stock should be met during 1956, bringing the total of new stock to 173 locomotives and 3,000 goods wagons. On the Mombasa—Nairobi section of the line, 12 new crossing stations have been completed; loop lengthening is already finished at 30 stations, and 136 miles of existing track have been relayed. In western Uganda the line between Mityana and Ndonge was opened to public traffic in 1955 and the complete westward extension from Kampala to Kasese should be open for full public service by July, 1956.

639. The revenue of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration during 1955 amounted to £20·8 million (including revenue from Road and Marine Services), an increase of £2·6 million over the previous year, due largely to expansion in the volume of all classes of traffic in both the railway and harbours services. The post-amalgamation loan programme was increased by £5 million to £64·5 million; of this, £46 million was spent by the end of 1955 and £13 million is expected to be spent during 1956.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

640. The new bases of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, and the Royal Society International Geophysical Year Antarctic Expedition have been set up on Falkland Islands Dependencies territory. This has necessitated the creation of several new radio communication links. Tests in March between a United Kingdom General Post Office station and the Royal Society base have shown that direct radio-telephone communication is possible between London and stations in the Weddell Sea area. An international Antarctic Radio Working Group has been formed to co-ordinate the new radio links across Antarctica and to the home countries of the several expeditions now based on the continent; to deal with radio frequency; and to ensure close international co-operation during the International Geophysical Year in all matters affecting radio transmission. A member of the Communications Department of the Colonial Office was appointed chairman of the Working Group and has been closely associated with planning communications for the two British expeditions.

641. No progress has been made on the proposal to construct a radio-telephone station for external communications in British Honduras, but an engineer from the United Kingdom General Post Office surveyed the telephone system and his report is awaited. He also visited Jamaica for a preliminary survey of the Telecommunications Department.

642. The new VHF (very high frequency) radio telephone system in the British Virgin Islands is now in operation.

643. Work on the final stages of a VHF radio telephone system connecting Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei is nearing completion. Internal communications have been restricted in the past because of the jungle country, rivers and swamps, which prevented the laying of conventional cables.

644. Special arrangements were made to strengthen the telecommunications network in Nigeria to handle the volume of traffic arising from the visit of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in January and February. Additional equipment and staff were provided at the Cable and Wireless station at Lagos to deal with external traffic.

645. The renewal of the Gibraltar—Malta III Cable over 1,078 nautical miles was completed. The first telegraph repeaters were inserted in the United Kingdom—Gibraltar cables Nos. 3 and 4 at a depth of some 650 fathoms.

646. New radio telegraph circuits were opened between Aden and Muscat ; Aden and the Hadhramaut ; Hong Kong and Cambodia, Hong Kong and Laos, and Hong Kong and Tokyo.

647. Photo-telegraph circuits were opened between Cyprus and the United Kingdom, Nigeria and the United Kingdom and between Hong Kong and the United States of America via Tokyo.

648. Radio-telephone circuits were opened between Ascension Island and the United States of America ; Ascension Island and the United Kingdom via Accra ; Cyprus and Turkey ; Cyprus and the Lebanon ; Cyprus and Jordan ; and Gibraltar and Tangier.

649. In Hong Kong a VHF ship-shore radio-telephone link has been installed which enables a ship entering harbour to be linked to the public telephone system in a few minutes.

650. Representatives of the territories attended the Technical and Traffic Meeting of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board in April and May.

CHAPTER IV
Social Services

Education

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

651. An important land-mark was the publication in June of the comprehensive report of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.* This report, covering the whole field of the Council's activity since its establishment in 1946, provided information on the development of the university institutions and on the prospects for the future.

652. In the three universities and the four university colleges there are now 4,244 students, 234 more than in the previous year, distributed as follows:

The Royal University of Malta	... ..	339
The University of Hong Kong	... ..	883
The University of Malaya	... ..	1,220
The University College of the West Indies	... ..	423
The University College of the Gold Coast	... ..	310
University College, Ibadan, Nigeria	... ..	511
Makerere College, the University College of East Africa	... ..	559

653. Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the University College of Ibadan in February.

654. The Royal University of Malta has made considerable progress in its archaeological survey of the Island. The University of Malaya has planned developments at Kuala Lumpur which will eventually be the main centre for teaching and research in agriculture, and probably in engineering. Teaching began at Singapore for the new B.Sc. degree in engineering.

655. The four University Colleges further developed the scheme of special relation with the University of London as buildings, staff and equipment became available for new and more advanced courses. All increased their graduates, and some reached the stage of producing research students. In medicine, the University College of the West Indies achieved encouraging results in the complete range of examinations for the M.B., B.S. degrees of London. In January, a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State under the chairmanship of Dr. R. S. Aitken, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, assembled in Jamaica to enquire into the financial needs and methods of financing the teaching hospital of the College. At University College, Ibadan, the new teaching hospital is unfortunately not yet ready for students in the final stages of training, although it is expected to be by October, 1957, but the co-operation of United Kingdom medical schools was readily forthcoming, and clinical students of the College were all suitably placed. In the Gold Coast the University College has completed its second hall of residence on Legon Hill and is now erecting a third. Progress is being made in agricultural teaching and research, and there is now, though not fully developed, an agricultural research station at Nungua, 1,000 acres in extent and including farm buildings, staff houses, and a reservoir. At

* Cmd. 9515.

Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, new buildings for the Department of Agriculture were begun and plans were approved for a Chemistry block and a new hall of residence. The first appointment was made to the Chair of Economics. A Quinquennial Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, met at the University College of the West Indies in June and recommended to the British Caribbean Governments increases in their annual subventions to the College for recurrent expenditure during the remainder of the current quinquennium (1953-1958).

656. Many of the staff of these overseas institutions continued to be recruited from the United Kingdom. Traffic is not one-way, however, and an appreciable number have returned to appointments in home universities after their oversea experience.

657. Mobility of staff was greatly assisted by schemes for furthering the interchange of teachers, training locally-born members of staff and visits by eminent United Kingdom scholars to the colleges and universities overseas. Awards were also available to enable junior scholars from the United Kingdom to study in colonial institutions. Acknowledgments should be made in this connection to the Carnegie Trustees, the Fulbright Commission, the British Council, the Royal Society, the Nuffield Foundation, the Leverhulme Trustees and the Goldsmiths' Company. Colonial Development and Welfare funds were available for assisting the secondment of members of the staffs of United Kingdom universities to overseas universities and colleges. Visits were also paid by scholars from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, the Irish Republic, United States, Holland, Sweden, Liberia, and Honolulu. Total provision from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for university education in 1955-60 is £4 million. Out of this sum, after report from the Inter-University Council and Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, allocations have been made to the universities and colleges.

658. The Inter-University Council sponsored visits to all the universities and colleges. Its Chairman, Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, was a member of a working party on higher education in East Africa. The Council also sent expert members to advise on financial matters, Dr. J. W. Cook to the West Indies and Makerere College, Sir Charles Morris and Dr. (now Sir) Eric Ashby to the University College of the Gold Coast. Dr. W. Adams, Secretary of the Council, was appointed Principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and was succeeded, in September, by Mr. S. J. Worsley, formerly Principal of the College of Estate Management. In January, the Council's Secretariat moved to new premises.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

659. The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology successfully applied for the approval of its engineering course by the professional engineering institutions in the United Kingdom so that its engineering students could sit the institutions' Joint Part I examination and thus advance towards professional status. The course came into full operation at the College's branch at Zaria, where the engineering laboratories were opened. The Ibadan branch of the College was visited by Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in February. Teaching in general subjects began at the third of the College's branches, at Enugu.

660. The Kumasi College of Technology successfully applied for recognition by the University of London for Parts I & II of the University's degree in engineering for external students, and proceeded to build up staff and equipment with a view to seeking recognition for the final degree.

661. The Fourah Bay College authorities decided to devote approximately £500,000 already available or provisionally allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to rebuilding the College on its existing site on Mount Aureol, overlooking Freetown. This was put in hand by the College architects, Messrs. Norman & Dawbarn, concurrently with the academic reorganisation of the College to increase provision for science and technology. Mr. J. J. Grant, formerly Vice-Principal, was appointed Principal of the College in succession to Mr. F. R. Dain.

662. The Royal Technical College of East Africa recruited teaching staff in the United Kingdom, India and East Africa in preparation for its opening, which took place in March. The College's engineering department was greatly expanded after receiving a grant of £145,000 by the United States International Co-operation Administration.

663. The Board of Governors of the projected Singapore Polytechnic appointed Mr. D. J. Williams, Principal of the Lancaster and Morecambe College of Further Education, to be its first Principal on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology. Higher education in East Africa was the subject of enquiry by a special working party of four members, including Sir David Lindsey Keir, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, and Dr. F. J. Harlow, a member. The Committee's secretariat moved to new premises in January.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Africa

664. In the Western Region of Nigeria £2.5 million was spent on buildings to accommodate the large number of new pupils following the introduction of universal primary education in January, 1955. A fee-paying secondary-modern school system was started and 271 class units were opened early in the year. Four Local Authority Grade II Teacher Training Colleges, 18 Local Authority and Voluntary Agency Grade III Teacher Training Colleges, and a technical trade centre were also opened.

665. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria an enabling measure for the establishment of a University was enacted. The Premier and the Minister of Education sought assistance in setting this up while visiting the United Kingdom, Europe and America in the autumn. The first women's occupational training centre in the Region was opened in February. The Northern Region of Nigeria 1946-56 plan for expansion of technical education was completed, comprising the Technical Institute and Trade Centre at Kaduna, trade centres at Bukuru and Kano, and 12 provincial handicraft centres.

666. Rapid expansion in the Gold Coast under the Accelerated Development Plan for Education may be illustrated by a comparison of certain statistics for 1951, the last year before the introduction of the plan, with those for 1955. The total number of Government-assisted primary and middle schools rose from 3,073 to 4,398 and the number of pupils in them increased by 80 per cent, from 300,975 in 1951 to 543,407 in 1955. In secondary education the rate of expansion has been even greater. Instead of 2,709 pupils in 13 Government aided secondary schools in 1951, there were 7,711 in 31 aided schools in 1955. The output of trained teachers rose from 731 to 1,681. There were 3,498 teachers under training in 1955 compared with 1,916 in 1951. The number of pupils receiving technical training rose from 606 to 1,756. Since 1951, when there were five technical institutions in the Gold Coast, two new institutions have been built and two more will shortly be completed. A new trade school was completed in Togoland. An important event in 1955 was the enactment of the Teachers' Pension Ordinance which

laid down retiring pensions for many formerly ineligible teachers. A separate Department of Technical Education, under an African Director, has been established.

667. In the Gambia, considerable expansion in primary education in Bathurst is under way and a shift system is in operation in two new primary schools providing places for 900 children. The number of children attending the afternoon sessions increased from 230 in April, 1954, to 626 in November, 1955. Buildings formerly used by the poultry farm of the Colonial Development Corporation have been successfully adapted for teacher training, the course for men having been extended from one to two years.

668. It is expected that the development of African education in Kenya will be greatly assisted by the establishment in January of a unified teaching service for African teachers. Legislation was approved for provision of a contributory pension scheme and identical terms of service for all teachers employed in aided and Government schools. During 1955 enrolment of African children in primary and intermediate schools increased by 20 per cent over the 1954 figures.

669. Continued progress with development plans in Uganda was made. Outside Buganda all districts prepared five-year plans for the development of primary schools and many of the Local Education Authorities took over official responsibility for primary education from the beginning of 1956. By the end of 1955 a reduction in the number of small training colleges and an expansion in the size of those remaining were completed; all the colleges now in existence have much improved staff and facilities. By the end of 1956 it is expected that over 1,000 primary school teachers will have qualified, compared with 362 in 1950. In 1955 expansion and reorganisation of the secondary schools proceeded rapidly. The number of pupils in the junior secondary section was 8,141 in 1955, compared with 5,224 in 1952, and in the senior section 1,402 compared with 859. Five hundred and thirty-five African boys and girls entered for the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate in September, an increase of 180 over the previous year. By January technical education, providing a wide variety of courses in building, engineering and allied trades, was available at five Government and five aided technical schools, in addition to Kampala Technical Institute.

670. Two new secondary schools for boys and girls respectively were opened in Northern Rhodesia during the year, making a total of nine maintained or assisted secondary schools. Progress has been made in planning reorganisation of the 19 teacher training colleges which existed in 1954. These are to be regrouped in five large training colleges, three of which will be managed by groups of missionary societies, and the two existing Government colleges will be enlarged. Eight hundred and ninety-nine men and 169 women teachers were in training in September. Nineteen of 20 projected trade schools have now been opened and provide courses in bricklaying and plastering for some 130 pupils. There were 189,889 pupils in maintained and aided primary schools in September, an increase of over 15,000 over the corresponding figure for 1954.

671. Enrolment at Government and assisted primary schools in Nyasaland increased by 10 per cent over the total for 1954; it is estimated that 40 per cent of the primary school age population was enrolled at these schools in 1955 compared with 38 per cent in 1954. The enrolment at junior secondary schools increased by 108 per cent, and that at the full secondary schools by 12 per cent. Plans were approved for doubling the size of one full secondary school, establishing another and for establishing an artisan training centre; all these schemes were approved for capital assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The Far Eastern Territories

672. Enrolments in the schools of the Federation of Malaya reached 873,700, more than double the figures for 1946. A team of Inspectors from the United Kingdom Ministry of Education began a programme of school inspection under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme. The second training college in England for Malayan teachers was opened at Brinsford Lodge, Staffordshire, in August.

673. The North Borneo Government has made proposals based on the report of Mr. E. W. Woodhead, Chief Education Officer, Kent, who visited the Borneo territories in 1954, for creation of a unified teaching service for teachers in the Chinese, Mission and Government schools; taking over by the Government of all existing primary schools using Malay or Chinese as the language of instruction; provision of free primary education in all schools where teaching is not conducted in English, and control by the Government of all future school buildings. Legislation on these proposals is being prepared. In 1955 a permanent system of examinations for English primary schools was started, and Chinese schools entered candidates for a separate Government-controlled examination for the first time.

674. Also following Mr. Woodhead's proposals, the Government of Sarawak has made plans for introducing a new system of grants to schools and for a great increase in expenditure on education. The new arrangements are expected to lead to improved standards of buildings and equipment. Teachers in aided schools will be given a more satisfactory status, security of tenure and defined salary scales. Rates of school fees will be considerably reduced and arrangements made for the remission of fees for needy students.

675. In Hong Kong total school enrolment was 294,138, compared with 253,392 in 1954; 42 new buildings or extensions were opened and expenditure for the year ending the 30th June was more than double that for 1951-52. A seven year plan has been devised, aiming to provide education for 366,000 children of primary school age by 1961 and to expand teacher training facilities to produce 450 trained teachers a year. The number of secondary pupils rose from 50,992 in 1954 to 53,427. The Government-maintained Queen Elizabeth School was opened in Kowloon. To give promising pupils from Chinese middle schools a chance to enter Hong Kong University, special English and matriculation classes have been provided. In 1955 there were 4,500 students at the Technical College and it is hoped that a new one will be opened in Kowloon in 1957.

676. In Singapore school enrolment increased from 178,000 in 1954 to 204,000. During 1955 work was in hand on 30 new Government English primary schools, of which nine were completed. Each school provides accommodation for 1,000 pupils in two daily sessions of 500 each. Two academic secondary schools were completed and plans made for four more. A new teachers' training college is under construction, two demonstration primary schools having been completed and the lecture block well advanced. Progress has also been made with the construction of two new secondary technical schools. Twelve education officers were recruited in the United Kingdom for specialist work in the schools and 10 officers were appointed on contract to lecture at the Teachers' Training College.

The West Indian Territories with Bermuda and the Bahamas

677. A conference on technical education in the Caribbean was held in Barbados in August under the auspices of the West Indies Development and Welfare Organisation.

678. In Jamaica, an important conference on secondary education, held at the University College of the West Indies, and attended by 110 heads of schools and Directors of Education or their deputies from all parts of the British Caribbean and from the Bahamas and Bermuda, discussed the teaching of the main subjects in secondary schools and relations between such schools and the College. A British Caribbean Association of Headmasters and Headmistresses was set up and the Association will undertake further studies of secondary education problems. A sum of £20,400 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been allocated for adapting Moneague Hotel in Jamaica as a training college for under-qualified teachers and it is hoped that the first group of 100 teachers will begin a one year's course in April, 1956.

679. In Barbados a technical institute was opened in May. It provides training for (a) those who can reach Final Level Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and might later aspire to the National Certificate, (b) those who wish to become first class craftsmen and can reach the Intermediate Level Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and (c) semi-skilled artisans. One hundred and twelve apprentices were in training in November. Two secondary modern schools, the Princess Margaret School and West St. Joseph's, began work. Erdiston Training College has now become a regional institution catering for a wide area of the Caribbean.

680. In British Honduras the Department of Education was occupied in preparing development plans for 1955-60. These provide for modernisation of the primary and secondary curricula, and the inclusion of instruction in practical subjects including home economics and craftsmanship of various kinds. An expert to assist in revision of the curricula has been sought from U.N.E.S.C.O. Plans for grants-in-aid to non-Government secondary schools and for reorganisation of the Technical High School are under consideration. At the Government Teachers' Training College and the St. John's Teachers College (Roman Catholic), both of which were established in 1954, there were 33 and eight teachers respectively in training during the year and the development plan includes proposals for extending the former. Three teachers visited the United Kingdom with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare grants to study teacher training methods, and another was likewise assisted by the British Council.

681. In Bermuda, where education is compulsory for children between seven and 13 years of age, there were 9,149 children enrolled in schools at the end of 1955, against 8,770 at the end of 1954. The first secondary modern school with well-equipped rooms for domestic science and wood-working was opened, and several others are planned. Building began on a technical school for boys and the headmaster was appointed.

Other Territories

682. Secondary education in Aden has been assisted by the recruitment of British teachers from the Sudan and the United Kingdom. A sixth form was started at the Aden College, working for advanced level subjects for the General Certificate of Education, pupils being expected to proceed overseas for higher education if they pass the requisite subjects. Students from the Technical Institute sat for the first time the City and Guilds Intermediate Examination, with fair success. Over 200 workers attended the Technical Institute evening and apprenticeship classes. Plans were prepared and sites selected for two new intermediate schools for boys to be built in 1956. The new Girls' College, opened at the end of 1955, will contain intermediate, junior secondary and teacher training sections and also, it is hoped, a small

full secondary section. Boys at the Western Protectorate Intermediate school at Zinjibar sat for the first time for the Aden College and Technical Institute entrance examinations with very good results.

683. In the Falkland Islands a new infants' school was opened in June and the building of a boarding school in the East Falklands to accommodate children from outlying areas was completed. The proportion of children of school age not receiving education was reduced to 2 per cent, the lowest figure on record.

684. In Cyprus a start was made on a drive for expansion of technical education. Until recently the only technical education available in the island was at the Apprentices Training Centre in Nicosia (founded in 1948) and the Technical School, Lefka (1951). Early in 1956 the new Preparatory Technical School for 240 boys was opened. Building of the Technical Trades School for another 240 boys began at the end of 1955. In addition, it is hoped that building will begin of a new secondary technical school for 540 boys and of two combined preparatory technical and trade schools for another 600 boys during 1956. Unfortunately a breakdown in discipline made it necessary for some secondary schools to be closed, and classes had to be discontinued temporarily in many elementary schools until Greek flags were removed from the buildings.

685. In the Gilbert and Ellice Islands there are now eight primary schools, three of which were provided by Colonial Development and Welfare funds with new buildings in 1955. At the King George V secondary boarding school it is expected that the first boys to reach "school certificate" standard will do so in 1956.

ADULT EDUCATION

686. A conference on adult education in the territories was held in July at Pembroke College, Oxford, under the auspices of the Colonial Office and the Oxford University Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, acting on behalf of the University Council for Adult Education. Papers presented showed an impressive expansion in adult education during recent years.

687. The radio is becoming an increasingly important factor in adult education throughout the territories; several stations are broadcasting radio evening schools, and 13 of them transmit the B.B.C. "English by Radio" programme.

688. In Hong Kong the Government organised 46 classes in the evening institutes, 115 technical and commercial classes in the Technical College Evening Department and three-year courses in arts, commerce and journalism in the Evening School of Higher Chinese Studies. A new feature is the adult evening classes which offer basic general education for those with little or no formal primary education; 16 of these have been started in seven different centres since November, 1954. In the Federation of Malaya adult education is provided mainly by the Department of Education and Government-aided adult education associations; in 1954 there were 814 classes. In two and a half years the Malay literacy campaign has enabled 45,000 adults to learn to read and write. Language courses for adults run by the Singapore Council for Adult Education rose from 186, when its activities began in 1951, to 480 in May.

689. The extra-mural work of the University College of the West Indies has developed with the appointment of specialist staff teachers. In Trinidad and Tobago about 1,400 students are now enrolled in 21 adult education centres.

690. In Kenya, courses for women are organised at the Jeanes School at Kabete and at six subsidiary centres; since the beginning of the scheme in 1950 over 600 leaders have been trained to serve 500 women's clubs with a total membership of over 30,000. The Department of Extra-Mural Studies at Makerere College, in the 20 months following its establishment in November, 1953, held in Uganda 60 class courses, five residential courses for tutors, and 50 university extension lectures.

691. In Nigeria classes held by University College, Ibadan, have increased four-fold from the 59 held in 1949-50. The Northern Nigerian literacy campaign, started in 1946 with 500 classes and an enrolment of 12,500, has grown in 1955 to 5,000 classes with about 125,000 adult pupils; class books and reading sheets covering 20 languages, and visual aids such as film strips are being produced. In the Western Region, the Government and the Local Authorities sponsored, together and separately, 729 adult education classes. The Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University College of the Gold Coast has increased the number of courses since its foundation in 1949 from 45 to 153. Sixteen classes were arranged specially for trade unionists, and five full-scale residential courses (one at the Awudome Residential College, built entirely by voluntary labour) and 21 week-end conferences were held in 1953-54 on important current topics, eight of them for members of the Legislative Assembly on subjects such as "Parliamentary Institutions and Procedure" and "The Budget". The Peoples' Education Association now has 162 branches and a membership of about 4,000.

THE FULBRIGHT AGREEMENT

692. Educational exchanges continue to be arranged under the Fulbright Act. During the year four lecturers, four research scholars and three graduate students from the United States were attached to institutions of higher learning in the territories. Fulbright awards to six teachers from the United States enabled them to work in schools in the territories, and one previous award was renewed for another year. British travel grants defrayed the cost of travelling from the territories to the United States for 18 men and women selected for academic study or research work. Applications for such grants greatly exceeded the number of available awards.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

693. Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance the Government of the Federation of Malaya was provided for nine months by U.N.E.S.C.O. with an expert on intelligence tests for schoolchildren. The appointment of the Principal of the San Fernando Technical Institute in Trinidad was extended for a further year.

694. Under its regular programme of technical assistance U.N.E.S.C.O. provided the Governments of Jamaica and Singapore with a rural sociologist and an expert on museums respectively.

695. A fellowship to study adult education in Denmark was awarded to a member of the staff of the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies and two fellowships in primary and fundamental education were awarded to applicants from the Federation of Malaya. In a strongly contested competition for writers, composers and artists a fellowship was awarded to Mr. Ivan Payne of Barbados. Workers' travel grants were awarded to a group of Maltese civil servants to enable them to visit Europe and youth travel grants to three representatives from the Gold Coast,

Sierra Leone and Trinidad. A fellowship was also awarded to a Gold Coast student to enable him to visit Jamaica to study community development and co-operation.

Social Welfare and Community Development

696. The report of the 1954 Ashridge Conference on Social Development was commended to the Governments by the Secretary of State and has been well received. Action has been taken in several territories on the basis of the important recommendation that the various aspects of social development should be co-ordinated under a single authority at the highest level. The Government of the Eastern Region of Nigeria has set up a Ministry of Social Welfare and issued a statement of policy* broadly conforming with this recommendation. In Sierra Leone the Social Welfare Department was made responsible in 1955 for the allied services of social welfare, community development and juvenile delinquency under the Minister for Local Government, Education and Welfare. During the year Mr. A. V. S. Lochhead, of the Social Studies Department of the University College of Wales, Cardiff, visited Trinidad at the request of the Governor to advise on the co-ordination of social services.

697. In the Gold Coast the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in a large campaign to assist farmers to increase the yield of cocoa farms by using the best available methods to control pests and plant diseases. The campaign, which will extend over a period of years, involves the use of visual aids including films and film strips, the issue of handbooks and posters and other methods of mass education. For their work the field staff of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development received special preliminary training in the theory and practice of improved farming at the Bunso Agricultural Training School. In co-operation with the Health Department, another campaign was started in the Trans-Volta Togoland area on the theme "The Seeds of Disease"; this involved a combination of mass education, treatment of disease and construction of latrines and water supplies.

698. In the Northern Region of Nigeria a public enlightenment campaign—intended to help ordinary people to co-operate in raising health and living standards—is under way. Use is being made of the 6,000 adult literacy classes in the Region and of the vernacular news sheets, periodicals and visual aids produced by the Regional Literature Agency. Most of the classes are housed in buildings erected by the members themselves, many being in villages which have no schools. The instructors are local people, many of them the product of similar literacy classes.

699. In order to deal with many social questions arising in the rapidly developing centre of Bo, the headquarters of the administration in the interior of Sierra Leone, nine Community Development Assistants, with a Supervisor, were engaged by the Bo District Council.

700. Under the terms of an agreement between the Government of British Guiana and the United States International Co-operation Administration, an American expert has been provided to advise the Minister of Local Government, Social Welfare and Co-operative Development in British Guiana on matters affecting community organisation and community development, including the training of local officers.

* Sessional Paper No. 9 of 1955.

701. In Jamaica the programme of the Social Welfare Commission was integrated with the Government's Farm Development Programme. A Committee, including representatives of the Agricultural Department, the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the 4-H Clubs (which are active voluntary organisations similar to young farmers' clubs in the United Kingdom) and the Commission, was set up to co-ordinate policy and methods of encouraging better farming methods.

702. At the beginning of 1956 a Mission from the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies undertook a survey of community development in Africa. Among the territories visited were Uganda and the Gold Coast.

YOUTH WORK

703. In Northern Rhodesia three community service camps, sited where communities needed work done on development projects, were held for African schoolboys during the year. At one 88 boys cleared a site for a new tuberculosis settlement. At another, 150 boys rethatched a welfare hall, cleared an area for a football pitch, built three dormitories for a local school and repaired eroded village paths. A territorial youth organiser was appointed to give impetus to youth work and to the activities of the Youth Committee of the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service, which was set up in June.

704. In the Federation of Malaya, the Youth Leadership Training Centre, established in 1954 at Morib, has been active in getting together youth service teams, consisting of representatives of schools, churches, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and various clubs. Each team, after training, has been allotted a rural area in which community development activities had been encouraged and assisted. Members of the teams have taught villagers how to make saleable handicrafts and have held classes in embroidery, knitting, arts and crafts; physical recreation and sports grounds also were prepared.

705. In Sarawak, where the Social Welfare Council, composed of leaders of voluntary agencies, is responsible for allocating funds from public and voluntary sources for welfare activities, a property was purchased for use as a youth centre by the Kuching Youth Club, which was established during the year; part will also be used by the British Red Cross Society as a hostel for up-country people seeking medical help in Kuching. The Sibü Boys' Club was opened and received a substantial grant; the Methodist Children's Home in Sibü was likewise assisted. The Council sent a voluntary worker to the Federation of Malaya for training in youth leadership and two others were sent for similar training to India in 1956.

706. In Jamaica a bold attempt is being made to provide training for unemployed youths between 15 and 20 years of age. At an initial cost of £75,000 the Government has set up the Jamaica Youth Corps for volunteer youths who, under camp conditions, are to be given an opportunity to acquire agricultural and trades skills and to contribute in service to the community. It is hoped that 1,000 youths will be provided for in 1956 and that the number will subsequently increase.

707. In the Western Region of Nigeria the Shasha Training Camp for selected senior boys from clubs was formed. Here emphasis is placed on teaching boys the principles of community development. A full-time Youth Organiser for the Eastern Region has also been appointed.

SPORT

708. In Uganda the Legislative Council, following the report of an *ad hoc* Committee, decided that a Uganda Sports Union should be formed to foster sports, athletics and games. A Uganda Sports Centre is to be built and various facilities, including sports grounds, an indoor stadium, club-house and swimming pool, are to be provided at a total capital cost of £127,000, part of which will be provided by the Government.

709. In Sierra Leone an ordinance was passed, providing for the establishment of a corporate body of representatives of the leading sporting associations with comprehensive powers for promoting and developing sport.

710. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria an Eastern Region Sports Commission, a statutory body controlling considerable funds, has been set up and a Social Development Officer, working closely with the Commission, has been appointed.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN

711. Laws providing for the legal adoption of children have been enacted in Barbados, Grenada and British Guiana.

712. In Cyprus, three new homes for children needing care and protection were opened by the Department of Welfare Services. In 1954 there was only one; there is now one in every district.

713. In the Gold Coast, Coronation Day Nurseries were opened at Bekwai, Kumasi, Koforidua and Sekondi.

714. Miss M. Glyn Jones, a Superintending Inspector at the Children's Department of the Home Office, went to Jamaica for one year to advise the Government on administrative questions affecting children in need of care and on the work of juvenile courts. In 1955 emphasis was placed on boarding out children and an experiment in a "small homes" scheme started.

715. In Kenya, under the Prevention of Cruelty to and Neglect of Children Ordinance, 1955, 21 mission stations with places for 500 children have been gazetted as approved institutions for the reception and care of needy children. The Christian Council of Kenya, operating on behalf of the Kiambu District Council, opened a reception camp at Dagoretti with a capacity for 500 children in urgent need of extra feeding and care; the reception centre at Nairobi, operated by the Save the Children Fund, has capacity for a further 500. Two hundred and fifty-one Inspectors of Children, including Administrative and Medical Officers, have been appointed under the Ordinance. In February, the Assistant Director of Dr. Barnado's Homes visited Kenya to see whether his organisation could help.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

716. A training centre for blind peasant cultivators, the first of its kind in the world, was established in Kenya. The British Empire Society for the Blind, following its Director's visit to East and Central Africa, has offered to collaborate in a rural training programme, which, during the next three years, will train and resettle 1,200 blind Africans in rural occupations. The Uganda Foundation for the Blind applied through the Uganda Government for United Nations assistance in establishing a demonstration centre for training the blind as peasant cultivators. An ophthalmic survey in Kenya

and Northern Nigeria and an entomological survey into the means of controlling "river-blindness" in the Gold Coast were completed during 1955. The reports will shortly be published by the British Empire Society for the Blind.

717. Organisations for the blind were founded in Hong Kong and Bermuda and new schools established in Singapore, the Federation of Malaya and Sierra Leone. An adviser was stationed in Trinidad to develop educational facilities for the blind in the Caribbean area.

TRAINING

718. At Kabete in Kenya, the Jeanes School training centre for community development and civics is to be reconstructed with a grant of £60,800 from the Kenya Government. Another school of the same kind is under construction at Maseno.

719. In the Gold Coast the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development increased the number of vocational training centres for boys and girls to 15. The Fort William Youth Centre was used throughout the year for staff training courses and work camps. A two-year social studies course has been instituted at the University College of the Gold Coast.

720. A nine-month training course in home economics for women welfare officers and education officers in the Caribbean was held at the University College of the West Indies under the direction of a specialist provided by F.A.O., and a similar course started in 1956.

721. Under the Advisory Social Welfare Services of the United Nations, fellowships and scholarships were again awarded to candidates in colonial territories. Scholarships to enable them to attend the course in social welfare at the University College of Swansea were awarded to candidates from Barbados, British Honduras and Trinidad. Two candidates from the Gold Coast were awarded scholarships, one to study housing and town planning in Colombia, the other to complete his studies in social work at McGill University, Montreal. A candidate from Mauritius was awarded a fellowship to study community development in the United Kingdom and India, and one from Uganda to visit the United States and the United Kingdom to make a comparative study of social welfare administration.

Treatment of Offenders

722. In 1955 Her Majesty The Queen graciously consented to the issue of a Colonial Prisons Service Medal, which will be awarded to members of the subordinate grades of prison officers in the territories.

723. Mr. G. H. Heaton, a member of the Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies, visited Kenya to advise the Government about prison matters and administrative problems of Mau Mau detention camps. Under the three and a half year development plan begun in 1955, over £1 million is to be invested in modernisation and re-equipment of the prisons, the largest item being the construction of a corrective training centre and training depôt for prison officers at Kamiti Down, at an estimated cost of £497,000. Mr. Heaton also visited Bermuda to advise the Government on the administration of the Prisons Department.

724. Mr. R. D. Fairn, one of Her Majesty's Prison Commissioners and Director of Prison Administration in the United Kingdom, visited Jamaica at the invitation of the Government to advise on the administration of prisons.

725. The annual Study Course for Oversea Prison Officers, which had been interrupted in 1954, was resumed under arrangements made in consultation with Her Majesty's Prison Commissioners and the Home Office. Officers from British Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, the Federation of Malaya and Tanganyika attended. Individual training attachments to prisons and other institutions were also arranged by the Prison Commissioners for 34 officers from the territories.

YOUNG OFFENDERS

726. In the Western Region of Nigeria there was an extension of the existing Children's and Young Persons Ordinance to cover the whole Region, and a juvenile court was inaugurated. A sum of £80,000 was voted for the construction of an approved school at Iwo and £40,000 for a remand home at Sapele. An approved school for girls has been opened by the Federal Government in Lagos. A new remand home was established in Hong Kong. A remand home and a probation hostel are under construction at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. In the Gold Coast two additional approved schools were established; one at Sekondi for junior boys and one at Tamale to serve the Northern Territories. In British Guiana a system is to be introduced whereby certain offenders convicted of minor offences may be ordered to report during their leisure hours to the police station where they will be given tasks (see also paragraph 730). This is inspired by the new system of attendance centres in the United Kingdom and is designed largely to keep young offenders out of prison. In Gibraltar a marked decrease in juvenile delinquency was reported; this is attributed to a great improvement in school attendance and to the opening, late in 1954, of a club for boys in one of the worst areas of delinquency. Importance is also attached to the enactment, in 1955, of the Young Persons Ordinance, an interim measure administered by the Director of Labour and Welfare, which provides for the protection, custody and welfare of young persons under 17 years of age.

727. In 1955 the first three Home Office trained Children's Officers, all Malaysians, joined the Department of Social Welfare in the Federation of Malaya. An important effect of these appointments has been a marked decline in children committed, for lack of more suitable treatment, to institutions. There has been a great increase in case work in juvenile delinquency cases and six new remand homes and hostels have been erected.

PROBATION

728. In Northern Rhodesia, after a preliminary training course, 10 additional probation officers were appointed and another recruited from the United Kingdom Probation Service. There was a large extension of the Probation Service in Kenya, the staff employed by the Department of Community Development and Rehabilitation now amounting to 10 probation officers and 79 assistant probation officers, many of whom are dealing with the rehabilitation of Mau Mau detainees. The Principal Probation Officer became Chief Inspector of Approved Schools and a senior probation officer was appointed to assist him. In the Gold Coast the Jacobu Boys Probation Home was opened. In Jamaica the Probation Service took over all the

probation work formerly done by the Salvation Army and provision was made for 14 additional probation officers. Six newly appointed officers attended a six-month training course. A conference of Parish Probation Committees was held and it was decided that Resident Magistrates should become members of these.

LEGISLATION

729. During the past few years a number of Governments have enacted or prepared legislation providing for corrective training and preventive detention sentences for persistent offenders, on the lines of the relevant sections of the Criminal Justice Act, 1948. The Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies produced a memorandum, *The Treatment of Persistent Offenders*, setting out the principles underlying the relevant sections of this Act and indicating conditions which, in the opinion of the Committee, should be satisfied before extensive use of such legislation is made in overseas territories. The memorandum was commended to the Governments by the Secretary of State.

730. In the Federation of Malaya, the Offenders Compulsory Attendance Centre Ordinance, 1954, provides for the establishment of centres which certain kinds of minor offenders may be required to attend in their leisure time and where vocational work and training will be given. Similar legislation was introduced in British Guiana by the Extra Mural Work Ordinance, 1955. These Ordinances, following the main principles of a model Extra Mural Work Ordinance prepared by the Advisory Committee in 1952, are designed to keep minor offenders out of prison. The Committee considered problems which had arisen in Mauritius from the administration of extra mural work sentences, and advice was subsequently given drawing attention to features of the Federation of Malaya Ordinance.

Information Services

INFORMATION ABOUT COLONIAL AFFAIRS

731. At home and abroad, interest in colonial affairs continued at a high level. The Information Department of the Colonial Office assisted the Press, the B.B.C. and other organisations by providing information and facilitating visits to the overseas territories. Special help was given to correspondents covering the visit of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Nigeria in January and February.

732. The existing range of visual and written material available to schools and the public was maintained. A further title in the Corona Library, *Nyasaland: Land of the Lake*, by Frank Debenham, was published in January.

733. Over 3,000 lectures on colonial subjects—many by officers on leave—were given through the Imperial Institute lecture service to schools and adults.

734. Newsreel items from official film units have appeared in B.B.C. and foreign television newsreels.

735. Assistance was given to the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office in presenting British colonial affairs in Commonwealth and foreign countries. Help was given to foreign journalists and publicists visiting the territories.

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UNITED KINGDOM INFORMATION OFFICES

736. The United Kingdom Information Offices in the Federation of Nigeria, the Gold Coast and the West Indies are now well-established and functioning efficiently.

INFORMATION ABOUT BRITAIN

737. The flow of information material of all kinds to the territories was continued through the Central Office of Information. In addition to press material, both written and photographic, posters, booklets, films, film strips, newspapers and periodicals have been effectively used. Demand for the magazine *Today* was again greater than the supply.

738. *British News*, the specially compiled newsreel, is the largest single film activity, and the weekly issues are welcomed everywhere. It is the only British newsreel circulating in many territories.

739. Short documentary films, both officially produced and commercially acquired, were distributed to all territories. The increase in loans from the Overseas Film Library, which enables a greater number of films to be seen, provides evidence of its usefulness to the territories.

740. In the Federation of Nigeria, the Gold Coast and the West Indies, United Kingdom Information Offices distributed the information material in co-operation with the territorial information services.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

741. With the opening of a new office in British Honduras, the British Council is now represented in 23 territories. A new regional directorate was opened in New Amsterdam, British Guiana, to serve the Berbice district.

742. The British Institute in Nicosia, Cyprus, was destroyed by fire during a demonstration in September, but the Council continued its activities on a restricted scale in temporary premises provided by the Cyprus Government.

743. The major part of the Council's activities during the year consisted of the field work carried out by its representatives; in addition it arranged for 17 lecturers to visit the territories, provided 10 scholarships for study in the United Kingdom and brought 183 Colonial visitors and bursars to the United Kingdom.

BROADCASTING

744. Wireless broadcasting services are operated by Governments in 25 territories and by commercial companies in five. Wired broadcasting is operated by Governments in seven territories and by commercial companies in eight.

745. A new station was opened in Antigua in February. Every colony and protectorate except St. Helena and the Gambia now has a service of some kind. The Bahamas and Tanganyika have planned to transfer their broadcasting services to public commissions. Plans to convert the Nigerian Broadcasting Service into a public corporation have gone steadily ahead and the change-over is expected towards the end of 1956. The transmitters of the Cyprus Broadcasting Service were destroyed by sabotage in April, 1955: the service was continued without interruption from a loaned transmitter and within a week a new transmitter had been flown out as a temporary replacement for the main one destroyed. The service has since been expanded to two-channel broadcasting in Greek and Turkish. The Jamaica Government is to build its own studios and offices for its broadcasting

unit. North Borneo's expanded service was inaugurated by the Governor in November; it now transmits programmes regularly in English, Malay and Chinese, and occasionally in Dusun, for two and a half hours daily and four and a quarter hours on Saturdays, and an expansion of broadcasting hours is planned for early 1956. A 5 kW. short-wave transmitter has been installed in Sierra Leone.

746. The B.B.C. continued to provide help in many ways. The special courses for colonial broadcasters were continued and were attended by students from Kenya, Tanganyika, Aden, Nigeria, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Cyprus and the Gold Coast. The Colonial Development and Welfare grant for the Colonial Schools Transcription Service was renewed for another three years. More B.B.C. staff were seconded for service in colonial broadcasting organisations, but shortages of staff at home made recruitment more difficult than hitherto.

747. New models of cheap battery receivers for the colonial market were produced and included a new model by the firm which designed the original "Saucepan" radio.

TRAINING AND VISITS

748. Assistance was given to Governments in developing their information services. A four-month training course in information work, arranged with the co-operation of the Central Office of Information, began in March and was attended by information officers from British Guiana, Cyprus and the Northern Region of Nigeria.

749. A conference of information and film officers in the West Indies was held in Barbados in March; a comparable regional conference had earlier been held in East Africa. A general conference of information officers from overseas has been arranged for June.

750. Three parties of five journalists each and one party of five teachers were invited to Britain for a month to see and report on British life and institutions. The visitors came from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, North Borneo, the Federation of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Cyprus, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Barbados, British Guiana and British Honduras. Help and advice were also given to other colonial journalists visiting the United Kingdom.

Labour

STAFF AND TRAINING

751. The Secretary of State's Labour Adviser visited Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, the Borneo territories, Hong Kong and Fiji in September-December. Two further training courses for Colonial Labour Officers were organised by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in association with the Colonial Office. The Deputy Labour Adviser visited Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in January-March.

TRADE UNIONS

752. With over 900,000 workers organised in some 1,400 unions, numerical strength shows little change from a year ago. Trade unionism is now a familiar concept in most urban and other compact industrial communities, but the degree of organisation is often low by Western standards. Outside these areas trade unionism remains weak, and with agriculture the predominant industry in so many territories it is not surprising that the

proportion of wage-earners still unorganised remains high. Generally speaking, however, the immediate task of those guiding trade union development lies more in encouraging organisers to consolidate existing unions and extend their influence, rather than to promote entirely new unions. Indeed, a persisting source of weakness in many territories is the multiplicity of small unions with overlapping interests and meagre financial resources, whose leaders dissipate their energies in personal and inter-union rivalry. Despite continuing efforts by Labour Departments to educate and guide trade union officials to an understanding of the value of sound organisation and rational collective activity, there remains a dearth of leadership which too often reveals itself in poor management and slack financial control. It would be wrong, however, to suggest that defects in administration are always a reflection on officials. Many are hard-pressed, part-time workers operating in small unions which cannot alone afford to employ a full-time official. If groups of unions with common aims and interests can be prevailed upon to amalgamate or federate and share a full-time official, the standard of management and the effectiveness of the group as a whole will improve. Developments in this direction, to which Labour Departments are ready to lend their full support, should also help materially in creating standing joint industrial consultative or negotiating machinery.

753. The organic weakness of a movement which includes many small unions lacking a sense of purpose and solidarity was illustrated in Singapore. Political opponents of the newly-formed Labour Front Government found the industrial field fertile ground for the organisation of a new group with militant leadership. This movement secured wide initial support in its campaign to improve the working conditions of the lowest paid workers, but unfortunately its methods have not been conducive to the development of orderly and peaceful industrial relations. It is too early to judge how serious a threat it offers to the older movement centered round the Singapore Trade Union Congress; much will depend upon the energy with which the latter rallies its supporters and seeks to extend and consolidate its own influence amongst unattached workers.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

754. *Northern Rhodesia.* Here the stubborn problem of African advancement in the copper-mining industry was the subject of months of negotiations between the mining companies and the European Mineworkers' Union during the first half of the year. In June the Union's attitude had modified sufficiently to enable it to make proposals to the Chamber of Mines which would have permitted the transfer of 13 categories of work to Africans during the next three years and would have allowed the resumption of negotiations at the end of that period, but with the proviso that there should be no further African advancement without the Union's consent. This proviso was unacceptable to the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of companies, and they withdrew from the negotiations. The Anglo-American Group, however, pursued the Union's proposals and in July concluded a separate agreement allowing the transfer of 24 categories of work hitherto performed by Europeans, subject to review after three years. At the same time the Anglo-American Group gave the Union the undertaking it had sought that no further jobs would be transferred without the Union's consent. This divergence of policy between the two groups of companies appeared to be leading to a serious situation on the Rhodesian Selection Trust mines; however, talks with the Union resumed in August led to an agreement early in September

in substantially the same terms as the earlier agreement with the Anglo-American Group, but without any veto on further African advancement. This welcome development led to an announcement later in September that the Chamber of Mines and the Union had agreed to enter into a consolidated agreement covering the whole of the copper-mining industry.

755. The main features of this agreement will be the transfer to Africans within the next three years of 24 categories of work hitherto performed by Europeans (in terms of actual jobs about 200 European posts will be subdivided into 500 African posts); a comprehensive examination of the whole field of European jobs by an independent firm of industrial consultants; and, on the completion of this examination, a renewal of negotiations on the scope for further African advancement at the end of the three-year period covered by the agreement. As part of the reorganisation now in hand, several new jobs not involving the replacement of Europeans will be created for Africans. In all, it is estimated that over 1,000 Africans may have opportunity to advance to better jobs. Implementation of the agreement may give rise to transitional difficulties in selecting Africans for the new jobs but in the long view the reorganisation now in train for widening the scope of African employment should make a significant contribution to industrial peace and progress on the Copperbelt.

756. *Kenya.* During February the Registrar of Societies called upon the Kenya Federation of Labour (K.F.L.) to show cause why its registration as a society should not be cancelled, on the ground that it was pursuing objects other than those declared in its application for registration. The notice stated that it was clear that the K.F.L. had assumed the character of a political association pursuing objects in the general political field and outside the sphere of labour relations. (By entering the general political field the K.F.L. would contravene the Emergency (Societies) Regulation, 1956, in which is implemented the Kenya Government's policy that African political societies should, for the present, be confined to district or local areas, should not be Colony-wide and should, so far as Kikuyu, Embu and Meru are concerned, be confined to those successful applicants for registration on voters lists who had passed the relevant loyalty tests.) The Federation gave satisfactory assurances as to its future intentions, and its registration as a society has been allowed to continue. It will remain free to engage in political activities over a wide field of labour matters which are the legitimate concern of its constituent organisations. Sir Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of the General Council of the T.U.C., visited Kenya and assisted in reaching a satisfactory settlement. He was accompanied by Mr. Walter Hood, of the Colonial Section of the T.U.C.

757. *Singapore.* Singapore was the scene of serious and widespread industrial unrest during much of the year. Public transport services were disrupted for prolonged periods and numerous strikes, called largely in support of wage demands, affected a wide range of industrial concerns. A new group of trade unions, skilfully directed and organised by supporters of the left-wing People's Action Party, emerged early in the year. The dominant union in this group is the Factory and Shop Workers' Union. By determined prosecution of wage claims and by recruiting over a wide field of previously unorganised workers, this union raised its membership from a few hundred to 30,000 in the first six months of the year. The persistence of strikes and unrest led the Singapore Government to invite Mr. F. W. Dalley to examine the labour situation and to advise what changes of law and practice were desirable to improve industrial relations; he arrived in Singapore in December and reported on his enquiry in March.

758. *Sierra Leone.* The Commission of Inquiry into the Strike and Riots in Freetown in February, 1955,* was severely critical of the leadership and management of the Artisans and Allied Workers Union. It also made recommendations for improving industrial relations machinery. The wage dispute which led to the strike and disorder was settled in June, and on the initiative of the Sierra Leone Government a review of the working of the joint industrial councils was carried out by a joint industrial advisory committee. The Sierra Leone Government announced its intention of amending the trade union law to enable the Labour Department to give more effective help to unions in the interests of membership and the orderly development of trade unionism, and of reviewing legislation affecting workers in essential services.

759. *Gold Coast.* In November the Gold Coast Mines Employees' Union called a strike involving 35,000 gold miners in support of a claim for a 15 per cent rise in wages. The Chamber of Mines with whom the union had been in negotiation was unwilling to remit the dispute to arbitration, on the ground that the economic situation of the gold-mining companies did not permit higher wages. The prolongation of the strike into January led to a decision by the Taquah and Abosso Mines to abandon their workings and to dismiss their labour force of over 3,000. In January the Gold Coast Government appointed a board of inquiry "to enquire into (1) the economic condition of the mining industry (including gold, diamond and bauxite mines) with particular reference to the proposals made by the Gold Coast Mines Employees' Union for revision of wages; and (2) the existing methods of fixing wages in the mining industry; and to report to the Minister of Trade and Labour". There was a general return to work on the 27th February. The board had not reported at the close of the year.

760. *Nigeria.* The creation of a joint industrial council in the Nigerian tin mining industry has so far failed to bring the hoped-for improvement in industrial relations. Collective representation on the workers' side is hampered by lack of inter-union solidarity between one large and two small unions. A protracted wage dispute led to a strike of 30,000 workers in October. Efforts at conciliation succeeded in securing a return to work in November and a resumption of negotiations in the joint industrial council.

761. *Trinidad.* The report of the Trinidad board of inquiry into a trade dispute in the sugar industry† led to a wage settlement in May. Among its conclusions the board recommended that there should be a joint investigation into wage standardisation and that steps should be taken to set up a joint industrial council. Progress in implementing these recommendations was arrested in the summer by a jurisdictional dispute between the two unions forming the Federation of Unions of Sugar Workers and Cane Farmers. In October an enquiry into the causes of this dispute was carried out by Mr. F. C. Catchpole, Labour Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.‡ If his recommendations for eliminating union rivalry are acted upon, there should be no further serious obstacle in the way of creating standing consultative and negotiating machinery in the sugar industry. A trade dispute in the oil industry was also the subject of a board of inquiry, in May§; wage increases resulted from the board's

* Government Printing Department, Sierra Leone, 1955.

† *Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Causes and Circumstances of a Dispute in the Sugar Industry of Trinidad.* Port-of-Spain, 1955.

‡ *Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Causes and Circumstances of the Dispute between the All-Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factory Workers' Trade Union and Sugar Industry Labour Union, Trinidad.* Port-of-Spain, 1955.

§ *Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Causes and Circumstances of a Dispute in the Oil Industry of Trinidad.* Port-of-Spain, 1955.

recommendations, but Trinidad Leaseholds Limited and its associates withdrew from the Oilfields Employers' Association and concluded a separate wage agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union.

762. *Caribbean Conference of Employers.* A conference of employers in the Caribbean area, organised by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, took place in Barbados in September; 65 delegates attended. Among the subjects discussed was the contribution which good labour relations can make to economic development. Delegates recommended that a similar conference should be held in 1957.

763. *Aden.* On the 3rd March negotiations for a readjustment of employment terms for certain waterfront workers, which had been in progress for some time, broke down as a result of the dismissal of three employees. The personnel of the firm concerned went on strike on the 6th March and the strike spread rapidly to all other commercial concerns operating in the harbour. The strikers' demands, originally related only to the employees of the firm concerned, soon became more involved and included claims for wage increases and other improvements; the United National Front also intervened.

764. The waterfront workers returned to work on the 13th March when wage increases of about 20 per cent were agreed, but minor strikes broke out in the power station amongst the employees of some contractors, and on the 19th March the situation deteriorated when a taxi and bus strike and a strike of Aden Airways employees began. A strike also broke out at the Aden Petroleum Refinery at Little Aden and some serious incidents occurred in the refinery area during the next few days. By the end of the month the refinery strike was settled but several lesser strikes were still in progress in the rest of the Colony, and the Governor decided to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the causes.

WAGES

765. Differing methods adopted after the introduction of the federal constitution by the Regional Governments of Nigeria in determining wages and conditions of service of their industrial employees continued to cause difficulties. Wage rates differing according to locality formerly operated throughout the country, but a wage claim made early in the year by the staff side of the newly constituted Federal Industrial Whitley Council sought to remove the application of area differentials to Federal workers employed outside Lagos. This claim could not be settled by negotiation and in the autumn the dispute was referred to arbitration. The arbitrator, Professor H. G. Hanbury, rejected the claim for a uniform minimum wage throughout the Federation and based his award on the existing principle of rates differing according to locality.

766. In Kenya further steps were taken towards raising the statutory minimum emoluments of adult male workers in urban areas to a level sufficient to support a man and wife. In November the minimum monthly housing allowance for all male workers over 21 years of age was increased by 33 per cent and in January their minimum wage was increased by 10 per cent. In Nairobi these and previous awards in the past two years have raised the statutory minimum emoluments from Shs.59.50 to Shs.100 a month for adult workers, an increase of 68 per cent, and from Shs.59.50 to Shs.88 a month for other workers, an increase of 48 per cent.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

767. New, comprehensive labour legislation was enacted in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. The Federation Ordinance is largely a consolidation of earlier enactments, but it leaves in force in each State those parts of the old State laws which regulate the conditions of workers living on their employers' premises, e.g. in respect of housing, rations and medical attention. The Singapore Ordinance, which follows closely the Federation Ordinance, replaces a law first enacted in 1923. The scope of both has been widened to include categories of workers not previously covered. Particular attention has been paid to protecting workers employed by sub-contractors, by defining the joint and several responsibilities of sub-contractors and principal contractors regarding payment of wages due. Provision is made for the periodicity of payment and an obligation is placed on both worker and employer to give notice of termination of contract. Restrictions on the employment of women and young persons are prescribed in both Ordinances. Both also regulate hours of work and provide for a weekly day of rest: in the Federation weekly hours must not normally exceed 48; in Singapore hours must not normally exceed eight a day and 44 a week. The Singapore Ordinance also provides for payment of wages during public holidays and during annual and sick leave. Registration of all wage-earners under 16 years of age employed in industrial undertakings is to be introduced in Singapore with a view to closer supervision of their conditions of employment.

768. Measures to safeguard the safety, health and welfare of factory workers were introduced in several territories, most replacing out-of-date legislation. This improvement has been made possible by the recruitment of staff trained in factory inspection.

769. In Malta the employment exchange and registration system has been reorganised and placed on a statutory basis. A National Employment Board has been set up responsible for supervising the employment service; all undertakings, including the Maltese Government, employing more than 50 workers must now recruit their labour through this service. The responsible Minister is empowered to provide training facilities to fit workers for employment in Malta or abroad.

770. By means of an Apprenticeship Law, which came into force in June, the Jamaica Government is able to promote and stimulate schemes for apprenticeship training through the establishment of a central apprenticeship board and area apprenticeship committees. The apprenticeship board has already met and a trades test board has been set up to work in conjunction with it. In Uganda an amendment to the Employment Ordinance has modernised the provisions relating to apprenticeships and, in particular, has provided for the supervision of apprentices by the Labour Commissioner, acting on the advice of an apprenticeship committee. Steps to improve and widen the scope of apprenticeship training have also been taken in Kenya, Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

771. Gibraltar's comprehensive contributory social insurance scheme came into force on the 1st October. The Governments of Malta and Cyprus have announced that it is proposed to introduce comprehensive schemes, on a contributory basis, in the near future. These were drawn up with the assistance of the United Kingdom Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and of the Government Actuary.

772. The consolidating Workmen's Compensation Ordinance enacted in British Guiana in 1952 came into force in June. During 1955 North Borneo

enacted a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, closely following that enacted in the Federation of Malaya in 1952, but this is not yet in force. Amendments to workmen's compensation ordinances were enacted in several territories, most improving benefits, or removing difficulties encountered in the administration of existing laws. The amendment enacted in Northern Rhodesia was designed to improve the position of Africans: it entitles an African who earns £50 a month or more to the same scale of benefits for temporary total incapacity as a European.

INTER-AFRICAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

773. The Fourth Inter-African Labour Conference held under the auspices of the C.C.T.A. took place at Beira in August. The United Kingdom Delegation, led by the Secretary of State's Labour Adviser, included representatives of employers and workers from the Gold Coast, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Outstanding amongst the topics discussed was a review of existing information on human factors affecting the productivity of labour.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

774. The increasing association of the territories with the work of the International Labour Organisation was demonstrated at the 38th Session of the International Labour Conference, at Geneva in June, when tripartite observer delegations attended from Barbados, the Federation of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Malta, Jamaica, Sierra Leone and Singapore. In addition to members of the Colonial Office, the United Kingdom delegation included the Commissioner of Labour in Uganda, a trade unionist from the Federation of Malaya and employers from Hong Kong and Northern Rhodesia.

775. The Conference adopted a Convention for the abolition of penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment, and Recommendations on vocational rehabilitation of the disabled and on migrant workers in under-developed countries.

776. The Conference also unanimously adopted the report of its committee set up to review the manner in which Member States were carrying out their obligations under the Constitution of the Organisation in regard to the application of Conventions and Recommendations. This committee noted the special report prepared by the Committee of Experts on the occasion of its quinquennial review of the application of Conventions in non-metropolitan territories, which showed that definite progress had been made in the development of social legislation and in the application of Conventions in the non-metropolitan territories, and that social legislation now in force in a majority of territories was in no way behind that of some Member States of the Organisation. The Committee of Experts singled out the Reports from Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Zanzibar as models of presentation.

777. The Committee on Work on Plantations which held its third session at Geneva in October was for the first time attended by tripartite observer delegations from the Federation of Nigeria, Jamaica and Trinidad. The United Kingdom delegation included the Commissioners of Labour in the Federation of Malaya and Tanganyika, an Employers' representative from the Federation of Malaya and Workers' representatives from the Federation of Malaya and Barbados. The Committee considered the relationship between productivity and working conditions, the stabilisation of employment, and the need for international standards of living and working conditions for plantation workers. An Asian Technical Conference on Vocational Training in Industry met in Rangoon in November. The Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong and Singapore sent delegations and the United Kingdom delegation

included a member of the Colonial Office advisory staff. The Committee of Experts on Social Policy in non-Metropolitan Territories met in December at Dakar to discuss industrial relations, wages policies and systems, and initial steps in social security.

778. Fellowships awarded under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance enabled an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies from the Federation of Malaya to undertake a study tour in co-operative banking, and a tutor from the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies to study industrial relations.

779. The Organisation continued to provide technical assistance to the Governments of the Gambia, the Gold Coast and Singapore with their projects for developing "Training Within Industry". Under schemes approved earlier, experts were appointed for the preparation of cost-of-living and retail price indices and a survey of unemployment and under-employment in British Guiana; preparation of cost of living and retail price indices and investigation of possible sickness and unemployment insurance schemes in Singapore further investigation of a scheme for providing retirement benefits for sugar workers in Jamaica; investigation and establishment of a scheme of apprenticeship, and advice on co-operative marketing in the Federation of Malaya; the advancement of the co-operative movement among the Chinese in Sarawak; and improvement of basket-making and allied handicrafts in Jamaica.

780. Following examination of a report by two experts from the I.L.O., the Maltese Government submitted proposals for vocational training of potential emigrants under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, since approved; the I.L.O. will assist with planning, providing staff from outside Malta and training instructors.

781. The I.L.O. Governing Body Committee on Freedom of Association considered the only outstanding complaint of the infringement of trade union rights in a British territory (British Honduras) and recommended that it be dismissed as not calling for further examination.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

782. The fourth World Conference in May was attended by 13 delegates from the territories. In collaboration with U.N.E.S.C.O. the Confederation organised a trade union seminar in the Gold Coast in November to discuss the educational problems of agricultural workers in Africa and the Mediterranean (see also paragraph 1,056).

Medical and Health Services

GENERAL REVIEW

783. The ultimate aim of the health services in the territories is not only to provide hospital and clinic facilities and to control preventable disease, but also to achieve a high standard of positive health throughout all communities. Progress has been appreciable in recent years and in the past year the tempo has increased.

784. An obvious change in the pattern of morbidity and mortality is taking place. Many of the previously widespread tropical diseases are coming under control and, although serious problems still exist, the preventable diseases are much less prominent than they were a decade ago. There is still a hard

core of ill-health due to diseases in which prevailing social and economic conditions are contributory, if not actual causative, factors and which are less amenable to straightforward public health measures. Among these are disorders due to malnutrition, the gastro-intestinal diseases of infancy and early childhood, and tuberculosis which is now perhaps the most serious socio-medical problem of all.

785. The causes of ill-health and the measures taken to combat them are reported on below. Methods of approach naturally vary with the individual circumstances of each territory ; but apart from specific curative and preventive measures, special emphasis is being placed on health education, housing and environmental hygiene.

786. Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the general increase of population and the closer settlement in urban areas which is going on associated with, or in some cases independent of, industrial development. In Aden Colony, for example, the population, which was 80,000 in 1946, was estimated at 138,400 in 1955. In Hong Kong the steady natural increase is at an average rate of over 200 per day. This is affecting the administration of medical and health services in two main ways. Firstly, there is the tendency to overcrowding and unsatisfactory housing conditions. Secondly, the growing urban populations make such heavy demands on the services in their areas that staff tend to be confined there, with the result that provision for rural areas can only be safeguarded by extensive local training programmes, by a general increase of staff and, with the exception of very few territories, by continued recruitment of professional and technical staff from overseas.

787. *Cyprus*. The disturbed state in Cyprus has very heavily strained the civil Medical Services. Throughout the emergency, the departmental staff has remained outstandingly loyal, despite intimidation and coercive influences. It is especially satisfactory to record that, despite obvious difficulties, the standard of essential health services has been maintained and in this the general public has been, with a few exceptions, wholly co-operative. Health in detainee camps has been good and close liaison has been maintained with the Medical Services of Her Majesty's Forces.

788. *Kenya*. Here the effects of the emergency are still being felt. There are heavy commitments in detention camps and in the organisation of Kikuyu village settlements. The settlements give an opportunity for more intensive health administration, but this has had the effect of putting extra strain on hospitals to which more people are now seeking admission. The incidence of typhoid in detainee camps is now almost negligible.

789. *The Caribbean and Hurricane "Janet"*. Hurricane "Janet" did not result in any epidemic in the West Indian islands and mainland territories which it struck. Much damage was done to medical installations, but the resilience of Health Departments in all affected areas enabled immediate action to be taken for the relief of injury and the prevention of disease. The Corozal Hospital in British Honduras was completely destroyed. The hospital and doctor's residence in Carriacou were gutted ; the Nurses' Hostel was badly damaged, and the three visiting stations in Carriacou and Petit Martinique were also seriously damaged. In Grenada, damage was done to the mental hospital, the Princess Alice Hospital and its surrounding medical buildings, the Medical Superintendent's quarters at the Colony Hospital, the District Medical Officer's quarters in all districts, and the Assistant Matron's quarters. Most of these have since been repaired but the hospital at Carriacou needs to be rebuilt and the visiting station at Belmont to be resited.

790. In Grenada the water supply in all districts was dislocated and pollution of the reservoirs was discovered. Water samplers were borrowed from Trinidad to help local staff to restore the purity of the water. Ten thousand c.c. T.A.B. vaccines were received from W.H.O. for mass inoculations against typhoid and 65,787 persons or 80 per cent of the total population were inoculated; only five cases of typhoid have been reported since. In Grenada and Carriacou 120 deaths were reported due to the hurricane and 44 cases with serious injuries were admitted to the Colony Hospital. Emergency hospitals were set up in Carriacou, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's and St. George's and were operated with the help of trained volunteers and the St. John Ambulance Brigade whose help made full medical care possible to everyone needing it.

791. Quantities of relief medical supplies were received from neighbouring Colonies, the United States Navy and the British Red Cross.

MEDICAL RECRUITMENT

792. During 1955, 144 doctors were appointed to Medical Departments through the Colonial Office. This figure, which takes no account of the many men and women recruited locally by their own Governments, is a slight improvement on the post-war annual average rate (138) and is an enormous increase on the inter-war average.

793. The relatively high rate of intake, however, still does not satisfy the demand, and 135 posts remained vacant at the end of the year. The chief requirement is for the young all-rounder for general hospital and district work, but some of the vacancies were in specialised fields such as radiology and pathology in which there is a universal shortage.

STAFF AND TRAINING

794. Facilities for medical training to the standard of a qualification registrable in the United Kingdom continue to expand and the Universities of Hong Kong and Malaya are now able to provide sufficient doctors for the normal establishments in the territories which they serve. Seventy-nine first year medical students were admitted to the University of Malaya in 1955 and 48 graduated. The University Colleges of the West Indies and Ibadan, Nigeria, can now meet some local requirements, although full clinical training in Nigeria still awaits completion of the new University College Hospital which is expected by October, 1957. The Medical Diploma granted by Makerere College in Uganda is fully registrable in East Africa, but has not yet been granted reciprocal recognition by the General Medical Council in the United Kingdom. Of the Medical Schools which do not as yet train to full registrable standards, the Central Medical School in Suva, Fiji, still maintains its very high standard and the Kano Medical School in Northern Nigeria has accepted its first intake of students. In addition there are over 970 students from the territories studying medicine in the United Kingdom and over 100 studying dentistry.

795. It has been the experience of most of the Governments that expansion of services tends to be held up by inadequate numbers of ancillary staff. This applies not only to nurses and nursing orderlies, but perhaps more to those who are needed for work in the field. For this reason priority is being given to training facilities. Health inspectors, pharmacists, laboratory assistants, radiographers and other technical grades are already being trained to a standard pattern in the majority of the larger territories. In addition, specialised training for work in the field is being developed. Examples of this are the special training facilities for the Medical Field Units in West Africa

and the rural health team system which is being developed in the Federation of Malaya. In Zanzibar, a project has been drawn up for training a grade known as Rural Health Workers, whose duties will be primarily in all branches of rural health. The school for dental training in the Federation of Malaya is continuing to prove its worth, and Nigeria is now undertaking the systematic training of dental hygienists. A similar type of training, intended to advance preventive dental work in schools, has been adopted in Tanganyika. In Fiji, there is an academic course for training assistant dental practitioners, who will work with the assistant medical practitioner in the Western Pacific territories.

PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

796. Preventive medicine, particularly in its social aspects, presents two distinct problems. One is that of the heavily populated territories such as Aden Colony, Gibraltar, Hong Kong and Singapore and the large towns elsewhere. The other is that of the vast areas, especially in Africa, where not only is the population widely and thinly scattered, but the people are usually less sophisticated and it is often a serious problem to maintain close contact with them.

797. Under urban conditions, health services have generally become highly organised under government or municipal auspices. In Singapore, Hong Kong, Nairobi and other large population centres, the system of health administration tends to follow the United Kingdom pattern, with close co-ordination between hospital, clinic and domiciliary services. It is possible under these conditions to develop a social hygiene service, and this is particularly well organised in Singapore and Hong Kong where the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of venereal disease have an important relation to the shipping using the ports. In the seamen's clinic in Singapore, 1,019 cases were treated in 1955, and the travelling dispensaries reached 7,352 individuals as well as examining family units and contacts.

798. Rural areas call for different treatment, and various systems have been designed to meet local circumstances. North Borneo has now a mobile dispensary, fitted-up in a specially designed railway coach, to serve outlying communities on the railway line. In West Africa, medical field units have the triple function of dealing with epidemics, carrying out surveys and conducting mass campaigns against such diseases as smallpox and yaws. In British Honduras, mobile motorised health centres have been successfully operating. In districts in the Central Province in Kenya, where the new village settlements have been developed, there has been a move towards employing mobile dispensaries mounted on Landrovers.

Provision of Health Centres

799. Where the population can more readily be reached, the health centre system is gradually replacing units which were previously primarily curative. Usually these are staffed by locally-trained personnel, a medical assistant for diagnosis and treatment, a health inspector and a midwife, comprising the basic staff. This system is now well-developed in Kenya, and in Sierra Leone 18 such centres have been completed. In the Aden Protectorate, in addition to the hospitals in Mukalla, Makhzan and the Hadhramaut, some 50 health units are operating and will eventually be developed to a standard plan. Difficulties of terrain, and at times a disturbed political situation in the Protectorate have made adequate provision of these an arduous task, but the service is developing rapidly and special attention is being given to training staff.

Care of Mothers and Children

800. There has been a notable expansion of health services for mothers and children. Child welfare centres are universally popular and wherever possible are combined with health visiting and a domiciliary midwifery service. In Sarawak there are now seven clinics in Kuching and five in the Sibü area working to capacity. Often they are aided by voluntary organisations, as in British Guiana, where there are 100 rural clinics of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League. In many territories, these clinics have had dried skim milk from UNICEF for distribution to infants and expectant mothers, often in large quantities. In Trinidad, for example, nearly 10,000 lbs. were distributed to child welfare centres by the Child Welfare League in 1955.

801. Expansion of the school medical services is largely dependent on the availability of doctors. In Singapore it is well developed and 12 medical officers look after 200,000 schoolchildren. In Aden, it has been possible to arrange for every male schoolchild to be examined at least once a year, but because of religious prejudices difficulty has been encountered in girls' schools, as it has not always been possible to spare a woman doctor. In British Guiana in 1955, 12,000 schoolchildren were screened by nurses and of these 2,078 were subsequently examined by doctors and treated where necessary. The practice of providing school meals has been adopted in several territories and is often reinforced by distribution of free milk. Some of this, also, has been provided by UNICEF, a typical example being Trinidad where 256,543 lbs. of dried skim milk were distributed among 360 schools in 1955. Since 1953, the equivalent of 5 million bottles of liquid milk have been distributed in St. Lucia and a great change in maternal and child health has directly resulted.

802. Dental care for schoolchildren is provided wherever possible, and will expand when more dental nurses and dental hygienists are trained. Both Zanzibar and Fiji, amongst the smaller territories, provide school dental services. In the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and North Borneo, the success of dental nurse training has enabled similar provision to be made.

Health Education

803. Both in preventive and social medicine, health education plays an essential part. In its simplest form this consists of approach to the individual—a routine in the maternity and child welfare centres which have fully trained staff. Health broadcasts are given wherever possible and the success of these has been reported from Fiji, Sarawak and Somaliland Protectorate. Health exhibitions have been held in Jesselton, North Borneo, and a highly organised one, including a "Champion Baby" competition, achieved success in Singapore. The Homes, Families and Gardens Festival in Antigua is an annual occasion which arouses great interest. Mobile cinema units have been the spearhead of health propaganda in Trinidad. In association with local health departments and schools the well-established Health Education Bureau in Jamaica organised festivals and started a series of film shows in factories, workshops, motor car agencies and repair shops, which have been well received. In Fiji the main emphasis during the year has been on nutrition. In Hong Kong four schools have co-operated with the Medical Department and a W.H.O. team in a scheme to enlist the co-operation of parents. A model house is included in one school and small groups of students receive instruction in cooking and marketing for a family: this practical method of training future mothers is proving extremely popular.

SOCIAL SERVICES

EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

804. No serious major outbreak of epidemic disease occurred during the year and it is noteworthy that Hong Kong, which by its position is peculiarly vulnerable, had no cases of any of the six major quarantinable diseases—cholera, smallpox, plague, relapsing fever, typhus and yellow fever.

805. The serious outbreak of acute anterior poliomyelitis which occurred in Jamaica and Trinidad in 1954 decreased considerably. In Jamaica only 71 cases were reported in 1955, compared with 761 the previous year, and in Trinidad only 16 compared with 189. The problem now engaging attention is the rehabilitation of those with residual paralysis. Expert advice on this was made available from the United Kingdom and considerable advance has been made.

806. This reduced incidence of poliomyelitis has been general throughout the territories, although 150 cases with 15 deaths were reported from Uganda.

Smallpox

807. No major outbreak occurred but in Northern Nigeria sporadic outbreaks continued and 4,685 cases were reported with 563 deaths. Greater care was exercised in handling and despatch of lymph, and increasing efforts were made to gain access to purdah establishments. Special smallpox teams are being trained and will devote their entire time during 1956 to vaccination campaigns. A moderately sharp recrudescence of the disease occurred in Eastern Nigeria. This was followed by extensive vaccination campaigns; in one province alone over 600,000 vaccinations were carried out. An unusual feature of this outbreak was that it started at the height of the rains. An epidemic threatening to enter Sierra Leone from the adjacent French territory was held back and only 49 cases with three deaths occurred.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis

808. No serious outbreak occurred. In Northern Nigeria there were 947 cases, but this is very low compared with figures a few years ago. However, as the disease builds up to a peak about every five years, plans are being made to meet the epidemic outbreak which epidemiological evidence suggests will recur early in 1957. A detachment of the medical field units is to tour the Region giving advice to native administration staff on the prevention of the disease, its early treatment and the management of contacts.

Typhoid

809. The unusual prevalence of this disease in 1954 did not continue into 1955. In Hong Kong, where the number of cases was the lowest recorded since 1950 and the death rate the lowest since 1946, the resettlement of large numbers of squatters, with consequent improvement in personal hygiene and sanitation, was largely responsible. The epidemic which reached alarming proportions in Kenya in 1954 has gradually diminished. In the detainee camps, where the high incidence was such a grave problem last year, the incidence is almost negligible. This is largely due to better hygiene resulting from more settled conditions.

Trypanosomiasis

810. Research continues both in East and West Africa and is referred to in Chapter V. The disease remains endemic. Constant vigilance is necessary but no widespread epidemics now occur. In Northern Nigeria, where the record number of 1,200,976 persons have been re-examined, 2,599 or 0.21

per cent cases of sleeping sickness were discovered. A small outbreak occurred in the Bauchi Province but all except two cases were in the early stages. The sharp rise in the number of cases in Tanganyika which occurred in 1954 did not continue in 1955.

Onchocerciasis

811. The surveys of river blindness have been continued and intensified (see paragraph 716) and it is considered that sufficient information has been accumulated to enable a pilot control scheme to be started in the neighbourhood of Kaduna, Northern Region of Nigeria. If this proves successful, it is hoped to apply the method to other parts of the country.

Filariasis

812. Filariasis remains a problem in many territories. In British Guiana a pilot anti-filarial scheme is being prepared which will embrace the use of insecticides and of the drug Hetrazan, and possibly the introduction of cheap mosquito nets purchasable by the public. This scheme will be in a typical rural area and, if successful, will be followed by a scheme for the whole Colony. In Uganda, following the dosing of the Nile with D.D.T. in 1952, there was a dramatic reduction in the number of filaria-carrying simulium flies. With the raising of the waters following completion of the Owen Falls dam breeding above the dam has ceased. Below, however, there has been some reappearance of *S. damnosum* and a re-dosing of the river is being planned. A high dermal infectivity has been found in the population of the foothills of Mount Elgon in the Bugisu District of the Eastern Province, also in the West Nile District in the Northern Province. It is gratifying to note, however, that eye lesions leading to blindness are rare and do not amount to more than 1 per cent of the infected cases. The vector in these areas is the *Simulium naevel*.

Malaria

813. In many territories malaria is becoming a diminishing threat. In Cyprus, for the sixth year in succession, there has been no transmission of the disease, and in Mauritius it no longer constitutes a menace. In Singapore there has been no notification of an indigenous case throughout the year. There are several British territories in the Caribbean in which malaria no longer exists, or is on the point of disappearing, as the result of anti-mosquito measures. In certain islands, e.g. St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua and St. Vincent, cases of autochthonous malaria have not occurred for some years. In Grenada and St. Lucia improvement is such that total eradication can be seriously contemplated. In British Honduras freedom from malaria of all inhabited areas has been maintained, although a potential carrier still exists in some areas. In Trinidad malaria is ceasing to be a menace to health, although here, as in Jamaica and British Honduras, complicated entomological problems have still to be solved.

814. In Africa the problem is more difficult because of the ubiquitous nature of the malaria-carrying mosquitoes, and also because of the vast areas concerned and the difficulty of preventing reinfection. The eradication project in western Sokoto, Northern Region of Nigeria, was continued throughout the year: 87,240 huts were sprayed, the population protected amounting to 121,881. Considerable assistance from W.H.O. and UNICEF has been supplied, W.H.O. giving technical advice in conjunction with the Federal Malaria Service, and UNICEF providing insecticides, spraying equipment and transport. The area is sub-divided into three separate zones using D.D.T.,

B.H.C., and Dieldrin respectively. It would appear from the work already done that B.H.C. will be the insecticide chosen for extension of the scheme to the rest of Sokoto Province, which is scheduled to start in 1956. The area treated will be expanded each year until the whole Province is protected.

Yellow Fever

815. With assistance from the Specialised Agencies, active campaigns are being carried out throughout the Caribbean area; the *Aedes* incidence is being steadily decreased and the end of yellow fever as a threat can be foreseen. In territories where yellow fever is endemic and in areas where, because of the presence of the *Aedes aegypti*, countries are in risk, intensive measures are being pursued. In Hong Kong *A. aegypti*, the predominant species of mosquito found breeding on the small craft in the waters of the Colony in 1953, appears to have been eliminated by control measures. No *A. aegypti* larvae were found on any of the 9,310 junks inspected in 1955, nor is there any evidence that this mosquito has established itself ashore.

Tuberculosis

816. Apart possibly from malaria, tuberculosis is the greatest health problem in the territories. In some, like Mauritius, where malaria has been dramatically reduced, it has been possible to give increased attention to measures against the disease. A policy producing good results is the bringing of men from the overseas territories to take the Tuberculosis Disease Diploma in the United Kingdom, who return to inaugurate anti-tuberculosis work. Increased bed accommodation is being provided in nearly all territories and out-patient and domiciliary care is becoming evermore important. The number of tuberculosis patients is so great that it is impracticable to provide hospital treatment for any but the most acute cases.

817. An indication of the vastness of the problem is evident at Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore, where 400 beds are being added to the existing 550 and where the out-patient department staff saw 16,800 patients in November alone. A new institution, which will provide an additional 550 beds, is in process of erection under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Somaliland Protectorate now has 145 beds but a long waiting list. Aden has 152 hospital beds and 100 patients under domiciliary care. The Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis grants weekly allowances to families of patients. In North Borneo the growing public appreciation of treatment facilities is shown by the increase in admissions from 554 in 1954 to 1,063 in 1955. Almost one-third of the total expenditure on drugs is for treatment of tuberculosis. In Hong Kong the disease continues to be the greatest single cause of death: during 1955, 14,148 cases were notified and 2,810 deaths. The case fatality, however, dropped from 64.9 per cent in 1946 to 19.9 per cent in 1955. Ambulatory treatment has been greatly and successfully developed at Government clinics to offset the acute shortage of beds, and this Hong Kong system of treatment has been favourably commented upon by prominent tuberculosis workers and has attracted the attention of W.H.O.

818. Protection by B.C.G. vaccination continues to be carried out extensively. In British Guiana 204,701 persons were tested and 109,055 vaccinated. In Trinidad 11,844 vaccinations were done during the year. In Hong Kong the campaign is becoming increasingly popular. Vaccination is available to all schoolchildren, to all children whose parents care to bring them to the Infant Welfare Clinics and to all contacts of known cases. In December, arrangements were made for the vaccine to be supplied to all general practitioners and it is hoped to extend this to midwives.

819. Work in Africa is also being pursued vigorously. Here, the problem is becoming yearly more complicated by increasing industrialisation. Plans for research on the various aspects of pathology and therapeutics will give results of considerable value which will not be restricted to that continent.

Leprosy

820. The introduction of treatment with the sulphone drugs altered entirely the approach to this disease. Patients can confidently look forward to its arrest in all cases and, as a result, more and more are coming forward for treatment.

821. In Singapore 68 per cent of the new cases seen during the year gave a history of less than one year. After adequate treatment such patients can be assured that the deformities and disabilities of later leprosy will not occur. Even in leper settlements the need for full nursing treatment is steadily decreasing. A development in Singapore has been the expansion of the orthopaedic services; 120 operations on lepers were undertaken during the year, including tendon transplantation, an excision of ulcers with sequestrectomy and/or skin grafting, and the results have included increased mobility and reduction of deformities. In the Northern Region of Nigeria the spearhead of the attack is the outpatient clinic attached to Native Administration rural dispensaries. The total number of leprosy treatment centres increased by over 100 to 353 of which 281 are outpatient clinics. At the end of the year there were 63,504 patients under treatment either in segregation villages, settlements, or being treated in outpatient clinics. During the year 12 million tablets of Dapsone were issued from stock and 3,000 leprosy patients were discharged as cured. The change in bias towards outpatient treatment is becoming general in Africa and elsewhere, and in many cases it is not necessary for the individual either to cease work or isolate himself.

822. From the Far East it is reported that many persons who report to the clinics are not in fact suffering from leprosy but fear that they may have contracted the disease. This is an interesting illustration of the changing attitude which the hope of relief and cure has brought in place of the former horror and desire to conceal even the possibility of having leprosy.

823. In view of the extent of the disease amongst large and scattered populations, it is recognised that it is essential to take treatment to the patient rather than have the patient come long distances to receive it. In the Northern Region of Nigeria no leper need move more than five miles to receive treatment. In Uganda the creation of small village settlements ensures a similar result.

Yaws

824. The dramatic success of penicillin against an endemic disease is of the utmost importance and successful anti-yaws campaigns are taking place in the Far East, the Caribbean, the South Pacific and in Africa, particularly the west coast, where the disease is widespread. Not only is a spectacular cure important in itself, but because of the evident rapid result it can be used to further general health work in areas where campaigns are undertaken.

825. Following a visit from W.H.O. personnel, anti-yaws work on a large scale has been undertaken in the north of the Federation of Malaya. In Sarawak, in the First Division, 91 per cent. of a total population of 18,855 received penicillin injections during the year; others had been previously

treated, so the great majority in this yaws-ridden area have now received penicillin. Personnel to assist in the campaign was provided by Australia under the Colombo Plan. In the Northern Region of Nigeria 303,159 persons were examined and 225,893 cases treated. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria a further 120,000 people were examined in the N'Sukka Division bringing the total to 385,270. In addition 275,000 people have been re-examined and only 460 infectious cases (0·16 per cent) found. Moving to the Udi Division in the latter half of the year, the teams examined and treated 153,000 people. In November an International Yaws Conference was held at Enugu, Eastern Region, Nigeria, and visitors were able to see the field work and the efforts made to create permanent rural health centres soon after successful mass treatment.

826. Originally inaugurated by W.H.O., the campaign for the eradication of yaws in Fiji was continued successfully by the locally-trained teams. The whole of Vanua Levu and nearly all the islands have been covered, and more than 80,000 people treated with penicillin.

827. Similar campaigns are being expanded and continued in most areas. Sierra Leone has a scheme to treat the whole population of the Northern Province, estimated at 774,000, where the incidence of yaws is believed to exceed 10 per cent, through this is probably too low an estimate. This campaign will probably take two years and may then be extended to cover the entire country. A similar eradication scheme in the British Solomon Islands will be undertaken in 1956.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

828. Many hospitals, health centres and out-patient units have been built during the year. In Singapore, a complete new theatre block at the General Hospital has been opened, as well as the Mistri Wing of the Children's Department which now accommodates two 150-bed paediatric units, and extensions of the Kandung Kerbau Maternity Hospital have increased the beds from 240 to 316. At the Tan Tock Seng Tuberculosis Hospital work now in progress will add 400 beds to the present bed strength of 550. In the Western Region of Nigeria, the aim is to provide at least one hospital for each political division, and six 48-bed and one 60-bed hospitals are under construction. A new hospital for treating nervous and mental diseases, with accommodation for 200 patients, is under construction at Aro near Abeokuta, where the out-patient department is already functioning. In the Gold Coast, the large well-equipped hospital at Kumasi was opened during the year and three of the ward blocks are in use. New hospitals at Navrongo and Jirapu have been formally opened and handed over to the White Fathers Mission. In Sierra Leone, five new hospitals are under construction in the Protectorate under Colonial Development and Welfare schemes.

829. In Kenya, a new infectious diseases hospital has been opened at Nairobi, while considerable additions to the general hospitals have been made. In Zanzibar, a new hospital for 214 patients was opened by his Highness the Sultan; whilst in Tanganyika, three new hospitals were completed and considerable progress made with the new general hospital at Dar es Salaam. In Grenada, a new sanatorium of 50 beds opened early in the year has been expanded to accommodate 87 patients. In the Bahamas, an up-to-date mental hospital for 200 patients is under construction. In Trinidad, the new 250-bed hospital at San Fernando has been formally opened. In Hong Kong, the new Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital has been completed; this contains 200 beds and will be the training school for the midwives of the Colony.

NURSING

830. The main call for United Kingdom nursing sisters comes from Africa, particularly from East Africa. Loss of staff on account of marriage is very great and constant requests for new staff are being received. In the Federation of Malaya, nursing sisters are being recruited entirely from the local service, which has reciprocal registration with the General Nursing Council of the United Kingdom. In the West African territories, the number of African nursing sisters steadily increases, e.g., in Sierra Leone, 11 out of 18 are Sierra Leoneans.

831. The recruitment of nurses during the year fell considerably short of needs; 110 nurses were engaged through the Colonial Office, but there were still 165 vacancies at the end of the year. These figures do not take account of direct recruitment by the Governments themselves, some of which have an ample supply of local recruits, whereas in others such as Fiji the lack of basic education is a considerable handicap.

832. Local training is being given the highest priority in all territories. In Singapore, 160 new nurses were enrolled during the year, and the hostel is being enlarged to accommodate 450 nurses at one time, with an intake of 150 for each year of the course. In Singapore, also, eight almoners completed their training. A large new hostel has been built in Penang, Federation of Malaya, to concentrate training there until similar accommodation is created in Johore and Kuala Lumpur; because of the urgent need for staff the Federation is also pushing forward with the training of assistant nurses. The Mary Griffin Home for African nurses at Nairobi has been opened; this accommodates 130 students and is capable of extension to 350. In Uganda and Tanganyika, changes are being planned to increase the efficiency of the nursing services. In Fiji, where the Central Nursing Training School and Hostel were completed during the year, more candidates applied for local training than could be accepted, and in 1955 a course for New Zealand State Registration was started with seven entrants. In Cyprus, the training of girls to the S.R.N. standard began with a class of 25. In Sierra Leone, 50 women have been trained as village maternity assistants for employment by native administrations. At Jitra, Federation of Malaya, the training is undertaken, with the assistance of W.H.O., of rural health centre teams. In the West Indies, the training of health visitors and sanitary overseers continues in Jamaica, and the rural work done by them is of a high order.

833. Training schemes in the territories are planned to fit local needs, and are based on an adapted syllabus of one of the United Kingdom General Nursing Councils, with emphasis on good practical bedside nursing. As the educational standards of the student nurse improve, training standards are raised gradually towards the goal of State Registration and recognition outside the territory. Where universities or university colleges have been established, the teaching hospital of the Medical School has naturally become a training school for nurses. Training at the university college teaching hospital at Ibadan, Nigeria, for instance, is to a higher standard than that of the Government training schools, and nurses trained there will be eligible for S.R.N. registration in the United Kingdom under reciprocal arrangements, whilst those under Government schemes are not yet recognised even for remission of English training. In Barbados, British Guiana, and Trinidad, local training has been granted partial recognition in the United Kingdom for the purpose of training for S.R.N. status.

834. One of the post-certificate courses available in the United Kingdom is specially planned for ward sisters, one of the basic needs in the territories. In certain of the more advanced territories, e.g. Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Jamaica, locally-trained nurses have obtained university diplomas following their sister tutor and other courses in London or Edinburgh.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

835. More projects were initiated or carried forward by the Governments in co-operation with the Regional Offices of W.H.O., which under both the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and its own Regular Programme, provided technical advice and expert staff: in many cases, UNICEF contributed supplies and equipment. Apart from campaigns against specific diseases such as malaria, leprosy, yaws and tuberculosis, W.H.O. assisted nutrition, environmental sanitation, maternal and child health, public health administration, health education, and other projects, as well as the training of nurses, midwives, and others. A record number of some 50 fellowships were awarded by W.H.O. during the year to members of medical staffs in the territories.

836. UNICEF assistance also continued to expand, some 30 territories receiving supplies and equipment or allocations of funds for projects initiated by their Governments in consultation with the Fund and with W.H.O. UNICEF help was given to 14 maternal and child welfare schemes; 13 child feeding schemes; 10 yaws control, 10 malaria control and three leprosy control schemes; three B.C.G. anti-tuberculosis schemes, and others in Africa, the Far East, the Western Pacific and the Caribbean.

837. The first UNICEF-assisted leprosy control campaign, initiated in Nigeria in 1953, has had great success, and a further allocation of funds was made by UNICEF in 1955 for continuation of the work. Assistance in leprosy control was also extended to the Gambia and the British Solomon Islands. The Executive Board of the Fund took an important decision, in collaboration with W.H.O., for expenditure over a period of years of substantial sums on the eradication of malaria as opposed to its control. Existing control schemes are being examined with a view to their conversion to eradication schemes, and one such has been agreed upon for Trinidad.

PANEL OF CONSULTANTS

838. Arrangements were made during the year to extend the scheme for sending medical visitors to colonial territories. The original scheme, which had been financed by a grant of £30,000 from the Nuffield Foundation, was confined to African territories, but its success was such that it was decided to extend it to the non-African territories. Its primary object is to keep medical officers in the field abreast of developments in the United Kingdom in the more important branches of medicine, surgery, radiology and gynaecology. The cost of future visits to African territories will be met by the African Governments themselves, whilst the cost of visits to other territories will be met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for an initial period of three years.

VOLUNTARY AND CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

839. Acknowledgement must again be given to the valuable contributions made to medical work in the territories by voluntary organisations and missionary bodies. The work of the missions of all denominations, particularly in training nurses and midwives, is traditional and continues to contribute to the improving health of the people. Scholarships were again offered to the Governments by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; the value of these is being increasingly appreciated. The British Empire Society for the Blind continued to play a leading part in the welfare of blind people (see paragraph 716). The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the New Zealand Leprosy Trust again participated in providing modern treatment for leprosy patients and undertook research, whilst the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, in addition to providing first aid training and other services in many territories, helped Grenada, Barbados, and British Honduras after hurricane "Janet". The work of these organisations and of others too numerous to mention individually deserves high praise.

Nutrition

840. During the year the Applied Nutrition Unit, set up in 1952 in co-operation with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, was able to assist in preparations for a large-scale cost-of-living study in Malta. Miss M. W. Grant of the Unit visited the island to advise on the extent to which food expenditure records obtained in the study could be used as a basis for assessing the adequacy of the diet of the families concerned. Advice was also given on training a local officer to supervise the collection and evaluation of the dietary data in the main survey, and during three months work with the Unit this officer planned side-studies which will provide the correction factors and equivalents needed if the expenditure figures are to be used to throw light on dietary problems. The main survey will also be accompanied by clinical examination of groups of the population and a study of the growth rate of the children, the Unit having advised in planning and interpretation of this work.

841. Other work in progress under the general direction of the Unit includes a study of Yoruba diets, which is being made by Mrs. Olaniyan, formerly on the staff of the Unit and now attached to University College, Ibadan, on a two-year grant from the Carnegie Foundation. Mrs. Olaniyan has collected information about the ingredients and methods of preparation of all common Yoruba dishes, and a member of the Unit joined her in January to assist in the next stage.

842. During the year the Unit was asked to assist in evaluating food consumption data collected by the Economics Department of Leeds University during an economic survey in the Cameroons. It was also asked by the Department of Public Health of Edinburgh University to assist in the analysis of height and weight records collected in Kenya. In January, Dr. G. Wadsworth visited Kenya to try to find out more about the dietary factors responsible for pellagra.

843. The Unit continued to provide training for Colonial Labour Officers, students taking the Y.W.C.A. courses in Tropical Community Development, and nurses and others appointed by the Red Cross for rehabilitation work in the Federation of Malaya and Kenya. It also provided one-week courses

designed mainly to stimulate interest in dietetics among domestic science teachers, nurses and medical students, and to help them to adapt the knowledge they acquire in their main courses to conditions in their home territories.

844. During the year the Unit has been assembling and editing information from English-speaking territories in Africa for inclusion in the ten-year report on nutrition material being prepared under the auspices of C.C.T.A.

Housing and Town Planning

ADVICE AND VISITS

845. The Colonial Office was able to give the territories increased assistance in housing and town planning through the Colonial Building Liaison Officer (who is Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office) and the other staff of the Colonial Liaison Section of the United Kingdom Building Research Station, and also through the Colonial Housing and Town Planning Advisory Panel. In March and June, the Housing Adviser visited Malta to assist the Government in preparing plans for better housing, and in October he visited Barbados, British Honduras and Grenada to discuss plans for reconstruction following the disastrous hurricane "Janet". Other members of the Colonial Liaison Section visited many territories during the year. An architect was lent to the Barbados Government to start work on the new Housing Authority's expanded programme. During February-April, 1955, an architect and a town planner visited Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and prepared plans for the development of a site in the reclamation area of Bathurst for low and middle income housing. In October an architect visited Gibraltar and in November the materials officer went to Kenya to advise on the use of local pumice for concrete in connection with the Nairobi African Housing Project, which will involve the building of some 5,000 houses and flats. From November to February the town planner visited all the territories in East and Central Africa, including Zanzibar.

846. Assistance has also been forthcoming from other sources. In the Gold Coast and Jamaica advice has been given under United Nations Technical Assistance schemes, and in the Federation of Malaya a planning survey of Kuala Lumpur has been made by an expert thus provided. In British Guiana the International Co-operation Administration has assisted both with the planning of Government housing in Georgetown and with rural self-help housing schemes. The Administration is helping also in British Honduras.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

847. Population increases and the growth of towns have produced acute housing problems in many territories, and much thought is being given to the organisation needed to carry out progressive and ambitious housing policies. In many territories, housing is now in Ministerial portfolios, and in a few, e.g., Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, local authorities have entered housing construction and management and are supplementing the work of the Public Works Departments, *ad hoc* authorities and Housing Trusts. In face of a shortage of investment, efforts are being made to mobilise local resources through building societies and other savings and loan organisations; to develop self-help housing, particularly in the Caribbean, Tanganyika and Uganda, and to modify building standards so as to permit traditional and less permanent forms of housing. Town planning legislation is also being overhauled in several territories, and more flexible planning procedures introduced.

PROGRESS IN HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

848. During the year the Singapore Improvement Trust, which is one of the oldest of the colonial housing trusts, continued to concentrate on low-cost housing. As a result of its work it has developed a three-roomed terrace house with modern sanitation for under £350, including site works but not the cost of land. Land is expensive on an island like Singapore and this has meant that much of the Trust's housing is in flats. It has also caused the Singapore Government to subsidise the cost of land and services in certain instances. In addition to its normal work, the Trust has been increasingly concerned with rehousing squatter families and is providing low-rental buildings built to somewhat lower standards than its normal housing and with a shorter expected life. In addition, the City Council, Local Harbour Board and Public Works Department continue to provide housing for municipal and government employees. The master plan prepared for the Singapore Government has been published and a public inquiry on it is to be held.

849. In the Federation of Malaya, the Housing Trust, while continuing its programme of building for sale, has also begun to build houses for rent. Among its principal activities has been the development of a new estate on a 65-acre site at Bukit Glugor near Penang. The purchase of most of the Trust's completed houses is financed by loans from the Federal and Colonial Building Society. To popularise the use of local timber the Public Works Department has developed a three-roomed "people's" house, the components of which cost just over £200. The completed house, with services, costs £350. In Hong Kong the Housing Authority, set up in 1954 and administered by the Department of Urban Services, continued to expand its activities. Two sites of a total area of about 10 acres are being developed for high density housing in flats. The Hong Kong Resettlement Department continued its programme of building terrace houses and flats for squatters.

850. In East Africa, the Kenya Government is giving special attention to the serious problems of housing in large urban centres. A contract for 485 dwellings at the Chagamwe Estate, Mombasa, was let, and preliminary work was started on the Nairobi Housing Project.

851. The work of the African Housing Department in Uganda has also expanded, and some 500 dwellings have been erected during the year at Jinja and Kampala, mainly for industrial and other workers. The Department organised a successful housing exhibition in May. In Tanganyika house-building, under the direction of the Commissioner for Development and Housing, and the encouragement of urban African-style building, have considerably eased the housing situation in Dar es Salaam. The East African Railways and Harbours Administration has continued its extensive programme of housing for its employees of all three races.

852. In Barbados, British Honduras and Grenada, and particularly in its dependency Carriacou, extensive damage was caused to housing and other property by the disastrous hurricane "Janet" in September. In Barbados some 14,000 houses were damaged, many of them seriously and hundreds beyond repair. Over 1,600 dwellings in British Honduras (largely in the Corozal district) and some 7,600 in Grenada and Carriacou were also seriously damaged.

853. In Barbados over 11,000 houses had been repaired within three months after the hurricane and nearly 300 new houses built to replace those totally destroyed. In British Honduras and Grenada, proposals for expenditure on housing reconstruction of £325,000 and approximately £650,000 respectively, largely financed by grants and loans from the United Kingdom, have

been included in the rehabilitation programmes. Additional technical staff to carry out this work is being recruited.

854. In British Guiana, despite some difficulties with the supply of materials, an expanded programme of government housing has gathered momentum. In addition the Credit Corporation has made many loans for housing, and the Sugar Labour Welfare Fund has continued its programme for rehousing sugar workers. In Jamaica, housing reconstruction after the 1951 hurricane is being speeded up. The Gold Coast Government has continued its housing programme pending the final report of the United Nations Housing Commission which visited the territory in 1954-55.

Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom

855. At the end of 1955 the number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic had risen to over 11,000, an increase of 800 on the previous year. Of these, 3,014 were scholarship holders.

856. During the year the British Council met 4,655 students on first arrival in this country; found permanent accommodation for 2,136, and temporary accommodation for 5,641. Over 3,300 attended the Council's introductory, vacation, weekend and daily courses and study groups. One thousand five hundred and sixty-nine colonial students were members of the Council's centres for overseas students in London and the provinces. A West Indian Students' Centre in London was opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret in June. Plans are in hand for the further extension of Malaya Hall and East Africa House, and also for the opening of a social centre and club for Hong Kong students in London.

857. The process of devolving responsibility for their students on to London representatives of the Governments has made progress. There are now separate Students' Departments under the Commissioners for Cyprus, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and the Federation of Nigeria. The Governments of Kenya and Uganda have also set up departments for their students in London, and similar plans are being made by Hong Kong and the West Indian Governments. Proposals for special arrangements for their students are also under discussion with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Mauritius.

858. The co-ordinating committee of representatives from the British Council, the new Students' Departments and the Colonial Office meets when necessary to discuss common problems. At present the division of work is that the Students' Departments will take over much of the work for students, including placing in non-university courses, the Colonial Office will continue to arrange for admissions to universities and for certain special courses, and the British Council will continue to be responsible for the reception, accommodation and welfare of Colonial students.

859. Close liaison with other Government departments is maintained for the welfare of seamen and immigrants from the territories who come to the United Kingdom to seek employment. It is estimated that over 26,000 workers and their dependents arrived during 1955 from the West Indies, mostly from Jamaica. The work of the Officer of the Jamaican Government Service seconded to the United Kingdom since 1953 to assist Jamaican

immigrants on arrival has expanded. He and his organisation are attached to the Colonial Office and work in close contact with the United Kingdom departments concerned with employment and conditions of workers in the United Kingdom.

860. The Barbados Government has sponsored a scheme for employment of the island's workers in the hotel and catering industry in the United Kingdom, and has opened a small London office to help these and other Barbadian migrants.

861. A report to the Jamaican Government, following investigations in the United Kingdom by a fact-finding mission, has recommended extension of the work for migrants to those from all West Indian territories (see paragraph 859). This is at present under consideration by the Governments concerned.

CHAPTER V

Research and Surveys**Research**

862. A full account of the progress made in the various fields of research is published annually. The report for 1954-55 was published as Cmd. 9626 and the full report for the current year will appear in Colonial Research 1955-56.

863. Approximately £8 million has been allotted to colonial research for 1955-56 from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, and has been allocated on the recommendation of the Colonial Research Council. The bulk of these funds will be required to help to finance the continuation of existing schemes until 1960, but funds are also available for assisting the establishment of new projects. It is gratifying to note that Colonial Governments are themselves making from their own resources a much greater contribution towards the cost of these schemes.

864. Expenditure from Development and Welfare funds was nearly £1.4 million as compared with approximately £1.2 million in 1954-55.

865. During the year reviewed 91 schemes for research grants estimated to cost £1,888,286 were approved. Seven hundred and thirty-five schemes have been approved under the Acts since 1940, together with a number of supplementary schemes.

866. The Colonial Research Council attaches great importance to direct contact between colonial research organisations and institutions in the United Kingdom, and to members of the research advisory committees visiting the territories where schemes they have sponsored are in operation. Regular visits have been maintained during the year; in addition specialist advice on particular problems has been furnished to the Governments by visits of scientists concerned with the particular problem.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

867. The use of United Kingdom-based pools of scientists was further extended and a pool of stored products workers was created.

868. Investigations started included a study of a destructive disease of pepper prevalent in Sarawak, and soil surveys in Somaliland Protectorate, British Guiana and Northern Rhodesia. Further use was made of visits by specialists from the United Kingdom to investigate virus diseases of cocoa, nutritional deficiencies of oil palms and borers attacking timber in West Africa; soil and plant breeding problems in East Africa; silvicultural problems in East, Central and West Africa, and Banana Leaf Spot disease in the British West Indies.

869. Other research projects started included studies of Coffee Berry Disease in Kenya, Red Ring Disease of coconuts in Trinidad, eelworm crop attacks in East Africa, the taxonomy of mealy bugs and behaviour studies of *Quelea* birds attacking cereal crops in Africa. Additional provision was made for soil fertility research in the Gambia and assistance given to the

Hannah Dairy Research Institute in Ayrshire in meeting the capital cost of continuing high temperature research on cattle. Termite research was begun in West Africa, the work in East Africa having concluded.

870. The East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation continued studies on the basic problems of tropical agriculture particularly related to soils and soil moisture availability. Results of rainfall reliability research are proving specially valuable and were used by the East Africa Royal Commission as the basis of their investigations on agrarian problems. Studies of soil nitrogen and the relationship between nitrogen and tillage operations are throwing new light on this problem, which differs from that in temperate conditions. Evidence is accumulating on the importance of sulphur in tropical soils, and widespread deficiencies limiting plant growth are being revealed. Improvement of the cassava crop by breeding is yielding varieties superior to those previously grown. The risk of spreading Brown Streak disease from the coastal areas to inland places has hitherto prevented utilisation of valuable new material, but measures to overcome this and to make use of the results of breeding research have been proposed.

871. The East African Veterinary Research Organisation has continued research into, and production of, rinderpest vaccines. Promising results have been obtained in adapting lapinised rinderpest virus to mice, which if successful would greatly facilitate research. A Japanese avianised strain of rinderpest shows great promise for immunisation of highly susceptible grade cattle. But surveys of calf mortality in Nyanza Province, Kenya, have shown that malnutrition aggravated by internal parasites greatly outweighs in importance any specific disease.

872. In West Africa a number of new, high-yielding selections of cocoa bred at the West African Cacao Research Institute have been accepted as suitable for growing extensively and are being distributed to farmers. Knowledge of the host range of swollen shoot viruses has been extended with the important discovery that the baobab tree can carry a complex of virus strains. Some resistance to swollen shoot has been discovered in Iquitos types of cocoa and this may be economically valuable. The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research has further developed work on deficiency diseases of oil palms, showing the importance of potash and magnesium to this tree. The South American Maize Rust Disease, which has now spread to islands in the Indian Ocean and beyond, has been largely controlled by use of the resistant or tolerant varieties developed at the Maize Rust Research Unit in Nigeria. Indications of resistance to stem borers gives hope of progress against these pests on which breeding work is starting. The West African Timber Borer Research Unit has demonstrated widely different degrees of susceptibility between species, and promising results by chemical control have been achieved. The West African Rice Research Station has continued work on mangrove soils and their fertility and on the selection and breeding of new varieties of rice. In the Gambia, marked deficiencies of plant nutrients have been discovered which it hoped will lead to better fertiliser practices. Studies of the insect pests of the groundnut crop have indicated where control measures are applicable.

873. Soil surveys in North Borneo are delimiting areas suitable for manila hemp and cocoa. In the Federation of Malaya, the Forestry Research Institute has developed wood pulps from mixed forest waste which have been favourably reported on. Close collaboration is maintained with the F.A.O. International Rice Commission and participation in the hybrid rice project is continuing.

874. A Regional Research Centre for the West Indies has been established at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, which will embrace the previously separate research schemes for bananas, cocoa and soils. Valuable banana breeding material has resulted from the collecting expedition to South-east Asia as well as data of great scientific interest. A land and soil use survey of the hinterland of British Guiana has started.

ROAD RESEARCH

875. The Committee on Colonial Road Research met in June under the Chairmanship of Dr. W. H. Glanville, Director of Road Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and agreed a programme for the newly formed Colonial Section of the Road Research Laboratory. The main items are concerned with utilisation of colonial soils and aggregates in road construction, pavement design and soil stabilisation, bituminous road surfacings and the economics of highway construction, maintenance and transport.

876. The Head of the new Colonial Section, Dr. R. S. Millard, was appointed in November. Temporary laboratory accommodation is being provided pending construction of a new building. A start has been made on a survey of sources of information on colonial soils and their use in road construction.

877. During the year the Laboratory answered many technical enquiries from the territories. In addition, examinations were made of samples of road-making materials, at the request of Governments. Following the visit of an officer from the Laboratory to Freetown Airport, Sierra Leone, and subsequent examination of aggregates available for surfacing the airfield, recommendations have been made for construction and surfacing. Samples of soil from the Northern Region of Nigeria have been examined and recommendations made for construction of the Maiduguri-Bama road. Samples of laterite from Grenada have been examined to determine their suitability as aggregate in the manufacture of concrete.

878. Mr. F. H. P. Williams, the Colonial Road Research Liaison Officer, visited West Africa in October-December and in February, and Dr. Millard visited East Africa in March to study road developments in these areas.

879. A series of *Colonial Road Notes*, initiated in 1954 to provide information likely to be of particular interest to colonial road engineers, has included descriptions of mechanical surface-dressing plant, and a system of rating the sufficiency of highways as applied in Nigeria.

880. Of the 218 places at the Road Research Laboratory's courses on road materials and methods of construction held in the winter of 1955-56, 44 places were taken by engineers from the territories. Two engineers from Nigeria attended the Laboratory's course on traffic and safety.

BUILDING RESEARCH

881. Research by the Colonial Building Research Liaison Officer and Housing Adviser and his staff has continued into technical problems connected with building in the territories, including the effect of solar radiation and other climatic factors on the thermal behaviour of buildings and their daylighting. Members of the staff visited East Africa and the West Indies to advise on specific problems (see also paragraph 845).

FISHERIES RESEARCH

The West African Fisheries Research Institute

882. The research trawler *Cape St. Mary* has returned to West African waters after a refit in the United Kingdom. The two motor research launches *Cape St. Ann* and *Cape St. Paul*, which have given good service, have also been overhauled.

883. With these launches, standard trawling in inshore waters of Sierra Leone is continuing, a study being made of the tidal effects on the rate of catch. The catches of a native-type fishtrap are also being studied.

884. Sampling of *Ethmalosa dorsalis*, the African shad, and studies of seasonal changes in its nutritive value have continued.

885. A report on the bottom-living organisms of the Sierra Leone estuary is in preparation, and will be combined with a study of the food taken by bottom-living fishes. The hydrography of the estuary is being worked out, and an analysis of bottom deposits, and the percentage of protein, oil, water and minerals in commercially important fish, is near completion.

886. A year's plankton survey in the Sierra Leone River has ended. The stomach contents of plankton-feeding fish are being examined, and the relation between total sunshine, abundance of diatoms, and the occurrence and condition of the African shad, which is a plankton feeder.

887. The freshwater research station at Birnin Kebbi in Nigeria was closed during the leave of the scientist in charge. A paper on ring-formation in the scales of *Tilapia* fish was prepared during his visit to the East African Fisheries Research Organisation at Jinja, Uganda.

East African Inland Fisheries Research Organisation

888. Further chemical analyses have been carried out with the assistance of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation on the chemical composition of lake and swamp deposits. These are highly organic, and their value as potential sources of plant nutrients is immense. Problems concerning their utilisation are under investigation: it seems that "artificial fertilisation" of Lake Victoria may prove to be a practical proposition.

889. Analyses carried out on the composition of aquatic plants as food for the fish *Tilapia Zillii* have shown that their food value is as great as that of any of the fodder crops grown on land.

890. An analytical study of the records of fish caught by African fishermen during three years has been completed. This throws new light on the variable density and distribution of *Tilapia* populations around the shores of Lake Victoria.

891. A study has been made of the respiratory needs of six of the common species of fish. Such information helps to explain the occurrence of these fish in certain habitats, and the periodic mortality of the Nile Perch in Lake Albert.

892. The previously unknown spawning habits of the common catfish (*Clarias mossambicus*) have now been discovered; this is a valuable fish, so the knowledge can have immediate practical application.

893. Safaris to the Kagera River have resulted in useful information on seasonal breeding of three important Lake species, *Schilbe*, *Labes* and *Clarias*.

894. Many thousands of fish stomachs have been examined and an analysis made of the relative abundance of various species of insect found in them. These, supplemented by collections of insects made with a mercury vapour light trap, add to knowledge of the length of the insects' life cycle.

895. Experimental fishing has been carried on throughout the period. All fish caught are measured, weighed, and examined for breeding condition.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation

896. The scientific staff is now complete, and the laboratory is proving adequate.

897. The research drifter continued to make regular cruises. Routine observations, namely trolling and handline records of fish, were interspersed with trials of new gear and methods. Gillnets and trammel nets have had some success, in spite of strong currents. All fish caught have been the subject of special study. Especially important has been research during the south east monsoon, when the local native fishing craft rarely venture far afield.

898. Hydrographic work continued on the water of various origins which washes the coast of East Africa, and which affect the fisheries.

899. A paper on the large pelagic fishes of East Africa is in the press, and another on the hydrography of East African waters has been received for publication.

Northern Rhodesia-Nyasaland Joint Fisheries Research Organisation

900. The work on Lake Nyasa included a general survey of the Northern part of the lake from an ecological standpoint and with special reference to the fish, in order to discover as much as possible about their preferred habitats, feeding and breeding habits, distribution and abundance. It was found that the fishes of Lake Nyasa, which are in great and complex variety, are nearly all narrowly confined to certain habitats. A detailed study was made of the group of *Haplochromid* fishes known as Utaka, which are one of the most important economic groups of the deep and rocky Northern Lake. These fish, which are zooplankton feeders and of shoaling habit, are not very abundant in the open waters of the lake; there is, however, a large potential fishery off the rocky shores, and a modification of the local Chilimila net was introduced which gave much greater catches than the local nets.

901. Deep gillnets were also introduced by the research unit, and were used for sampling the large *Bagrus* and *Clarias* which occur in numbers down to the limit of dissolved oxygen.

902. Taxonomic work continued, and studies of the Crustacea, both free-living and parasitic. Hydrological data and echo-sounding records of fish were collected. The deeper parts of Lake Nyasa are found to be deoxygenated.

Singapore Regional Fisheries Research Station

903. The motor fisheries research vessel *Manihine*, 213 tons, arrived from the United Kingdom in August, and sailed on her first fishing "cruise" in September. Until the vessel arrived, scientific work was necessarily limited to what could be carried out on land and with the 28-foot motor launch. At the end of the period under review, the laboratory building and Asian

quarters at Changi Point were almost complete and ready for occupation, the two scientific officers meanwhile being accommodated in the University of Malaya.

904. One year's sampling of the prawns of Singapore has included the collection of samples from prawn ponds, and of plankton, to ascertain the breeding and feeding habits of the various species of prawns, their growth rate and longevity. This biological study had to be interrupted in order to deal with prawn taxonomy on which two papers are to be published.

905. Several trawling stations have been worked with the motor launch, in order to supplement information derived from prawn pond catches, and to collect information on the basic fauna of the sea around Singapore Island.

906. A survey of the surface zooplankton in the Singapore Straits has been completed, and a more comprehensive study is now being made to determine seasonal fluctuations in abundance and in vertical distribution of fish eggs and plankton. A paper on the eggs of the gar fish is to be published.

907. Weekly temperature and salinity sections have been taken at a fixed station in the Singapore Straits and at a station near Raffles Light.

Fish Culture Research Project, Malacca

908. This future Fish Culture Research Institute was visited by the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State in October. Good progress has been made, and the first group of ponds is nearing completion. The botanist-algologist has started work at Singapore, visiting Malacca as required, to collect material to work on at the University of Malaya and the Botanic Gardens. The biochemist was working on the digestive enzymes of fish at Nottingham University, pending his move to Malacca when accommodation became available.

Fisheries Research Unit, University of Hong Kong

909. Research continued as follows:

(a) Golden Thread group fishery. An intensive study was made of the biology of *Nemipterus virgatus*, with particular reference to age-determination, food and feeding habits, age at maturity, and spawning habits. Population studies of all five species were carried on.

(b) Age-determination studies. The length attained in each year, and hence the rate of growth, of a number of important sea fishes continued to be studied.

(c) Experiments with non-indigenous fishing gear. In collaboration with the Hong Kong Fisheries Division, a part of the work of the Fishery Research Vessel *Alister Hardy* was devoted to experimental fishing with the otter-trawl and Danish seine.

(d) Oceanographical survey of the Colony's territorial waters, especially on the fishing grounds influenced by the outflows of the Pearl River. Plankton samples have also been collected.

(e) The culture of the oyster *Ostrea Gigas*. The "hanging drop" method of oyster culture was introduced in the Deep Bay oyster beds, and the rate of growth of oysters by this and by the traditional way of oyster culture studied. Exploratory surveys were made, in collaboration with the Fisheries Division, with a view to extending the area in which oysters may be cultured.

(f) Biology of the Grey Mullet.

(g) A survey of fishponds in the New Territories.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS COUNCIL

910. *Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad.* Further investigation of the antifungal, antibiotic Comirin, discovered at the Institute, has not been encouraging for its use clinically, though certain horticultural applications appear more promising.

911. Further progress has been made in the study of cocoa fermentation and useful advances achieved in determining the nature of the substances responsible for the development of chocolate flavour.

912. *Sugar Technological Laboratory, Trinidad.* The preparation of several materials of commercial value from sugar and its by-products has been developed to a stage where pilot scale examination of the processes is due to be carried out. These by-products include laevulinic acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid and fructose.

913. Work went ahead on isolating and identifying the ingredients of ammoniated molasses, particular attention being paid to examination of the toxic components. Other possible animal feed supplements from sugar by-products are being explored. Investigations into sugar factory problems and other possible uses for the by-products of the sugar industry continued.

914. *Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough.* Investigations have been made into the relative merits of different treatments for reducing the water absorption of hardboards prepared from several colonial hardwoods. Satisfactory water resistance was found to be obtained by application of a drying oil to the boards after pressing, followed by heat treatment, or by the addition of wax emulsion and synthetic resin to the wood pulp. A laboratory model defibrator has been installed and will enable comparisons to be made between the properties of boards prepared by this and by the semi-chemical process.

915. *Research in Universities, Technical Colleges, etc.* Studentships have been extended for work at universities and technical colleges in the United Kingdom on the microbiological synthesis of sugar aminoacid complexes and their chemical structure, the chemical constituents of certain colonial hardwoods, the bitter principles of citrus fruits, the alkaloids of greenheart bark, steroids and triterpenoids of vegetable origin and the structure of the febrifugal constituent of *Caesalpinia crista* nuts.

916. Investigations on the production and chemical nature of the antibiotic Monamycin continued successfully at the University College of the West Indies.

917. Samples of 28 colonial plant materials were supplied to universities and other research establishments during the year, so that examination could be made of their chemical constituents or pharmacological properties.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS LABORATORY

918. Eight hundred and ten inquiries were dealt with and 80 investigations carried out by the laboratory. Examples are given below.

919. The effect of storage on parboiled rice polishings was studied, and samples of converted rice were prepared for British Guiana. Antiguan maize was milled experimentally in the United Kingdom for consumer-acceptance trials in Antigua in an effort to replace imported dollar-source meal by a locally-prepared product.

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920. The nutritional values were compared of the East African dried meats *biltong* and *charqui*.

921. The possibility of encouraging the cultivation of small white haricot beans in the territories has been under consideration. The market for cassava starch, sesame seed, cotton seed, copra and coconut oil was investigated. The possibility of preparing protein concentrates from tropical leafy materials was examined.

922. The investigation of Nigeria anaphe silk was continued in co-operation with the Shirley Institute; further development of this work will depend on the availability of commercial supplies.

923. Observations were made on the quality standards for Kenya canned pineapple, and on the market prospects for the country's canned pineapple and other processed food products, fresh pineapples and asparagus.

924. Examination of samples of the 1954-55 Gambian groundnut crop showed improvement in quality.

925. Work on the composition of Barbados sugar cane wax and efforts to market it continued.

926. Reports were prepared on the potential United States market for Jamaica's red seaweeds, the markets for bananas and banana products for Nigeria, cinchona for Tanganyika, tobacco for Mauritius, on the preparation and marketing of cashew kernels for the Gambia, and on the value of guavas as a source of vitamin C for Somaliland Protectorate. Information was supplied to Trinidad on the processing of lime juice, and a survey was made on the quality of grapefruit marketed in the United Kingdom.

927. Coconut shell charcoal produced experimentally in British Guiana proved to be of satisfactory quality, but present markets give little incentive to production in new areas.

928. An investigation to find the best time for collection of Cyprus sage has shown that the plant is most aromatic from July to November. Vetiver roots from British Guiana have yielded an oil which shows promise as a source of vetivenol for the perfumery industry, and ylang ylang and lime oils from Zanzibar have both been found to be of a quality warranting commercial production.

929. Recommendations for improving the quality of Kenya cedarwood oil have been made, and Tanganyika and Nigeria have both been advised which essential oils they should produce.

930. A detailed examination of the oil of *Strobilanthis linifolia* from Northern Rhodesia has failed to reveal any compounds of known medicinal value.

931. The mineral content of oilpalm leaflets has been determined and statistical analysis of the results has shown the method of sampling necessary to reveal any relationship between mineral deficiency and disease.

932. Various determinations of insecticide residues from West and East African food storage experiments were made.

933. Tobaccos from Cyprus and British Honduras were examined and recommendations made for improving quality.

934. Two paper-making investigations were completed. Six samples of grasses and reeds from Northern Rhodesia were found to give a poor yield of slow-draining pulp by the sulphate process. Pulping trials by the sulphate

process were carried out on rice straw from British Guiana. The possibility of producing paper from a mixture of rice straw and jute tow pulp is being investigated.

935. Pulping trials on *Ricinodendron rauteneni* timber from Northern Rhodesia have begun.

936. Samples of *Hibiscus* fibre from Tanganyika were examined to determine their suitability for spinning. A sample of ramie of poor quality from British Honduras was found to have been subjected to bacterial attack.

937. Abaca fibre from Borneo was examined to determine the effect of drying conditions on quality.

938. Work was continued on the development of improved techniques for the identification of fibres. Investigations into the type of crystals found in jute and jute substitutes were completed and the results prepared for publication.

939. Information was furnished to Nigeria on the production and processing of Piassava and Palmyra fibres for brushmaking, and various countries were provided with details of the methods and machines used for spinning coir fibre into yarn.

940. Investigations into the correlation between diseases in a living animal with faults in finished leather were started.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

941. The application of new techniques, or the refinement of existing ones, has given added scope to planning and procedure in medical research on diseases prevalent in the territories. The projects summarised below have been financed wholly or in part by research funds provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, by the territorial Governments, and, in a few notable instances, by such research organisations as the Medical Research Council, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Lister Institute for Preventive Medicine.

942. *Malaria*. The principal objectives have been, firstly, the application of chemoprophylactic anti-malarial drugs and of chemical insecticides to projects designed to achieve a break in the cycle of the transmission of the disease; secondly, the investigation of the factors underlying the occasional ominous development of resistance by the malaria parasite and by the larval and adult mosquito to these (a development which could considerably disrupt current counter-measures); and, thirdly, the search for efficient anti-malaria measures applicable to large rural areas where simplicity and cheapness are first needs. With minor variations appropriate to differing vectors, strains of malaria and environmental conditions, these aims have been pursued in East Africa, Nigeria, the Federation of Malaya and Trinidad.

943. Ancillary to the problem of malaria has been a study designed to determine whether in malarious areas the presence in man of the abnormality of the blood known as "sickle-cell trait" confers on him some degree of protection against morbidity or mortality due to malaria, a tentative observation recently made in East Africa that has stimulated widespread interest.

944. *Helminthiasis*. Research has been concentrated on loiasis, filariasis, onchocerciasis, dracontiasis, and schistosomiasis. In Nigeria a research unit has continued its studies of the bionomics of the main insect vector of the filarial worm causing loiasis, and the making of barrier clearings to limit its range. Other investigations have included the relation of the infestation

found in monkeys to that found in man, the refinement of methods to detect light infections, and drug trials. The unit has increasingly studied onchocerciasis, a worm infestation responsible in its later stages for much blindness. In the Federation of Malaya, another research unit is investigating the aetiology, epidemiology and therapy of the filarial disease caused by *Wucheria malayi*, which cripples and incapacitates its victims in many areas. The recent recovery from cats, dogs and monkeys of filaria that are at present indistinguishable from those infecting man has broadened the problem. Data obtained on mosquito vectors, the microfilaria circulating in the blood, and the place of residual insecticides in prevention, have added much to the basic information needed for formulating counter-measures. In Tanganyika, similar studies of the filarial disease caused *W. bancrofti* continue, especially on the value of a chemotherapeutic drug. In East and West Africa the increasing incidence of schistosomiasis is being investigated by two research workers.

945. *Virus Diseases*. In East Africa, Nigeria, the Federation of Malaya and Trinidad these have received increasing attention. Apart from yellow fever, a number of viruses, a few of them hitherto unsuspected in some areas, have been isolated. They are being identified by new techniques and their role elucidated as agents pathogenic to man, mammals and birds.

946. *Tuberculosis*. Research is being more and more directed to the problems posed by this disease in the climatic, environmental and economic circumstances peculiar to the rural and urban populations of the territories. These problems stand out in greater relief as other diseases recede before advancing knowledge. Although successful therapy is far from being the entire solution, the recent introduction of new drugs in the West has prompted their trial in tropical territories. Thus, in East Africa, a trial of such drugs is being undertaken jointly by the Medical Research Council and the territorial specialist physicians. In West Africa a broadly similar project has been launched under the guidance of the Adviser in Tuberculosis to the Secretary of State and specialist tuberculosis officers from the United Kingdom and the West African Governments.

947. *Leprosy*. The approach to certain aspects of the immunology and therapy of leprosy has much in common with that of tuberculosis; in East Africa studies on both diseases are being so integrated as to permit comparative evaluation of results. In the Federation of Malaya and Nigeria the long-term study of drug-therapy has yielded most encouraging results; and much is also expected of the application of new immunological and bacteriological techniques that has been planned.

947. *Nutrition*. The need is recognised for more fundamental research on the complex processes involved in the utilisation of food by the human body and on the ability to provide cheap yet effective diets for rural populations. Such research is proceeding intensively in Uganda, Jamaica, and laboratories in the United Kingdom.

948. *Overseas Visits*. Every encouragement has been given to visits to overseas research units by scientists engaged in common research problems in the United Kingdom, many of them working in direct collaboration with those units. During the year such visits have been made by scientists from the Medical Research Council, the Ministry of Health, the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine, and the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; and also by members of the Colonial Medical Research Committee, on whose recommendation the allocation of research funds is determined.

PESTICIDES

Experiments in Colonial Territories

949. The results of previous spraying experiments against tsetse have been re-examined in the light of present knowledge, and a number of possible causes investigated which might account for the failures of some. Culture work on tsetse has been concentrated on *G. morsitans*, the colony of which in Tanganyika is increasing at a satisfactory rate. Notes have been prepared on factors affecting wild tsetse populations and calculations made to estimate the effect of introducing sterile males into such populations.

950. Residual hut spraying against mosquitoes in the Taveta-Pare area of Tanganyika began in June, and in most of the outlying areas had been completed by September. Dosage rates have tended to be over, rather than under, the intended figure and coverage is believed to be adequate. The experimental hut trials at Taveta were wound up in August, with the start of complete dieldrin treatment of the area under the Taveta-Pare Scheme. New experimental huts and laboratory have been erected at Magugu. In Nigeria (Western Sokoto) work has continued on the estimation of the insecticide deposits in treated houses. Satisfactory chemical techniques for this have been worked out and a number of studies of persistence made. The experimental colony of *Anopheles gambiae* at Arusha, Tanganyika, is still not fully established, but experimental insects are being provided from the colony already kept at Amani.

951. Calculations and experimental work relating to aircraft application of granular larvicides have been carried out and a suitable spreader developed. It was hoped to use this method for control of mosquito breeding in areas difficult of access by conventional means and around Dar es Salaam in early 1956. Tests and assessments have also been carried out of various makes both of airborne and ground sprayers. The Mauritius Colonial Pesticides Research Unit is closing with the return of the entomologist to the United Kingdom.

952. Investigations on vectors of filariasis have continued on the main islands of Fiji. Attempts to find "*Aedes horrescens*" have so far failed, and all hairy larvae previously identified as these species have produced adults indistinguishable from *A. pseudoscutellaris*. *A. pseudoscutellaris* and *A. polynesiensis* are abundant, the latter occurring mainly near the coast, the former both in coastal and inland areas. There is evidence of their breeding together in coastal areas, tree-holes, coconut shells, crab-holes, tins and old tyres.

953. Work is continuing on agricultural pests. The Ilonga Unit in Tanganyika has had a successful season working on the control of cotton pests. The increases in crops resulting from the use of insecticide will not however cover costs unless their use is accompanied by improved standards of cultivation, in particular by early sowing. The pests controlled were Bollworms (*Heliothis* and *Earias*) and Jassid (*Empoasca* sp.) with some *Aphis* and *Dyadercus*. Work continued on cereal stalk borers, and on the *Pseudotheraptus* pest of coconuts, in addition to the continuation of studies in controlling the coffee White Borer.

954. The biting fly survey in Uganda is proceeding and a number of new species have already been found. The *Stomoxys* colony is now reproducing satisfactorily and suitable systems of feeding and maintenance have been worked out.

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955. Studies have been made of the problems of killing trees in fire-swept savannah country. In general, it appears that the fire-resistant trees also tend to be herbicide-resistant. A full report is being prepared.

Experiments in the United Kingdom

956. This work is concerned mainly with the more fundamental problems relating to pesticides work in the tropics. At the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, Porton, work on the urea-formaldehyde resins have been completed, and the Auster J.5G aircraft has been undergoing handling and spray assessment trials. Ground spraying recoveries are still low, but with improved methods of assessment, an understanding of the problem is being gained. Helicopter spray trials have continued, using the hydraulically powered pump. Work has continued with the wind tunnel on studies of the collection efficiency of different sized droplets by various shapes and sizes of objects. A new micro-droplet applicator has been constructed and calibrated.

957. At Rothamsted Experimental Station work has continued on the penetration of D.D.T. into leaves, and on the modification of form of insecticide crystals due to various involatile additives in emulsions.

958. At the Field Station of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, studies of the pick-up by insects of insecticides have continued. Work on the effect of olfactory stimuli to tsetse and blow-flies has continued with various chemicals.

959. Research at Long Ashton Research Station on "sticker" aids to spray deposit retention has been completed.

LOCUSTS

960. Good progress has been made by the International Red Locust Control Service, based on Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, in quantitative investigations of locust populations, of the ecology and behaviour of locusts in the outbreak area and of control methods.

961. The Research Service of the Provisional International Migratory Locust Control Service in the French Sudan continued investigations of seasonal migrations of locusts within and outside the outbreak area. A temporary research mission began a study of the conditions favouring egg-laying by the Migratory Locust.

962. The research activities of the Desert Locust Survey, based on Nairobi, have been largely concentrated on studies of swarm behaviour, in connection with swarm control by spraying from aircraft. Investigations were also carried out on hopper behaviour, egg-laying conditions and natural enemies of locusts.

963. The work of the Moroccan Locust Research Team in Cyprus terminated, and comprehensive reports are being prepared for publication.

964. Investigations at the Anti-Locust Research Centre continued to develop in close contact with the regional organisations, university laboratories and industry.

TSETSE FLY AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH

965. Though still taking some toll of human life in Africa, sleeping sickness in man is well under control. Deaths from it during the year were again comparatively few. Generally speaking, sleeping sickness in cattle is the more serious disease since this limits man's ability to maintain domestic stock in wide areas of the African territories.

966. The present aim in the research on animal sleeping sickness is to increase the degree of protection given to cattle against the challenge of the infected tsetse fly, wherever it is encountered, so that the cattle may achieve their full development unhindered by the presence of the fly. Several new drugs have been produced during the year, by drug manufacturers and by official research workers, which may hasten progress towards this goal.

967. Valuable experimental research work is carried out by the departments of local Governments. An illustration is the work of the Tanganyika Medical Department where the Sleeping Sickness Specialist, working with a new American drug, "Mel B", has demonstrated its success in curing victims who have trypanosome infections of the brain and who were, until recently, incurable. Another example is the work of a special section of the Veterinary Department in Kenya on the effective protection of cattle in fly bush by the use of prophylactic drugs. If successful, this work could have an important influence on the exploitation of favourable grazing areas not hitherto available for ranching owing to the threat of infection from fly.

The East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation

968. Research on the tsetse fly is undertaken at the Central Tsetse Research Laboratory at Shinyanga, Tanganyika. The present policy is to give priority to research on the behaviour and physiology of the tsetse fly, with emphasis on laboratory studies. The lines followed include the collection of data on colour changes in the fly associated with variations in the pupal environment; the identification, with the collaboration of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, of the food supply (normally the blood of wild animals) of the different species of fly; and population studies of various fly species in the field.

969. Research on the disease is undertaken at the new Central Trypanosomiasis Research Laboratory at Tororo, Uganda. It includes serological investigations of the infections significant in local cattle; the biochemical study of infected animals; experiments on resistance acquired by cattle treated with certain drugs; work on the course of infection in the mammal between the time of fly bite and the appearance of trypanosomes in the blood stream; and the identification of the vector infecting human beings in the Nyanza Province, Kenya.

970. The Organisation has concluded arrangements to wind-up its pilot reclamation schemes in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and is to hand over the first two to the Governments for follow-up projects. The Organisation has been able to give advice to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation (formerly the Overseas Food Corporation) on controlling the fly in the area surrounding its Urambo farms.

The West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research

971. The work of this Institute, which is in Nigeria, is divided between Vom, where the Veterinary Laboratories are situated, and Kaduna, where work on the tsetse fly and human epidemiology is centred. The new technique, known as "obstructive clearing", if successful on a large scale, should cheapen considerably the opening up of new areas for human settlement. At the new field station in Benin, Nigeria, work continues on the ecology of tsetse flies under conditions common to the West African territories. In the laboratory, progress is being made in breeding tsetse flies on a large scale.

972. In Northern Nigeria, the Epidemiology Section continued field trials on the treatment of human sleeping sickness with the drug Melarsen. Research has been carried out on diagnostic methods in the field and there has been a follow-up of blood serum studies.

973. In the Protozoology Section research on the transmission and developmental cycle of the most important cattle trypanosome (*T. vivax*) continues. The biochemist, Dr. Williamson, has produced new drugs which have inhibited the disease in mice. The more important of these have been tried out on cattle by Dr. Desowitz of the Veterinary Section with encouraging results, but extensive field trials in many parts of Africa will be necessary to confirm the success of the compounds used. The Veterinary Section has also been studying the natural resistance of the N'dama breed of cattle to sleeping sickness, and the metabolism of the cattle trypanosome (*T. vivax*).

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

974. Arrangements were made to continue Colonial Development and Welfare assistance to the four academic Institutes of Social and Economic Research working in the territories. The Institute of Social and Economic Research in the University College of the West Indies is doing its best to meet demands on its services from various quarters while maintaining its fundamental programme of research, including comparative studies of the social structure of island communities and regional income studies. Its *ad hoc* studies included investigations of rural labour supply and of emigrants leaving for the United Kingdom. The Jamaican small farms study started last year was extended at the request of the Jamaican Department of Agriculture because of the unexpectedly good co-operation of small farmers.

975. The East African Institute of Social Research has continued its programme of comparative ethnographic studies, urban social surveys and studies in economics, history and industrial and labour relations. Several books of monographs are in the press. At the end of the year the Institute organised an exhibition in Kampala to illustrate the topics and methods of its investigations, which was well attended by the public.

976. The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute launched an appeal in support of its new five year programme which covers a wide range of sociological inquiries amongst the various communities in the Federation. Dr. Clyde Mitchell resigned the directorship in July to take up the Chair of African Studies at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: he is succeeded by Mr. Henry Fosbrooke, Government Sociologist in Tanganyika, who took up his new duties in February.

977. At the end of the year some reorganisation of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research was under consideration because of proposals to start teaching in economics and the social sciences at the University College, Ibadan.

978. A proposal for a cultural history of Benin, Nigeria, which will combine the aptitudes of historians, anthropologists and archaeologists, reached the final stages of preparation, and a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York towards it was announced.

979. Territories outside the effective range of the Institutes were catered for by special schemes. For example, in the Gambia, Mauritius and Somaliland Protectorate, sociological investigations are now being undertaken by

scholars supported or assisted by Colonial Development and Welfare grants. Special attention was paid to the promotion of historical studies: proposals made by Colonial Governments were widely advertised in universities and by the end of the year a study of the West Indian trade union movement was under way and other proposals were under consideration.

980. Economic research undertaken during the year included a fiscal survey of the West Indian territories, a study of levels of living criteria in Jamaica and a study of monetary policy and history in British East Asia. Towards the end of the year an inquiry into the national income of Tanganyika was started under the direction of Mr. A. T. Peacock of the London School of Economics.

981. The Inter-African Conference on Social Sciences organised by C.C.T.A. was held in Bukavu at the end of August and was attended by social scientists from member Governments and representatives of international organisations and other countries with interests in African scholarship. The recommendations, which will be published, are being studied by member Governments.

982. Under the sponsorship of U.N.E.S.C.O. a team of sociologists from Edinburgh University began in October a study of feminine social elites in the Federation of Nigeria.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PREHISTORY

983. At the invitation of the Tanganyika Archaeological Society, Sir Mortimer Wheeler and Dr. Gervase Mathew visited East Africa to study the possibility of setting up a British School of Archaeology and History on the lines of those established in Rome, Athens and Ankara. They were accompanied for part of their tour by Mr. James Kirkman, whose excavations of coastal city sites in Kenya have aroused great interest. The Advisory Committee on Archaeology and History in the Colonies established by the British Academy met several times to consider, amongst other things, problems referred by the Colonial Office for advice.

Surveys

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

984. A further allocation of £1,250,000 has been made available for Geological Surveys under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, to cover the period to the 31st March, 1960. In addition to providing for the work of the Headquarters Directorate, this sum will give some help to those territories which are themselves unable to meet the cost of their Geological Survey Departments.

985. There were 205 geologists, geophysicists and chemists in the 21 territories where geological surveys were proceeding during 1955, and good progress was made in the exploration of mineral resources and in solving problems connected with engineering and water-supply, although there still remained a shortage of 20 geologists.

986. The Director of Colonial Geological Surveys and members of his staff visited East, West, Central and South Africa, Somaliland Protectorate, the Caribbean region, and the United States and Canada, to examine developments, attend conferences, and give specialist help.

987. In a number of territories mineral occurrences discovered and prospected by the Geological Surveys have been taken up by mining companies, e.g. carbonatite structures in Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia were being so explored. An oil company drilling in Tanganyika is obtaining valuable geological information and has drilled a deep test-well in Mafia Island. There have been some small exports of columbite, beryl and mica from Somaliland Protectorate during the year.

988. Drilling in the Onitsha, Benue and Kabba Provinces of Nigeria has indicated 244 million tons of workable coal reserves of quality similar to that which is mined at Enugu. Investigations continued on the primary columbite in the Younger Granites of the Jos Plateau.

989. In Cyprus, a mining company has discovered a new cupreous pyrite orebody of approximately 3 million tons as the result of geophysical prospecting followed by drilling. Gold lodes have been discovered in Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands, by the Geological Survey Department.

990. The universities of the United Kingdom and other members of the Commonwealth give valuable assistance to the oversea Geological Surveys. The Geochemical Prospecting Research Centre recently established at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London with the assistance of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, receives oversea geologists for training and also sends its staff to carry out investigations in the territories. The Professor of Geology from the University of Durham and a colleague have visited Sierra Leone to investigate occurrences of chrome iron ore and to do geophysical work on the Colony Peninsula. Members of the Universities of Bristol, Edinburgh and Oxford have spent several months investigating problems in Kenya. A geologist with the Oxford University Exploration Club Expedition to Sarawak spent six months in the Upper Rajang and the Usunapau Plateau, followed by several months preparing his report at the Geological Survey Headquarters in Kuching. Two Lecturers from Sydney University helped the Geological Survey of the Solomon Islands Protectorate by mapping in Ysabel, in the Russell Islands and on the south coast of Guadalcanal.

Vulcanological Research in the Caribbean

991. Seven of the eight seismographs required were operating in Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica and Antigua, and the records collected and examined by the seismologist at the base office in Trinidad. The object of the scheme is to do research on records over a continuous period, in the hope of finding a pattern to provide means of forecasting possibly disastrous volcanic or seismic crises in time to enable safety precautions to be taken.

GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

Staff

992. Recruitment of qualified surveyors and of cartographic draughtsmen remained difficult and the full complement of staff has not yet been reached. The total in post on the 1st April will probably be between 335 and 340, including a few Officers and senior Other Ranks seconded from the Royal Engineers (Survey).

Geodetic Surveys

993. Exceptionally adverse weather has slowed down work almost everywhere.

994. In Tanganyika most of the eastern portion of the first order chain was observed between Morogoro and the Nachingwea base. Observations connecting the Kenya chain to the Tanganyika network in the vicinity of the Usambara Mountains and to the east of Mt. Kilimanjaro were completed, and observations of the main chain were carried north westwards to approximately $37^{\circ} 30'$ E. where work had to be suspended because of Mau Mau gangs in the area.

995. In Swaziland the beaconing of the primary network is complete but a considerable amount of observing remains to be done.

996. Reconnaissance of the chain in Uganda to connect the 30th Meridian Arc in the vicinity of Mbarara to the Kenya chain north of Kisumu is complete and beaconing in progress.

997. In Northern Rhodesia a network of primary triangulation connecting the Southern Rhodesia system to the south of Livingstone with the Northern Rhodesia triangulation around Lusaka and Namwala has been reconnoitred. Beaconing and observing are in progress.

998. Work began in North Borneo in January to extend the primary triangulation framework of that territory.

999. Precise traversing has been continued in the Gambia throughout the year. Preliminary computations indicate a satisfactory closure of the first loop.

Minor Triangulation and Photo Control

1,000. In Tanganyika, mapping control for 20,000 square miles of country between Dar es Salaam and Iringa and in the Kilombero Valley has been completed, together with 7,500 square miles in and around the Usambara mountains. The latter is being extended eastwards to the sea and southwards to connect with previous work in the Dar es Salaam area.

1,001. On completion of St. Lucia, a party moved to St. Kitts and Nevis for triangulation and height control, and has since moved to the Virgin Islands.

1,002. Observation of the secondary net in the Kigezi-Ankole districts of Uganda is complete. In addition many existing triangulation points were identified on air photographs in the East Ankole-Masaka areas and in the Mengo district. Height control was established for part of the Mengo district.

1,003. In Swaziland, reconnaissance and beaconing were completed of a network of secondary triangulation covering the territory, and several stations have been observed.

1,004. Beaconing and observing of the secondary triangulation in eastern Bechuanaland has been continued and reconnaissance has been extended northwards despite unusually heavy rains.

1,005. Reconnaissance, beaconing and observing of secondary triangulation and minor control covering some 4,000 square miles were completed in the Coast Province of Kenya. Height control was supplied for a part of this area.

1,006. In Somaliland Protectorate two surveyors started work on planimetric and height control for large and medium scale mapping of several development areas.

Air Photography

1,007. *Caribbean*. Four thousand square miles of British Guiana have been photographed this year, and a further 6,000 square miles will be under the current contract. In addition, Dominica has at last been completely photographed after many unsuccessful attempts and the large scale coverage of Jamaica has been completed.

1,008. A contract for air photography in British Honduras has been placed for forestry purposes.

1,009. *East Africa*. The contract in progress at the beginning of the year produced about 26,000 additional square miles of photography in Kenya and about 12,000 square miles in Tanganyika.

1,010. The contract in progress at the end of the year has produced about 15,000 square miles in Tanganyika and about 9,000 square miles in Uganda. The results for Kenya are not yet known.

1,011. Another contract for the coming year is being negotiated.

1,012. *West Africa*. Contracts have been placed for areas in Northern Nigeria, the Southern Cameroons and in Sierra Leone.

1,013. *Far East*. The R.A.F. flew sorties of which details are not yet available.

1,014. *Antarctica*. A contract placed for coverage of an area in the Falkland Islands Dependencies and the Falkland Islands themselves had to cover a much wider range of requirements than the actual photography, including charter of a ship, hire of helicopters, modification of the ship for helicopter take-off and landing etc. The results of the expedition will not be known for some months.

Mapping

1,015. Fewer changes in priority have resulted in output being well maintained in spite of some depletion of staff.

1,016. Maps were published at 1:50,000 covering areas in Tanganyika, Kenya, Sarawak and the British Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal). In this last area the series is now complete. A very densely populated area in Nigeria was mapped at 1:100,000 while further sheets of the 1:125,000 series of Somaliland Protectorate were published. Continued progress has been made with the 1:200,000 mapping of the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

1,017. Work has begun on mapping Fiji (Viti Levu) at 1:50,000 and new blocks of mapping have been taken up at 1:100,000 of Nigeria; and at 1:50,000 of South-West Uganda, North Borneo and British Honduras. A map of the Gambia at 1:125,000 is in production.

1,018. The preparation of contoured editions of Basutoland, Swaziland, Tanganyika and the West Indies continues. The 1:25,000 series of Mauritius is being revised and contoured.

1,019. Mapping at larger scales continues of a number of Caribbean islands. The 1:10,000 map of Barbados is nearing completion and plotting continues of Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia.

1,020. A fully coloured contoured map of Mt. Kenya at 1:25,000 is nearing completion.

1,021. Work continued for the Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys and for the Colonial Forest Air Survey Centre, and a variety of miscellaneous maps and diagrams etc. were produced for special purposes.

CHAPTER VI

International Relations**United Nations**

1,022. Three United Nations bodies deal specifically with colonial affairs. The Trusteeship Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, is concerned with the operation of the trusteeship system. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is appointed by the Assembly to examine the information transmitted by the Colonial Powers under Article 73 (e) of the United Nations Charter. Both these bodies report to the Fourth Committee of the Assembly, which also considers any other matters arising under Chapter XI, XII and XIII of the Charter.

TRUSTESHIP AFFAIRS

1,023. The Trusteeship Council broke new ground by sending two Visiting Missions to West Africa in 1955 instead of one: a Mission to the two Togoland territories (consisting of representatives of India, Australia, Syria and the United States) and another to the British and French Cameroons (with representatives of Haiti, Belgium, China and the United States).

Togoland

1,024. The Mission to British and French Togoland was instructed by the Council, in pursuance of a 1954 General Assembly resolution, to examine the way in which the inhabitants of British Togoland should be consulted about their wishes for the future when the Gold Coast becomes independent. The Mission recommended that an early plebiscite should be organised in the territory by the Administering Authority, under the supervision of a Plebiscite Commissioner appointed by the United Nations, and that the inhabitants should be given the choice between integration with an independent Gold Coast and separation from the Gold Coast with continued trusteeship pending ultimate determination of the territory's political future. The Mission further proposed that the results of the plebiscite should be assessed in four separate areas. This report was considered at the fifth special session of the Trusteeship Council which endorsed its general conclusions and transmitted it for consideration to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Thirteen petitioners from British and French Togoland appeared before the Committee, and in the debate the Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson (now Lord Colyton) and Mr. Gbedemah (Gold Coast Minister of Finance) presented the views of the United Kingdom and Gold Coast Governments. The Delegation of India introduced a constructive draft resolution which accorded closely with the views of the United Kingdom. The effect of the resolution as finally adopted by a plenary session of the General Assembly by 42 votes (including the United Kingdom) to 7, with 10 abstentions, was to endorse the recommendations of the Visiting Mission with the exception that the results of the plebiscite will be assessed as a whole (by the General Assembly at its eleventh session in consultation with the Administering Authority) and not in four separate areas. Señor Espinosa y Prieto of the Mexican Delegation was nominated as United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and he and a team of United Nations observers arrived in British Togoland in January (see paragraph 64).

British Cameroons

1,025. The report of this United Nations Visiting Mission was likewise constructive and helpful. Whilst recognising the extent of recent political advance it emphasised that the paramount need was now for further economic and social development. For the examination of this report in the Trusteeship Council, the United Kingdom Delegate (Sir Alan Burns) was assisted by Brigadier Gibbons (Commissioner of the Cameroons) and by two Cameroonian leaders, Abba Habib (Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Northern Regional Government of Nigeria) and Dr. E. N. L. Endeley (senior unofficial member of the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons). The Council wound up its debate by expressing appreciation of the progress achieved during the past year.

Tanganyika

1,026. The Trusteeship Council commended the energy of the Government in promoting economic and educational progress. Its report on political development, however, contained a recommendation that the Administering Authority should consider fixing target dates for successive stages of constitutional development, thus raising an issue which had the previous year been the subject of lengthy debate in the Council following the report of the 1954 Visiting Mission. The United Kingdom representative opposed this recommendation, pointing out that in the circumstances of Tanganyika timed programmes for political development would be pure guesswork and that therefore Her Majesty's Government did not consider that such methods would be in the interests of the inhabitants.

Pacific Visiting Mission

1,027. The fifth special session appointed Belgium, Guatemala, India and the United Kingdom to serve on the 1956 Visiting Mission to the Pacific Trust Territories. The United Kingdom member, Sir John Macpherson, the former Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, was elected chairman.

DISCUSSION OF COLONIAL QUESTIONS

1,028. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories met in April-May, 1955. It considered social conditions and, by contributing the fruits of British colonial experience of such problems as community development and the social questions arising from industrialisation, the United Kingdom Delegation was able to play a leading part in the discussions, which resulted in a more objective report than in previous years. Potentially the most controversial question, however, was the renewal of the Committee, whose term expired at the end of 1955. Although nothing in the United Nations Charter provides for the existence of this Committee and the United Kingdom contests its legality, Her Majesty's Government has acquiesced in its establishment on a temporary basis, and has been prepared to co-operate in its work provided this is kept within the limits of its terms of reference. These restrict it in particular to the discussion of general social, economic and educational conditions, and do not empower it to frame conclusions or recommendations on any individual territory or group of territories. The United Kingdom made it clear, both in the Committee itself and subsequently in the Fourth Committee, that it would only agree to continue co-operation with the Committee if it was renewed on a temporary basis for a further three years with precisely the same terms of reference as previously, and that should the terms of reference be in any way

extended, the United Kingdom would withdraw from the Committee. For this reason, the sponsors of a Fourth Committee amendment which would have extended the terms of reference did not press their amendment to a vote, and a resolution renewing the Committee on the same basis for a further three years was approved in plenary session by 54 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions (including the United Kingdom).

1,029. In the Fourth Committee the tone of the general debate on the work of the Committee on Information was perceptibly milder than in previous years and the four resolutions adopted were inoffensive. The fourth, however, called for the transmission of certain additional information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter. Although its general purport was unobjectionable, the preamble asserted the competence of the General Assembly to examine such information. As the United Kingdom has always maintained that the Charter does not confer this right, it abstained on the resolution as a whole. For similar reasons it abstained on a resolution relating to the cessation of information on Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles which asserted the competence of the United Nations to decide when a territory had become self-governing.

1,030. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 (7), attempts continued to be made to bring about discussion of the affairs of territories within the jurisdiction of Member States. Thus in September the Greek Government tried to repeat its 1954 success in securing the inscription of the Cyprus question on the agenda, but on this occasion a recommendation by the General Committee that the item should *not* be inscribed was endorsed by plenary Assembly by 28 votes (including the United Kingdom) to 22, with 10 abstentions.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS OF ECOSOC

1,031. The Governments of the British territories in South-East Asia, which are separately or jointly associate members of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, were represented at the twelfth session of the Commission, at Bangalore in February, by delegations from Hong Kong and Malaya/Borneo, the latter being led by Mr. Mohamed Khir bin Johari, Assistant Minister for Economic Affairs, Federation of Malaya. These Governments were also strongly represented at the preceding eighth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade.

1,032. The fifth session of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Bangkok in January, was attended by the General Manager of Malayan Railways, and by the Director of Public Works, Singapore, representing the Malaya/Borneo territories.

1,033. Representatives of the British territories also participated in the work of several sub-committees and working parties, including a Seminar on Population Problems, the Highways Sub-Committee, a working party on Budgetary Classification, the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, and the Sub-Committee on Electric Power. During the year a working party on Economic Development and Planning held its first meeting.

1,034. A study group of geologists and mining engineers which, under the joint sponsorship of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, visited the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany and East Germany, included a representative from Hong Kong.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF ECOSOC

Human Rights Commission

1,035. At the eleventh session of this Commission, at Geneva in April, the debate on self-determination, as in the previous year, was notable for the absence of any attacks on the administering powers and for references which, in the circumstances, might fairly be described as generous towards their recent actions in furthering the principle of self-determination. On the other hand, there were numerous references to Communism as the new colonialism.

1,036. At this session the Commission reaffirmed the two draft resolutions concerning international respect for the rights of peoples and nations to self-determination which had been referred back to it by the Economic and Social Council. The resolutions recommended that the General Assembly should set up two commissions of unspecified composition, one to examine the extent and character of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and the other to examine, upon the request of any 10 members of the United Nations, any situation resulting from alleged denial or inadequate realisation of the "right" of self-determination; and, where good offices failed, to report with recommendations to the General Assembly.

1,037. The proposals of the two Commissions, remitted back by the Economic and Social Council, were reaffirmed by the Human Rights Commission with a recommendation that in conducting the full survey of the status of permanent sovereignty over national wealth and resources, due regard should be paid to the rights and duties of individual states under international law, and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of underdeveloped countries. The resolution was adopted by 11 votes to 6 (including the United Kingdom) with one abstention.

1,038. In discussing the Commission's recommendations at the twentieth Session of ECOSOC, at Geneva in July and August, the main point at issue was the competence of the Council to interfere in any way with the Commission's recommendations. It was generally agreed that the Council had no choice but to transmit the Commission's recommendations to the General Assembly, which had specifically asked for them to be submitted at the next session. Discussion mainly centred on a United States amendment for transmitting to the Assembly an alternative draft resolution setting up an *ad hoc* commission to study the concept and applicability of the principle of self-determination, and in plenary session this proposal was adopted by 12 votes to 6. The remaining section of the original resolution transmitting the Human Rights Commission's recommendations to the Assembly and the resolution as a whole were adopted, the latter by 13 votes (including the United Kingdom) to none with 5 abstentions. The United Kingdom Delegation explained that their positive vote for the resolution as a whole in no way implied approval of the Commission's recommendations, but was given in compliance with the General Assembly resolution requesting that they be transmitted to the Assembly.

1,039. In October the Third Committee began discussion of the draft Covenants on Human Rights. The texts of the Preambles as drafted by the Human Rights Commission proved generally acceptable to all delegations and subject to one minor amendment were adopted by 54 votes (including the United Kingdom) with 2 abstentions. At the end of lengthy discussion of Article 1 (Right of Self-determination), however, it was clear that the dangers of including in the Covenants an article in the form drafted by

the Human Rights Commission were widely recognised, and after vigorous criticism a working party was appointed to produce a revised text. This revision was as severely criticised as its predecessor, but a motion for postponing its consideration was defeated by 25 votes (including the United Kingdom) to 28 with 5 abstentions, and in the end an amended version of the revision was adopted by 33 votes to 12 (including the United Kingdom) with 13 abstentions. The close vote on the motion for postponement is evidence of the serious doubts sown in the minds of many delegations which normally gave automatic support to any proposal concerning self-determination.

1,040. During the remainder of the Committee's work on the Covenants discussion on Article 2 was deferred until the substantive Articles in Part III had been discussed and adopted. The Committee then recommended to the Assembly that further consideration of the Covenants should be postponed to the eleventh session and the General Assembly agreed to include an item on the provisional agenda.

Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

1,041. In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Sub-Commission at its sixth session, as amended by the Commission on Human Rights at its tenth, the Special Rapporteur submitted his draft report on discrimination in education at the eighth session of the Sub-Commission, held at New York in January. The Sub-Commission resolved that the Special Rapporteur should undertake a revision of the draft for consideration at its next session. Other subjects discussed included the Sub-Commission's programmes for 1956 and 1957, and measures for the cessation of national, racial or religious hostility. The programmes provide for a study on discrimination in religion to be undertaken in 1956 and a study on discrimination in political rights in 1957.

Status of Women Commission

1,042. At its ninth session, held at New York from the 14th March to the 1st April, 1955, the Commission maintained its practice of adopting resolutions for the Economic and Social Council, the most important of which concerned the draft convention on the nationality of married women. The Commission adopted by 15 votes (including the United Kingdom) to 1, with 2 abstentions, a resolution requesting ECOSOC to recommend that the Assembly should approve a Convention embodying the Preamble and three substantive articles of the draft; it decided that, as with the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, drafting of the final articles should be left to a higher body. The United Kingdom delegation obtained as an amendment a special form of colonial application article, which allowed for the application of the convention to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and for its extension to British Protected persons and others who derived their national status from their connection with a territory for whose international relations Her Majesty's Government is responsible. To ensure its effectiveness the United Kingdom delegation also urged the desirability of limiting reservations to the Convention.

1,043. As is customary, the Commission's resolutions were adopted by comfortable majorities in the twentieth session of ECOSOC, at Geneva in July and August, and the United Kingdom delegation succeeded in having adopted an amendment to the resolution on the Nationality of Married Women whereby the Council transmitted the draft convention to the Assembly without pronouncing on its substance.

1,044. This draft convention occupied the November meetings of the Third Committee and the Preamble and operative paragraphs were adopted, with minor amendments, by 33 votes (including the United Kingdom) to 3 with 13 abstentions. At the suggestion of the United Kingdom delegation, the Sixth Committee was asked to deal with the final Articles of the Convention, but after discussing the matter returned it to the Third Committee for more precise formulation of its request.

Social Commission

1,045. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Social Welfare attended the tenth session of this Commission in April-May as an alternate United Kingdom delegate. The agenda was concerned largely with social development in under-developed areas, and the United Kingdom was able to draw attention to thought and practice in social welfare and community development in its oversea territories. Among the resolutions was a unanimous one on the value of community development in terms which largely reflected principles followed in British territories.

1,046. A United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in August. Sir Lionel Fox, Chairman of Her Majesty's Prison Commission and a member of the Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies, led the United Kingdom delegation. Observers from British Honduras, Gibraltar, Kenya, the Western Region of Nigeria, the Federation of Malaya and Tanganyika also attended.

SPECIALISED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organisation

1,047. The Colonial Office represented the United Kingdom on a joint working party of F.A.O. and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara, in London in May. The Office was also represented on the United Kingdom delegation to the eighth session of the F.A.O. Conference, in Rome in November.

1,048. The eighth session of the F.A.O. Conference agreed that a territory or group of territories not responsible for the conduct of its international relations might in future be accepted as Associate Member of the Organization, and laid down the terms.

1,049. The territories continued to make use of the training and expert assistance available under F.A.O.'s Technical Aid Programme (see paragraph 393).

1,050. By arrangement with F.A.O. the Governments have accepted for training an increasing number of foreign candidates to whom F.A.O. fellowships or scholarships have been awarded, a useful example of technical assistance in reverse.

World Health Organisation

1,051. In connection with health projects, assistance on an increasing scale in the form of technical advice, expert staff, supplies and equipment, and training facilities was again given to colonial territories by this organisation (see paragraphs 835-7).

1,052. The fifth session of the Regional Committee for Africa met at Tananarive, Madagascar, during September, and the sixth session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific at Singapore in the same month.

The United Kingdom delegate at Tananarive was the Director of Medical Services, Uganda; he was accompanied by the Acting Director of Medical Services, Kenya, the Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika, the Deputy Chief Medical Adviser, Federal Government of Nigeria, the Chief Medical Officer, Gold Coast, and the Deputy Director of Medical Services, Somaliland Protectorate, as advisers. The United Kingdom delegate at Singapore was the Director of Medical Services, Singapore; he was accompanied by the Director of Medical Services, Hong Kong, and the State Medical Officer, Brunei (representing also North Borneo and Sarawak) as advisers.

1,053. The eighth meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organisation (which also functioned as the seventh meeting of the Regional Committee of W.H.O. in the Western Hemisphere) was held at Washington in September. The United Kingdom representative was the Medical Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies; he was accompanied by the Assistant Director of Medical Services, Jamaica, and the Government Malariologist, Trinidad. Only one of the two Sub-Committees into which the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean was divided in 1954 met in 1955. The meeting took place at Beirut in September. The United Kingdom delegate was the Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office; he was accompanied by the Director of Medical Services, Aden, as adviser.

International Labour Organisation

1,054. Full advantage was taken in 1955 of the arrangements approved by the Governing Body in 1954 for the representation of non-metropolitan territories at the General Conference, in appropriate cases by separate tripartite observer delegations. Barbados, the Federation of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Malta sent delegations to the thirty-eighth session. The Federation of Nigeria, Jamaica and Trinidad were represented at the third session of the Committee on Work on Plantations also by tripartite observer delegations. As before, the United Kingdom delegation included advisers from other territories and Colonial Office officials.

1,055. Details of fellowships awarded and of assistance to the territories under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are given in paragraphs 778-9.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

1,056. The fourth World Conference, held at Vienna in May, was attended by 13 delegates from the territories. A Caribbean regional conference of plantation workers took place in British Guiana in August and an Asian regional conference in the Federation of Malaya in September, preparatory to a world conference of plantation workers held at Geneva in October. In collaboration with U.N.E.S.C.O. the Confederation organised a trade union seminar in the Gold Coast in November to discuss "the educational problems of agricultural workers in Africa and the Mediterranean countries with special reference to the work of the United Nations and the specialised agencies in this field". Delegates attended from territories as distant as British Guiana and the Federation of Malaya.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

1,057. During the year Mr. M. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O., visited the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Federation of Nigeria and Singapore.

1,058 Several seminars and conferences under the auspices of U.N.E.S.C.O. were attended by representatives of the territories. A preliminary meeting to discuss the establishment of an International Research Centre on the social problems of industrialisation, held at New Delhi in September, was attended by a representative from the Federation of Malaya. A further conference in the series on free and compulsory education, held in Peru in March, was attended by participants representing the British Caribbean territories. A seminar on the improvement of libraries and library services, held at New Delhi in October, was attended by a representative of Malaya/British Borneo group associate member which was also invited to send an observer to a regional conference of representatives of National Commissions for U.N.E.S.C.O. in Asia, held in Japan in February-March. (For details of U.N.E.S.C.O. assistance see paragraphs 693-5).

1,059. Seventeen U.N.E.S.C.O. Fellows from foreign countries visited British territories during the year, 13 going to Jamaica, three to the Gold Coast and one to Northern Rhodesia.

1,060. U.N.E.S.C.O. invited representatives from the Gold Coast and the Federation of Nigeria to serve on two of its consultative committees, for youth work and adult education respectively.

Other than through the United Nations

GENERAL

1,061. The Secretary of State visited Paris in November at the invitation of the Minister for Overseas France to exchange views on problems of common interest in the colonial field. A meeting between officials of the two Ministries took place in London in June and during the year close contact was maintained between the French and British Liaison Officers.

1,062. The Governor of French Guinea paid a return visit to the Governor of Sierra Leone in April and in October M. Leopold Senghor, Deputy for Senegal in the French National Assembly and then a Minister in the French Government, visited Sierra Leone, Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

1,063. The practice of inviting officials from other Governments to Overseas Service courses continued. Reciprocal facilities for Overseas Officers were made available by the Ministry of Overseas France.

THE COMMISSION FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

1,064. The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) held its second special meeting in London in July, and its eleventh session in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in January.

1,065. New activities were the setting up of an Inter-African Advisory Committee on Maps and Surveys, an Inter-African Foundation for the Exchange of Scientists and Technicians, and of panels of correspondents for tuberculosis, bilharzia, leprosy and treponematoses.

1,066. Four technical conferences were convened under the auspices of the Commission during the period under review. These were: an Inter-African Conference on the Mechanisation of Agriculture, at Entebbe in June; the fourth meeting of the Inter-African Labour Conference, at Beira in August; an Inter-African Conference on Social Sciences, at Bukava in August, and the third meeting of the Inter-African Conference on Medical Co-operation at Leopoldville in September.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

1,067. The United Kingdom, in common with other members of the Council of Europe which have overseas responsibilities, undertook to provide the Council with a statement of facilities available to those member countries without overseas responsibilities for participating in development of the African territories by immigration, investment and trade.

COLOMBO PLAN

1,068. The United Kingdom territories in South East Asia continued to participate in the Colombo Plan for co-operative economic development in South and South East Asia. The Consultative Committee, consisting of representatives of all members of the Plan, held its seventh meeting at Singapore in October, where it was agreed that the Plan, which was due to end in 1957, should continue at least until 1961. The report on the Plan's fourth year (Cmd. 9489) records that during 1954-55 there was a noticeable rise in the national income and output in most countries of the area; and that industrial and mineral production and power generation in particular were notably higher than in the previous year. It was agreed that the 1956 meeting of the Consultative Committee should be held in New Zealand.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

1,069. The Commission held two meetings, one at Puerto Rico in May and the other in December at Oranjestad, Aruba. At the twentieth meeting the United Kingdom was represented by Sir Stephen Luke, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, who was one of the Co-Chairmen, Mr. A. Campbell, Colonial Attaché at Her Majesty's Embassy in Washington and Mr. W. H. Courtney, as alternate for Sir Alexander Bustamante (Jamaica). At the twenty-first meeting the representatives were Mr. Grossmith, the Acting Comptroller, Mr. V. C. Bird and Dr. H. C. Cummings as alternate for Sir Frank McDavid.

1,070. In the course of their activities the Commission considered preparations for the conference on co-operatives held in British Guiana in January and the conference on town and country development planning to be held in Trinidad in November, 1956.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

1,071. The fourteenth session of the Commission was held in October at its headquarters in Noumea, New Caledonia, when the annual budget and work programme for 1956 were considered.

1,072. The third South Pacific Conference, consisting of delegates from the territories within the scope of the Commission, will be held in Fiji in April, 1956, and will be followed by a further short session of the Commission.

International Economic Relations

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER COLONIAL POWERS

1,073. Economic co-operation with other European countries with dependent overseas territories was maintained through the Overseas Territories Committee of O.E.E.C. Mr. E. Melville, an Assistant Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office and formerly the United Kingdom representative, was elected chairman in October.

1,074. The Committee is undertaking a series of studies of the main products of the overseas territories. Those in course of preparation include tropical vegetable oils (groundnuts, coconuts and oil palms), and cocoa.

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1,075. The estimated cost of carrying out approved technical assistance projects in the Colonial territories to the organisations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is U.S.\$1,079,000 in 1956, compared with an estimated U.S.\$677,200 for the 1955 approved programme.

1,076. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration helps in fields not covered by the Specialised Agencies, in particular, by giving assistance in economic and social development and public administration. In Barbados an expert is being provided to establish a statistical service: he may also visit the Windward and Leeward Islands later in 1956. An expert provided by the Technical Assistance Administration in co-operation with the World Meteorological Organisation continued to advise the East Africa High Commission on Desert Locust Control. An expert has been provided to co-ordinate efforts to raise housing standards in the Gold Coast, and provision made for three experts to undertake a geological survey and four to advise on an electrification scheme. In Tanganyika three geologists continued work on a mineral resources project and provision has been made for this team to be increased to four in 1956. In Jamaica an economic consultant and a housing expert have been made available. In Malta an expert is giving advice connected with the development of oil resources.

1,077. Assistance given by the Administration in the social field is described in Chapter IV.

1,078. Five fellowships in economic development and public administration were awarded by the Administration to candidates from the territories in 1955.

1,079. Details of assistance given by the Specialised Agencies will be found in Chapter III (F.A.O.) and Chapter IV (U.N.E.S.C.O., I.L.O., W.H.O., and UNICEF).

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

1,080. Articles of Agreement to establish an International Finance Corporation were formally accepted by the United Kingdom on the 3rd January, following the enactment of legislation to enable the United Kingdom to carry out its obligations under the Agreement. The purpose of the Corporation, which is affiliated to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is to further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less developed areas, by making investments without a guarantee of repayment by the Government concerned. The Corporation will be free to operate in the colonial territories.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

1,081. The International Bank established in Washington an Economic Development Institute to provide courses of approximately six months for senior public officials serving, or likely to serve, in posts concerned with the policy direction of economic development. One officer from Nigeria and one from Uganda are attending the first course.

ANTI-LOCUST CAMPAIGN

1,082. The international campaign against the Desert Locust in the Arabian peninsula, co-ordinated by the F.A.O., has developed satisfactorily with more countries taking an active part in operations.

1,083. By the end of 1955 the greatest infestation by the Desert Locust was in north-western Africa. In eastern Africa a very reasonable degree of success was achieved by the Desert Locust Control, working in close co-operation with the Ethiopian anti-locust organisation.

1,084. The high cost of Desert Locust control has caused some concern, and the East Africa High Commission appointed a commission to investigate the level of expenditure and its geographical allocation and to make recommendations for the future. The Commission's report has been submitted to the East Africa High Commission.

1,085. The arrangements to control the African Migratory Locust and Red Locust in their outbreak areas were continued by the respective international organisations.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND NON-PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS OF COLONIAL INTEREST PUBLISHED DURING 1955-56

- Cmd. 9462. Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955. Despatch dated April 26, 1955, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments. 6d. (7½d.).
- Cmd. 9475. East Africa Royal Commission, 1953-55 Report. May 16, 1955. 17s. 6d. (18s. 1d.).
- Cmd. 9489. Colonial Territories, 1954-55. 6s. (6s. 3d.).
- Cmd. 9515. Higher Education Overseas, 1946-54. Inter-University Council Report and Review. February 28, 1955. 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).
- Cmd. 9618. Plan for a British Caribbean Federation. Report of the Fiscal Commission. September 3, 1955. 3s. (3s. 2½d.).
- Cmd. 9619. Plan for a British Caribbean Federation. Report of the Civil Service Commission. September 17, 1955. 3s. (3s. 2½d.).
- Cmd. 9620. Plan for a British Caribbean Federation. Report of the Judicial Commission. September 12, 1955. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).
- Cmd. 9626. Colonial Research, 1954-55. 9s. (9s. 4d.).
- Cmd. 9657. Malta Round Table Conference, 1955, Report. December 9, 1955. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).
- Cmd. 9666. Somaliland Protectorate. Grants-in-Aid of the Administration of the Somaliland Protectorate. Arrangements for Financial Control. 6d. (7½d.).
- Cmd. 9708. Cyprus. Correspondence exchanged between the Governor and Archbishop Makarios. 6d. (7½d.).
- Cmd. 9714. Malaya. Report by the Federation of Malaya Constitutional Conference held in London in January and February, 1956. 1s. (1s. 1½d.).
- Col. No. 281-5. An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951. Vol. V. Far Eastern Territories. Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak. 1955. 27s. 6d. (27s. 10d.).
- Col. No. 311. Conference of Commonwealth Survey Officers, 1951. Report of Proceedings. 35s. (35s. 8d.).
- Col. No. 314. West Indian Citrus Industry. Report of Fact-Finding Mission. February 25, 1955. 4s. (4s. 2d.).
- Col. No. 316. East Africa High Commission. Annual Report, 1954. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).
- Col. No. 317. Report . . . on the administration of Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1954. 8s. 6d. (8s. 10d.).
- Col. No. 318. Report . . . on the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1954. 15s. (15s. 5d.).
- Col. No. 319. Report . . . on the administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1954. 10s. 6d. (10s. 10d.).
- Col. No. 320. Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1954. Report by Sir Stephen Luke. 5s. (5s. 3d.).

House of Commons Papers 1954-55

- H.C. 113. Colonial Development Corporation. Report and Accounts, 1954. 2s. (2s. 1½d.).
- 1955
- H.C. 5. Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Return of Schemes made under the Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury, in 1954-55. 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).
- H.C. 108. Overseas Resources Development Acts, 1948 to 1954. Account of the Receipts and Payments in respect of the Colonial Development Corporation for 1954-55 with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. 4d. (5½d.).
- 1955-56
- H.C. 188-II. Civil Estimates, 1956-57. Class II. Commonwealth and Foreign. 5s. 6d. (5s. 9½d.).

Colonial Research Studies

- No. 16. Economy of Hausa Communities of Zaria. A Report to the Colonial Social Science Research Council. By M. G. Smith. October, 1954. 20s. (20s. 7d.).
- No. 17. African Consumers in Nyasaland and Tanganyika. An Enquiry into the Distribution and Consumption of Commodities among Africans carried out in 1952-53. By F. C. Wright. 12s. 6d. (12s. 9d.).
- No. 18. Iban Agriculture. A Report on the Shifting Cultivation of Hill Rice by the Iban of Sarawak. By J. D. Freeman. June, 1955. 12s. 6d. (12s. 9d.).

Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Scientific Reports

- No. 12. Petrology of Graham Land. II. Andean Granite-Gabbro Intrusive Suite. By R. J. Adie. September 13, 1954. 15s. (15s. 3d.).
- No. 13. Elephant Seal (*Mirounga Leonina* Linn)—II. General, Social and Reproductive Behaviour. By R. M. Laws. 30s. (30s. 8½d.).

Fishery Publications

- Vol. 1, No. 6. Observations on the Biology of Eels (*Anguilla* spp.) of Kenya Colony, East Africa. By W. E. Frost. 1954. 12s. 6d. (12s. 7½d.).

Corona Library Series

- Nyasaland: Land of the Lake. By F. Debenham. March, 1955. 25s. (25s. 11½d.).

Appointments in Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service and other Appointments in Colonial and Oversea Territories. (O.C.S. 1. 1955). 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Colonial Office List, 1955. 21s. (21s. 5d.).

Commonwealth and the Sterling Area. 75th Statistical Abstract, 1951-54. Board of Trade. 17s. 6d. (18s. 1d.).

Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys. Annual Report for 1954-55. 3s. (3s. 1½d.).

Law of Forestry. By W. A. Gordon. 70s. (71s. 3d.).

Mineral Industry. Statistical Summary. Production, Exports and Imports, 1949-54. (Colonial Geological Surveys, Mineral Resources Division). 27s. 6d. (28s. 2½d.).

APPENDIX II

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 1956

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES ...	The Right Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.
MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS ...	The Right Hon. John Hare, O.B.E., M.P.
PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE...	The Lord Lloyd, M.B.E.

*Senior Staff**

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE ...	Sir Thomas Lloyd, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
DEPUTY UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE...	Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G.
ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE ...	Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G. W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.M.G. W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G. E. Melville, C.M.G. A. R. Thomas, C.M.G. C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G. P. Rogers, C.M.G. H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.

Principal Advisers to the Secretary of State

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER	Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
SECRETARY FOR COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	D. Rhind, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.L.S.
ADVISER ON ANIMAL HEALTH	R. S. Marshall, C.B.E.
ADVISER ON CO-OPERATION	B. J. Surridge, C.M.G., O.B.E.
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER	Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.
FISHERIES ADVISER	C. F. Hickling, C.M.G., Sc.D.
FORESTRY ADVISER	F. S. Collier, C.M.G., C.B.E.
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, COLONIAL INSECTICIDES RESEARCH	R. A. E. Galley, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.
LABOUR ADVISER	E. W. Barltrop, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
LEGAL ADVISER	Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER	Sir Eric Pridie, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL MEDICAL RESEARCH ...	R. Lewthwaite, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF COLONIAL POLICE ...	W. A. Muller, C.M.G.
CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER... ..	Major-General D. Dunlop, C.B., C.B.E.
ADVISER OF SOCIAL WELFARE	W. H. Chinn, C.M.G.
SURVEYS ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL (GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC) SURVEYS ...	Brigadier M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.
GEOLOGICAL ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS	F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.M.

* Further details are given in the Colonial Office List published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

APPENDIX III
DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN 1955

Territory	Planning Period	Total (£000)	Sources from which financed		
			C.D. & W. Funds (£000)(a)	Loan Funds (£000)	Local Resources (£000)
Gambia	1955-60	865	799	—	66
Gold Coast	1951-56	112,814	3,000	28,000	81,814
Nigeria:					
Federal	1955-60	91,336	4,150	51,300	36,300
Northern Region(d)	1955-60	89,220	6,646	14,000	68,574
Eastern Region	1955-60	5,200	3,450	500	1,250
Western Region(d) ...	1955-60	104,860	700	24,860(f)	79,300
Southern Cameroons	1955-60	1,560	1,560	—	—
Sierra Leone	1956-59	7,622	2,483	3,640	1,499
Kenya	1954-57	29,641	7,015(e)	11,350	11,276(b)
Tanganyika	1955-60	25,849(b)	4,650	14,200	4,772
Uganda	1955-60	30,000	500	11,500	18,000
Zanzibar	1955-59	1,300	391	—	909
Aden Colony	1955-60	7,681	314	3,489	3,878
Aden Protectorate*	1955-60	1,716	856	—	860
Northern Rhodesia ...	1954-59	28,500(b)	1,410	11,150	14,746
Nyasaland	1954-59	8,430	2,170	4,860	1,400
Somaliland Protectorate	1945-56	1,021	1,021	—	—
Mauritius*	1945-55	9,720	1,970	5,211	2,539
Seychelles*	1945-55	311	238	—	73
St. Helena	1955-60	163	148	—	15
Fiji	1949-60	13,840	2,094	7,303	4,443
Western Pacific:					
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1955-60	390	240	—	150
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1955-60	1,200	580	80	540
Cyprus†	—	38,000	—	—	—
Gibraltar	1955-60	3,000	500	1,520	980
Malta	1955-60	631	580	—	51
Falkland Islands ...	1955-60	215	50	—	165
Barbados	1955-60	8,247	724	4,769	2,754
British Guiana	1956-60	19,000	4,375	12,125	2,500
British Honduras* ...	1955-60	3,405	3,010	280	115
Jamaica*†	—	—	—	—	—
Leeward Islands:					
Antigua	1955-60	944	796	—	148
Montserrat	1955-60	254	234	20	—
St. Christopher-Nevis	1955-60	1,445	497	445	503
Virgin Islands	1955-60	127	127	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago...	1950-56	10,500	1,000	5,654	3,846
Windward Islands:					
Dominica	1955-60	1,070	909	161†	—
Grenada	1955-60	687	687(c)	—	—
St. Lucia	1955-60	1,280	1,280	—	—
St. Vincent	1955-60	954	594	360†	—
Federation of Malaya*	1955-60	56,487	5,135	38,225	13,127
North Borneo	1955-60	5,495	1,400	2,625	1,470
Sarawak	1951-60	17,240	2,198	3,587	11,455
Singapore	1955-60	65,600	601	41,783	23,216

* Plans being revised. † Provisional. ‡ 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 purposes (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) Includes *all* recurrent *plus* capital expenditure planned for the period 1955-60.

(e) Includes £500,000 free grant towards the Swynnerton Plan to intensify the development of African agriculture.

(f) Includes £18.8 million from Marketing Board Loans and Grants.

TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TERRITORY	1939		1951			
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure		
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA						
Somaliland Protectorate	169	262	1,179	1,213		
Kenya	3,812	3,808	18,523	18,968		
Uganda	1,718	2,740	15,808	12,346		
Tanganyika	2,133	2,394	13,116	12,883		
Zanzibar and Pemba	499	452	1,802	1,387		
Northern Rhodesia... ..	1,674	1,382	16,222	14,832		
Nyasaland	817	806	3,866	4,031		
WEST AFRICA						
Gambia	152	206	1,138	1,171		
Gold Coast (including Togoland)	3,734	3,631	38,769	24,655		
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	6,113	6,499	50,327	39,173		
Sierra Leone	1,131	1,165	3,851	3,904		
EASTERN GROUP						
Federation of Malaya	16,532	19,018	85,803	64,020		
Singapore			20,451	14,863		
Brunei			149	138	8,096	874
North Borneo			412	227	3,646	2,968
Sarawak			556	490	5,741	2,638
Hong Kong			2,549	2,332	19,285	17,276
MEDITERRANEAN						
Cyprus	1,013	1,022	7,422	5,671		
Gibraltar	204	275	909	849		
Malta	1,432	1,413	6,147	7,212		
WEST INDIES GROUP						
Barbados	612	627	2,746	2,483		
British Guiana	1,312	1,357	5,504	5,415		
British Honduras	441	441	1,221	1,110		
Jamaica	3,082	3,164	13,798	14,347		
Cayman Island	8	15	75*	73*		
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	14	122*	144*		
Leeward Islands:						
Antigua	127	152	765	726		
St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla	148	180	644	583		
Montserrat	29	35	168	149		
Virgin Islands	9	11	73	52		
Trinidad and Tobago	2,796	2,708	12,331	11,014		
Windward Islands:						
Dominica	79	79	426	427		
Grenada	158	174	821	800		
St. Lucia	130	133	927	884		
St. Vincent	102	100	455	483		
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP						
Fiji	839	987	3,138	3,380		
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	47	59	375	358		
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	54	64	205	202		
New Hebrides	25	23	367	222		
Tonga	45	56	405	278		
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS						
Bahamas	423	466	2,044	1,829		
Bermuda	399	429	2,368	2,077		
Falkland Islands	62	75	453	362		
St. Helena	15	33	120	102		
Aden	204	147	1,774	1,531		
Mauritius	1,425	1,382	6,444	6,405		
Seychelles	88	83	368	316		
TOTALS	57,468	61,254	380,238	306,686		

DIX IV
OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1939, 1951-55

£000

1952		1953		1954		1955	
Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1,435	1,291	1,092	1,152	1,214	1,197	1,395	1,395
22,548	23,226	23,536	28,438	34,640*	46,521*	35,926†	46,469†
16,496	15,951	14,634	17,432	17,362*	20,198*	16,383†	19,149†
17,552	16,980	15,887	17,566	20,530	18,937	19,468†	19,669†
1,644	1,664	2,748	1,754	2,763	2,425	2,606	2,358
26,593	22,532	32,018	27,411	14,227†	17,296†	14,871†	17,560†
3,949	3,905	7,715	7,655	4,512*	4,568*	5,708†	5,907†
1,311	1,424	1,201	1,086	1,420	1,168	1,493	1,423
43,042	36,547	50,448	46,937	77,100*	51,433*	65,388†	66,754†
52,959	36,121	63,468	50,678	69,382*	64,928*	65,215†	66,694†
5,671	5,402	5,839	5,267	7,621	6,863	7,731	7,583
84,592	78,416	72,359	82,294	78,587	83,302	92,128	87,183
24,565	19,571	27,827	19,802	24,185	29,041	24,091	27,926
8,826	1,615	11,547	2,829	11,204	3,506	11,722	5,408
3,103	3,611	3,525	3,281	3,624	3,621	4,127	4,459
6,616	3,873	5,408	4,889	5,186	5,289	5,776	5,674
25,069	21,202	25,156	20,161	27,380	23,465	25,855†	28,065†
8,478	6,752	10,049	8,616	10,788	10,294	11,635	11,065
955	859	1,029	914	1,058	1,047	1,035	1,010
7,851	7,217	7,695	7,205	8,202	8,375	8,968	11,063
2,866	2,593	3,108	2,916	3,390	2,979	3,116†	3,594†
6,759	6,468	7,265	7,081	8,038	7,835	9,700†	9,742†
1,230	1,227	1,442	1,382	1,333	1,335	1,215	1,243
13,925	14,153	15,075	16,287	16,574*	16,569*	16,663†	16,735†
103	93	77	98	73*	65*	70†	68†
78*	76*	73*	64*	85*	89*	89	103
878	868	1,039	960	984	850	1,166	1,139
769	707	854	824	904*	868*	961†	957†
123	137	176	178	181	178	228	213
80	66	106	102	115	106	115	113
13,914	13,019	14,188	13,877	15,341	15,363	16,980	17,958
495	369	578	535	663	578	602	583
808	789	814	906	1,006	922	1,047	989
850	723	589	604	825	695	697	683
432	439	581	546	548	514	604	603
3,673	4,447	3,796	4,038	4,758	4,384	5,152	5,324
409	499	519	558	613	588	726	766
290	240	359*	328*	416	301	425	391
302	403	275	278	297	295	278	302
392	354	394	369	433*	400*	430†	445†
2,397	2,414	2,611	2,712	3,096	3,009	3,522	3,167
2,584	2,422	2,747	2,517	2,976	3,039	2,984	3,035
398	290	242	222	265*	261*	299†	403†
128	142	136	139	181	173	174	182
1,897	1,821	2,461	1,712	2,814	2,929	2,870	2,690
7,135	7,212	7,690	7,603	8,586*	7,485*	8,606†	9,106†
335	443	275	346	349	353	304	359
426,505	370,571	450,651	422,549	495,829	475,637	500,544	517,707

NOTES

(1) Figures up to and including 1954 are actuals, except those marked * which are revised estimates and those marked † which are the original estimates. The 1955 figures are revised estimates, except those marked † which are the original estimates. The Nyasaland figures for 1953 cover the 18 months from 1st January, 1953, to 30th June, 1954, (see Note (4) below).

(2) Figures quoted in earlier Reports in respect of actual revenue and expenditure in the years 1951 to 1953 have been revised in certain cases—mainly to take into account actual development expenditure in place of the item “contribution to development funds” which appears in some territories’ accounts, and to delete items shown as expenditure in some territories’ accounts which were in fact allocations from revenue to reserve funds.

(3) 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 (1951 to 1955) and Gold Coast (1955) where, from the information available, it has not been possible to isolate loan expenditure from development expenditure as a whole).

(4) Figures refer to the calendar year shown, except in the following cases:—

Aden, Barbados, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Malta and Nigeria: 1st April to 31st March for all years.

Mauritius 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, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands: 1st April to 31st March for each year except 1939.

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Calendar years up to and including 1953, and thereafter 1st July to 30th June. (As a result the figures of revenue and expenditure in those territories for the first six months of 1954 are not shown, except in the case of Nyasaland where they are included with the 1953 figures).

(5) Conversions to the £ sterling have been made at the following rates:—

Aden, Mauritius and Seychelles	... ..	1 rupee = 1s. 6d.
Caribbean Group (excluding British Honduras)	... ..	\$ 4.80 = £1
British Honduras	... .. 1939 ...	\$ 4.46 = £1
	... .. 1951-55	\$ 4.00 = £1
British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Tonga	... ..	£A.125 = £100
Brunei, Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore	... ..	\$ 1 = 2s. 4d.
Fiji	... ..	£F.111 = £100
Hong Kong	... .. 1939 ...	\$ 1 = 1s. 2.75d.
	... .. 1951-55	\$ 1 = 1s. 3d.

(6) The following should also be noted:

Kenya. Figures include Kenya’s contributions to the East Africa High Commission Services, and the contributions of the other East African territories to those Services.

Somaliland Protectorate. Figures for 1951 do not take into account currency conversion—see paragraph 504 of 1951-52 Report (Cmd. 8553).

APPENDIX V (a)

MAJOR EXPORTS (BY VOLUME) OF THE
COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1936, 1951-55 ⁽¹⁾

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1951	1952	1953	1954 (²)	1955 (provi- sional)
MINERALS							
Asbestos	000 tons	10	15	18	9	18	13
Bauxite (³)	"	170	2,132	2,627	3,589	4,509	5,304
Chromite Ore	"	—	24	37	33	25	26
Coal	"	47	99	2	5	26	100
Cobalt (alloy)	"	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.5
Copper (⁴)	"	153	310	362	388	403	351
Diamonds	000 carats	2,076	2,237	2,927	2,787	2,929	3,033
Gold	000 fine oz.	752	909	896	912	986	906
Iron Ore (⁵)	000 tons	2,179	1,965	2,387	2,219	1,938	2,924
Lead	"	—	12	13	15	17	17
Lime Phosphate	"	476	524	515	541	623	646
Manganese Ore	"	448	806	796	748	466	549
Petroleum Products (⁶)	"	2,230	9,480	9,517	9,777	9,544	10,226
Pyrites	"	220	714	780	695	813	893
Tin (a) Metal	"	83	65	64	62	70	71
(b) Ores and Con- centrates (⁷)	"	13	12	11	12	10	12
Zinc	"	20	22	22	27	28	25
OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND WHALE OIL							
Benniseed	000 tons	12	11	14	13	15	13
Coconut Oil	"	47	85	88	84	102	117
Copra	"	210	100	114	108	129	145
Cotton Seed	"	117	53	40	63	48	68
Groundnuts (decorticated) (⁸)	"	295	196	343	417	553	535
Palm Kernels	"	488	438	470	494	558	515
Palm Oil	"	194	198	214	250	259	235
Whale Oil	000 barrels	167	156	234	132	281	186
FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN EDIBLE OIL							
Bananas	000 tons	396	156	175	287	322	295
Cocoa	"	412	366	339	358	327	309
Coffee	"	50	72	77	70	72	120
Molasses and Syrups	million gal.	28	22	42	51	60	72
Oranges	000 tons	23	26	23	25	27	25
Rice	"	27	30	29	42	37	53
Spices (a) Pepper	"	2.0	1.4	4.1	9.1	15.5	16.3
(b) Cloves	"	10.3	11.6	4.4	8.1	9.8	11.2
(c) Ginger	"	3.6	5.2	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.9
(d) Nutmegs	"	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.7
Sugar	"	984	1,297	1,384	1,494	1,565	1,557
Tea	"	7	13	13	11	16	17
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS							
Cotton (raw)	000 tons	86	90	106	100	117	116
Hard Fibres:							
(a) Piassava	"	4.0	8.1	5.1	5.1	8.3	7.6
(b) Sisal	"	119	182	194	208	200	210
(c) Others	"	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.8

APPENDIX V (a)—continued

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1951	1952	1953	1954 (²)	1955 (provi- sional)
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS— cont.							
Hides and Skins (³) ...	000 tons	18	27	23	26	26	27
Pyrethrum ...	"	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2
Pyrethrum extract ...	tons	—	32	28	31	74	122
Rubber (raw) ...	000 tons	387	696	643	633	633	723
Rum ...	million gal.	2.3	9.3	4.9	3.3	3.8	4.6
Tanning Materials:							
(a) Cutch ...	000 tons	8.3	5.6	5.1	6.3	6.3	6.0
(b) Gambier ...	"	2.2	—	—	—	—	0.1
(c) Mangrove Bark ...	"	5.4	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.6	2.3
(d) Wattle Bark ...	"	12.0	6.2	4.2	4.3	9.0	13.0
(e) Wattle Bark Extract	"	5.5	22.2	24.0	22.1	24.2	33.2
Timber Hardwoods (¹⁰)...	million cu. ft.	12	46	34	49	54	66
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	000 tons	7	18	15	18	15	14
Wool ...	"	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.3

(¹) The figures in these appendices relate mainly to domestic exports (i.e., they exclude re-exports); where re-exports are not distinguished in the territorial trade returns, as in the case of Malaya, net exports (exports less imports) are given. In bringing the table up to date, opportunity has been taken to bring into account those territories whose exports of these commodities were previously insignificant but have gradually developed, and to make certain corrections of past figures in the light of fuller information.

(²) Including some provisional figures.

(³) Including bauxite equivalent of alumina.

(⁴) Excluding the copper content of pyrites.

(⁵) Excluding Hong Kong, whose exports were insignificant until 1949. Its exports in subsequent years were (000 tons):—172 (1950); 171 (1951); 114 (1952); 116 (1953); 86 (1954); 123 (1955).

(⁶) The figures for Sarawak and Trinidad only, Brunei's exports being included in Sarawak's total exports.

(⁷) Mainly Nigeria; the metal content of Nigerian tin concentrates is about 72 per cent.

(⁸) Including nut equivalent of groundnut oil.

(⁹) Raw cattle hides, goat, sheep and lamb skins, and tanned sheep and goat skins.

(¹⁰) Logs (in terms of true measure) and sawn timber.

APPENDIX V (b)

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (BY VALUE) OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES,
EXCLUDING HONG KONG, 1936, 1951-55⁽¹⁾

£ million

Commodity	Year					
	1936	1951	1952	1953	1954 ⁽²⁾	1955 (provi- sional)
Copper	6	60	79	90	91	113
Diamonds	1	8	12	7	9	10
Gold	5	11	12	12	12	11
Petroleum Products ⁽³⁾ ...	4	68	70	74	73	80
Tin (a) Metal	16	67	60	46	48	51
(b) Ores and concentrates	2	9	8	6	5	6
Groundnuts	4	13	28	30	39	31
Palm Kernels	5	26	29	28	28	23
Palm Oil	3	18	22	17	17	17
Cocoa	11	96	85	85	130	97
Coffee	2	23	26	25	32	38
Sugar	8	42	51	60	60	58
Cotton	5	38	45	30	35	34
Hard Fibres	3	32	27	16	14	15
Rubber	29	252	179	122	121	217
Tobacco	0.5	5	4	5	4	4
Timber (hardwoods) ...	1	15	11	15	16	20

⁽¹⁾ See footnote (1) to Appendix V (a).⁽²⁾ See footnote (2) to Appendix V (a).⁽³⁾ See footnote (3) to Appendix V (a).

APPENDIX VI

MAJOR IMPORTS, 1953-55⁽¹⁾

Note.—In this Appendix the entry .. indicates that a country is not among the major sources of supply. 1955 figures are provisional.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply				
			U.K.	Germany	U.S.A.	Japan	Country specified

(a) Cotton Piece Goods

million square yards

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽²⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	591	234	17	7	38	<i>India</i> 249
	1954	602	150	13	4	81	290
	1955	623	146	8	5	135	255
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1953	273	37	5	5	83	<i>India</i> 80
	1954	240	16	1	7	113	66
	1955	313	11	1	5	139	56

(b) Artificial Silk Piece Goods

million square yards

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽³⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	118	50	13	2.0	23	<i>Italy</i> 23
	1954	190	38	22	2.3	73	23
	1955	262	21	13	3.8	187	12
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1953	103	7	1.8	14	70	<i>Italy</i> 5
	1954	144	5	1.4	20	112	2
	1955	227	5	2.8	30	183	2

(c) Cement

thousand tons

ALL TERRITORIES except Malaya and Hong Kong	1953	1,268	1,029	53	..	..	<i>Belgium</i> 23
	1954	1,201	984	71	..	..	57
	1955	1,488	1,132	109	..	..	36
MALAYA AND HONG KONG.	1953	454	222	4	..	202	<i>Belgium</i> 2
	1954	441	181	9	..	218	1
	1955	517	177	6	..	269	1

⁽¹⁾ Imports of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are excluded from 1954 and 1955 figures.

⁽²⁾ Excluding Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak.

⁽³⁾ Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at (thousand square yards): 1953, 25,462; 1954, 27,000; 1955, 31,000.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply					Country specified
			U.K.	Belgium	Germany	U.S.A.	Japan	
(d) Iron and Steel								
(i) Unworked or in Primary Form thousand tons								
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	8.4	0.5	—	..	—	..	<i>S. Rhodesia</i> 4.0
	1954	2.5	0.7	—	..	—	..	—
	1955	0.3	0.2	—	..	—	..	—
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1953	10.5	1.4	0.44	1.7	—	0.05	<i>Malaya</i> 2.3
	1954	20.2	1.0	0.13	—	0.05	—	6.7
	1955	30.5	2.4	0.35	—	0.5	—	5.1
(ii) Rolled, Cast, Forged or Drawn thousand tons								
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	347	237	35	9	5	30	<i>France</i> 10
	1954	419	275	79	15	6	7	14
	1955	445	223	87	18	12	53	24
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1953	230	71	17	4	22	86	<i>France</i> 11
	1954	254	66	53	14	34	36	18
	1955	313	93	40	10	39	80	19
(iii) Manufactures ⁽²⁾ £'000								
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	23,457	15,256	646	1,609	942	854	<i>France</i> 417
	1954	20,889	11,366	531	3,054	500	1,233	117
	1955	25,567	13,671	714	3,604	625	842	198
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1953	8,377	3,520	349	1,595	396	772	<i>France</i> 173
	1954	7,708	3,444	356	1,114	385	494	79
	1955	10,341	4,100	452	1,346	502	919	101
(e) Machinery £'000								
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	50,926	33,044	..	1,352	9,434	..	..
	1954	33,435	22,762	..	1,211	6,362	..	..
	1955	42,532	29,210	..	1,349	7,894	..	..
MALAYA and HONG KONG.	1953	20,177	11,113	..	1,256	3,284	1,727	..
	1954	18,174	10,428	..	826	2,970	—	..
	1955	19,643	11,452	..	1,070	3,395	—	..

⁽¹⁾ Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:—

	1953	1954	1955
Iron and Steel			
Unworked, etc.	<i>tons</i>	1,686	1,681
Rolled, etc.	<i>tons</i>	70,788	55,587
Manufactures	<i>£000</i>	7,470	6,412
Machinery	<i>£000</i>	15,141	11,000

⁽²⁾ The products covered by this heading are specified in the iron and steel manufacture imports table of the *Digest of Colonial Statistics*.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply		
			U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada

(f) Vehicles and Parts

(i) Motor Cars

numbers

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	22,131	17,656	788	242
	1954	23,248	17,226	1,280	92
	1955	36,414	24,164	2,305	676
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1953	11,721	10,681	198	242
	1954	9,802	8,535	288	212
	1955	17,630	12,918	483	461

(ii) Commercial Vehicles

numbers

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	9,087	6,925	507	124
	1954	8,553	6,608	377	68
	1955	11,649	8,133	857	115
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1953	1,790	1,712	26	31
	1954	1,124	1,008	26	1
	1955	1,901	1,412	15	108

(iii) Bodies, Chassis and Parts

£'000

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong.	1953	12,520	10,491	711	236
	1954	9,967	8,414	395	147
	1955	14,551	11,922	587	128
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1953	2,816	2,059	342	129
	1954	2,563	2,053	223	66
	1955	3,500	2,640	259	241

(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:

		1953	1954	1955
Motor Cars	number	3,756	3,166	3,500
Commercial Vehicles	number	1,704	1,451	2,000
Bodies, chassis and parts	£000	1,634	1,712	1,800

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT OF COLONIAL TERRITORIES (EXCLUDING HONG KONG), 1953-55

£ million

	1953				1954				1955 (provisional)			
	Sterling Area	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total	Sterling Area	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total	Sterling Area	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total
WEST AFRICA												
Imports (f.o.b.)... ..	118	8	43	169	113	9	54	176	135	8	64	207
Exports (f.o.b.)... ..	143	48	34	225	158	48	65	271	139	38	65	242
U.K. Grants to territories	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4
Other invisibles (net)	- 24	- 2	- 5	- 31	- 23	- 1	- 7	- 31	- 20	- 2	- 8	- 30
Balance	+ 4	+ 38	- 14	+ 28	+ 26	+ 38	+ 4	+ 68	- 12	+ 28	- 7	+ 9
EAST AFRICA (including ADEN)												
Imports (f.o.b.)... ..	117	4	24	145	124	2	34	160	133	2	43	178
Exports (f.o.b.)... ..	58	11	41	110	63	11	45	119	81	9	46	136
U.K. Grants to territories	3	—	—	3	9	—	—	9	18	—	—	18
Other invisibles (net)	- 16	- 1	- 4	- 21	- 10	- 1	- 4	- 15	- 19	—	- 4	- 23
Balance	- 72	+ 6	+ 13	- 53	- 62	+ 8	+ 7	- 47	- 53	+ 7	- 1	- 47
WEST INDIES (including BERMUDA and BAHAMAS)												
Imports (f.o.b.)... ..	73	35	9	117	74	39	12	125	88	48	14	150
Exports (f.o.b.)... ..	75	20	3	98	77	26	4	107	80	27	4	111
U.K. Grants to territories	4	—	—	4	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	4
Other invisibles (net)	- 5	+ 23	- 2	+ 16	- 9	+ 23	- 2	+ 12	- 11	+ 27	- 3	+ 13
Balance	+ 1	+ 8	- 8	+ 1	- 3	+ 10	- 10	- 3	- 15	+ 6	- 13	- 22
MALAYAN AREA (including NORTH BORNEO, BRUNEI and SARAWAK)												
Imports (f.o.b.)... ..	201	7	120	328	188	9	132	329	214	10	173	397
Exports (f.o.b.)... ..	158	56	129	343	164	52	137	353	206	84	188	478
U.K. Grants to territories	9	—	—	9	9	—	—	9	2	—	—	2
Other invisibles (net)	- 24	- 6	- 11	- 41	- 19	- 6	- 9	- 34	- 22	- 6	- 12	- 40
Balance	- 58	+ 43	- 2	- 17	- 34	+ 37	- 4	- 1	- 28	+ 68	+ 3	+ 43

	1953				1954				1955 (provisional)			
	Sterling Area	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total	Sterling Area	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total	Sterling Area	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total
OTHER TERRITORIES												
Imports (f.o.b.)... ..	51	3	17	71	51	3	18	72	58	4	20	82
Exports (f.o.b.)... ..	35	7	10	52	34	6	11	51	34	7	14	55
U.K. Grants to territories	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Other invisibles (net)	+ 23	- 2	- 1	+ 20	+ 28	- 2	- 2	+ 24	+ 33	- 2	- 1	+ 30
Balance	+ 9	+ 2	- 8	+ 3	+ 13	+ 1	- 9	+ 5	+ 11	+ 1	- 7	+ 5
ALL TERRITORIES												
Imports (f.o.b.)... ..	555	57	213	825	547	62	250	859	624	72	314	1,010
Exports (f.o.b.)... ..	464	142	217	823	493	143	262	898	536	165	317	1,018
U.K. Grants to territories	21	—	—	21	27	—	—	27	30	—	—	30
Other invisibles (net)	- 46	+ 12	- 23	- 57	- 33	+ 13	- 24	- 44	- 39	+ 17	- 28	- 50
Balance	-116	+ 97	- 19	- 38	- 60	+ 94	- 12	+ 22	- 97	+110	- 25	- 12

Notes:

(1) These estimates have been compiled from such sources as are available in London, mainly Colonial Trade Accounts and Exchange Control records. Revisions have been made to the estimates in Cmd. 9489 in the light of estimates compiled in certain Colonial territories.

(2) So far as possible an attempt has been made to record the value of transactions at the time when a change of ownership takes place or services are rendered.

(3) The figures for the dollar area differ from those on pages 32-33 and page 48 of Cmd. 9731 by the exclusion of Hong Kong and certain items of a capital nature. Moreover, all gold sales, whether in the U.K. or outside the sterling area, are included in exports and, following the convention adopted in Cmd. 9731, under the dollar area.

(4) Transactions with third countries of the United Kingdom-owned oil companies operating in the colonial territories are treated as part of the United Kingdom balance of payments and therefore included in the column relating to the sterling area.

(5) The sterling area totals for all territories exclude inter-colonial trade (except for transactions with Hong Kong) and they therefore differ from the aggregate of the regional figures above.

APPENDIX VIII

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES

	Area (square miles)	Mid- Year	Population (latest mid-year estimate)
ALL TERRITORIES	1,960,000(a)		82,000,000(b)
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA			
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	1952	640,000
Kenya	224,960	1955	6,048,000(c)
	(including water 5,230)		
Uganda	93,981	1955	5,508,000
	(" " 13,689)		
Tanganyika	362,688	1955	8,324,000(c)
	(" " 19,982)		
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	1953	274,000
Northern Rhodesia	288,130	1955	2,130,000
	(" " 3,000)		
Nyasaland	49,177	1955	2,540,000
	(" " 11,600)		
WEST AFRICA			
Gambia	4,003	1954	280,000
Gold Coast (excluding Togoland)	78,802	1955	4,191,000
Togoland	13,041	1955	429,000
Federation of Nigeria			
Northern Region	281,782	1955	17,800,000
Eastern Region	29,484	1955	7,500,000
Western Region	45,376	1955	6,400,000
Lagos (Federal Capital)	27	1955	300,000
Southern Camerouns	16,581	1955	780,000
Sierra Leone	27,925	1952	2,000,000
EASTERN GROUP			
Federation of Malaya	50,690	1955	6,058,000
Singapore(d)	224	1955	1,211,000
Christmas Island	62	1955	2,000
Coccs (Keeling) Islands(e)	5	1954	605
Brunei	2,226	1953	53,000
North Borneo	29,387	1954	364,000
Sarawak... ..	47,071	1954	620,000
Hong Kong	391	1954	2,277,000
MEDITERRANEAN			
Cyprus	3,572	1954	514,000
Gibraltar	24	1954	24,800
Malta and Gozo	122	1954	320,000
WEST INDIES GROUP			
Barbados	166	1954	225,000
British Guiana	83,000	1954	472,000
British Honduras	8,866	1954	77,000
Jamaica(d)	4,411	1954	1,518,000
Cayman Islands	100	1954	7,950
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	1952	6,600
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua	171	1954	50,000
Montserrat	32	1954	13,700
St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla	153	1954	52,800
Virgin Islands	67	1954	7,500
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	1954	698,000
Windward Islands:			
Dominica	305	1954	59,900
Grenada	133	1954	85,300
St. Lucia	238	1954	85,500
St. Vincent	150	1954	73,700

WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

Fiji	...	...	...	...	7,040	1954	328,000
British Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	11,500	1953	99,200
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	...	...	...	...	369	1954	38,600
New Hebrides	...	...	...	...	5,700	1954	52,900
Pitcairn	...	...	...	...	2	1952	125
Tonga	...	...	...	...	269	1954	53,500

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Bahamas	...	...	...	...	4,404	1954	89,600
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	21	1954	40,000
Falkland Islands ^(d)	...	...	...	...	4,618	1954	2,220
St. Helena ^(d)	...	...	...	...	47	1954	4,900
Ascension	...	...	...	...	34	1952	170
Tristan da Cunha	...	...	...	...	38	1953	280
Aden Colony and Perim ^(f)	...	...	...	...	80	1955	138,440
Aden Protectorate	...	...	...	...	112,000	1953	650,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	...	...	...	...	809	1954	545,000
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	156	1954	37,400

(a) Excluding area of Falkland Islands Dependencies.

(b) Based on latest mid-year estimates for territories.

(c) Preliminary figure.

(d) Excluding Dependencies.

(e) Transferred to Australia on 23rd November, 1955.

(f) Census of February, 1955.