



COLONIAL OFFICE

THE COLONIAL
TERRITORIES
1956-1957

*Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament
by Command of Her Majesty
June 1957*

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

SEVEN SHILLINGS NET

Cmnd. 195

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCTA	. . .	Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.
ECOSOC	. . .	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
EOKA	. . .	Ethniki Organosis Kypriou Agoniston (National Organisation of Cypriot Combatants).
FAO	. . .	Food and Agriculture Organisation.
ICFTU	. . .	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
ILO	. . .	International Labour Organisation.
NATO	. . .	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
OEEC	. . .	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.
TAA	. . .	United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.
TUC	. . .	Trades Union Congress.
UNESCO	. . .	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
UNICEF	. . .	United Nations Children's Fund.
WHO	. . .	World Health Organisation.

NOTE

This report covers the year ending the 31st March, 1957, but in certain instances reference is made to later events.

Diary of Some Events of Colonial Interest

1956

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April

GENERAL

Announcement of Princess Margaret's visit to Mauritius, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Kenya. Overseas broadcast by the Secretary of State on political and economic progress in the dependencies.

EAST AFRICA

The Royal Technical College of East Africa admitted its first students.

Somaliland Protectorate. United Kingdom and Ethiopian representatives met in Addis Ababa to discuss working of various matters including the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement.

Uganda. The Governor announced proposals for introducing direct elections on a common roll in 1961.

WEST AFRICA

First meeting of the West African Standing Advisory Committee for Agricultural Research, at Accra.

Gold Coast. Publication of Gold Coast Government proposals for independence.

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement of Federal Government's decision to establish a Nigerian Naval Force.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. House of Commons statement on the Emergency. Emergency Operations Council established under Chief Minister. The Chief Minister rejected communists' offer to renew peace negotiations. Arrival of British rubber manufacturers' good-will mission. Elected Ministers of Finance and of Commerce and Industry appointed.

Singapore. Secretary of State opened Constitutional Conference in London.

MEDITERRANEAN

Malta. Resignation of Government medical officers following dispute with union.

WEST INDIES GROUP

British Guiana. House of Commons statement on proposed re-introduction of elected element in Legislative and Executive Councils. Loan of £3,540,000 raised on London market.

WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

Third South Pacific Conference opened at Suva, Fiji.

Fiji. United Kingdom visit by Paramount Chief Sir Lala Sukuna.

Tonga. Queen Salote approved creation of a Tongan Star to be awarded for services to the Kingdom.

INDIAN OCEAN

Aden. Announcement of United Kingdom policy towards the Protectorate States. Labour unrest in the Colony. Publication of report on trade disputes in March, 1956.

May

GENERAL

Publication of White Paper on Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service (Cmd. 9768) and House of Commons and House of Lords statements on it. House of Lords debate on soil fertility in Africa south of the Sahara. Colonial Office officials visited Paris for talks in Ministry of Overseas France.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Somaliland Protectorate. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State's visit and broadcast on future policy for the territory.

Tanganyika. New radio station opened.

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone admitted as Associate Members of World Health Organisation.

Gold Coast. House of Commons statement on United Kingdom policy for the Gold Coast's achievement of independence within the Commonwealth. Togoland plebiscite to determine the inhabitants' wishes for their political future showed majority wanting integration with independent Gold Coast.

Federation of Nigeria. Western Region elections won by Action Group.

EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. London Constitutional Conference ended without agreement being reached; House of Commons and House of Lords statements.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. House of Commons statement and debate on situation. Start of large-scale operations against terrorists in Troodos Mountains.

Gibraltar. House of Commons statement on constitutional reform.

Malta. Visit by the Duchess of Kent. Inauguration of National Insurance scheme.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Meeting of Standing Federation Committee.

INDIAN OCEAN

Aden. Visit to Colony and Protectorate by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State and statement to the Legislative Council on the Colony's political future.

June

GENERAL

Opening of fifth conference on Colonial Engineering Problems, London. Information Officers' Conference, London. House of Lords debate on the Colonial Development Corporation.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Somaliland Protectorate. House of Commons written statement on policy for development.

Kenya. House of Commons debate on detained persons.

Uganda. UK visit by members of the Uganda Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Zanzibar. Legislative Council acceptance, with modification, of Mr. Coutts' proposals for choosing unofficial members of Council.

Northern Rhodesia. House of Commons adjournment debates on African development and on Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme resettlement. Announcement of £15 million loan from Colonial Development Corporation for the Kariba scheme. Copperbelt strike by members of African Mineworkers' Union.

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Visit to the Western Region by the Governor of Dahomey.

Gambia. Legislative Council agreed to replace secondary schools by one independent co-educational school.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. Announcement of £26,750 grant by Rockefeller Foundation for virus research at the University.

Singapore. Resignation of Mr. David Marshall, the Chief Minister, and appointment of Mr. Lim Yew Hock in his place. Publication of White Paper on Constitutional Conference (Cmd. 9888). New Chief Minister visited Federation of Malaya.

MEDITERRANEAN

Malta. London visit by Prime Minister to discuss financial aspects of integration with UK. House of Commons statement on UK financial assistance and proposed appointment of Economic Commission.

WEST INDIES GROUP

House of Commons first and second reading of British Caribbean Federation Bill. Appointment of commission to investigate possible sites for federal capital.

Jamaica. Announcement of £12 million alumina factory to be built by Alumina Jamaica Limited.

Trinidad. Constitutional amendments made. Announcement of Texas Oil Company's offer to take over Trinidad Oil Company's shares; publication of White Paper on proposed purchase (Cmd. 9790); House of Commons adjournment debate and statement on granting permission in principle.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Bahamas. General election for House of Assembly.

Aden. House of Lords debate on constitution.

WESTERN PACIFIC

Fiji. 1st Battalion, Fiji Infantry Regiment returned after four-and-a-half years' service in the Federation of Malaya.

July

GENERAL

Colonial Office Labour Administration Conference at Oxford. Conference on visual aids in London. House of Commons first and second reading of Overseas Resources Development Bill; House of Lords first reading. House of Lords second reading of Governors' Pensions Bill. Colonial representatives attend the Duke of Edinburgh's Conference on "Human Problems of Industrial Communities" at Oxford.

EAST AFRICA

Publication of despatches from the East African Governors and the Administrator, East Africa High Commission, on East Africa Royal Commission Report (Cmd. 9801), and Colonial Office commentary on these (Cmd. 9804). Visit by Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India.

Tanganyika. Committee appointed to study Government's proposals on qualifications of Legislative Council voters and candidates.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Second general election under universal adult suffrage returned the Convention People's Party. The Governor took over control of military forces from the War Office. Publication of Volta River Preparatory Commission and Engineering Reports.

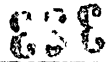
Federation of Nigeria. House of Commons statement on decision to appoint Tribunal of Inquiry under chairmanship of Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton to inquire into allegations against Dr. Azikiwe, Premier of the Eastern Region, arising from the investment of public money in the African Continental Bank Ltd.

Sierra Leone. The Government submitted proposals for constitutional change.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. Malayan Army headquarters assumed control of all regular armed units raised in the Federation. The Constitutional Commission began work.

Sarawak. House of Lords announcement of proposed new constitution.



MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. House of Commons statement on the situation by the Prime Minister and announcement of appointment of Lord Radcliffe as Constitutional Commissioner. House of Commons and House of Lords debates. Issue of Colonial Office statement on jamming in Cyprus of Cairo broadcasts. Visit by Lord Radcliffe.

Gibraltar. House of Commons written answer on proposed constitutional changes.

WEST INDIES GROUP

House of Lords second and third reading of British Caribbean Federation Bill.

British Guiana. Governor's statement clarifying position of Colony in relation to British Caribbean Federation.

British Honduras. Start of inquiry into financial and economic prospects.

Jamaica. Finance Minister came to UK for talks. Local loan of £750,000 raised.

Leeward Islands. On the abolition of the Leeward Islands Federation each Presidency became a separate Colony.

Trinidad. London talks with Trinidad Government representatives on proposed Texas Co. purchase of Trinidad Oil Co.

August

GENERAL

House of Lords second reading and grant of Royal Assent to Overseas Resources Development Bill. Royal Assent to Governors' Pensions Bill.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Northern Rhodesia. Announcement of decision to appoint commission of inquiry into Copperbelt unrest.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. House of Assembly passed motion calling for independence. Announcement of £1 million contract to Taylor Woodrow (Gold Coast) for new buildings at University College.

Federation of Nigeria. House of Commons written answer on composition and terms of reference of Tribunal of Inquiry into the investment of Eastern Region public funds in the African Continental Bank, Ltd.

Sierra Leone. Start of first Protectorate direct elections to District Councils.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya and Singapore trade delegations visited China.

Federation of Malaya. Appointment of first Commissioner in Australia.

Sarawak. New constitution granted.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Following EOKA truce offer the Governor issued surrender terms; these were rejected. Announcement of UK agreement to temporary stationing of French troops. Disclosure of extracts from diary of EOKA leader showing Archbishop Makarios' complicity in terrorism. Second visit by Lord Radcliffe.

Gibraltar. Constitutional changes implemented.

Malta. London visit by Prime Minister.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Royal Assent to British Caribbean Federation Bill.

Trinidad. Announcement of terms of agreement between Trinidad Government and Texas Co. on proposed purchase of Trinidad Oil Co.

WESTERN PACIFIC

Tonga. Official visit by Sir Ronald and Lady Garvey.

INDIAN OCEAN

Aden. Sir William Luce became Governor in succession to Sir Tom Hickinbotham.

Seychelles. House of Commons debate on the administration of Seychelles.

GENERAL

Princess Margaret left the UK to visit Mauritius, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Kenya. Colonial territories participated for first time at Commonwealth Statisticians Conference in London. Sir Alan Burns, UK Permanent Representative to the Trusteeship Council, retired.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Kenya. First European, Asian and Arab election since 1952.

Uganda. Opening in London of Buganda Government students' hostel.

Zanzibar. Introduction of constitutional changes.

Northern Rhodesia. Widespread strike among African labour on Copperbelt. State of Emergency in Western Province declared.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Announcement of UK Government decision to grant the Gold Coast independence within the Commonwealth on 6th March, 1957. Minister of State received at Colonial Office delegation from Opposition parties. Publication of Report of Commission of Inquiry into affairs of the Cocoa Purchasing Co. Ltd. and of Government views on it.

Federation of Nigeria. Visit by the Governor-General, Spanish Guinea. Start of hearings by tribunal inquiring into investment of public funds in the African Continental Bank Ltd. in the Eastern Region. Announcement of Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £3,450,000—the largest ever—to Northern Region for road development.

Sierra Leone. Publication of report of commission of inquiry into Provincial disturbances. Mr. (now Sir) Maurice Dorman succeeded Sir Robert Hall as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EASTERN GROUP

Hong Kong. Restrictions on immigration from China re-imposed.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Announcement of arrest of Secretary of the Ethnarchy. Expiration of surrender offer to EOKA terrorists. House of Commons debates. Publication of extracts from terrorist leader Grivas' diary.

Gibraltar. First general election under new constitution.

Malta. Prime Minister and Lieutenant Governor visited London; announcement of agreement with United Kingdom on constitution of Economic Commission and short-term UK aid.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Conference of employers, in Barbados.

Trinidad. First general election under revised constitution resulted in victory of Peoples' National Movement led by Dr. Eric Williams.

WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

Fiji. Holding of census. Installation of first Speaker.

INDIAN OCEAN

Mauritius. Visit by Princess Margaret.

October

GENERAL

Appointment of Mr. John S. Maclay as Minister of State in place of Mr. John Hare. Secretary of State received M. Gaston Defferre, Minister for Overseas France, for an exchange of views on colonial matters of common interest.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Princess Margaret opened Royal Technical College of East Africa.

Somaliland Protectorate. House of Commons statement on maintaining provisions of 1954 Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement.

Kenya. Visit by The Duke of Edinburgh to Mombasa. House of Commons statement on proposed constitutional changes. Capture of leading terrorist, Dedan Kimathi.

Northern Rhodesia. House of Commons statement on declaration of Emergency. Agricultural Lands Ordinance passed.

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement of postponement of constitutional conference until 1957.

Sierra Leone. Announcement of Secretary of State's approval of constitutional changes. The Governor warned non-Sierra Leone illicit diamond diggers to leave the Kono District. Commission inquired into administration of Chiefdoms where disturbances had occurred.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Visit by Minister of State and further visit by Lord Radcliffe. House of Commons statement on situation.

Malta. London visit by Prime Minister to resume negotiations on economic aid by United Kingdom. UK-Malta reciprocal agreement on social insurance.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. Visit by The Duke of Edinburgh. Publication of statement on future of British officials in the public service.

Singapore. School strikes followed by rioting. House of Commons and House of Lords statements.

Hong Kong. National Day riots in Kowloon; House of Commons and House of Lords statements. Territorial violation by Chinese pursuing refugees.

WEST INDIES GROUP

The first of the senior Federal officials (designate) moved to the pre-Federal Organisation Headquarters in Bridgetown, Barbados.

Barbados. London talks on constitution and development finance.

British Guiana. Announcement of amended proposals for constitutional reform.

Leeward Islands. Mr. A. F. Dawkins succeeded Mr. C. Ross as Administrator, Montserrat, and Mr. G. T. Allsebrook succeeded Lt.-Col. the Hon. H. A. C. Howard as Administrator, Virgin Islands.

WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

New Hebrides. Commemoration in London, Paris and the Pacific of 50th anniversary of the Anglo-French Condominium.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Seychelles. Visit by The Duke of Edinburgh.

November

GENERAL

Secretary of State surveyed Colonial affairs in resumed debate on the motion for an Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Minister of State attended UN General Assembly and Fourth Committee session. House of Commons debate on Commonwealth development.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Kenya. The Police and Administration resumed responsibility for the maintenance of law and order. Constitutional changes approved.

Uganda. Official opening of Kampala—Kasese railway extension.

Northern Rhodesia. Publication of Report on Copperbelt unrest.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. House of Commons first reading of Ghana Independence Bill.

Federation of Nigeria. Northern People's Congress returned in Northern Region elections. Nigeria admitted as Associate Member of UNESCO.

EASTERN GROUP

- Federation of Malaya.* The first Commissioner to Australia took up his post.
Sarawak. House of Lords debate on new constitution.
Hong Kong. House of Commons debate on conditions. Fire rendered homeless some 1,600 squatters.

MEDITERRANEAN

- Cyprus.* The Governor visited London to discuss constitutional affairs. House of Lords statement on new press legislation.
Malta. Announcement of appointment of commission to investigate conditions in medical service. Visit by Civil Service Commission. House of Commons written answer on further financial aid.

WEST INDIES GROUP

- House of Lords debate on emigrants to UK. Federal Commission on Trade and Tariffs began tour of West Indies.
Barbados. Announcement of agreement for establishing joint USN-RN oceanographic research station.
British Honduras. Start of London financial talks.
Jamaica. Holiday visit by Sir Anthony and Lady Eden. Announcement of agreement for establishing joint USN-RN oceanographic research station in Grand Turk.
Leeward Islands. General election in Antigua resulted in return to office of Labour Party led by Mr. Bird. London talks on UK 1957 grant-in-aid to Antigua. Damage in St. Kitts and Nevis by hurricane "Greta".

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

- Departure of MV *Magga Dan* carrying main parties of Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition.
Falkland Island Dependencies. The new RRS *John Biscoe* left Southampton on maiden voyage to FIDS bases.
Mauritius. Announcement of the appointment of Sir Robert Stanley (former High Commissioner, Western Pacific) to be Speaker of Legislative Council.

December**EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA**

- Membership of East Africa Central Legislative Assembly increased.
Northern Rhodesia. Visit by the Secretary of State. End of State of Emergency in Western Province.

WEST AFRICA

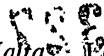
- Gold Coast.* United Nations General Assembly approved termination of Trusteeship Agreement for British Togoland upon its union with an independent Gold Coast in March, 1957. House of Commons second reading of Ghana Independence Bill. Appointment of Mr. I. MacLennan to be first United Kingdom High Commissioner announced.
Federation of Nigeria. Sir Robert de S. Stapledon succeeded Sir Clement Pleass as Governor of the Eastern Region.

EASTERN GROUP

- Federation of Malaya.* Chief Minister left for London financial talks.
Singapore. Chief Minister visited London for preliminary constitutional talks.

MEDITERRANEAN

- Cyprus.* Publication of Lord Radcliffe's constitutional proposals (Cmd. 42); House of Commons and House of Lords statement on them and their rejection by Greek Government. Announcement of relaxation of some Emergency measures; House of Commons debates on press and security regulations. Secretary of State visited Athens and Ankara for talks with Greek and Turkish Governments.

 London visit by Prime Minister for financial and constitutional talks.
Publication of report on medical services.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Announcement of appointment of commission on higher technical education.

Barbados. General election returned Mr. Grantley Adams' Barbados Labour Party to office with increased majority.

British Guiana. Order in Council providing for changes in composition of Legislative Council and for elected members.

WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

The Minister of State visited Fiji, New Hebrides and British Solomon Islands.

1957

January

GENERAL

Appointment of the Earl of Perth as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in succession to Mr. John Maclay, and of Mr. J. D. Profumo, MP, as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in succession to Lord Lloyd.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Announcement that control of East African forces would revert to East African Governments on 1st July.

Kenya. Visit by Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation. House of Commons adjournment debate on detainees' franchise.

Uganda. Jinja became second municipality.

Tanganyika. £3 million loan raised on London market.

Northern Rhodesia. Legislative Council passed Race Relations Bill.

Nyasaland. Visit by Secretary of State.

WEST AFRICA

Gambia. Visit by The Duke of Edinburgh.

Gold Coast. Announcement that The Duchess of Kent would attend independence celebrations. Visit by the Secretary of State. House of Lords second reading of Ghana Independence Bill.

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement that postponed constitutional conference would be held in London in May, if possible. Publication of Report of the Tribunal appointed to inquire into allegations reflecting on the official conduct of the Premier and certain persons holding Ministerial and other Public Offices in the Eastern Region (Cmd. 51); dissolution of Eastern Region House of Assembly. Free universal primary education introduced in Lagos and the Eastern Region.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. Announcement of plans for United Kingdom assistance in external defence and armed forces' development; House of Commons statement on proposed financial aid towards Emergency costs in next five years. George Town, Penang, attained city status. Disturbances in Penang.

Hong Kong. Publication of report on October riots.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Social insurance scheme came into operation. Local government investigation by Mr. Hayward, Clerk of the West Sussex County Council. British-Turkish London talks on Lord Radcliffe's proposals. Rioting in Nicosia; House of Lords statement. Operation "Black Mac" resulted in capture or death of nearly half known EOKA hard core leaders.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Publication of the Report of the British Caribbean Federal Capital Commission (Col. No. 328); meeting of Standing Federation Committee. Publication of Report of the Hospital Advisory Committee of the University College of the West Indies Teaching Hospital (Col. No. 327).

British Guiana. The Demarara Bauxite Company announced plans for alumina-manufacture.

Windward Islands. London talks on UK 1957 grant-in-aid to St. Vincent.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Falkland Islands. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Colony and Dependencies. Mr. E. P. Arrowsmith appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Mr. O. R. Arthur.

St. Helena. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Colony and Dependencies.

Aden. Second Arab appointed member of Colony Executive Council. Yemen attacks on Western Protectorate; United Kingdom offer of discussion with Yemen Government; House of Commons statements.

February

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Kenya. House of Commons written answer on further UK financial assistance.

Uganda. Sir Frederick Crawford succeeded Sir Andrew Cohen as Governor. Petition from Buganda Lukiko asking for discussions on self-government.

WEST AFRICA

Gold Coast. Minister of Finance and Minister of State visit London for talks with Secretary of State. Publication of White Paper on the Proposed Constitution for Ghana (Cmd. 71). Ghana Independence Bill passed and received Royal Assent. Parliamentary statements on the Gold Coast being recognized as a member of the Commonwealth.

Sierra Leone. Visit by Dr. the Hon. W. S. Maclay, Senior Medical Senior Commissioner, Board of Control, to advise on mental health.

EASTERN GROUP

Federation of Malaya. Publication of the Report of the Constitutional Commission (later published as Col. No. 330).

Hong Kong. Fire rendered homeless over 400 people.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. General strike. House of Commons and House of Lords debates. Consideration of Cyprus items in United Nations.

Malta. London talks on legislation to implement closer association with United Kingdom.

WEST INDIES GROUP

Standing Federation Committee decided Trinidad should be site of Federal capital.

British Guiana. Removal of remaining restrictions on movement of certain political leaders.

Jamaica. Visits by United Kingdom team to advise on port development, and by GPO expert to advise on telecommunications.

Leeward Islands. Mr. A. T. Williams became Governor in succession to Sir Kenneth Blackburne.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Falkland Islands. Establishment of new Dependencies Survey base on Graham Land.

Mauritius. London constitutional talks.

Aden. House of Commons statement on steps to restore peaceful conditions on Protectorate-Yemen frontier.

March

EAST AFRICA

Kenya. First African direct elections to the Legislative Council.

Tanganyika. Publication of Franchise Committee Report and draft electoral legislation.

WEST AFRICA

West African Court of Appeal reconstituted following withdrawal of Ghana.

Gold Coast. The Ghana Independence Act came into operation. The Duchess of Kent represented The Queen at the independence celebrations and on Her Majesty's behalf opened the first Parliament of Ghana. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke sworn in as first Governor-General of Ghana.

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement of £1.8 million Colonial Development and Welfare grant for federal trunk roads. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons returned to power in Eastern Region elections. Southern Cameroons elections won by the Kamerun National Congress.

EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. London Constitutional Conference opened. The Governor unveiled the Singapore War Memorial.

Hong Kong. Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd officially opened Tai Lam Chung reservoir.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. EOKA conditional truce offer. Parliamentary statements on UK acceptance of conciliation by Lord Ismay, Secretary-General, NATO, and on decision to release Archbishop Makarios.

Malta. Further London visit by Malta Prime Minister to resume discussions on proposed new constitution.

WEST INDIES GROUP

British Honduras. General election returned the People's United Party to power.

Leeward Islands. London talks on St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla development plan.

Windward Islands. Mr. J. M. Lloyd succeeded Mr. W. Macmillan as Administrator, Grenada.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Bermuda. Anglo-US and Anglo-Canadian Ministerial talks.

Mauritius. House of Commons written answer on result of constitutional talks.

His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh paid short visits to Mombasa (Kenya), Mahé (Seychelles) and Penang and Kuala Lumpur (Federation of Malaya) on his way to Australia to open the 1956 Olympic Games. Returning in the royal yacht *Britannia* His Royal Highness visited St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, the Falkland Islands and Falkland Islands Dependencies, the Gambia and Gibraltar.

Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret received an enthusiastic welcome when she toured Mauritius, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Kenya in the autumn.

Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent represented Her Majesty The Queen at the inauguration of self-government in Ghana (the Gold Coast). Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was represented by the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary, and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

In October the Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay succeeded the Rt. Hon. John Hare as Minister of State, and was himself succeeded in January by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Perth. Mr. J. D. Profumo became Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in January in succession to Lord Lloyd. Sir Thomas Lloyd retired from the post of Permanent Under-Secretary of State, the post being filled by the appointment of Sir John Macpherson.

Constitutional and Political

On the 6th March, 1957, the Gold Coast, under the new name of Ghana, became a sovereign nation within the Commonwealth. Within the space of little over half a century since the frontiers of the Gold Coast were drawn in 1901, a nation had been conceived and created. Now, though some hundreds of Britons will remain to work for the new government, Britain's task in Ghana is accomplished. Seen in retrospect, the British record appears as a pattern of colonial policy justly framed and honourably fulfilled.

The constitutional talks on the future of Nigeria, originally planned for September, were postponed to May, 1957. Early in 1957 general elections were held in the Eastern Region of Nigeria and in the Southern Cameroons; neither resulted in a change of government.

Proposals were approved for constitutional changes in Sierra Leone which would replace the Legislative Council by a larger, mainly elected House of Representatives, presided over by a Speaker. Elections to the new House were fixed for May, 1957. From August onwards direct elections were held—in the Protectorate, for the first time—to reformed District Councils.

The membership of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was increased from 24 to 34 by the addition of three nominated and seven unofficial members.

The European, Asian and Arab general elections to the Kenya Legislative Council took place in September and October. By agreement between the racial groups two further African representative members and two other nominated unofficial members were added to the Legislative Council. It was also agreed that the number of unofficial representative members of the Council of Ministers should be increased to four Europeans, two Asians and two Africans, and that the Liwali of the Coast should be entitled to attend meetings of the Council as if he were a Minister, though not holding that rank. The first election of African members took place in March; six

of the eight sitting members were defeated, including the African Minister, Mr. J. A. Ohanga.

Constitutional reforms in Zanzibar set up a Privy Council, reconstituted the Executive Council so as to associate the people of Zanzibar more closely with the formation of government policy, and increased the membership of the Legislative Council.

In Nyasaland it was announced that a Speaker would be appointed to preside over the Legislative Council in place of the Governor.

The agreements reached at the Federation of Malaya constitutional conference of 1956 were widely welcomed. The Chief Minister assumed responsibility for defence and internal security and an elected Minister of Finance replaced the Financial Secretary. Legislation was introduced providing that the High Commissioner should normally act only on the advice of the Executive Council except in relation to external defence and external affairs. During the year the British Advisers were gradually withdrawn from the Malay States. The constitutional commission headed by the Rt. Hon. Lord Reid delivered its Report in February, and this was submitted for consideration by Her Majesty's Government, Their Highnesses the Rulers and the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

A conference on the constitution of Singapore held in London in April and May broke down, and shortly after his return to Singapore the Chief Minister resigned. A further conference was held in March—April, 1957, and agreement was reached on a new constitution which would confer full internal self-government on Singapore, leaving the United Kingdom Government responsible only for the defence and external affairs of the territory.

A new constitution for Sarawak, expected to come into force in time for the meeting of the Council Negri in May, 1957, provided that elected members should be in the majority on both the Council Negri and the Supreme Council.

The British Caribbean Federation Act became law in August, 1956. The Standing Federation Committee met twice during the year to settle administrative and constitutional matters arising out of the plans for federation. Among its more important decisions were one that the federal capital should be located in Trinidad and one that the Federation should be known as "The West Indies".

General elections were held during the year in Antigua, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras and—under a new constitution—Trinidad and Tobago. In the last-named the newly-formed People's National Movement of Dr. Eric Williams won 13 out of 24 seats contested and so became the first political party in Trinidad to be in a position to form a government. Dr. Williams became the colony's first Chief Minister and seven of his colleagues were appointed Ministers.

The Governor and the Premier of Barbados led a delegation to London for exploratory talks on constitutional development.

In October the Jamaican House of Representatives appointed a Select Committee to prepare proposals for constitutional advance.

Each of the four Presidencies which had constituted the Colony of the Leeward Islands became separate Colonies as from July, but remain under one Governor.

In British Guiana plans were made for the partial restoration of representative government, by substituting for the present nominated government a Legislative Council comprising not fewer than 14 elected members with three *ex officio* members and not more than 11 nominated members, together with a Speaker: the Executive Council to comprise three *ex officio*, two

nominated and five elected members. Arrangements were made for elections to be held in August, 1957.

Efforts continued to find a solution to the constitutional problems of Cyprus that would be acceptable to all concerned. Lord Radcliffe accepted an invitation to act as Constitutional Commissioner, and his Report was published in December. The proposals contained in it were accepted as a whole by Her Majesty's Government, and were brought to the notice of the Greek and Turkish Governments by the Secretary of State; they were welcomed by the Turkish Government, but awoke no response in the Greek Government. Two officials went to Seychelles to explain them to Archbishop Makarios.

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted in February a resolution expressing their desire for a just and peaceful solution to the Cyprus question and their hope that negotiation might be resumed. Lord Ismay offered his services as negotiator as Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. It was announced at the end of March that Archbishop Makarios would be released from Seychelles on condition he did not enter Cyprus, and a safe-conduct out of the island was offered to Grivas and other terrorist leaders.

Talks continued on the proposal for the closer integration of Malta with the United Kingdom.

Unofficial representation in the Executive Council and Legislative Council of Gibraltar was increased and arrangements made for a Speaker to be appointed for the first time to preside over the Legislative Council. Elections under the new constitution were held in September.

A second Arab was appointed an unofficial member of the Aden Colony Legislative Council. The Rulers of the Protectorate States had talks with the Governor on the subject of closer association: a statement issued after the talks declared that, while Her Majesty's Government favoured closer association in principle, the Rulers were entirely free to negotiate among themselves whatever form seemed best to them.

Proposals for constitutional reform in Mauritius gave rise to considerable discussion between political groups, and a representative delegation visited London for talks at the Colonial Office. Agreement was reached on proposals that would put responsibility for the government in the hands of a broadly-based Executive Council in which the various groups would co-operate. It was agreed further that a commission should investigate methods of election to the Legislative Council that would give fair representation to minorities. A Speaker was appointed to the Legislative Council for the first time.

A Speaker was also appointed to preside over the Legislative Council in Fiji, Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna being the first to fill the office.

Defence and Internal Security

There is a growing realisation in overseas territories that efficient and adequate police forces have an important part to play in their balanced development. The task of securing general agreement to the measures needed to improve the efficiency of colonial police forces is a continuing process. During the year special emphasis has been given to the need to provide satisfactory housing for married policemen and to conditions of service that will attract and retain the right quality of recruit. Other important matters requiring constant attention are training facilities for basic, specialised

and advanced instruction and, in more advanced territories, measures to safeguard the police from political influence.

The terrorist campaign in Cyprus continued throughout the year. The build-up of the security forces continued with special emphasis on the re-organisation of the Cyprus Police Force. During the summer a large number of important terrorist documents were captured, and the terrorist leader Grivas narrowly escaped. Large numbers of terrorists including some of the leaders were rounded up in December and January. Certain emergency measures were relaxed in December and others in April, 1957.

In both the other territories where a state of emergency is in force the situation showed a great improvement during the year. Pressure on the terrorists in the Federation of Malaya was continually increased and it became clear that they were concentrating only on preserving the remains of their strength. An attempt by the terrorists to open negotiations, on unacceptable terms, was rejected by the Chief Minister in April. In July the Chief Minister offered a safe conduct with paid passage to any surrendering terrorists who wished to return to China, but so far no one has accepted this offer. "White" areas were extended during the year and now include a population of 2.75 million. The 1st Battalion of the Fiji Infantry Regiment returned to Fiji during the year after four and a half years' distinguished service in the Federation.

In Kenya the improvement was even more marked, and in November it was possible to withdraw the Army from active operations against the Mau Mau and keep them in a support rôle. The Mau Mau leader Dedan Kimathi was captured in November and later tried and executed. Many emergency regulations were revoked or modified, and over 45,000 Africans had been released from detention camps by the end of April, 1957.

The Commission that enquired into the disturbances that took place in Sierra Leone in 1956 found evidence of widespread maladministration, corruption and extortionate practices: on the strength of their Report eight chiefs resigned or were deposed and two others were suspended. Two Paramount Chiefs who held ministerial office resigned both from Executive Council and from their chiefdoms.

A state of emergency was declared in the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia in September because of threats to law and order arising from a series of strikes by African workers in the copper mines. The emergency was ended in December, but 61 persons are still prohibited from entering the Copperbelt.

Difficulties were encountered in operating the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954. Serious clashes between Somali and Ethiopian tribes were avoided only by the exercise of great restraint by the tribes from the Protectorate.

British land and air forces and Aden Protectorate Levies had to be used in support of the efforts of Protectorate Rulers to counter aggressive action taken against areas within the Aden Protectorate by tribesmen and, on occasions, troops from the Yemen assisted by dissident Protectorate tribesmen.

In Singapore the Government took action against persons engaged in subversive activities and dissolved certain societies used as a front for Chinese Communist propaganda. As a protest against the Government measures thousands of Chinese students declared a strike and had to be cleared from their schools by police. Widespread strikes and rioting followed, and there were some casualties, but resolute action by the police quickly restored the situation.

The formation of the first infantry battalion of the Singapore Military Forces was announced in March.

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The demand for foodstuffs and many other raw materials was sustained in 1956, though the demand for rubber was affected by some decline in United States and United Kingdom production of motor vehicles. There was no single trend in the prices of colonial exports. The prices of rubber, cocoa and copper were generally lower than in 1955, whereas there were no important changes in the prices of other major exports.

Output of most colonial products rose. It is estimated that the gross domestic product at market prices in the colonial territories was some four per cent higher than in 1955. There were increases in cocoa production in both the Gold Coast and Nigeria—increases which partly compensated for the lower prices. Total cotton output rose, the increases being most marked in Uganda and Tanganyika; output fell, however, in Nigeria and Nyasaland. Rubber production was little changed, a decline in production by smallholders in the Federation of Malaya being balanced by an increase elsewhere, especially in Nigeria. Timber exports increased, especially from Gold Coast and North Borneo; in 1956 roughly half the UK's imports of hardwood came from the colonial territories. There was an expansion in the output of cement in Kenya and Uganda and of garments, soft plastics and carpets in Hong Kong. A new copper smelter and a textile plant were opened in Uganda. A large increase in bauxite production is planned in Jamaica and British Guiana.

The value of colonial exports* was about six per cent higher than in 1955. The value of exports of major primary products was about the same, lower rubber and cocoa prices being balanced by higher values for other products. More than half of the increased value of exports reflected higher re-exports through Malaya and Hong Kong. There were increased exports from East Africa, the West Indies and Hong Kong; a slight fall in exports from West Africa; and little change in Malaya where an increase in re-exports roughly balanced a fall in exports of domestic produce. The volume of exports of primary products rose by eight per cent. The largest increase was in petroleum, but there were increased exports of most important products except rubber.

The value of imports* rose by nine per cent. The largest increases were in Malaya and Hong Kong, mainly in commodities for re-export. There was a fall in imports into East Africa, where a sudden increase in imports resulting from the ending of shipping congestion at the port of Mombasa was followed by a slacker period while stocks were being run down. Possibly about a third of the increased value of colonial imports reflected a higher volume of imports for local consumption.

The general pattern of colonial trade was little changed. The United Kingdom remained the principal customer and source of supply for the territories, although its relative importance declined slightly. The territories as a whole have a surplus on their trade with the dollar area and deficits on their trade with the United Kingdom and the other countries of the sterling area.

Because of the greater increase in imports than in exports, associated with a slightly smaller deficit on invisible transactions, the territories as a whole (excluding Hong Kong) had a larger deficit in their balance of payments on current account than in 1955. There was a considerable fall in Malaya's surplus on current account; in West Africa, a small surplus was changed

* Excluding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

into a deficit, and there was an increase in the West Indies' deficit. On the other hand, East Africa had a smaller current deficit than in 1955.

There was a higher level of external private investment than in 1955. The increased deficit on current account combined with an increase in the capital inflow was associated with little change in the colonial sterling assets, which, including Hong Kong, rose by less in 1956 than in any year since 1948. The assets of West and East Africa fell, while those of other regions rose slightly. Currency funds continued to rise, reflecting the steady expansion of colonial currency circulations. Government general funds also rose. On the other hand, the London assets of banks operating in the territories continued to fall, a trend which is partly the result of the increase in local loans and advances by banks in most territories. There was also a fall in the London assets of the West African Marketing Boards and the Uganda Price Assistance Funds.

Government revenue and expenditure continued to rise in most territories. Exceptions included the Gold Coast, where the fall in cocoa prices and hence receipts from export duty on cocoa caused a decline in revenue, and East Africa, where there was a fall in revenue from import duties. There was also a considerable fall in receipts from rubber export duty in the Federation of Malaya, although this was partly compensated by increases in income tax and import duties.

The rate of gross capital formation was some nine per cent higher than in 1955. In terms of constant prices, the 1956 rate was some 75 per cent above that of 1948. There were increases in all regions except East Africa, where it is, however, still the highest of any region in relation to the national income. It is estimated that gross fixed capital formation in the territories as a whole was some 16 per cent of the gross domestic product, excluding subsistence output in the African territories.

There was a considerable increase in the value of schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts; actual expenditure, however, rose only to about £17 million, compared with an average of £24 million per annum available for the period 1955-60. There was a further fall in loans raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market, but several Governments raised local loans, and local currency authorities were among the subscribers to loans raised by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Jamaica.

Major development works completed during the year included the westward extension of the Uganda railway from Kampala to Kasese, three new deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, and the construction of airfields and airstrips in several territories.

The closing of the Suez Canal had little direct effect on most colonial territories, apart from Aden where there was a considerable fall in the volume of shipping. Although there were shipping delays in East Africa and the Mediterranean, and some rise in freight and passenger charges, no serious economic effects have been experienced, except in Aden. Normally the small amount of trade between colonial territories and Egypt is conducted on a sterling basis, and after the exclusion of Egypt from the sterling transferable account area (which was reinforced by measure taken in colonial territories) this trade virtually ceased.

The number of students at all levels, from primary schools to universities and university colleges, continued to increase. Free universal primary education was introduced in the Eastern Region of Nigeria and Lagos. Facilities for technical education were expanded: Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret formally opened the Royal Technical College, Nairobi (Kenya), in October, and in Singapore the construction of buildings for the Polytechnic, to which a registrar and departmental heads have been appointed, was begun. Steps were taken to meet the greatly increased demand for teachers. Enrolment at colonial universities and university colleges rose by 613 to 4,858. The number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic reached a total of 12,622: more governments opened students' departments to take over from the Colonial Office responsibility for their students in Britain.

A conference on visual aids was held at the Colonial Office in July. Help in many forms was provided to territories by UNESCO, and a number of governments were represented at UNESCO's ninth General Conference at New Delhi in November-December.

A more stable balance in health programmes reflects the special emphasis placed on preventive medicine in recent years. The pattern of morbidity continues to veer away from a tropical, endemic disease preponderance to something more akin to the disease incidence ratios in temperate climates. Apart from malaria in hyperendemic areas, most of the parasitic diseases are coming under firmer control. Mass campaigns against certain diseases, notably yaws, had considerable success.

New hospitals were opened and additions made to existing institutions in many territories, and the health centre system was further extended. The great demand for medical, health and technical auxiliaries was met by intensification of training. The number of student nurses in the United Kingdom again increased. Most of the larger territories now have sections of their Departments of Health responsible for the health education of the public.

The most serious cause of anxiety in the territories is now tuberculosis, though there were signs during the year that it was being controlled in the non-tropical territories. Many intensive programmes of BCG vaccination were carried out.

There were no widespread epidemics. The remarkable effects of malarial mosquito control measures were maintained. Considerable success has been achieved in the elimination of the common urban mosquito carrier of yellow fever and of *simulium*, the vector of onchocerciasis or "river-blindness"; treatment of the Nile in Uganda with DDT, simplified by the insertion of ducts into the Owen Falls dam, has cleared the river of *simulium* for 60 miles below the falls.

Governments continued to take advantage of the generous help afforded by WHO and UNICEF.

Few territories have reached the stage at which a concerted attack on bad housing conditions can be mounted; governments can only ensure that existing accommodation and resources are used to the best advantage. The most serious problems are met in expanding urban areas. The Housing Authority which, it is proposed, will take over Government housing operations from the Singapore Improvement Trust is to build homes, mainly for poor people, at a rate rising to 5,000 a year. The North Peak Scheme, one of three projects in hand in Hong Kong, will house nearly 2,000 families and is the largest project of its kind in any of the territories.

A conference on labour administration was held at Oxford in July. Officials of labour ministries and departments attended for the first week and were joined for the second by the ministers holding labour portfolios in nine administrations. His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh's study conference on human problems in industrial relations, also held in July, was attended by 39 employers' representatives and 22 representatives of trade unions from colonial territories.

The number of trade unionists in the territories rose to above one million. The British TUC continued its help to developing union movements and made plans to increase it; representatives visited seven territories.

There were serious labour disturbances in the Northern Rhodesian copper mines and in Singapore, and less serious unrest in Tanganyika and Aden.

Many Workmen's Compensation Ordinances now include provision for minimum compensation. In one-third of all territories a worker is entitled to compensation after four days' absence, as recommended by the ILO; another large group of territories fixes five days.

Social welfare work was extended in several territories; the first social welfare officer was appointed to St. Helena. The welfare work done by the government of Jamaica among Jamaican immigrants to the United Kingdom was extended to all West Indian immigrants, a joint West Indian organisation being set up for the purpose.

Malta and Cyprus embarked on comprehensive social insurance schemes; a reciprocal agreement was signed between Malta and the United Kingdom and a similar agreement is being prepared for Cyprus.

A conference of Information Officers was held at the Colonial Office in June. The flow of information material to the territories, to Commonwealth and foreign countries and to the British public was maintained. The British Council continued its work in the territories and on behalf of colonial students in the United Kingdom.

Wireless and wired broadcasting services now operate in every territory except St. Helena and the Gambia; eight governments received Colonial Development and Welfare grants for broadcasting during the year. Bermuda became the first territory to enjoy television when the service installed for the US base was extended to cover the whole colony. A government television service is being introduced in Cyprus in 1957.

Research and Surveys

During the year 101 schemes for research grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, estimated to cost £2.2 million, were approved. Eight hundred and thirty-six schemes have been approved since 1940, together with a large number of supplementary schemes.

Of the sum of approximately £8 million allocated to research for the period 1955-60 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1955 some £4 million has already been allocated to the continuation of existing schemes and the establishment of new ones.

Recruitment of cartographic draughtsmen for the Colonial Geodetic and Topographic Survey more than made good losses for the first time for many years. Surveying, air photography and mapping of many territories continued.

Geological surveys continued in 20 territories. Progress was made in investigating mineral resources, further developing underground water supplies, solving geological problems encountered in engineering projects and geological mapping.

The Minister for Overseas France visited London in October at the invitation of the Secretary of State; during this visit a function was arranged to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the New Hebrides Condominium. Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, visited East Africa in July.

Sir Alan Burns retired from the post of United Kingdom Permanent Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations; he is to be replaced by Sir Andrew Cohen.

A plebiscite held in British Togoland indicated the desire of a majority of the people for union with an independent Gold Coast. The results of the plebiscite were endorsed by the Trusteeship Council and subsequently by the General Assembly, and it was resolved that the Trusteeship Agreement for British Togoland should be terminated with effect from the achievement of self-government by the Gold Coast.

The General Assembly in February adopted two objectionable resolutions, one making a number of substantive recommendations on the future of Tanganyika and the other, introduced by the Soviet Union, calling for time-tables for the attainment of self-government by all trust territories. The United Kingdom representative opposed both these recommendations.

In the debate of the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the General Assembly on the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories the United Kingdom opposed a resolution calling for time-tables for educational progress. The Committee adopted a procedural resolution providing that questions relating to the cessation of the transmission of information should be referred directly to the General Assembly instead of to the Committee on Information as they are at present. The United Kingdom does not recognise the competence of the General Assembly to consider such questions at all, and therefore abstained on this resolution.

At the ninth World Health Assembly, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone were admitted as associate members of WHO. Nigeria was also admitted to associate membership of UNESCO at UNESCO's ninth General Conference.

The Governments of Hong Kong and Malaya/Borneo were represented at the thirteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and at the preceding ninth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. The Colonial Office and some of the dependent territories were represented on the United Kingdom delegation to meetings of certain committees of the specialised agencies. The territories continue to make use of the training and expert assistance available under the Food and Agriculture Organisation Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and the facilities offered by World Health Organisation and UNICEF; British teams played an active part in the international campaign against the desert locust in the Arabian peninsula co-ordinated by the FAO.

Her Majesty's Government participated during the year in the activities of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, which held its third special meeting in London in July and its twelfth session in Lisbon in March. The South-East Asian territories continued to participate in the Colombo Plan. The Caribbean Commission met twice. The third South Pacific Conference was held in Suva, Fiji, in April-May and was followed by a meeting of the South Pacific Commission.

Economic co-operation with other colonial powers was maintained through the Overseas Territories Committee of the OEEC. The estimated cost to the organisations participating in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of projects in the colonial territories was US \$1,271,000, an increase on the previous year's estimate of \$200,000.

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The Colonial Office and Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service

The Colonial Office

1. There were several Ministerial changes during the year. In October the Right Honourable J. S. Maclay, CMG, MP, succeeded the Right Honourable John Hare, OBE, MP, as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs and was himself succeeded in January by the Right Honourable the Earl of Perth. Mr. J. D. Profumo, OBE, MP, was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in succession to the Lord Lloyd, MBE, in January. Other staff changes included the retirement of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Thomas Lloyd, GCMG, KCB, after 35 years' service in the Colonial Office, and the appointment of Sir John Macpherson, GCMG, to that post. Sir Charles Jeffries, KCMG, OBE, a Deputy Under-Secretary of State, retired, Sir John Martin, KCMG, CB, CVO, was appointed as a Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State and Mr. A. N. Galsworthy, CMG, was appointed to be an Assistant Under-Secretary of State. In addition, Sir Geoffrey Clay, KCMG, OBE, MC, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, retired and Mr. G. W. Nye, CMG, OBE, was appointed his successor; Mr. I. H. E. J. Stounton, CMG, OBE, was appointed to succeed Mr. W. A. Muller, CMG, who relinquished his post as Inspector-General of Colonial Police at the end of the year under review. Other changes in the Secretary of State's advisory staff included the appointment of Mr. E. M. Roddan, CMG, as Deputy Agricultural Adviser, and of Mr. H. Houghton, CBE, as Deputy Educational Adviser.

2. Under the scheme for the interchange of Colonial Office officers and officers of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, five Overseas Service officers took up duty in the Colonial Office, and six members of the Colonial Office administrative staff were posted overseas. Several other members of the staff were also given the opportunity of serving with the Governments of overseas administrations.

3. In the course of a 27,500-mile tour of Africa, Mr. Lennox-Boyd visited Kenya, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the Gold Coast and Nigeria. He also visited Athens, Ankara and Istanbul. Mr. Hare visited Cyprus, Lord Lloyd visited Aden and Somaliland Protectorate, and Mr. Maclay visited Fiji, the New Hebrides, the British Solomon Islands, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. In addition, visits overseas were made by a Deputy Under-Secretary of State, six Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, members of the Secretary of State's advisory staff and other senior officers.

Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service

4. A statement of policy on the organisation of the Service* was presented to Parliament in May. It announced two developments to take account of the growth of self-government in the overseas territories and the consequent effect on members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service.

5. First, the statement announced the intention of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to arrange for the secondment of people with the necessary qualifications to overseas governments as required.

* *Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service. Statement of Policy Regarding Organisation.* Cmd. 9768.

6. Secondly, the statement referred to the acute staffing difficulties in the Nigerian territories and announced the willingness of Her Majesty's Government to introduce a new scheme whereby pensionable overseas officers already serving there could be transferred to a Special List of officers in the service of Her Majesty's Government and be seconded to the Governments now employing them. Under these proposals Her Majesty's Government would make certain undertakings to officers admitted to the Special List in respect of their future employment, if they were no longer required by the Nigerian Governments; the payment of their pensions; and, if necessary, unemployment pay and compensation for loss of career. While this scheme was designed to meet the particular circumstances of the Nigerian Governments, it was in a form which would make it possible for similar arrangements to be applied to other territories as and when circumstances made such action desirable.

7. During the year negotiations with the Nigerian Governments and consultations with the staff associations on the detailed terms of the Special List arrangements have been in progress. There have naturally been some difficulties in working out these arrangements, which are quite without precedent, but good progress has been made and it is hoped that agreements with the Nigerian Governments will be signed shortly.

8. Legislation is also necessary to put into effect the proposals contained in the statement of policy, and to provide the necessary authority for the various payments which will have to be made by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

9. In the meantime, constitutional developments in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and West Africa reached the stage where further steps had to be taken to implement the undertakings given to members of the Service in the 1954 statement of policy on the Re-organisation of the Colonial Service.*

10. Schemes for compensation for loss of career have been enacted in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. Under these an officer is entitled to retire at any time on earned pension and lump sum compensation based on his salary, age and length of service. These schemes, which were agreed in negotiations between the Governments concerned and the local civil service associations, are almost identical, but to take into account the somewhat higher salaries in Singapore, the maximum lump sum compensation payable there is £11,900, whereas in the Federation of Malaya it is £11,000.

11. Her Majesty's Government have undertaken to establish in London a Re-employment Bureau to help overseas officers who retire from these two territories to obtain fresh employment. At the same time every effort will be made to find alternative employment in the overseas territories for those officers who wish to continue their career elsewhere, either in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service or in temporary employment with overseas governments. While some officers will be retired compulsorily from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, to facilitate Malayanisation of the Public Services in these territories, the Governments desire to retain the services of other officers for varying periods, and, to facilitate this, negotiations are in progress with the Government of the Federation of Malaya for the conclusion of a modified Special List Agreement which would offer additional security to overseas officers to whom the Federation Government are willing to guarantee further employment for a period of years.

* Colonial No. 306.

12. The attainment of independence by the Gold Coast was marked by the signature of a Public Officers Agreement between the Government of Ghana and Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, under which the former guarantees members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and other officers recruited or appointed through the Colonial Office or the Crown Agents, terms and conditions of service not less favourable than those obtaining on independence day. Similar guarantees are extended to the pensions of these officers and their dependants; these also cover the pensions payable to officers and the dependants of officers who were formerly in the service of the Gold Coast Government.

Appointments to Governorships

13. The following appointments were announced during the year :

- Sir William Luce, KBE, CMG, Governor of Aden.
- Sir Maurice Dorman, KCMG, Governor of Sierra Leone.
- Sir Frederick Crawford, KCMG, OBE, Governor of Uganda.
- A. T. Williams, Esq., CMG, MBE, Governor of the Leeward Islands.
- Sir Raynor Arthur, KCMG, CVO, Governor of the Bahamas.
- Sir Robert Stapledon, KCMG, CBE, Governor of the Eastern Region of Nigeria.
- E. P. Arrowsmith, Esq., CMG, Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Conditions of Service

14. Revised salaries were introduced in the Gambia, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras and the Windward and Leeward Islands. Salaries Commissioners were appointed to review salaries and other conditions of service in Aden, and Somaliland Protectorate.

Pensions

15. A new Governors' Pensions Act received the Royal assent in August. Under the former Acts a Governor received a pension based on his length of service and the class of Governorship which he had held. With the passage of time, the pensions earned by each year of service as a Governor had become inadequate and it would in any case have been necessary to increase them. The opportunity was taken to introduce a revised method of computing pensions by which, as in the Home Civil Service and the Overseas Civil Service, pensions are now related to Governors' salaries and will consequently reflect any adjustment made in the latter to take account of increases in the cost of living. At the same time provision has been made for Governors to commute part of their pensions for a lump sum and to allocate part for the benefit of their widows and dependants.

16. Further pension increases to take account of the rise in the cost of living were enacted by the Governments of the Federation of Nigeria, North Borneo, Singapore, Jamaica, Cyprus and St. Helena.

Recruitment

17. In general, recruitment through the Colonial Office was maintained at a similar level to previous years. The number of vacancies for administrative, education and medical officers filled during the year was almost the same as in 1955. The number of electrical and mechanical engineers recruited was also very nearly the same as in 1955, but there was a significant improvement in the recruitment of civil engineers. There was a fall in the recruitment of agricultural officers, as compared with 1955, but the number recruited was higher than in any other previous year. Demands,



however, remained high for all these appointments and there was little change compared with previous years in the number of vacancies remaining unfilled. Most of the vacancies for police officers which have been outstanding in recent years were filled by the transfer of police officers from the Federation of Malaya and only 13 vacancies remained at the end of the year. The total number of appointments (including nurses and medical auxiliaries) during 1956 was 1,286.

18. Some recruitment for the Gold Coast was transferred to the Commissioner for the Gold Coast during the year and on independence all recruitment for the Gold Coast was taken over by the High Commissioner for Ghana.

Training

19. The number of men and women in the service of Colonial Governments who received training in the United Kingdom rose in 1956 to the record total of 2,752, compared with 2,190 in 1955 and 2,081 in 1954. One thousand and seventy-five were domiciled in the territories, a significant increase of 254 over 1955 and 402 over 1954. The courses and attachments arranged for them varied in length from a few days to two years or more, and were largely made possible by the generous co-operation given by the universities and other educational institutions, by government departments and local authorities, and by industry and commerce.

20. Among new courses started during the year were a command course for senior police officers, a course on African and Islamic customary law, and a spraying machinery course for agricultural officers.

21. There was continued co-operation in training with other Metropolitan Governments. Representatives from France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Portugal attended the Summer School at Cambridge, and one Belgian and two French Colonial Service officers stayed for Overseas Service Course "B". An Overseas Service officer is attending a long course at the Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre-Mer, and a party of British Overseas Service officers attended a short course of lectures on the French Union at Paris in December.

CHAPTER III

Constitutional and General**West Africa**

GOLD COAST

Political Developments

22. In April, the Gold Coast Government published a White Paper containing their own Constitutional Proposals for Gold Coast Independence.* In substance these proposals conformed with Sir Frederick Bourne's recommendations as modified by the Achimota Conference of 1956. This White Paper was debated in the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly on the 18th and 22nd May, the Opposition being absent from the debate.

23. Meanwhile, on the 11th May, the Secretary of State said in the House of Commons that, because of the failure to resolve the constitutional dispute within the Gold Coast, the aim of the early independence of the Gold Coast within the Commonwealth could only be achieved in one way, by giving the peoples of the Gold Coast an opportunity to express their views on it in a general election.† The Secretary of State undertook that, if a general election were held in the Gold Coast, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would be ready to accept a motion calling for independence within the Commonwealth passed by a reasonable majority in a newly elected legislature, and then to declare a firm date for independence. The Legislative Assembly was accordingly dissolved on the 5th June, and a general election was held on the 12th and 17th July. The election was observed by a delegation of members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

24. At a conference in May between the National Liberation Movement, the Northern Peoples' Party and other groups politically opposed to the Convention Peoples' Party, Professor K. A. Busia was elected Parliamentary Leader of the "National Liberation Movement and its Allies".

25. As a result of the general election, the Convention Peoples' Party was returned to power with only a slightly reduced majority, and holds 72 of the 104 seats in the Legislative Assembly (which, on independence, has become the first Parliament of Ghana). On the 3rd August the Assembly passed by 72 votes to none a Government motion calling for independence within the Commonwealth. The Opposition parties abstained from voting. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom considered that the outcome of the general election and the vote on the motion fulfilled the conditions of the undertaking of the 11th May. Accordingly the Secretary of State announced on the 18th September that the United Kingdom Government would at the first available opportunity introduce into the United Kingdom Parliament a Bill to accord independence to the Gold Coast and that subject to Parliamentary approval the United Kingdom Government intended that independence should come about on the 6th March, 1957.

26. On the 10th September a delegation led by Professor Busia and representing the Opposition parties in the Gold Coast was received by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, to whom they explained in detail their objections to the constitutional proposals of the Convention Peoples' Party.

27. In October, the Gold Coast Government held talks about the constitution with the Parliamentary Opposition and with the Territorial Councils.

* Government Printer, Accra.

† 552 H.C. Deb. 5s. Cols. 1557f.

Following these talks, the Gold Coast Government published in November their Revised Constitutional Proposals for Gold Coast Independence* in a further White Paper. This was debated by the Legislative Assembly on the 12-14th November and was approved (with an amendment in one small respect) by a vote of 70 to 25. The Gold Coast Government then requested Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to make an Order in Council to come into effect on the date of independence, based on the Revised Constitutional Proposals as approved by the Assembly.

28. Meanwhile, in accordance with the Secretary of State's announcement on the 18th September, a Bill to make provision for the attainment by the Gold Coast of fully responsible status within the British Commonwealth of Nations on the 6th March, 1957, was introduced into Parliament on the 18th November, 1956, and, under the name of the Ghana Independence Act, 1957, received the Royal Assent on the 7th February, 1957. The name "Ghana" was conferred on the country in response to local wishes.

29. The Secretary of State visited the Gold Coast between the 24th and 30th January and held talks with the Government, the Leader of the Opposition and his colleagues, the Asantehene and other Chiefs and leaders. On his return to the United Kingdom he presented to Parliament on the 8th February a White Paper† summarising the main features of the proposed constitution for Ghana. On the 22nd February the Ghana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1957, was made setting out in full the constitution to come into effect on the date of independence.

Togoland

30. In accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, a plebiscite was held in May, under United Nations supervision, in the Trust Territory of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration, in which voters were asked the following two questions:

(i) Do you want the union of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration with an independent Gold Coast?

or

(ii) Do you want the separation of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship?

31. The plebiscite resulted in a substantial majority vote in favour of union with the Gold Coast, voting figures being 93,095 in favour of union, and 67,492 in favour of a continuance of trusteeship. Of those favouring a continuance of trusteeship, 54,785 came from the predominantly Ewe-speaking Southern Section of Togoland. In July, the United Kingdom Government reported the results of the plebiscite to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, which passed a resolution recommending the union of the whole of the Trust Territory with the Gold Coast on the attainment by the latter of independence. This recommendation was subsequently endorsed in December by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the necessary legal provisions were incorporated in the Ghana Independence Act.

Economic Affairs

32. The Report of the Volta River Preparatory Commission was published on the 27th July.‡ Between October and December a team of experts from

* Government Printer, Accra.

† *The Proposed Constitution of Ghana*. Cmnd. 71.

‡ Vol. I.—*Report of the Preparatory Commission*. HMSO.

Vol. II.—*Appendices to the Report of the Preparatory Commission*. HMSO.

Vol. III.—*Engineering Report to the Preparatory Commission*. HMSO.

the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development visited the Gold Coast to make a preliminary survey of development possibilities, with special reference to the Volta River project.

33. A committee appointed by the Gold Coast Government to enquire into allegations of irregularities in the affairs of the Cocoa Purchasing Company held its first meeting early in May. Reconstituted as a commission of inquiry, it continued its work between the 10th May and 21st June. The chairman was a Nigerian, Mr. Justice Jibowu, the other two members being a chartered accountant from the United Kingdom and a Gold Coast barrister. The Report of the Commission disclosed certain irregularities in the conduct of the affairs of the Cocoa Purchasing Company. It was published, together with a Government Statement, on the 31st August*, and was debated in the Legislative Assembly in September. The Government announced its intention to take action designed to remedy the abuses disclosed by the Commission, and in particular accepted the Commission's recommendation that the Loans Section of the Cocoa Purchasing Company should be wound up. Later it introduced legislation setting up an Agricultural Loans Board, under the control of the Minister of Finance, to provide credit facilities for farmers.

34. The board of inquiry appointed to study the economic structure of the mining industry submitted its report to the Gold Coast Government in July. At subsequent talks between the Government and the mining companies, the Government agreed to make an annual grant to the Chamber of Mines for a period of two years.

35. Estimated ordinary revenue in the year under review was £49·3 million and expenditure £48·7 million including the transfer of £3·8 million to Development Funds.

Independence Celebrations

36. The Ghana Independence Act came into operation on the 6th March. Her Majesty The Queen was represented at the celebrations in Accra by Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent, who, on the Queen's behalf, opened the first session of the Parliament of Ghana on the morning of the 6th March. On the same day, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, who had been Governor of the Gold Coast since 1949, was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Ghana. Her Royal Highness carried out a number of other public engagements during her visit which lasted from the 2nd to the 8th March.

37. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was represented at the celebrations by Mr. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary and Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and Mr. I. M. R. MacLennan, the newly-appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ghana. The Armed Forces of the United Kingdom were represented by the cruiser HMS *Ceylon* and the frigate HMS *Mounts Bay*, and by a detachment of the Royal Air Force, including four Valiant aircraft.

38. The celebrations were also attended by representatives of all other Commonwealth Governments, who, as announced by the United Kingdom Prime Minister in Parliament on the 21st February,† had all agreed that Ghana should as from the 6th March be recognised as a member of the Commonwealth. Among the delegations from many foreign countries that

* Part I.—*Government proposals in regard to the future Constitution and Control of Statutory Boards and Corporations in the Gold Coast.*

Part II.—*Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Affairs of the Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited.* Government Printer, Accra.

† 565 H.C. 5s. Cols. 605–6.
36086

of the United States was led by Vice-President Nixon. The General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the United Kingdom Branch of the Association, and the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union were also represented.

THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

Administrative and General Events

39. It became necessary to postpone the conference on the Nigerian constitution, which was to have opened on the 19th September, because of the Foster Sutton Tribunal [see paragraph 40]. The conference is now due to open in London on the 23rd May, 1957. An announcement, which concluded as follows, was made on the 3rd January:

“At the 1953 London Conference Her Majesty’s Government, while not prepared to fix a definite date for self-government for Nigeria as a whole, gave an undertaking that, subject to certain safeguards, Regional self-government would be granted in 1956 to those Regions which desired it. In a message to the Nigerian Governments Mr. Lennox-Boyd has drawn attention to this undertaking and to the fact that it has not been possible to fulfil it to the letter. In these circumstances he has proposed as an exceptional measure that, so far as it is legally possible to do so in advance of the making of new constitutional instruments, steps should be taken to give effect, by a date not later than one month from the conclusion of the forthcoming Conference, to all arrangements for the introduction of Regional self-government which may be finally agreed at the Conference.”

40. The Secretary of State announced in Parliament on the 24th July,* that he had decided to institute an inquiry into matters concerning Dr. Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, and the African Continental Bank Ltd. The Secretary of State explained that certain grave allegations had been made affecting the conduct of government, which he considered should be fully investigated before the constitutional conference took place. By warrant dated the 4th August, the Secretary of State accordingly appointed Sir Stafford Foster Sutton, Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria, to be Chairman of a Tribunal of Inquiry. The other members of the Tribunal, appointed by the same warrant, were: Sir Maxime de Comarmond, Chief Justice of the High Courts of Lagos and the Southern Cameroons; Mr. V. A. Savage, a Chief Magistrate in the Eastern Region of Nigeria; and Mr. G. F. Saunders, a senior partner in the firm of Harwood Banner, Lewis and Mounsey, Chartered Accountants. The tribunal met in Lagos, their first session being on the 27th August and their last on the 16th November.

41. Before the Secretary of State decided to appoint the tribunal on his own initiative, he had suggested to Dr. Azikiwe that he might wish to invite him to appoint it. Eastern Region Ministers decided, after considering this suggestion, however, to advise the Governor to appoint a commission of inquiry. The Secretary of State pointed out (as he had done earlier) that a commission appointed by the Governor would not be competent to investigate all the matters which might have to be investigated, since some of them might concern matters relating to the Federation, and he re-emphasised his desire that Dr. Azikiwe should himself request him to appoint a commission. Eastern Region Ministers then decided that a committee should be appointed by the Governor to investigate the matters. The Governor informed his Ministers that he was unable to accept their decision.

* 557 H.C. 5s, cols. 215f.

42. The Governor used his reserved powers on another occasion connected with the tribunal, when Eastern Region Ministers decided that certain Executive Council papers, which the tribunal had called for, should not be produced. The Governor declined to act in accordance with this decision.

43. The report of the tribunal was published as a White Paper* on the 16th January. Following its publication the Governor of the Eastern Region was advised by his Ministers to dissolve the Regional House of Assembly, and new elections were held on the 15th March [see paragraph 47]. After discussion with the Governor, Dr. Azikiwe also expressed his intention to surrender his shares in the African Continental Bank, without compensation, and agreed to repay to the bank the director's fees of £5,252 which were paid to him after public money had been injected into the bank, on the understanding that this sum is a debt due to him which waits to be met out of the bank's current earnings.

44. Elections to the Western Region House of Assembly took place on the 26th May. The Action Group won 48 of the 80 seats and the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons the remaining 32.

45. Elections to the Northern House of Assembly took place in November, under new electoral regulations providing for a secret ballot and direct elections in 19 urban areas. The electoral college system was retained for the rural areas. The number of elected members of the House was increased from 90 to 131. The Northern People's Congress won 102 seats. Several small opposition parties gained a number of seats each.

46. Elections to the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly took place on the 15th March. Of the 13 seats filled by direct election, the Kamerun National Congress (KNC) won six, the Kamerun National Democratic Party five, and the Kamerun People's Party two. Preliminary indications were that of the six Native Administration members a majority was likely to support the KNC.

47. The elections to the Eastern Region House of Assembly also took place on the 15th March. Of the 84 seats, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons won 64, the Action Group 13, the United National Independence Party five and Independents two.

48. It was announced on the 20th November that Sir Clement Pleass, who was then on leave, was retiring from the Governorship of the Eastern Region. Sir Robert de S. Stapledon, formerly Chief Secretary, Tanganyika, succeeded him on the 13th December.

49. There were three changes in the Federal Council of Ministers. Mr. E. I. G. Unsworth, QC, formerly Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, was appointed Attorney-General of the Federation of Nigeria in succession to Mr. A. McKisack, QC. Mr. F. D. C. Williams, formerly Financial Secretary, Jamaica, was appointed Financial Secretary of the Federation in succession to Mr. A. R. W. Robertson. The Hon. J. M. Johnson was appointed to the Council of Ministers in October to fill the vacancy left by the resignation at the beginning of the year of Mr. Adegoke Adelabu.

50. The following appointments also took place: Mr. J. O. Field succeeded Brigadier E. J. Gibbons as Commissioner of the Cameroons; Mr. O. P. Gunning succeeded Mr. C. J. Mayne as Deputy Governor of the Eastern Region; Mr. A. G. R. Mooring succeeded Mr. T. M. Shankland as Deputy Governor, Western Region.

* *Nigeria . . . Report of the Tribunal appointed to inquire into allegations reflecting on the Official Conduct of the Premier of, and certain persons holding Ministerial and other Public Offices in, the Eastern Region of Nigeria.* Cmnd. 51.

51. Chief Anthony Enahoro, the Western Region Minister for Home Affairs, visited the United Kingdom in September and October to study certain aspects of the work and organisation of the Home and the Scottish Offices.

52. The Governor of Dahomey visited the Western Region in June, and the Governor-General of Spanish Guinea visited Nigeria in September as the guest of Sir James Robertson.

53. At the request of the Northern Regional Government, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, spent some months in the Region as Commissioner to advise the Regional Government on the establishment of provincial authorities. A Government White Paper accepting the Commissioner's main recommendations has been approved by the Northern Region House of Assembly.

54. Mr. S. R. Simpson, land tenure specialist in the Colonial Office, visited Nigeria in November and December, at the invitation of the Federal Government, to examine the workings of the Lagos Titles Registry and to make recommendations.

55. Mr. M. E. Adams, Civil Engineer-in-Chief at the Admiralty, visited Nigeria in February, at the invitation of the Federal and Western Regional Governments, to examine their Public Works Departments and to make recommendations.

Economic Affairs

56. Grants made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds included £3.45 million for road development in the Northern Region and £1.8 million for Federal road development, (£1.2 million for Western Region roads, nearly £1 million for Eastern Region roads and £66,000 for roads in the Southern Cameroons was approved early in 1956). A grant of £1.3 million was also made for the development of water supplies in the Northern Region.

57. During the course of the year separate talks were held in London with officials of the Federal and Regional Governments, on the financing, with particular reference to loans, of their development programmes.

58. Mr. G. C. Carlyle, Deputy Financial Secretary of the Federation, with Sir Ralf Emerson, Chairman, Nigeria Railway Corporation, and Mr. T. F. Griffin, Industrial Adviser to the Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry, visited the United States in December to investigate possibilities of financing new railway and other developments, and the prospects for investment generally in Nigeria.

59. At the request of the Federal Government, arrangements were made for Mr. J. B. Loynes, an adviser to the Bank of England, to visit Nigeria in April, 1957, to study and report on problems affecting the establishment of a Nigerian Central Bank and the introduction of a Nigerian currency.

60. The Eastern Region Finance Corporation was merged with the Development Corporation as a result of the Eastern Region Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1956, which came into effect on the 6th June.

61. The Dunlop Nigerian Plantation Company began work on a large rubber plantation scheme in the Eastern Region, which is expected to cost some £3.5 million.

62. Alhaji Aliyu, then Minister of Trade and Industry, Northern Region, visited Europe and the United Kingdom in May and June to meet business people with interests in the Region.

63. Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, Federal Minister of Communications and Aviation, visited the United Kingdom and the United States in June and July to discuss matters connected with his portfolio.

64. Chief Akin Deko, Minister of Agriculture, Western Region, attended an FAO Cocoa Study Group in Brussels in November, and afterwards visited the United Kingdom.

65. The Earl of Derby, President of the British Cotton Growers' Association and of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, toured the cotton-growing areas of Nigeria in February.

66. Mr. B. J. SurrIDGE, the Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation, visited the three Regions of Nigeria in February and March and presided over a co-operative training course at Buea in the Southern Cameroons [see paragraph 565].

Social Services

67. At the beginning of 1957 the Federal Government introduced a scheme of free universal primary education in Lagos. This aims at providing 20,000 new places in primary schools by 1960. At the outset more than 8,500 additional children were enrolled.

68. Free universal primary education was also introduced in the Eastern Region in January. This had the effect of increasing the number of primary schoolchildren in school by 450,000, or 20 per cent. The scheme involves the construction of some 1,800 new schools.

69. Progress with the Western Region education development programme continues, and 3,300 new schools are being built. The urgent problem in the West now—as elsewhere in Nigeria—is the supply of sufficient numbers of suitably qualified teachers.

70. In the North, the first Government secondary school for girls was opened, at Ilorin. Plans are in hand to establish in the current year one Government craft school in each Province. These schools will have an annual intake of 50 boys who have completed four years' junior primary education, and who will take a three-year, largely practical, course.

71. Chief Okotie-Eboh, Federal Minister of Labour and Welfare, led a tripartite Nigerian observer delegation to the thirty-ninth session of the ILO at Geneva in June, and attended the Labour Administration Conference at Oxford in July. Mr. D. S. Adegbenro, Western Regional Minister of Lands and Labour, also attended the Labour Administration Conference.

72. Chief J. A. O. Odebiyi, Western Region Minister of Education, visited the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and the United Kingdom in September and October to see educational authorities and institutions.

SIERRA LEONE

73. Sir Robert Hall, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone since April, 1953, retired in July, and was succeeded by Mr. (now Sir) Maurice Dorman on the 1st September.

74. In July, the Sierra Leone Government submitted to the Legislative Council its proposals for constitutional change. Discussions previously held with representatives of other political parties and with leading members of the public had shown that there was considerable agreement on the enlargement of the franchise and of the legislature, and it was therefore decided that this should be the first step. The Government recommended that the Legislative Council should be replaced by a House of Representatives

consisting of 57 members, of whom 14 would be directly elected from the Colony, one from the Bo urban area and 24 from the 12 districts of the Protectorate. Each district would also be represented by one Paramount Chief, and there would be two nominated members without voting powers to represent special interests, and four *ex officio* members. The Governor would cease to be President; instead, there would be a Speaker. A substantial majority of the members of the Legislative Council supported these proposals. New constitutional instruments giving effect to these changes have been approved by Her Majesty in Council, and elections to the new House were expected to be held in May, 1957.

75. Good progress was made during the year in issuing licences for the digging of, and dealing in, alluvial diamonds, under the Alluvial Diamond Mining Ordinance. By October, however, large numbers of illicit miners, mainly from outside Sierra Leone, had congregated in a small area in Kono District, and were not only preventing licensing there, but had become a major threat to law and order and to public health. On the 31st October, the Governor warned non-Sierra Leoneans in the area that unless they left within three weeks and returned to their homes, action would have to be taken to evict them. The warning was immediately successful. No large-scale eviction proved necessary, but it is estimated that some 45,000 persons left the district. Throughout this operation the Sierra Leone Government received the ready co-operation of the neighbouring French authorities in facilitating the return of the illicit miners to their own territory. A substantial amount of illicit mining and traffic in diamonds has, nevertheless, continued throughout the year, there being little doubt that the value of stones illegally traded has far exceeded that of those sold to the Diamond Corporation. Efforts to reduce this traffic continue.

76. The report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances which took place in the Provinces between November, 1955, and March, 1956, was presented to the Governor in July and published in September. The Commission found evidence of much corruption and of extortionate practices by Chiefdom authorities, and concluded that grave local maladministration, leading to the loss of confidence by the commonalty in those manifestations of Government with which they daily came into contact, was the cause of the trouble. The police had on balance, in the opinion of the Commission, used neither too much nor too little force in dealing with the disturbances. The Commission made many recommendations relating principally to the improvement of Chiefdom administration, local taxation and the Native Courts, virtually all of which have been either accepted by the Government or, where this was not possible without further study, reserved for fuller consideration. Immediate action was taken by public notice to underline the illegality of certain kinds of fees and licences and of compulsory labour, and a rate of 25s. was, as recommended by the Commission, announced as that to be paid by each male tax payer as local tax during 1956 and 1957. The Government has accepted the Commission's view that a simple graduated rate in some way based upon property should be superimposed on this tax as soon as possible, and to secure advice on the best basis in local conditions for the introduction of such a rate is to appoint an expert from the United Kingdom to conduct an inquiry.

77. The Commission also recommended that more detailed inquiries should be held, under the Protectorate Ordinance, into the administration of those Chiefdoms where serious disturbances occurred, in order to ascertain whether the conduct of any Chief or sub-Chief had been subversive of the interests of good government. On the 11th October Sir David Edwards, formerly Chief Justice of Uganda, Sir Harold Willan, formerly Chief Justice

of Malaya and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and Mr. Justice Storr, formerly Puisne Judge, Malaya, arrived in Sierra Leone to undertake inquiries in 13 chiefdoms with a view to submitting to the Governor in Council recommendations regarding the retention in office or otherwise of the Chiefs and sub-Chiefs concerned. Unfortunately Mr. Storr was compelled to return to the United Kingdom in December, for medical reasons, but the inquiries were completed by mid-February. On the basis of the Commissioners' reports, four Paramount Chiefs and three sub-Chiefs have been deposed, one Paramount Chief has been required to resign, and two Paramount Chiefs have been suspended. Paramount Chiefs Bai Farima Tass II, Minister without Portfolio, and Alikali Modu III, Member of the Legislative Council, whose chiefdoms were among those investigated, resigned their offices both in their chiefdoms and in the Executive and Legislative Councils. Chiefdom Committees are now being set up in the affected chiefdoms to assume their administration.

78. From August onwards, direct elections were held, for the first time in the Protectorate, to reformed District Councils. Under legislation passed in April, the composition of the District Councils was changed so that the members are now the District Commissioner, the Paramount Chiefs of the District, elected members in the proportion of roughly one to every 1,000 taxpayers, and not more than three co-opted members. The voting was by secret ballot, and was open to all non-alien adult taxpayers or, in the case of women, to those who were either literate or the owners of real property. The proportion of the electorate going to the polls varied widely, but in some cases attendance of up to 85 per cent was reported.

79. The budget for 1957, which has been approved by the Legislative Council, provides for the expenditure of £8.9 million during the calendar year, or about £0.8 million more than in 1956. Estimated revenue, including grants, is £9.3 million. The development plan has been substantially expanded, additional items including a further £1 million for roads, £300,000 for diesel railway locomotives and for wagons, and £150,000 for new police quarters. Expenditure on the plan during 1956 was £2.8 million. Grants made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds during the year included £376,490 for roads and bridges, £22,500 for hospital improvements, £35,550 for the provision of water supplies at Bo, and £92,000 for the extension and reconstruction of schools.

80. At the invitation of the Government, Dr. the Hon. W. S. Maclay, Senior Medical Senior Commissioner, Board of Control, paid a short visit to Sierra Leone in February to advise on mental health problems generally, and particularly on the classification and treatment of patients and on associated questions at the Mental Hospital, Kissy.

GAMBIA

81. His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Gambia from the 29th to the 31st January, towards the end of his Commonwealth tour.

82. Following the dismissal in December, 1955, of the Minister of Education and Welfare, Mr. P. S. N'Jie, responsibility for these matters in the Executive Council has been vested in the Colonial Secretary. In addition, Mr. J. A. Mahoney, an unofficial member of the Executive Council, has been charged with the special responsibility of advising the Governor on education.

83. Mr. L. H. Gorsuch visited the Gambia in July to review the conditions of service and the staff and salary structure of the Civil Service. His recommendations, which were submitted to the Governor in September and subsequently published, included a general increase in salary scales and certain

structural changes. Subject to small modifications, the Gambia Government accepted Mr. Gorsuch's proposals, and these have been adopted with retrospective effect from the 1st April.

84. Work has begun on constructing a trans-Gambia road, following agreement between the Government-General of French West Africa and the Government of the Gambia. The road, which is to link the French territories of Senegal and Casamance, north and south of the Gambia, is to be built by the Government-General of French West Africa in consultation with the Gambia Government, while the latter has undertaken to provide and operate an improved ferry service where the road crosses the river.

85. In June, the Legislative Council approved the Government's proposal to establish a single independent co-educational and undenominational secondary school in the Gambia. This school, which will replace existing secondary schools other than the Roman Catholic, will make possible a concentration of teaching and financial resources to the general benefit of the territory.

86. During 1956 expenditure exceeded revenue by £298,284. The budget for 1957 provides for expenditure of £1.9 million compared with revenue, including grants, of £1.8 million. Development expenditure on major works during the five-year planning period ending the 31st March, 1960, is now estimated at some £975,000, of which £859,000 will be made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Colonial Development and Welfare grants made during the year included £80,450 for the continuation of trials and research at the Government Rice Farm, £30,160 for the development of veterinary services, and £35,000 for the improvement of water supplies in Bathurst and the Protectorate.

INTER-TERRITORIAL MATTERS

87. The fifth session of the West African Inter-Territorial Council, due to be held in the first quarter of 1957, had to be postponed because there was no date convenient to all four West African Governments.

88. The introduction in January of revised conditions of service for the Research Branch of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, the general effect of which is to bring them more closely into accord with departmental conditions of service, is expected to mitigate the difficulties hitherto encountered in maintaining adequate staffs for the research organisations.

89. Dr. F. N. Macnamara, the previous Director of the Virus Research Unit of the West African Council for Medical Research, has been appointed Secretary to the Council, in succession to Lt. Col. J. H. Walters.

90. During the period under review a special Colonial Development and Welfare (Research) grant was approved for drug trials at the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, where suramin complexes have been developed which give promise of providing cattle with short-term immunity from trypanosomiasis. If confirmed, this development could have far-reaching effects [see paragraph 998].

91. In April, the first meeting of the West African Standing Advisory Committee for Agricultural Research was held in Accra. The more important recommendations were that technical committees should be established to function as panels of the main Committee, with advisory functions in relation to non-statutory inter-territorial research organisations concerned with timber, rice and maize. A list of agricultural research workers in West Africa has been published.

92. The West African Inter-territorial Secretariat assisted with the organisation of several international and inter-territorial conferences. At discussions in Brazzaville in July, representatives of the British West African Governments, and the Government-General of French Equatorial Africa, agreed on a uniform travel certificate for travel in French Equatorial African Territories by persons not holding passports, and also on arrangements for frontier dwellers.

93. The first meeting of West African Regional Committee on Epizootic Diseases of the CCTA took place at Vom, Nigeria, in January, and the second meeting of the CCTA West Central Regional Committee for Geology was held at Accra in January and February. This latter meeting was held in conjunction with the inter-territorial conference of Directors of Geological Survey, under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

94. The eleventh conference of Directors of Public Works was held at Freetown in April, and the twelfth at Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, in February. West African specialists in road construction met at Accra, in September, for discussion of mutual problems. French representatives attended these three meetings.

95. The eighth conference of Directors of Medical Services, at which a French representative was also present, was held at Freetown in February. The General Secretary attended the fourteenth meeting of the West African Air Transport Authority at Lagos in February.

96. The third meeting of the Army Advisory Council for West Africa was held at Accra in December.

97. The West African Court of Appeal was reconstituted by Order in Council with effect from the 6th March, following the withdrawal of Ghana.

East Africa

98. The most striking event of the year was the visit made in September and October to Kenya, Zanzibar and Tanganyika by Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret. Among the important ceremonies performed by Her Royal Highness were the opening of the Royal Technical College in Nairobi and of the new deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam. Throughout her tour the Princess inspired vivid demonstrations of loyalty and affection and her memorable visit will leave lasting impressions on the peoples of the territories.

99. Despatches from the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and from the Administrator, East Africa High Commission, outlining their reactions to the Report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa were published as a Blue Book* in July. A short commentary on the despatches, by the Secretary of State, was issued as a White Paper† at the same time.

100. A Commission on Income Tax in the East African territories, under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Coates, visited East Africa during the year and its report was expected towards the close of the period under review.

101. With effect from the 12th December, the membership of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was increased from 24 to 34. Hitherto the Assembly had consisted of the Speaker, seven *ex officio* members, three

* Cmd. 9801.

† Cmd. 9804.

nominated members and 13 unofficial members. No changes were made in the appointments of Speaker and *ex officio* members, but the number of nominated members was increased from three to six and of unofficial members from 13 to 20. The proposal to enlarge the composition of the Assembly in order to make it more representative and to extend interest in, and knowledge of, its work, originated from a suggestion by an African member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, which found support among unofficial representatives in the Legislative Councils of Uganda and Kenya.

102. Agreement has been reached on the relinquishment by the War Office of control over, and administrative responsibility for, the East African forces, as from the 1st July, 1957. These forces have been under War Office control since the outbreak of war in 1939. The change will not affect the responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief, but he will in future be responsible to the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, instead of to the War Office. It is also intended that certain administrative functions concerning the East African forces should in future be performed by a central East African organisation on behalf of the territorial Governments.

103. Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of the Queen's Commission to officers in the East African forces.

KENYA

104. The European, Asian and Arab general elections to the Legislative Council took place at the end of September and the beginning of October. The European elections resulted in a victory for the Independent Group, who gained eight seats out of 14. One Minister, Mr. L. R. Maconochie-Welwood, European Minister without Portfolio, was defeated, and replaced on the Council of Ministers by Group-Captain L. R. Briggs, the leader of the Independent Group. Mr. A. B. Patel, Asian Minister without Portfolio, retired from politics, and was replaced by Mr. C. B. Madan. The other elected and representative unofficial Ministers were reappointed to the positions they held before the elections.

105. After the elections, constitutional changes were recommended in October by representatives of all races to provide for the appointment to the Legislative Council of two new African representative members, and two other unofficial members to be nominated by the Governor from names submitted by the Board of Agriculture, and the Board of Commerce and Industry, respectively. It was recommended that further seats be created some time in 1957, after the African elections, and that a study of the numbers needed and the method of selection should be made. It was also recommended that another African and another European unofficial Minister should be appointed, thus increasing the unofficials in the Council of Ministers to four Europeans, two Asians and two Africans. In addition, the Liwali for the Coast (the principal Arab adviser to the Governor) should be enabled to attend meetings of the Council of Ministers as of right, and to participate in it in every way like a Minister, though without that rank.

106. These recommendations were accepted and the necessary amendments made to the Royal Instructions on the 7th November.

107. The registration of voters for the first direct African elections in the Colony began on the 14th August, and the lists closed on the 31st December: 126,508 voters were registered in the eight constituencies. The franchise was governed by the legislation approved by the Kenya Legislative Council in February, 1956. Thirty-seven candidates were nominated in the eight constituencies. Polling took place from the 9th to 11th March without

incident. Well over 75 per cent of registered voters went to the polls, and in one constituency the figure was 95 per cent. Six of the eight retiring members were defeated, including Mr. B. A. Ohanga, Minister for Community Development.

108. A delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, led by the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Dugdale, MP, visited Kenya between the 5th and the 31st January, at the invitation of the Kenya Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The members of the delegation visited all parts of the Colony.

109. The improvement in the emergency, which has been brought about by a combination of constant military pressure on the gangs and close administration of the reserves and settled areas, was maintained throughout the year, and the power of the terrorists to do harm was so considerably reduced that terrorism ceased to be a military problem. Accordingly, on the 17th November, the Army was withdrawn from active operations against Mau Mau, leaving the police and the Administration the full responsibility for maintaining law and order. Approval was given to the increased police establishment needed to cover these wider permanent responsibilities, while some reductions were made in the Police Reserve as a result of the improvement in the situation. "Pseudo gangs" of mixed African and Europeans continued to operate and achieved great success. The Army, of which the main units were one British and four African King's African Rifles battalions, remained in a support rôle. In view of the improvement, many emergency regulations and measures were revoked and modified during the year. The rehabilitation and reabsorption of those remaining in detention or imprisonment for Mau Mau offences still remains a substantial problem and necessitates the maintenance, for the time being, of the state of emergency declared in October, 1952. More than 45,000 Africans who had shown signs of giving up their allegiance to Mau Mau and passed through the process of rehabilitation had been released from detention camps at the end of April, 1957.

110. The movement for land consolidation in the African areas, notably in the Central Province, gathered increasing momentum during the year. Together with the Swynnerton Plan for African agricultural development, towards which Parliament had made a grant of £5 million, this began to result in a considerable increase in African production of cash crops such as coffee, tea, wattle, pyrethrum and pineapples. The enthusiastic response of the Africans to the measures initiated by the Government to promote agricultural development has brought great impetus to this programme.

111. Owing largely to a carry-over of £2.6 million from the previous financial year, Kenya found it necessary to call on only £4 million of the £6 million made available by Her Majesty's Government as a contribution towards costs arising out of the emergency in the financial year ending the 31st March. Emergency expenditure is expected to decline still further in 1957-58 and a larger proportion will again be devoted to rehabilitation and reconstruction. A review of Kenya's financial prospects resulted in Her Majesty's Government agreeing to make available, subject to the approval of Parliament, a grant of £1.5 million, and an interest-free loan of the same amount, to help the Colony meet its commitments during the financial year ending March, 1958.

112. At the end of March the Colony's new development programme for the three years July, 1957, to June, 1960, was published. It envisages capital expenditure of over £23 million. Of this nearly 65 per cent will be spent on economic services, including agriculture which accounts for 40 per

cent; nearly 19 per cent will be spent on social services, and only 6·7 per cent on security services compared with nearly 10 per cent in the current plan.

TANGANYIKA

113. A Committee was appointed in July to study the Government's proposals for the qualifications of voters and candidates for the election, on a common roll based on a qualitative franchise, of representative members to the Legislative Council. They were assisted in their work by Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie of Manchester University. The Committee's report, together with an exchange of despatches with the Governor, was published in March. Obligatory qualifications for the franchise are an age limit of 21 and a residential qualification; alternative qualifications, of which a voter need not satisfy more than one, are, for example, education, income and public office. An electoral bill embodying these proposals was introduced into the Legislative Council on the 2nd May, 1957.

114. The development of local government bodies continued and the inauguration of new town councils at Morogoro and Mbeya brought the number of such bodies up to 10. The Local Government Elections (Urban Areas) Ordinance, laying down the procedure for elections to municipal and town councils, has been enacted. Elections will be progressively introduced.

115. Following a report on the future of the Southern Province Railway, the Government has announced that Nachingwea is to be developed as the railhead and that the town will be built up as the main up-country centre. At the same time every effort will be made to develop the port of Mtwara, the coastal terminus of the railway.

116. A new £80,000 radio station, which incorporates the most powerful transmitter in East Africa and has territory-wide range, was opened in May.

117. The foundation stone of Dar es Salaam's new Technical Institute was laid by the Governor on the 30th April. The first phase in the construction of the Institute will be completed shortly, at an estimated cost of £137,000 towards which a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £102,750 has been made. With a view to future developments in higher education, the Government has set up a trust fund amounting to £710,000.

118. A further Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £281,518 was made to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation to cover net expenditure from October, 1956, to September, 1957. Encouraging progress continued to be made by the Corporation in its various enterprises.

119. There was a marked growth of trade union activity during the year. At the end of 1956 some labour unrest resulted in a number of strikes, mainly in Dar es Salaam. A new Trades Union Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in December.

120. A further Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £300,000 was made towards the capital cost of the African urban housing programme.

UGANDA

121. The Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, left the country in January, prior to taking up his new post as United Kingdom Permanent Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. He was succeeded in February by Sir Frederick Crawford, formerly Deputy Governor of Kenya.

122. In a speech to the Legislative Council in April, the Governor outlined the policy of the Uganda Government on elections to the Legislative Council. The aim was to introduce direct elections on a common roll for

the representative members of the Legislative Council in 1961, provided that there was a general desire for this throughout the country and that arrangements could be recommended which were acceptable to Her Majesty's Government and which would provide adequate safeguards for minorities. The Governor proposed that early in the life of the next Legislative Council (1958 to 1961) machinery should be set up, in consultation with the Legislative Council, for the study and discussion of these matters. Meanwhile, in accordance with the provisions of the 1955 Buganda Agreement, a joint review by representatives of the Protectorate and Buganda Governments has begun of the method of electing the Buganda representative members to be sent to the next Legislative Council. A committee of representatives of the two Governments reported in November. It recommended direct election on a qualitative franchise with, in addition to age and residence qualifications, one of a number of further qualifications relating to education, land ownership or occupation, income, and public service. The committee also recommended disqualifications for candidates. After discussion of this report by the Lukiko, however, the Buganda Government proposed substantial changes in the voters' qualifications: further discussions have since been taking place. At the same time a committee of the Legislative Council, comprising Government, back bench and representative members, has been considering whether any change should be made in the method of electing the African representative members from outside Buganda when the life of the present Legislative Council expires at the end of January, 1958.

123. In February, the Great Lukiko of Buganda addressed a petition to the Secretary of State alleging that the United Kingdom Government had departed from the spirit and intention of the Agreements by which Buganda was brought under the protection of the Crown, and proposing that representatives of Lukiko should meet representatives of The Queen to discuss a definite plan to lead, within a specified period of time, to independence within the Commonwealth. They asked that the petition be brought to the attention of The Queen. The Secretary of State laid the petition before The Queen but was unable to advise Her Majesty to accede to the Lukiko's request. In reply to the Lukiko the Secretary of State refuted the allegations that Her Majesty's Government had departed from the spirit and intention of the various Agreements with the Buganda; said that the Governor, as The Queen's Representative, was always available for discussion with the Kabaka's Ministers; re-affirmed the policy of Her Majesty's Government to build Uganda into a self-governing state in which government would be mainly in the hands of the Africans; and drew attention to the provision of the 1955 Buganda Constitution and the 1955 Buganda Agreement that no major constitutional changes would be made in Buganda for a period of six years after the Agreement came into force.

124. During the year discussions were held in various Districts to explain the objectives of the Uganda Government's proposals for the improvement of land tenure, details of which were published in January, 1956. The proposals, which are largely in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on East Africa,* would provide for the grant of individual title to African peasant farmers. Changes in land tenure are inevitably the subject of intense suspicion, but the Government has made it clear that discussion of the proposals will not be hurried and that they will not be forced on any District which does not want them.

125. Progress continued in re-organising the Native Governments and African Authorities to make them more representative of the people and

* Cmd. 9475.

to give them new powers and responsibilities. In Buganda, the Kabaka's Government assumed responsibility for primary and junior secondary schools, for rural hospitals and dispensaries and for the agricultural and veterinary field services. Under the 1955 Agreement these are run in accordance with the laws governing these services and the general policy of the Protectorate Government, which gives financial support and has also seconded skilled and experienced officers to assist the Buganda Ministers in their administration. Elsewhere, constitutional regulations, under which responsibility for primary education, rural water supplies, agricultural and veterinary extension work, and certain aspects of rural public health is being devolved upon District Councils, have come into force in all but four of the 13 Districts in the Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces. In urban local government the most important development has been the increasing strides towards municipal status by local authorities. On the 1st January, Jinja became the second municipality in Uganda, taking its place beside Kampala.

126. The highlight in economic development was the completion of the 200-mile railway extension from Kampala to Kasese, at the foot of the Ruwenzori Mountains on the western frontier of Uganda. Apart from opening up a means of transportation for marketable products from many areas of the Western Province, the railway extension is an essential element in the exploitation of the copper and cobalt deposits at Kilembe. Ore is carried by rail from Kasese to Jinja where, in the copper smelter opened by the Governor last November, it is turned into blister copper before being transported to the coast. While the main investment in Kilembe Mine has come from Canada, the Colonial Development Corporation and the Uganda Development Corporation, it is interesting to record that the Toro Native Government has invested £10,000 in the Company's debentures.

127. At the invitation of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, 10 members of the Uganda Branch of the Association visited the United Kingdom in June and July. At the end of January, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, MP, and Sir Patrick Spens, MP, accompanied by Mr. D. W. S. Lidderdale, visited Uganda to lecture on parliamentary government at Makerere College, the University College of East Africa.

128. Visits by members of the Protectorate Government to places outside Uganda included a tour of Burma and India in November by Mr. Y. K. Lule, Minister of Rural Development, who studied community development, social welfare and co-operative development in these countries. In July, Mr. A. K. Kironde, Assistant Minister of Social Services, visited the United Kingdom to attend the Labour Administration Conference at Oxford.

ZANZIBAR

129. The constitutional reforms announced in October, 1955, were implemented in September, when the Councils Decree, 1956, came into force. The Decree provides for the establishment of a Privy Council, the reconstitution of the Executive Council to enable the increased association of the people of Zanzibar in the formation of Government policy, and the enlargement of the Legislative Council by an increase in membership to 25 of whom 12 will be representative members. The new Councils were constituted immediately after the Decree was brought into operation.

130. Subsequently the three representative members of the Executive Council were specially associated with the work of the Departments of Education, Health, and Agriculture, respectively.

131. Government proposals for choosing the unofficial members of the Legislative Council were approved by the Council in August, after consideration of the recommendations made in the report by Mr. W. F. Courtts. Of the 12 representative seats, six are to be filled by common roll elections in six single-member constituencies. The remaining six seats will continue to be filled by nomination. Franchise qualifications have been laid down in the Legislative Council (Elections) Decree, which became law in February. Voters must be male Zanzibar subjects and there are obligatory qualifications of age, residence and literacy (the latter dispensed with for persons over 40); alternative additional qualifications (one of which is required for registration) include those of income, property and service in a public office. It is expected that the first elections will be held in July, 1957. An experienced officer from outside the Protectorate has been appointed as Supervisor of Elections.

132. His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, Seyyid Sir Kalifa bin Harub, who acceded to the throne forty-five years ago, was 79 on the 26th August. The Sultan conferred upon Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, First Class, when she visited the Protectorate in October; The Princess presented to His Highness the insignia of the Honorary GCB.

133. Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling £276,500 have been made towards the cost of a new out-patient block and laboratories at Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital; a new secondary boys' grammar school; an Arabic primary school, and towards the Protectorate's agricultural development and road development programmes.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

134. Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Protectorate in May. On the 29th May he broadcast a policy statement which declared Her Majesty's Government's intention to accelerate economic and educational development in the Protectorate in order to prepare the Somalis of the Protectorate for internal self-government.

135. In October, the Secretary of State's Educational Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, visited the Protectorate and made recommendations in consequence of which a comprehensive programme of educational expansion has been drawn up, separate provision being made for scholarships for study abroad. These educational projects form part of the Protectorate's development plan, which also includes schemes for the improvement of Berbera Port and for the development of natural resources, particularly agriculture and irrigation.

136. The Protectorate Advisory Council met in October. It discussed various matters including the situation in the Haud and Reserved Area. Procedural arrangements were agreed for the inauguration of the new Legislative Council which, it is hoped, will take place in about the middle of 1957. An officer has been lent from Kenya to assist this undertaking.

137. Approval was given during the year for the creation of a police striking force and for the expansion of the CID.

138. In spite of the discussions which were held between representatives of Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Ethiopian Government in Addis Ababa in April, difficulties in operating the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954 continued. The fact that serious clashes with the Ethiopian authorities and tribes were avoided during the latter part of 1956 was due in large part to the restraint and discipline shown by the tribes

from the Protectorate, under the guidance of the British Liaison Officer and his staff, and to the representations which were made to the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, both in Addis Ababa and during his visit to London at that time. Towards the end of 1956, talks were begun between the British Liaison Officer and the Ethiopian Government's representative in the area with a view to solving the various difficulties. These talks had not been concluded by the end of the period reviewed.

Central Africa

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.

139. On the 1st January, non-African education in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for which the Federal Government took over responsibility in 1954, was brought into a unified system for the Federation as a whole, under the Federal Education Act.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

140. The Secretary of State, with his Principal Private Secretary, Mr. Moreton, and Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, visited Northern Rhodesia after Christmas. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's itinerary included Lusaka, the Copper Belt, the Barotseland Protectorate, Livingstone and Broken Hill and he was able to meet representatives of various sections of the community, including members of the Government and Legislative Council, the African Representative Council, the Western Province African Provincial Council and trade union leaders.

141. In December, the Legislative Council agreed that constitutional talks, in which account would be taken of the Territory's readiness for a greater measure of responsible government, should begin early this year and that a public statement should be made early in 1958.

142. Events leading up to a declaration of a state of emergency in the Western Province on the 11th September are described in paragraphs 861 and 862. The emergency was brought to an end by the Governor on the 31st December. Under the Emergency (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, 1956, the Governor has extended the period of the orders under which 61 persons, including 48 members or employees of the African Mineworkers' Trade Union, are restricted from entering the Copperbelt, being confined for the most part to their home Provinces.

143. The Agricultural Lands Ordinance, passed in October, provides for a system of agricultural land-holding progressing from leasehold to freehold title of Crown Land, and for the introduction of a system of tenant farming on Crown land.

144. The Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Bill, passed in January, provides for the setting-up of central and district committees to improve relations between people of different races.

145. Plans are going ahead for African rural development, in which the Rhodesian Selection Trust loan of £2 million will play a valuable part. An economic consultant is preparing a report on the establishment of country market towns as major development areas in the Northern Province: the Government hopes thereby to provide the rural areas with the amenities which exist along the line of rail, which draws to it a higher proportion of the population than is economically justifiable or socially desirable.

146. Other development continues on lines already laid down, except for a new departure in education. The Revised African Education Development

Plan, 1947-56, has been completed. The expansion now envisaged will entail in the course of the next five years additional recurrent expenditure of £1.25 million, and capital expenditure of £2 million to reintroduce compulsory elementary education in railway line urban areas and a further £1.25 million on buildings. A full primary course for all children is to be provided as soon as possible and secondary education is to be expanded in order to meet the demands of trade, commerce and industry and the administrative and social services.

147. Resettlement in the Gwembe District is proceeding smoothly. So far, the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme has required the removal of 450 Africans from four small villages, on the edge of the Zambesi, which will be inundated by the dam. This year between 5,000 and 10,000 of the Tonga tribe are to be moved from the Gwembe Valley and helped to resettle about 20 miles inland. The Tonga are being trained to utilise the fishing opportunities which will be afforded by the Great Kariba Lake.

NYASALAND

148. The Secretary of State visited the Protectorate in January, and was favourably impressed by the evidence of its economic progress. He had discussions with representatives of all communities and various associations.

149. During this visit, the Secretary of State agreed that a Speaker should take the place of the Governor in presiding over the Legislative Council. On the 5th February, the new Legislative Council Chamber in Zomba, built at a cost of £75,000, was opened by the Governor in the presence of a gathering which included the Speakers of the Federal Assembly and of the Legislatures of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Kenya.

150. The Nyasaland Government continued with its policy of buying, from owners of private estates, land closely occupied by Africans and also occupied land not required for estate development, which it is considered desirable to achieve. During the year under review, the Government agreed to purchase a further 116,229 acres, leaving a total of 572,201 acres privately owned.

151. Progress was maintained on the Protectorate's development projects, including African and European housing, education, roads, rice development, water supplies and forestry.

The Far Eastern Territories

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

152. The agreements reached at the constitutional conference held in London during January and February, 1956, were widely welcomed throughout the country and the Federation Government introduced those changes recommended by the conference for the interim period before full self-government.

153. The following were appointed members of the independent Constitutional Commission, under the chairmanship of the Lord Reid: Mr. Justice Abdul Hamid, Sir Ivor Jennings, QC, Mr. B. Malik, and Sir William McKell, QC.

154. The Commission started work in the Federation of Malaya early in July, and travelled widely through the country to hear evidence and receive memoranda until they left for Rome at the end of October to write their Report. In February the report was delivered to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Keeper of the Rulers' Seal for transmission to Her

Majesty The Queen and Their Highnesses the Rulers. It was published in March.* The report is being considered by Her Majesty's Government, Their Highnesses the Rulers and the Government of the Federation of Malaya. It is hoped to present their agreed proposals on the recommendations to Parliament and to the Legislative Council of the Federation of Malaya in the near future.

155. It was also agreed at the conference that when the Federation attained independence within the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom Government should be permitted to maintain forces in the Federation for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations and to assist the Government of the Federation in the external defence of its territory. A joint UK/Malayan working party, attended by observers from Australia and New Zealand, was set up in the Federation, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia, to work out the details of an agreement for this purpose, and complete agreement was reached in the course of negotiations held with the delegation from the Federation, led by the Chief Minister, which visited London in December.

Defence and Internal Security

156. Shortly after the conference, the Chief Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, assumed responsibility as the Minister for Internal Defence and Security and a small Defence Department was established.

157. In March, an Emergency Operations Council, including the Director of Operations, was established under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister in his capacity as Minister for Internal Defence and Security. This Council gives instructions in pursuance of the general policy laid down in the Executive Council to the Director of Operations who retains operational control in the emergency; it is not conceived as being a permanent organisation since its functions will cease when the emergency ends.

158. A Federation Armed Forces Council has also been set up to take over responsibility for the administration of the Armed Forces of the Federation and to build them into a self-contained organisation. Its chairman is the Chief Minister (as Minister for Internal Defence and Security).

Constitutional Affairs

159. In April an elected Minister of Finance was appointed in place of the Financial Secretary, and an elected Minister for Commerce and Industry in place of the Minister for Economic Affairs. The appointment of the Minister for Internal Defence and Security is referred to in paragraph 156.

160. Legislation was also introduced providing that the High Commissioner should normally act only on the advice of the Executive Council except in relation to external defence and external affairs.

161. As was agreed, the British Advisers have been gradually withdrawn from the Malay States. With the concurrence of Their Highnesses the Rulers, the Advisers to Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang left in July, the Advisers to Perak, Kelantan and Trengganu left in January and the Advisers to Johore, Kedah and Perlis were withdrawn in February.

Malayanisation and the Public Service

162. The necessary legislation was introduced to make possible the Malayanisation of the public service. The Federation Government plan to employ certain categories of expatriate officers until 1965.

* Col. No. 330.

163. A scheme to enable expatriate officers to retire with pension and compensation for loss of career was agreed between the Federation Government and the Civil Service associations [see paragraph 10]. The Public Service Commission, which the conference recommended should be set up to ensure that appointments were free from political influence, is to be formally established with executive powers under the new constitution. The compensation scheme will come into effect on the 1st July, 1957.

The Royal Visit

164. Whilst on his way to open the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh paid a two-day visit in October to the Federation of Malaya. The Duke was given an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Penang and later at Kuala Lumpur. He visited British troops in their jungle camp, by helicopter, and later drove to a rubber estate and a tin mine. After attending a garden party given in his honour by Their Highnesses the Rulers, the Duke rejoined the *Britannia* at Port Swettenham.

City Status for George Town

165. In response to a petition from the Municipal Councillors, Her Majesty The Queen, on the 1st January, granted a Royal Charter to George Town, Penang, and thereby raised its status to that of a City.

166. This date coincided with the centenary celebrations of municipal government in George Town, which has the longest history of municipal administration in the Federation and is in the first rank of major townships in South-East Asia. It has long enjoyed a large measure of autonomy and has a high reputation for efficient municipal administration.

Financial and Economic Matters

167. The United Kingdom Government agreed at the London conference in January and February, 1956, to make available to the Federation after independence the unspent balances then remaining in the grants already promised for the expansion of the Federation's armed forces and for development, which at the time of the conference stood at £10.9 million. The United Kingdom Government also agreed that, when the Federation had drawn up a development plan for the five years beginning in 1956, it would consider whether the Federation's financial position justified Her Majesty's Government in making further assistance available for the expansion of the Federation's armed forces and towards the cost of the campaign against the Communist terrorists if that had not been brought to an end by the time of independence.

168. In 1956, the Federation prepared a plan which provided for expenditure totalling £147 million on civil and military development over five years, and discussions were held on this with the delegation from the Federation which visited London in December. In these discussions, the United Kingdom Government agreed, in addition to the assistance which had already been pledged, to give the Federation a further grant of £6.8 million in cash and kind towards the expansion of its armed forces; to provide a cash grant of £3 million a year for each of the three years 1957-59 towards the cost of the emergency; and to stand ready to contribute up to a further £11 million, either as a grant or as an interest-free loan, in the two years 1960-61. In addition, the United Kingdom Government agreed that during this period the Federation might look to the London market for raising development loans.

169. Following the recommendation of the Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which visited Malaya in 1954, that a central bank should be set up in Malaya, Sir Sydney Caine, then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, and Mr. G. M. Watson, of the Bank of England, prepared a report on the establishment of such a bank, which was submitted to the Governments of the Federation and Singapore in April, and is being studied by them.

170. Revenue during the year fell somewhat short of budget estimates, mainly because the price of rubber fell from its high price in the previous year to below the budget estimate of \$ (M) 1 a lb. and to an average of about 90 cents. Expenditure, however, also fell short of estimates, and it is estimated that the Federation will again return a small surplus on the year's working, against a deficit originally forecast of about £5.7 million.

The Emergency

171. The attempt of Communist terrorists to impose their will on Malaya by force has been defeated and the terrorists have therefore been concentrating on preserving the remains of their strength, under the constant pressure of the security forces.

172. In April the Communist terrorists made a fresh attempt to re-open negotiations with the Federation Government by making a new offer in terms acceptable only to themselves which was circulated in letters addressed to most of the national newspapers in Malaya and other organisations, although not to the Government directly. The Chief Minister promptly rejected this offer and ordered a further intensification of the campaign against the terrorists.

173. Measures have been taken throughout the year to arouse greater public interest in the emergency. In May, the Federation Government published in a White Paper a report on the Baling talks held in December, 1955, between the Chief Minister and Chin Peng the Communist leader. In the same month a captured communist document was published which had sought to explain to members of the Communist Party how it was planned to dupe the public into believing that the Malayan Communist Party genuinely supported a democratic front aimed at achieving the national aspiration of the people, when, in fact, the long-term aim was the establishment of a communist dictatorship.

174. In July the Chief Minister, in a public statement, said that the Government would pay the fare and a year's salary to any communist terrorist who surrendered and wished to return to China. There has, so far, been no response to this offer.

175. In September, one of the ablest members of the Malayan Communist Party was killed in an ambush near Kuala Lumpur. This was Yeung Kuo, the Deputy Secretary General, who had been responsible for much of the direction of the terrorist campaign and also for the encouragement of subversion in the Chinese schools.

176. The Security Forces have maintained and developed their campaign against the terrorists and there has been considerable activity in Selangor, Johore, Pahang and Negri Sembilan. Another 10 areas have been declared "white" (districts cleared of terrorists in which emergency restrictions have been revoked), bringing the total population living in such areas in the Federation to about 2.75 million people.

177. It was estimated that at the end of 1956 there were still about 2,000 active terrorists in the Malayan jungle. (This compares with 3,000 at the end of 1955 and with the estimated peak of 8,000 in 1951).

178. During the twelve months from March, 1956, to February, 1957, inclusive, there were 370 incidents as compared with 751 in the same twelve months in 1955-56 and 1,170 in 1953-54. From the beginning of the emergency until the 28th February, 1957, known casualties were as follows: (the figures in brackets are those for the year March, 1956, to February, 1957)

Killed	...	...	...	...	6,579 (246)
Wounded	...	...	...	...	2,875 (97)
Surrendered	...	...	...	...	2,109 (104)
Captured	...	...	...	...	1,282 (43)

During the same period civilian and Security Force casualties were:

Civilians killed (of whom 1,685 (16) were Chinese)	...	...	...	2,504 (24)
Civilians wounded	...	...	...	1,402 (28)
Civilians missing	...	...	...	864 (27)
Security Forces killed	...	...	...	1,413 (15)
Security Forces wounded	...	...	...	1,704 (37)

SINGAPORE

179. A conference on the constitution of Singapore met in London from the 23rd April to the 15th May, 1956, but failed to reach agreement. The delegation from Singapore consisted of seven representatives of the Labour Front/Alliance Government, four representatives of the Liberal Socialist Party and two representatives of the Peoples' Action Party. The Governor of Singapore was also present, accompanied by senior advisers. The United Kingdom delegation was led by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who acted as chairman of the conference. The report of the Conference was published in May as a White Paper.*

180. In June, Mr. David Marshall, Chief Minister of the Labour Front/Alliance Government, resigned and the Governor appointed Mr. Lim Yew Hock, previously Minister for Labour and Welfare, to the post. In addition to being Chief Minister, Mr. Lim retained the portfolio of Labour and Welfare. The remaining portfolios in the Government were allocated to the Ministers who had held them in the outgoing Government.

181. Mr. Lim Yew Hock visited the United Kingdom in December for informal discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as a result of which it was arranged that a further conference on the constitution of Singapore should begin in London on the 11th March, and that the agenda should be as follows:

1. To take note of the items in the constitutional proposals by the United Kingdom Government as set out in Appendix 8 of Command 9777, which have already been agreed to in principle.
2. Internal Security.
3. External Relations and External Defence.
4. Designation of Her Majesty's Representative in Singapore.
5. Date of coming into force of the new constitution.
6. Position of civilian employees of the Armed Forces.
7. Any other business.

* Cmd. 9777.

182. The conference met in London from the 11th March to the 11th April, 1957, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Singapore delegation, which was led by the Chief Minister, Mr. Lim Yew Hock, was composed of three members of the Labour Front/Alliance Government and one representative each of the Liberal Socialist Party and the Peoples' Action Party. The Governor of Singapore was also present. Agreement was reached on a new constitution which will confer full internal self-government on Singapore, leaving the United Kingdom Government responsible only for the defence and external affairs of the territory. The report of the Conference was published in April, 1957, as a White Paper.*

183. In September the Singapore Government decided to take action against the many Communist front organisations which had been used as a cover for subversive activities. They ordered the banishment or detention of a number of persons who had been engaged in subversive activities, particularly in the Chinese Middle Schools, and dissolved several societies which had been used as a front for Communist propaganda. Amongst the dissolved organisations was the Singapore Chinese Middle School Students' Union, the subversive and political activities of which were disrupting the whole Chinese education system in Singapore.

184. Several thousand students defied the Government's decision by staging a sit-down strike in two Chinese High Schools and tried to intimidate students from other schools into similar action. The strike lasted from the 10th until the 26th October, when, after repeated warnings to parents to remove their children, the defiant students were cleared from the schools by the police. Members of certain Communist front trade unions came out on strike and large gangs of students and strikers gathered in the streets. Rioting followed on the 26th and 27th October and troops, together with contingents from the Federation of Malaya Police Force, were called in to assist the Singapore police. Exemplary restraint was shown by the police and military forces, and the situation was restored to normal by the end of the month. Casualties during the rioting were 13 dead (including 11 Chinese rioters) and 129 injured (including 30 policemen and five Servicemen).

185. In December, the Singapore Government announced its policy on the Malayanisation of the Public Service, and at the same time introduced a scheme for the payment of compensation to overseas officers whose careers would be affected [see paragraph 10]. The Malayanisation programme approved by Legislative Assembly provided for the immediate replacement by local men of most of the overseas Permanent Secretaries to Ministries, and for the gradual replacement of most other overseas officers in the next 10 years. A few overseas officers in the technical branches of the Service were offered a full career.

186. On the 2nd March, the Governor of Singapore, Sir Robert Black, unveiled the Singapore War Memorial. It bears the names of more than 29,000 men and women of the Commonwealth land and air forces who lost their lives in the 1939-45 War and have no known graves.

187. The formation of the first infantry battalion of the Singapore Military Forces was announced in March. This unit is to be the first Regular military unit raised in the Colony.

188. A report on the establishment of a central bank for the Federation of Malaya and Singapore is being studied [see paragraph 169].

* Cmnd. 147.

189. The Singapore City Council is constructing a new impounding reservoir with a capacity of over 3,000 million gallons, as part of its plan for providing Singapore with a water supply of 50 million gallons a day.

190. A high level of economic activity prevailed in Singapore throughout the year, and revenue again exceeded expenditure. It has been possible in past years for the Government to make an annual contribution from ordinary revenue to development, but expenditure, particularly on the social services, is increasing at a rate which makes it unlikely that these contributions will in future be as large as they have been in the past, and Singapore will have to look increasingly to loan finance for its development programme.

BORNEO TERRITORIES

191. North Borneo and Sarawak celebrated their tenth anniversaries as Crown Colonies.

192. 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.

193. In Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo progress continued in building up field police force platoons, expanding and bringing up to date the organisation of the Special Branches, and improving the training and efficiency of the forces in general police duties. One hundred police were lent to Brunei on secondment from the Federation of Malaya.

SARAWAK

194. On the 3rd August, Her Majesty The Queen signed an Order in Council granting Sarawak a new constitution which provides for a majority of unofficial members on the Council Negri. The proposals were welcomed throughout the country as representing an important advance towards the ultimate goal of self-government. The new constitution provides for a Supreme Council consisting of three *ex officio* members, two members nominated by the Governor from amongst the members of the Council Negri and five members of the Council Negri elected by the unofficial members of the Council Negri; and for a Council Negri of 24 elected members, 14 *ex officio* members and four nominated members. In addition, the three remaining standing members continue to be members of the Council Negri. The elected members are to be elected by Divisional Advisory Councils and three specified municipal or urban councils from among their own members. The constitution contains the customary provision for the Governor's reserved powers and the power of disallowance of legislation. It is intended to come into operation in time for the next meeting of the Council Negri, which is expected to be held in May, 1957.

195. There has been no overt sign of political unrest during the year. Communist influences were, however, manifest in Chinese schools, and in one it was necessary to replace the management committee by a committee nominated by the Government. Practically all schools, including Chinese schools, accepted the Government's grant-in-aid proposals. There was an increase of 11,000 in the school population in 1956.

196. The extension of local government continued. For the first time the Kuching Municipal Council was elected by secret ballot. The election drew observers from other local government districts and from North Borneo. The conversion of Racial Authorities to Mixed Local Authorities continued, and by the end of 1956 practically the whole country was under the jurisdiction of local authorities.

197. The volume of exports fell slightly during the year, but a satisfactory trade balance was maintained.

198. Radio Sarawak extended its services by inaugurating midday transmissions, including world news, and programmes in Hakka and Foochow. An Outside Broadcast Unit was purchased and proved of considerable value. Building work started on three new studios, and to provide additional programme and clerical accommodation and housing for a second and more powerful transmitter. Radio licences were introduced for the first time from the 1st January.

199. The development plan for 1955-60 continued to make satisfactory progress. Schemes of particular interest continued or approved during the year are: the geological survey of the whole country—regional geological maps are being prepared; road construction—the tenders received for the construction of the all-weather trunk road between Serian and Simanggang were considered to be too high and it was decided to construct the road by direct labour under the direction of the Public Works Department; the rubber replanting scheme, which became fully operative and under which some 2,345 acres were approved for replanting; new secondary schools—plans were approved for the building of three Government secondary schools and a start is already being made on the first.

BRUNEI

200. The first political party in Brunei, the Party Ra'ayat, was established and began enrolling members.

201. Progress on individual schemes under the development plan continued to be satisfactory. Principal projects include the building and extension of hospitals and schools; extension of piped water supplies; provision of electricity supplies, and construction and improvement of roads. Further hydrographical surveys were undertaken in connection with the proposed deep-water port at Muava. Construction of the Brunei airport reached an advanced stage and it was brought into operation during the year. It was formally opened by the Sultan in May, 1957.

NORTH BORNEO

202. The arrangement whereby nominated members of the Legislative Council are selected from lists of candidates submitted by recognised public bodies and organisations was implemented and is operating successfully.

203. With the approval of the Lords Commissioners, the finances of North Borneo were released from control of Her Majesty's Treasury.

204. Progress in local government continued and a Local Authority was created at Papar with jurisdiction over the whole administrative district, including the townships of Papar, Kimanis, Kinarut and Bongawan.

205. The status of a free port was restored to the island of Labuan.

206. Trade generally was good. By the end of September the value of exports totalled nearly £10·4 million and of imports £10 million. The volume of timber exports increased by 24 per cent over the preceding year. Copra exports also showed a satisfactory increase. Rubber exports remained about the same.

207. An increase of 20 per cent in the labour force, chiefly through the immigration of Indonesians from Timor and the Celebes, eased considerably the labour situation, which in recent years threatened to hamper development.

208. In the three years ending 1956, more than £6·2 million was invested in the development of the country: £3 million from local funds; £1·6 million from loans, and £1·6 million from external aid.

HONG KONG

209. The 1956 election for seats on the Urban Council was the first to be held since its membership was increased. Thirty-nine per cent of the registered voters went to the poll, an improvement on the 1955 total of 13 per cent.

210. The total value of the Colony's trade for 1956 was approximately £486 million, an increase of 24 per cent over that for 1955. Imports increased by nearly 23 per cent. The chief suppliers were China and Japan; the United Kingdom, the United States, and Pakistan also supplied considerably more than in 1955; India supplied 39 per cent less. Exports increased by nearly 27 per cent. Considerably more than in 1955 was sold to Indonesia, Japan, Thailand and the UK; 25 per cent less was sold to China, and 35 per cent less to South Korea. The value of Hong Kong's own products exported was seven per cent greater than in 1955. They comprised more than 24 per cent of the total exports.

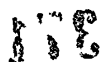
211. The Tai Lam Chung reservoir scheme was formally opened on the 7th March by Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd. Its capacity was then 1,500 million gallons. When the main dam is finished, probably by the end of 1957, its capacity will be 4,500 million gallons. That will substantially relieve the Colony's chronic water shortage.

212. Restrictions on immigration from China were lifted in February, 1956. It soon became clear that immigrants were again swelling the population and in September fresh restrictions had to be imposed. More than 80 per cent of the Chinese travellers entering the Colony between February and September had chosen to remain there, whereas only four per cent of travellers leaving Hong Kong had failed to return. The net increase of population in that manner alone was about 69,000. Since there is a natural increase in population of 75,000 a year and since water, medical, educational, employment, and housing facilities are already taxed to the utmost, Hong Kong could not afford to accept immigrants so freely.

213. On the 6th October, about 60 Chinese troops and frontier guards pursued and fired on some 36 refugees, including three women and four children, who had just fled into Hong Kong territory. Strong police patrols were at once sent to the scene and the Chinese withdrew, taking with them some prisoners. One dying fugitive and 20 others, some of them injured, were left behind. On the 9th October, a man and a woman tried to escape into Hong Kong and were pursued by one Chinese soldier and about 10 Chinese in civilian clothes. The woman was caught and taken back. Her Majesty's Government have protested to the Chinese Government against these territorial violations.

214. From the 10th to the 12th October serious rioting occurred in part of Kowloon and in Tsuen Wan. There were 60 deaths and 384 recorded cases of injury. The damage to property ran into thousands of pounds. The Governor's published report* shows that the riots began spontaneously with a dispute at a resettlement estate about the sticking of paper flags on the walls of buildings. Contrary to the very hostile and misleading allegations made at the time by the Chinese Government, there is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that the riots were planned in advance or that the Hong Kong Government showed any political partiality or negligence in its handling of the situation. Criminal elements, however, undoubtedly took advantage of the opportunity to indulge in violence, looting, and arson in

* *Report on the Riots in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan . . . together with covering Despatch from the Governor of Hong Kong to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.* Hong Kong Government Printer.



certain areas. But many important areas, including the island of Hong Kong, were not at all disturbed. More than 500 people were convicted and sentenced for taking part in the riots. An *ex-gratia* compensation scheme was introduced by the Hong Kong Government for the benefit of people who had suffered hardship and who had not themselves taken part in the riots.

215. The resettlement of squatters was vigorously pursued. About 40,000 were being rehoused on Government estates during the year at a cost of about £1 million (apart from the additional expenditure on medical, educational, and other public services which their presence necessitates). In November a serious fire made about 1,600 squatters homeless and last February another caused the death of 57 people and made 447 homeless. Government relief is organised for such emergencies and voluntary relief agencies also play a valuable part. To reduce the dangers of fire and disease, regulations were made in November to prevent further squatting on rooftops.

216. After studying the report on the feasibility and cost of a cross-harbour tunnel, the Hong Kong Government decided that, since the tunnel would be unlikely to pay its way and would not be important enough to justify the guarantee of a subsidy, they would not undertake its construction. They proposed, however, to examine possible arrangements for the provision of a second cross-harbour vehicular ferry service.

The West Indian Territories with Bermuda and the Bahamas

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

217. The Regional Economic Committee held its twelfth meeting, under the chairmanship of Dr. C. G. D. La Corbinière, at St. Lucia on the 28th-30th August. The thirteenth meeting took place in Jamaica at the end of January and beginning of February under the chairmanship of Mr. R. E. Baynes. Amongst other economic affairs concerning the region, the Committee considered the question of inter-island shipping and dealt with recommendations of the Rice Conference, and the Oils and Fats Conference, as a result of which a rice agreement was signed between the Governments concerned, and an oils and fats agreement has been referred to the Governments.

218. Under the aegis of the Comptroller, Development and Welfare in the West Indies, Dr. I. Mann was appointed to advise on the improvement of slaughterhouse facilities and the processing of offal in all the West Indies territories, except Trinidad and Barbados. This survey was carried out between March and July.

219. Mr. T. S. Jervis was similarly appointed to advise on the cultivation and processing of robusta coffee in Barbados, Trinidad, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Vincent, British Guiana, Grenada, Dominica and St. Lucia, and submitted his report after a visit from September to February.

220. During the year Mr. F. A. Brown, former General Manager of the Sudan Gezira Board, presented his report on the tour which he had undertaken in the previous year to advise on land settlement and group farming in Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Montserrat, Antigua, Jamaica and British Honduras.

221. A conference of employers, to discuss management-labour relations, was held at Hastings House, Barbados, in September, and attended by representatives of industrial undertakings from Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts and St. Lucia.

222. In December a mission was appointed, after consultation with the British Caribbean Governments, to consider higher technical education in the British Caribbean. The mission, which visited the area for some eight weeks after Christmas, consisted of Mr. G. S. V. Petter, Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies (Chairman); Dr. F. J. Harlow, nominated by the Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology; and Professor J. A. L. Matheson, nominated by the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

223. After consultation with the Governments concerned, several agreements with the United States Government were signed during the year, under which various facilities in Barbados, St. Lucia and the Turks and Caicos Islands, required in connexion with the long-range proving ground and a joint United Kingdom-United States naval programme of oceanographic research, were made available to the United States.

FEDERATION

224. The year under review has shown steady progress towards the establishment of a British Caribbean Federation.

225. In accordance with the earnest wish declared at the London Conference on Federation in February, 1956, that legislation should be enacted to enable the Federation to be established, a Bill to that effect was introduced into Parliament where it received support from all sides of both Houses, and became law as the British Caribbean Federation Act on the 2nd August. The Act provides for a federation of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago, and enables a Federal Government, a Federal Legislature, a Federal Supreme Court and other federal authorities to be established as a result of an Order of Her Majesty in Council. The Act makes possible the accession of other colonies to the Federation. An Order in Council may also dissolve the West Indian Court of Appeal and confer on the Federal Supreme Court jurisdiction to hear and to determine appeals from certain territories outside the Federation.

226. Two Commissions were appointed on the recommendation of the 1956 Conference. The Federal Capital Commission, headed by Sir Francis Mudie, toured the federating territories and British Guiana between June and August and, having examined the political, social and economic factors involved, and the availability of suitable communications and services, recommended that the capital should be a "twin" town to an existing town of some size and standing and that it should be located in Barbados, Jamaica or Trinidad, placing the islands in that order of preference. The Commission's Report* was published in January. The Trade and Tariffs Commission, headed by Sir William Croft, and charged with examining the economic, fiscal and other technical problems involved in the establishment of a Federal Customs Union, began its first tour of the West Indies in November.

227. Two meetings, in May and January and February respectively, were held by the Standing Federation Committee, a body under the chairmanship of Sir Stephen Luke, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, which was set up by the 1956 Conference, and composed, like the Conference, of delegates from the federating territories and observers from the mainland territories of British Guiana and British Honduras. In accordance with their terms of reference, the Committee have settled a number of administrative matters concerning the establishment of the Federation,

* *Report of the British Caribbean Federal Capital Commission.* Colonial No. 328.

including a plan for Federal Departments, and considered proposals for a draft Order in Council under the British Caribbean Federation Act, which is to embody the Federal Constitution. At the second meeting the Report of the Capital Commission was considered and the Committee decided that the location of the capital should be in Trinidad. It also decided that the Federation should be known as "The West Indies".

228. Several senior federal officials, among them the Federal Secretary, the Federal Attorney-General, the Federal Financial Secretary and the Federal Establishment Officer, have been designated and have taken up work in the headquarters of the pre-federal Secretariat which was set up in Bridgetown, Barbados, in October. A Federal Chief Justice and a Federal Information Officer have also been appointed.

229. Planning is proceeding on the basis that the Federation will be established formally in the latter part of 1957, on the coming into force of the interim form of government provided for in the proposed Order in Council, and that the first Federal elections will be held in the first quarter of 1958.

THE BAHAMAS

230. The Earl of Ranfurly left the Colony in December, on leave prior to the end of his term as Governor. He has been succeeded by Sir Raynor Arthur, formerly Governor of the Falkland Islands, who took up his appointment on the 1st April, 1957.

231. A general election for the 29 seats in the House of Assembly was held in June.

232. Tourists, who represent the Colony's chief industry, have continued to increase in numbers.

233. The development of the private port known as Freeport, which has been established on the island of Grand Bahama by the Grand Bahama Port Authority, Limited, in agreement with the Bahamas Government, is understood to be proceeding according to plan. The firms who have so far taken up licences to operate in Freeport include enterprises for the servicing and repair of large tankers (up to 80,000 tons), cement manufacture, the manufacture of hardboard (utilising the timber resources of Grand Bahama and Abaco) and office machinery. Offices have been opened in London and New York to publicise the project and attract new licencees. A British bank is opening a branch in the port. So far all licencees are from the United States, but several British firms are known to be interested in the project.

BARBADOS

234. At the general election in December the Barbados Labour Party was returned to power, winning 15 of the 24 seats in the House of Assembly. Mr. Grantley Adams remains Premier, but two of the four Ministers in the previous Government were not re-appointed. The Democratic Labour Party won four seats and its parliamentary leader is now Leader of the Opposition. The Progressive Conservative Party won three seats and Independents two.

235. The Governor and the Premier led a delegation to London in October to hold exploratory talks about future constitutional development in Barbados in the light both of experience since a Ministerial system of government was introduced in 1954 and of the approaching Federation of the West Indies, and to review the Colony's development programme for 1955-60. On the latter subject it was agreed that, despite the need to expand the programme to include new urgent commitments and to provide for increased costs, financial resources were available to carry out the whole of the revised development programme as planned.

236. The deep-water harbour at Bridgetown remains by far the most important project in the revised plan. The collection of tenders was completed in February and it is expected that work on the harbour itself will be begun during 1957: certain ancillary works have already been completed. Colonial Development and Welfare grants have been approved to meet part of the cost of other projects in the plan, including £135,000 towards the expansion of Seawell Airport, £164,830 towards the development of water resources, and £99,000 towards the construction of tenantry roads. Work has also begun on measures to control soil erosion in the Scotland District.

237. The only major trade dispute was a strike of the *Advocate* printery from early March to late May.

238. A Salaries Commissioner was appointed in May. His recommendations for a revised salary and wages structure in the Civil Service, to take effect from the 1st April, 1956, were accepted in the main by the Government, and measures to implement them were passed shortly before the House of Assembly was dissolved in November. In conjunction with the general revision a notable improvement in police scales of pay was approved.

BERMUDA

239. The tourist trade continues to be the chief source of income for the Colony and the number of visitors shows an increase over previous years.

240. The Bermuda Government has established under the Administration of the Crown Lands Corporation a free port in the area of the former Royal Naval Dockyard and adjacent lands [see paragraph 672]. It is hoped to develop this Government-controlled enterprise as a centre for light industry and the entrepôt trade. British, Canadian and American firms, representing a variety of trades, have already taken out options for concessions.

241. The absence of direct taxation has led to the registration in Bermuda of many companies—particularly shipping concerns—whose trade is conducted elsewhere. The Government have taken steps to foster this movement, but it is too early to say what is the extent of the benefit which will accrue to the Colony.

242. Bermuda was chosen for the venue of the Anglo-American and Anglo-Canadian talks between President Eisenhower, Mr. Saint-Laurent and Mr. Macmillan in March.

BRITISH GUIANA

243. On the 25th April, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in Parliament* that the time had come when some progress could safely be made in the direction of a return to democratic institutions in British Guiana; and that it was intended to take steps to introduce an elected element into the Legislature and the Executive. The Legislative Council would consist of 12 elected members, four officials and not more than eight nominated members. The Executive Council would normally consist of four officials, one nominated and five elected members of the Legislative Council.

244. After further consultations with the Governor of British Guiana, these proposals were subsequently amended so as to provide for a Legislative Council of not more than 28 members (excluding the Speaker), consisting of not less than 14 elected members, three *ex officio* members, and not more than 11 nominated members; and that, at the first elections to be held under the amended constitution, the number of members to be elected would be 14.

* 551 H.C. 5s. Col. 1778.

The Executive Council would normally consist of three *ex officio* members, two nominated and five elected members of the Legislative Council.

245. To give effect to these proposals, the British Guiana (Constitution) (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1956,* was laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament on the 7th November, and was made on the 19th December. In addition, the Order gives the Governor power, in certain circumstances, to suspend an elected member and it leaves the way open, in the case of need, for reversion to a wholly nominated Legislative Council, without involving amendment to the constitutional instruments. It also makes provision for the establishment of a Police Service Commission and for the application to British Guiana of the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Order in Council, 1956. The first elections under the amended constitution are due to be held in August, 1957.

246. The revised constitution encountered some opposition amongst political leaders in British Guiana. Nevertheless, all the important parties have now publicly stated their intention to contest the elections.

247. In February, the Governor ordered the removal of the remaining restrictions on the movements of certain political leaders, imposed under the Emergency Order, 1953.

248. The reduction in the strength of British troops in British Guiana during the year, freed accommodation which was much needed for police purposes, in particular a police training school and police married quarters.

249. On the 25th July, following the visit to British Guiana of the British Caribbean Federal Capital Commission, the Governor made a statement clarifying the position of the Colony in relation to the British Caribbean Federation. He explained *inter alia* that the decision whether British Guiana should or should not apply to join the Federation can only be taken by British Guiana itself, but that an opportunity for making such application will not arise for two or three years or possibly longer.

250. Two nominated members of Executive Council, Mr. P. A. Cummings and Mr. R. B. Gajraj, were sent as observers to the meetings of the Standing Federation Committee held in Barbados in May, and in Jamaica in January-February.

251. In September, the interim Legislative Council adopted a motion recommending that British Guiana should participate in the re-formation of a British West Indian Regiment.

252. The British Guiana development programme 1956-60, which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in draft form in March, was published as a White Paper in British Guiana† and approved by the British Guiana Government in October. The programme provides for expenditure of £19 million (£12.75 million for economic and £6.25 million for social development). Expenditure during the year 1956 amounted to £4 million. Consulting engineers were appointed to supervise the rural electrification programme, rehabilitation of the telecommunications system, reconstruction of the East Coast Road and certain drainage and irrigation schemes.

253. In December, the Demerara Bauxite Company announced its intention to establish at Mackenzie new industrial plant to process raw bauxite into alumina for export. This expansion of the Company's activities will bring into British Guiana a capital investment of about £12.5 million and provide employment for local labour. During the same month, the first commercial shipment of manganese ore was made from the North West District.

* S.I. 1956, No. 2030.

† Legislative Council Paper No. 8 of 1956.

254. Sugar production reached a new record figure of 263,333 tons. Rice production amounted to 78,470 tons.

255. Surveys of the cost of living, and of unemployment and under-employment were carried out with the assistance of ILO consultants.

256. Visits were made to the colony by the United Kingdom Director of Prison Administration, Mr. R. D. Fairn, to review prison conditions, and by Miss A. P. Jephcott, of the London School of Economics, to advise on youth welfare.

257. In December, after an interval of four years, the United States Government appointed a Consul to British Guiana.

BRITISH HONDURAS

258. In July, August and September an inquiry into the financial and economic prospects of the territory was carried out for the Government by Mr. A. Gilmour. He also examined and reported to the Government on a claim for increased wages by Government manual workers.

259. In August, September and October Mr. R. J. C. Howes carried out an inquiry into the salaries and conditions of service of Government servants; as a result of his report revised scales of pay have been approved.

260. In November and December a delegation, headed by the Governor, came to London and discussed the financial position of the Colony, as a result of which Her Majesty's Government agreed, subject to the approval of Parliament, to make a grant-in-aid of £312,500 for 1957, to enable the Colony to meet the essential needs of the administration.

261. A team of 10 experts, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. de K. Frampton, Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller, Development and Welfare in the West Indies, visited the Colony to carry out a survey and draw up a comprehensive plan for agricultural development.

262. During the year, schemes amounting to £384,291 were approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Of this, £170,000 was provided towards the cost of the hurricane reconstruction and rehabilitation programme, £122,000 for agriculture, £19,000 for medical projects, £42,208 as a grant for the Technical College and £20,000 for roads.

263. The Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 31st January and a general election took place on the 20th March.

JAMAICA

264. Sir Anthony Eden (then Prime Minister) and Lady Eden visited Jamaica from the 24th November to the 13th December for a holiday.

265. The Governor of Jamaica paid a short visit to the United Kingdom for discussions in September.

266. An Order in Council was made in August, providing for the election of a member of the House of Representatives to take over the Speaker's duties when the Speaker is absent, and making similar provision for the Legislative Council (the Second Chamber). The Order in Council also deleted the provision in the constitution under which two official members had previously served in the Legislative Council, and increased the minimum number of unofficial members by two. The composition of the Council is now three *ex officio* members, and not less than 12 unofficial members. The three *ex officio* members and two of the unofficial members also sit in the Executive Council.

267. In October, the House of Representatives appointed a Select Committee to prepare proposals for constitutional advance. Earlier, a special committee, consisting of the Solicitor General and two members from each of the two main political parties, was set up to consider the revision of the electoral law.

268. In January a delegation from the Cayman Islands visited Jamaica to discuss with the Governor and the Chief Minister the future constitutional relationship of the Cayman Islands both with Jamaica and the West Indian Federation.

269. Mr. William Siewright was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Lands in April. The Chief Minister, Mr. Manley, who had previously been responsible for this Ministry, took over responsibility for a new Ministry of Development in June. Responsibility for establishment work was taken over by the Minister of Finance on the 1st January; the Colonial Secretary remains in charge of personnel work in relation to appointments, promotions and discipline in the public service.

270. The Inspector General of Colonial Police visited Jamaica during the year and was able to report to the Governor that the force was in excellent shape. In common with other Caribbean territories there is room for improvement in police housing.

271. A Police Service Commission was set up during the year to advise the Governor on appointments, promotion and discipline in the senior ranks of the Police. In September, Municipal and Parish Council Service Commissions were also established.

272. Mr. Nethersole, the Jamaican Minister of Finance, visited the United Kingdom in July for financial discussions. A local loan of £750,000 was raised the same month. In January, the legislature passed a law authorising the raising of loans in Canada and the United States. In December a small mission from the International Bank visited the island at the request of the Jamaican Government, so that the Bank could keep in touch with the progress of development.

273. At the end of March a revised Colonial Development and Welfare grant was being considered for the farm development programme, the total cost of which, over a five-year period, is estimated at £1,873,000. During the year the Chief Minister announced measures to encourage the development of the cattle industry.

274. In January a survey team from the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and an engineer from the General Post Office visited the island to advise the Jamaican Government on port developments and telecommunications respectively.

275. The three bauxite companies in Jamaica have all put in hand major development works during the year. The Reynolds Company is doubling its plant, putting in a second ropeway, and extending its port facilities at Ocho Rios. The Kaiser Company has a scheme to build a railway to, and port at, Discovery Bay. Alumina Jamaica Limited, which is the only company that converts the bauxite into alumina in Jamaica, is building a second alumina factory at Ewarton.

276. In the summer, the Jamaican legislature passed a series of new laws to consolidate and extend the scheme of tax incentives to attract capital for investment in industry. The Industrial Development Corporation opened an office in New York.

277. The tourist industry has continued to expand and its earnings are now estimated at £7 million a year. Some 161,000 people visited the island in 1956.

278. The reconstruction schemes, started with financial assistance from the United Kingdom after the 1951 hurricane, came to an end on the 31st March. A special effort was made to complete the housing programme before that date.

279. There was a dock strike on the Kingston waterfront in May. This lasted for eight days before the men returned to work, and the issue was submitted to arbitration.

280. The number of migrants to the United Kingdom fell somewhat towards the end of 1956. Altogether during 1956 the number of migrants from Jamaica was estimated at 17,300, as compared with 18,560 in 1955.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

281. Mr. A. T. Williams assumed duty as Governor of the Leeward Islands in February, in succession to Sir Kenneth Blackburne who left in November.

282. Following the passing of the Leeward Islands Act by Parliament, each of the four Presidencies of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, which had hitherto constituted the Colony of the Leeward Islands, became separate Colonies as from the 1st July.

283. General elections held in Antigua in November again resulted in a victory for the Labour Party, which won all eight seats. No changes were made in the Ministerial appointments.

284. Damage was caused to sea communications in St. Kitts and Nevis in November by hurricane "Greta".

285. Colonial Development and Welfare grants were approved during the year for, *inter alia*, the improvement of water supplies, land settlement schemes, the construction of staff quarters and a new ward at the Holberton Hospital in Antigua, and the construction of an airstrip in the Virgin Islands.

286. A loan of £20,000 was raised in Antigua for constructing a cornmeal mill, which will be operated by the Industrial Development Board. The Board's edible oil and stock meal mill was brought into full operation during the year, and is supplying about one half of the island's total requirements of edible oil.

287. Two important measures were taken to stimulate agricultural production in Montserrat. A Development Officer was appointed, and an Export Marketing Agency was established to ensure the orderly and efficient marketing of fruit and vegetables.

288. The salaries increase awarded to established Civil Servants in Montserrat, with effect from the 1st January, 1956, was adjusted during the year from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. Daily-paid Government workers in Antigua, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands also received substantial increases in pay.

289. In November, the Administrator of Antigua and the Minister of Trade and Production visited London for discussions on the amount of Her Majesty's Government's grant-in-aid for 1957.

290. In March the Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and the Ministers for Trade and Production and Communications and Works visited London for discussions on the Colony's development plan. It was agreed that the Colony should aim at carrying out a plan envisaging the spending

of some \$ (BWI) 6 million in 1955-1959: in addition, a start will be made in planning and designing a new hospital.

291. The bi-centenary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton was celebrated in Nevis, his birth-place, in January. A commemorative stamp was issued for the occasion.

292. With the financial and technical assistance of the United Kingdom English Harbour Repair Fund, the Society of the Friends of English Harbour in Antigua has made rapid progress with the work of restoring Nelson's Dockyard. Although much interior repair remains to be done, the main structural work has been virtually completed.

TRINIDAD

293. An electoral ordinance was passed in May, providing for the division of the Colony into 24 instead of 18 constituencies in preparation for the general election to be held under the new constitution. The Order in Council amending the former constitution was made in June and elections were held in September. The People's National Movement, a new party launched at the beginning of 1956, won 13 of the 24 elected seats and formed the new Government. Dr. Williams, the leader of the Movement, became Trinidad's first Chief Minister and also its first Minister of Finance. Seven of his colleagues were appointed Ministers and four Parliamentary Secretaries. The new Legislative Council elected a retired judge, not a member of the Council, as Speaker.

294. A second five-year economic programme, which envisaged expenditure of \$ (BWI) 90 million during the period 1956-60, was prepared by the former Government and approved by the old Legislative Council shortly before its dissolution. The new Government, however, propose to arrange for a number of surveys and studies in order that further information on economic, fiscal and social problems may be obtained as the basis for a revision of the programme.

295. The sale of the Trinidad Oil Company to the United States Texas Company was generally accepted locally as in the best interests of the island. Three Ministers of the former Government, with legal and technical advisers, came to London in July to discuss with Her Majesty's Government and representatives of the Texas Company the undertakings, which were subsequently given, to ensure that the Colony's interests were fully protected. The Governor, who was in the United Kingdom at the time, took part in the negotiations.

296. In November it was announced the ordinary shares of the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company were to be acquired by the British Petroleum Company Limited.

297. There was only one strike of consequence during the year: this followed a breakdown in wage negotiations between the Sugar Manufacturers Federation and trade unions in April. Although the sugar workers returned to work within a month, union organisation and negotiating machinery in the Trinidad sugar industry remain unsatisfactory. The TUC in London sent representatives to Trinidad to advise on union organisation. One other industrial dispute, over wages and conditions of work at one of the bauxite transshipment stations, was settled by arbitration in December.

298. During the year the Trinidad Government approved a substantial programme for building police married quarters. This is the first major step taken in the West Indies for dealing with this problem.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

299. Development plans for the period 1955–60 have been approved for all four islands. With the exception of Grenada, the main emphasis is on the improvement of communications by the provision of main and feeder roads, to make possible the extraction of the increasing output of agricultural produce.

300. The estimates for Grenada's rehabilitation programme, to restore the Colony's economy following hurricane "Janet" in September, 1955, were approved in April; they total £3,842,500. It is expected that most of the public works and housing under this programme will have been completed by the end of the year. Agricultural rehabilitation is well in hand, but will take longer. It has, however, fortunately proved that damage to tree crops such as nutmegs, although very serious, is not quite as great as was originally feared.

301. Ministers from St. Lucia and St. Vincent visited the United Kingdom in November and January respectively as members of delegations to discuss the amount of Her Majesty's Government's grant-in-aid for 1957.

302. After an inquiry into the cost of living, a pensionable pay addition of 20 per cent was approved for all members of the local Civil Services. Subsequently, increases in the wage rates of Government daily-paid labour were also approved in St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica. In St. Vincent, following the report of a commission of inquiry into the pay and conditions of agricultural workers, an increase of approximately 25 per cent in daily rates was introduced with retrospective effect to November, 1955. This was largely instrumental in bringing to an end a ten-week strike in the sugar industry.

303. A strike in the St. Lucia sugar industry began at the end of March.

304. There was a short strike of primary school teachers in Grenada in October, with which St. Vincent teachers came out in sympathy, arising out of unsatisfied pay claims. An independent inquiry into teachers' salaries was held by the Education Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Recommendations arising from his report are at present under consideration.

305. A programme was approved for the reconstruction of Soufrière in St. Lucia, following the fire in 1955, at a cost of about £188,000.

306. In Grenada, Mr. J. M. Lloyd was appointed Administrator in succession to Mr. W. Macmillan who was transferred to Nigeria. Mr. Lloyd took up his post in March.

307. Damage was caused in Dominica—and to a less extent in Grenada and St. Lucia—by heavy seas and rain following hurricane "Greta" in November.

308. Exports of agricultural products have continued to increase; exports of bananas to the United Kingdom in 1956, for example, show an increase over 1955 of about 40 per cent and over 1954 of about 75 per cent.

The Mediterranean Territories

CYPRUS

309. The terrorist campaign of the subversive organisation EOKA continued throughout the year with varying intensity, as the terrorists attempted to intimidate the Cypriot population.

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310. The build-up of the Security Forces which had commenced in the previous year continued, with special emphasis on the re-organisation and expansion of the Cyprus Police Force. In April a Police Commission composed of senior British police officers visited Cyprus and made numerous recommendations for improving and building up the Cyprus force.

311. In May and June, large-scale operations in the Troodos Mountain area inflicted serious losses on the mountain gangs. Grivas, leader of EOKA, narrowly escaped capture.

312. During these operations, and in subsequent counter-terrorist activity, a large number of terrorist documents, including the diaries of Grivas, fell into the hands of the Security Forces. Extracts from this material were published in September.*

313. It was stated by Sir Anthony Eden on the 12th July,† in a review of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government, that, following the breakdown of protracted discussions with Archbishop Makarios in 1955, Her Majesty's Government had decided to make another approach to the Cyprus question on the international level. The problem was whether a solution regarding the application of self-determination could be devised which would provide fully for the protection of United Kingdom interests and those of United Kingdom allies. This has not yet been found possible.

314. The statement included the information that Lord Radcliffe had been invited to start work forthwith as Constitutional Commissioner.

315. Lord Radcliffe paid a preliminary visit to Cyprus in July, and his terms of reference were announced on the 14th September.

316. A communiqué issued after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London at the end of June contained a reference to Cyprus in the following terms: "The Prime Ministers were informed of the situation in Cyprus, and welcomed the unceasing efforts of the UK Government to find a solution acceptable to all concerned."

317. After a further visit to Cyprus in October, Lord Radcliffe presented his Report, which was published in December.‡

318. The Secretary of State for the Colonies visited Athens and Ankara at that time, and brought the proposals to the attention of the Greek and Turkish Governments.

319. In a statement on the 19th December,§ Mr. Lennox-Boyd announced the Government's acceptance as a whole of the proposals which Lord Radcliffe had made. They would be prepared to introduce such a constitution as soon as they were satisfied that a situation existed in Cyprus in which genuine elections could be held free from violence and intimidation. The statement continued that, when the international and strategic situation permitted, and provided that self-government was working satisfactorily, Her Majesty's Government would be ready to review the question of the application of self-determination. Her Majesty's Government recognised that the exercise of self-determination in a mixed population must include partition among the eventual options.

320. The proposals were welcomed by the Turkish Government, but produced an immediate negative reaction from the Greek Government.

321. Arrangements were made for two officials to go to Seychelles to explain the constitutional proposals to Archbishop Makarios.

* *Terrorism in Cyprus*. HMSO.

† 556 H.C. 5s. Cols. 595f.

‡ *Constitutional Proposals for Cyprus*. Cmnd. 42.

§ 562 H.C. 5s. Cols. 1271f.

322. In December, certain Emergency Regulations were relaxed. At the end of 1956, and early in 1957, further anti-terrorist operations resulted in the round-up of large numbers of terrorists, including many of the leading members of the organisation.

323. A Local Government Adviser visited Cyprus during January and February, to investigate and make recommendations.

324. It was announced on the 27th February that an experienced officer was visiting Cyprus to advise on the establishment of a Public Service Commission, along the lines proposed in Lord Radcliffe's Report.

325. The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the following Resolution in February:

“ The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Believing that the solution of this problem requires an atmosphere of peace and Freedom of expression,

Expresses the earnest desire that a peaceful democratic and just solution will be found in accord with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the hope that negotiations will be resumed and continued to this end.”

326. Expenditure on development during 1956, including the start of schemes under a five-year programme announced by the Governor in November, was some £3,350,000, about five times the average expenditure during the previous five years.

327. It was announced in March that Her Majesty's Government accepted in principle an offer of the Secretary-General of NATO for conciliation on the Cyprus question.

328. On the 28th March it was announced that Her Majesty's Government considered it in present circumstances no longer necessary to continue the detention of Archbishop Makarios in Seychelles.

329. In April, 1957, the relaxation of certain further Emergency Regulations was announced by the Governor.

GIBRALTAR

330. Restrictions by Spain at the frontier with Gibraltar were generally maintained. Despite these, 1956 was a prosperous year for the Colony. The value of imports for the calendar year was £1.4 million higher than for the previous year and nearly £2 million higher than in 1954.

331. The volume of shipping calling at Gibraltar continued to increase and over 200,000 passengers passed through Gibraltar in 1956, an increase of about 10 per cent over 1955.

332. The scheme for the development of the port is going forward and it is hoped that by making use of certain facilities offered by the Admiralty a substantial reduction on the original estimated cost can be achieved.

333. Plans are being prepared by the Air Ministry and the Gibraltar Government for a new air terminal building.

334. Constitutional changes made in August provided for one more unofficial member to be elected to the Executive Council and for the number of elected members of the Legislative Council to be increased from five to seven. Provision was also made to provide for the appointment of Speaker of the Legislative Council. The Governor would continue to preside over the Council when the office of Speaker was vacant. The

number of nominated members of the City Council was reduced from five to four and there is no longer an *ex officio* member on the Council.

335. The first elections under the new constitution were held in September and resulted in the election of four members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, one member of the Gibraltar Commonwealth Party and two Independents.

336. Arrangements have been made for the occasional broadcasts given from the Governor's transmitter to be replaced shortly by a regular Government broadcasting service.

MALTA

337. Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent, Chief Commandant of the Women's Royal Naval Air Service, visited Malta in May.

338. Numbers of discussions on economic and financial questions were held during the year between the United Kingdom and the Maltese Governments. An Economic Commission, consisting of Sir George Schuster and Sir William Scott, was appointed in agreement with the Maltese Government in September to examine the Maltese Government's budget proposals for the eighteen months beginning the 1st April, 1956. Their terms of reference were later extended to cover the period up to the 31st March, 1958. On the basis of their interim report covering the year 1956-57, the United Kingdom Government agreed to provide financial assistance up to a total of £5,660,705 for 1956-57. On the basis of their further report for the year 1957-58, the United Kingdom Government agreed to provide financial assistance up to a total of £6,077,000 for the year 1957-58.

339. Owing to a misunderstanding which arose in a complicated situation in August, a large part of the Rediffusion service was put out of action for 24 days, following the publication of a notice dealing with the landing of flying boats in Marsaxlokk Bay. Agreement was later reached, under which practical arrangements were made for broadcasting official notices.

340. In October an agreement was signed establishing reciprocity in social insurance between Malta and the United Kingdom.

341. As a result of a dispute between the Medical Officers of Health in Government service and the Maltese Government, a Commission was set up by the Maltese Government consisting of Mr. L. Farrer-Brown, Sir H. Boldero, and Mr. J. B. Oldham. They visited Malta in November and presented their report to the Maltese Government in January.

342. In November, a Civil Service Commission, consisting of Sir Arton Wilson, Sir Albert Day and Mr. A. S. Whitehead, visited Malta. Their report was submitted to the Maltese Government on the 15th December.

343. A number of experts visited Malta during the year to advise the Maltese Government on various aspects of the island's economy.

344. In February, talks began with a delegation led by the Prime Minister of Malta on the constitutional and economic principles to be included in the draft legislation to implement the scheme of closer association recommended by the Malta Round Table Conference. The talks were adjourned in order to enable the Prime Minister of Malta to introduce the Budget for 1957-58 and were resumed in March. Satisfactory progress was made on constitutional questions, but difficulties arose on the proposed economic arrangements. The Prime Minister of Malta returned to Malta on the 3rd April, 1957, to consult his colleagues.

The Western Pacific Territories

FIJI

345. An event of great importance in the life of the Colony was the return in June of the First Battalion, Fiji Infantry Regiment, after four and a half years' distinguished service in the Federation of Malaya during which they accounted for over 200 terrorists. The Government organised arrangements to assist the soldiers to resettle as civilians. The Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Ratu P. K. Ganilau, became the third of the Fijian Economic Development Officers appointed to organise production and marketing of crops from Fijian lands.

346. The triennial elections to the Legislative Council were held in August ; all the elected European and Indian Members were returned. When the new Council met in September, Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, the most distinguished living Fijian, was installed as the Council's first Speaker.

347. The Great Council of Chiefs met in August to discuss problems concerning the Fijian community.

348. The Third Pacific Conference, held under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission, was opened in April, at Suva, by the Governor. It was attended by delegates from 18 South Pacific territories.

349. During the year the first automatic telephone exchange was brought into operation at Suva. The second local cigarette factory was established and an experimental crop of tobacco was grown. Two tyre retreading plants were opened. The tourist traffic continued to increase.

350. The Colonial Sugar Refinery Company announced its intention of closing its sugar mill at Nausori in 1959.

351. A start was made on the reconstruction and bitumen sealing of 36 miles of the principal highways, which will cost £250,000 over three years (including equipment). Further heavy earthmoving equipment was purchased for the continuation of the road construction programme, which since 1950 has produced more than 100 miles of new road. Seventy-five per cent of the cost of these developments is met from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

352. The future of Nadi Airport was discussed at a meeting of the South Pacific Air Transport Council in Melbourne in October, when it was agreed that, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, work should be undertaken to develop the airport to meet the needs of modern aircraft.

353. The Fijian Development Fund Board greatly increased the number of grants to Fijians for approved development purposes.

354. The decennial census was held in September. Preliminary results show that since 1946 the population has increased by 86,000 to a total of 346,000. In the previous 10-year period, 1936-46, there was an increase of 61,000. The population of Suva grew by 45 per cent in the 10 years from 1946.

355. The report of the commission of enquiry into allegations of the acceptance of bribes by members of the Police Force was published in Suva in 1956: the Commission found no evidence of widespread bribery and corruption.

356. Mr. W. D. Carew (formerly Puisne Judge, Fiji) was appointed to review salaries of senior posts in the Civil Service and police pay.

357. A scheme estimated to cost £175,000 has been approved for the construction of police married quarters.

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358. Important visitors to the Colony included the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs ; two New Zealand Chiefs of Staff ; the Director-General and the Regional Director of the World Health Organisation ; and Mr. A. L. Eyre-Brook, the orthopaedic specialist of Bristol University.

359. Fiji was represented at the Olympic Games by a small group of boxers, yachtsmen, and a discus thrower who reached the finals.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

360. During the first few months of the year under review, shipping was affected by the labour disputes in the Australian docks, and imports were consequently reduced.

361. There was a welcome improvement in recruitment of staff and several vacant posts, including some new ones, were filled.

362. A new 108-ft. motor vessel, the *Melanesian*, was delivered and began a regular scheduled service among the islands of the Protectorate. A vessel of similar size was ordered for the High Commissioner.

363. The resident engineer for the Honiara Port project took up his appointment and preliminary work began. A new Ports Authority was established.

364. The programme of road bridges and culverts west of Honiara was completed, and work began on the construction of bridges to the east of the capital.

365. Steelwork for the new Teachers' Training and Technical College was due in February ; its arrival will permit the main constructional work to be undertaken. The new central hospital was completed, and proposals were approved for the erection in 1957 of a new Secretariat, Public Works Department headquarters, and other public buildings. Improvements in tele-communications and the strengthening of the Marine Department were also approved.

366. The work of the Geological Survey was continued and promising deposits of phosphates were discovered on two islands. Prospecting operations proceeded on Gold Ridge and arrangements were made to assist new commercial exploration for minerals. A second memorandum on the mineral possibilities of the Protectorate was prepared for publication.

367. Cocoa planting on Malaita was continued, the total area now being 150 acres, and a central fermentary was built. Arrangements were made for field trials at Kolombangara to investigate the possibilities of growing cocoa on a commercial scale.

368. The yaws control campaign was carried out with success and received popular support. Mr. A. L. Eyre-Brook, the orthopaedic specialist of Bristol University, visited the Islands to demonstrate the latest techniques to local surgeons.

369. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £43,000 was approved to cover the cost of establishing a broadcasting service.

370. The United Kingdom Government made available a grant-in-aid of up to £160,000 to cover the Protectorate's budget deficit in 1956-57. A grant-in-aid of £250,000 was approved for 1957-58.

371. The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Maclay, paid a short visit in December.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

372. The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific visited the Colony in June and during a tour lasting several weeks called at Ocean Island, several of the Gilberts and the Ellice Group, Canton, Christmas and Fanning Islands.

373. The reconstruction of the Colony Headquarters on Tarawa was completed at a cost of £250,000, which was met from Colony funds.

374. Christmas Island was selected as the base for the United Kingdom tests of thermo-nuclear weapons to be carried out during 1957. The island has no indigenous population, but about a hundred labourers recruited from other islands to work on the Government copra plantation have temporarily remained on Christmas Island as a labour force assisting the military authorities.

375. Arrangements were made for the first four Island Councils to assume in 1957 responsibility for their own financial affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the Native Governments (Financial Powers) Ordinance, 1955.

376. Improvements in police pay were approved during the year.

NEW HEBRIDES

377. The 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Anglo-French Condominium fell on the 20th October, and celebrations were held in Vila and other centres throughout the Group. The British and French High Commissioners in the Western Pacific attended; the guests included the Governor of Fiji, the Australian Minister for Territories and the Netherlands Minister in Bangkok, who was chairman of the current session of the South Pacific Commission.

378. The Jubilee was commemorated by a special issue of stamps and by the building of a library and the cultural centre at Vila. The occasion was marked in London by an official luncheon at which the Minister of Overseas France was the guest of honour.

379. General de Gaulle visited the New Hebrides in September.

380. Work, chiefly of a legal nature, in preparation for the revision of the 1914 Protocol, on which the United Kingdom and French Governments have agreed in principle, was undertaken in the New Hebrides and in the Colonial Office.

381. The construction of the new deep-water wharf at Santo proceeded according to programme.

382. Some interest in mineral prospecting was shown during the year and appropriate mining legislation was enacted in February.

TONGA

383. The Governor of Fiji, in his capacity as Consul-General for the Western Pacific, paid an official visit to the Kingdom in August, accompanied by Lady Garvey.

384. The British Agent and Consul, Mr. C. R. H. Nott, left the Kingdom at the end of March on completion of his term of office and was succeeded by Mr. A. C. Reid, formerly Deputy Secretary for Fijian Affairs, Fiji.

Other Territories

ADEN

385. Sir William Luce, formerly Adviser on Constitutional and External Affairs to the Governor-General of the Sudan, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Tom Hickinbotham and took up his appointment on the 17th August.

386. Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Aden Colony and Protectorate from the 11th to the 20th May.

387. On the 19th May he made a statement in the Aden Legislative Council regarding the attitude of Her Majesty's Government towards constitutional advancement in the Colony. Referring to the recent introduction of elected members to the Council, he welcomed this advance and said that there was no reason why further constitutional development should not be achieved in due course, with a view to satisfying the legitimate desire of the Colony's inhabitants to take a greater part in the management of their own affairs. He added, however, that for the foreseeable future, it would not be reasonable or sensible, or indeed in the interests of the Colony's inhabitants, for them to aspire to any aim beyond that of a considerable degree of internal self-government.

388. In January, a second Arab, Mr. Hassan Ali Bayoomi, the President of the Aden Municipal Council, was appointed to be an unofficial member of the Aden Executive Council.

389. Mr. D. A. Sutherland, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Mines in the Gold Coast, visited Aden, from June to September, as Salaries Commissioner to review the salaries and conditions of the civil service of the Colony, Protectorate and Kamaran, and presented his report in November.

390. Mr. W. L. Kendall of the Colonial Office Statistics Department visited Aden in February, to advise on the preparation of a new cost of living index.

391. The economic life of Aden, which largely depends on ships calling at the port for bunkering, was seriously affected by the closing of the Suez Canal. An average of 14 ships was calling daily before the nationalisation of the Canal Company, and an estimated number of 200,000 passengers a year visited the Colony's shopping centre. The diversion of ships round the Cape caused a considerable loss to trade and affected the import of essential commodities. The Government introduced price control of rice, flour, sugar and kerosene on the 10th November, but this was removed from the first three commodities in December.

392. The implementation of the Colony development plan proceeded satisfactorily, though there were some setbacks due to the above factors affecting the general economic health of the Colony. Good progress was maintained by the Aden Port Trust in the execution of its plans for modernising and re-equipping the port.

393. From March until August, there were labour disputes and strikes in the Colony and on a number of occasions the police were required to take action to deal with violence or the threat of violence.

394. Improvements to police pay were approved during the year, and a police housing programme of £290,000 in the current development period was approved.

395. On the federation of the States of the Protectorate, a public statement was issued in Aden on the 1st April, stating that the Governor had recently held conversations with the Rulers of the Aden Protectorate regarding the future of their States, and that it was the policy of Her Majesty's Government, in the Protectorate, as elsewhere, to guide and assist all dependent territories towards maximum political and economic development. While sympathising with the view that the Aden Protectorate States should seek some form of closer association, Her Majesty's Government left the Rulers entirely free to negotiate among themselves the form of closer association that might seem to them best, and would afford to any consequent combination of States assistance and protection similar to that now given to the individual States of the Protectorate.

396. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, the senior Ruler in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, died on the 27th May, and was succeeded by his son Sultan Awadh bin Salih.

397. An Aden Protectorate development plan covering the period ending March, 1960, has been approved. Total resources of up to £1,742,000 are estimated to be available for development during this period, more than half of which is expected to come from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Numbers of Colonial Development and Welfare grants have been made, totalling £314,000 for agricultural schemes, £84,000 for health, over £60,000 for education and over £30,000 for fisheries development.

398. While the Eastern Aden Protectorate has remained peaceful, States bordering on the Yemen, in particular the Amirates of Beihan and Dhala and the Audhali Sultanate, were throughout the year increasingly subjected to raids and attacks by Yemeni tribesmen, sometimes supported by Yemeni troops, and since January no area of the Western Aden Protectorate has been free from Yemeni interference or attempted subversion. Vigorous protests have been made to the Yemen Government about these attacks, which have been met by the Protectorate security forces acting in support of the local Rulers and reinforced when necessary by British troops and aircraft. Internal trouble has also been stirred up, especially in Dhala, through Yemeni subversion by means of money, arms, and ammunition. A further strengthening of the Government Guards and Tribal Guard forces in the Western Protectorate has been carried out to meet these threats.

399. The tension caused by these events has been aggravated by Yemeni and Egyptian propaganda alleging attacks by British forces on the Yemen, although in fact the operations of British forces have been strictly confined to defensive action within the Protectorate. The Yemeni Delegation to the United Nations has also circulated baseless charges in letters to other delegations; these charges have been rebutted where necessary by the UK Representative to the United Nations, who has also circulated letters containing the facts about Yemeni aggressive activities.

400. Meanwhile negotiations have been proceeding with a view to arranging a meeting near the frontier between representatives of the two sides, the purpose of which would be the restoration of peaceful conditions in accordance with Article 3 of the Anglo-Yemeni Treaty of 1934. At the end of March these negotiations were still continuing.

MAURITIUS

401. Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret sailed from Mombasa, in Her Majesty's yacht *Britannia*, to spend three days in Mauritius, from the 29th September to the 1st October. Her visit was marked by scenes

of great enthusiasm and all sections of the community united in their eagerness to welcome her.

402. The Secretary of State's proposals for constitutional revision, which were published in March, 1956, were accepted in general by the Parti Mauricien. The Mauritius Labour Party preferred the Governor's earlier proposals, and in a debate in the Legislative Council in April expressed their opposition to proportional representation as a method of election.

403. While consideration was being given to the views expressed in Mauritius on the other issues involved, it was decided in September to introduce the ministerial system on the basis set out in the Secretary of State's proposals. The Labour Party objected to this action and declined to take part in the election of new members to the Executive Council, which had to precede introduction of the ministerial system.

404. In December, the Secretary of State announced that he was prepared to consider modifications of his proposals provided that three essential principles were maintained :

- (a) a franchise and system of voting which would produce a Legislative Council reflecting more accurately the views of the people of Mauritius than is the case under the present block vote system ;
- (b) the grant to, and acceptance by, the Executive Council of responsibility for government of the country ;
- (c) co-operation in a broadly-based Executive Council between representatives of the various groups.

405. A representative Mauritian delegation came to London in February for discussions on this basis. Agreement was reached on the outstanding points, except for the method of election to the Legislative Council. The Parti Mauricien delegates felt that only a system of proportional representation could give the minorities a fair chance in the elections ; while the Labour Party delegates maintained their opposition to proportional representation and suggested that the minorities' interests could be fairly represented by the system of majority voting in single-member constituencies, if a sufficiently large number of constituencies were created with boundaries designed to give each main section of the population adequate opportunity to secure reasonable representation in the Legislative Council. On this point it was finally agreed that a commission should investigate the feasibility of the Labour Party's suggestion, and that if the commission decided that it was not feasible, they should go on to demarcate boundaries for 11 three-member constituencies in which voting would be on the Party List system. All the delegates pledged themselves to accept and co-operate in carrying out the findings of the commission, and to urge members of their parties to do so.

406. Sir Robert Stanley, formerly High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, took up his appointment as the first Speaker of the Legislative Council at the opening of the new session in February.

407. The majority of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry on local government elections were accepted by the Government, including that for the transfer of responsibility for the registration of electors and for the conduct of elections from the local authorities to an electoral commissioner appointed by the Governor. Municipal elections were successfully conducted under the new arrangements towards the end of 1956.

408. Sugar production reached the record figure of over 570,000 metric tons for the 1956-57 crop.

409. Development plans for 1955-60 were recast and merged in a comprehensive Plan for Capital Expenditure* amounting to about £10 million.

410. It has been announced that a commission of inquiry is to be appointed to advise on the manner in which the police force has adapted itself to the problems of today, having regard to local conditions and resources, and to report on any improvements that may be required to enable it more effectively to discharge its responsibilities.

SEYCHELLES

411. Her Majesty's yacht *Britannia* called at Mahé on the 19th October. His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh spent the day touring the island, and was given an enthusiastic welcome by the people of the Colony.

412. Various steps have been taken to effect economies and improvements in administration. Suitable work will be centralised as far as possible in the Secretariat, and a new post of Administrative Secretary has been created to help in reorganisation. It has been decided to appoint a commissioner both to advise on financial and fiscal policy generally, and to carry out a revision of the salaries structure of the Civil Service.

413. Partly with a view to modernising and simplifying administrative processes, various changes in taxation, including the cancellation of certain small duties and fees, and limitation of the incidence of income tax, were made in the 1957 budget. Other important measures in the budget were an increase in death duties on the larger estates, and the appropriation to revenue of the six per cent copra cess previously payable to the Copra Price Stabilisation Fund.

414. After discussion with the Governor, the Admiralty have agreed to man a ship of the Royal Fleet Auxiliaries with a crew of Seychellois ratings in 1957, on a trial basis. If the scheme is successful it is hoped to extend it and so provide a valuable source of employment for the seamen of the Colony.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

415. His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Falkland Islands and Dependencies in January. In the Dependencies, His Royal Highness visited seven of the 11 bases that have been established by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.

416. Despite the limited manpower available, the two main schemes remaining in the Colony's development plan, the improvement of the water supply and the construction of new roads, are now well in hand.

417. It was announced in January that Mr. E. P. Arrowsmith, Resident Commissioner, Basutoland, would succeed Sir Raynor Arthur as Governor on his appointment as Governor, Bahamas.

418. An aerial photographic survey of the Falkland Islands was completed in November. This is to be followed by a ground survey to fix the necessary controls for mapping. The aerial survey of Graham Land and the adjacent islands continued for a second season and 77 per cent or 35,000 square miles of the total area to be photographed has been covered.

419. The Falkland Island Dependencies Survey established another base on Graham Land in February, bringing the total number of occupied bases in the Dependencies to 11. Scientific work at some of the bases is being extended to provide data for the International Geophysical Year.

* Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1956.

420. In June a new Falkland Islands Dependencies ship was launched and named the Royal Research Ship *John Biscoe*. This ship replaced the old *John Biscoe* which was sold to the New Zealand Government and renamed HMNZS *Endeavour*.

421. The *Tottan* and *Magga Dan* sailed from the United Kingdom in November for the International Geophysical Year expedition's base at Halley Bay and the Trans-Antarctic expedition's base at Shackleton, respectively. Both ships carried the main parties of the respective expeditions.

422. 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. 9769, paragraph 368.

ST. HELENA AND DEPENDENCIES

423. His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh visited St. Helena and the Dependencies of Tristan da Cunha, Gough Island and Ascension Island in January. This was the first Royal visit ever made to Gough and Ascension Islands, and only the second to Tristan da Cunha, the other being the previous Duke of Edinburgh's visit in 1867.

424. Several schemes under the Colony's development plan have been completed, including a new general hospital and a new parish home for the aged and the poor. Plans are also well in hand for building new houses under the housing improvement scheme and for providing social centres in the country districts. Development in agriculture continues and a coffee-growing scheme has been started. A scheme for a fish cannery has been introduced and a small cannery is now in operation.

425. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America concluded an Agreement in June concerning the extension of the Bahamas long-range proving ground by the establishment of additional sites in Ascension Island (referred to in Cmd. 9810). This project has provided work for some 230 St. Helenians and has helped to ease unemployment in the Colony.

426. The South African frigate *Transvaal* visited Tristan da Cunha in May and proceeded to the neighbouring island of Gough to land South African personnel who will man the meteorological station there throughout the International Geophysical Year. The eight members of a scientific expedition who had completed a survey of Gough Island were embarked in the *Transvaal*. HMS *Kenya* also visited Tristan during May.

Economic and Financial Developments*

General

427. The demand for foodstuffs and many other raw materials was sustained in 1956, though the demand for rubber was affected by some decline in United States and United Kingdom production of motor vehicles. There was no single trend in the prices of colonial exports. The prices of rubber, cocoa and copper were generally lower than in 1955, whereas there were no important changes in the prices of other major exports.

428. Output of most products rose. It is estimated that the gross domestic product at market prices in the territories was some four per cent higher than in 1955. There were increases in cocoa production in both the Gold Coast and Nigeria—increases which largely compensated for the lower prices. Total cotton output rose, the increases being most marked in Uganda and Tanganyika; output fell, however, in Nigeria and Nyasaland. Rubber output was little changed, a decline in production by smallholders in the Federation of Malaya being balanced by an increase elsewhere, especially in Nigeria. There was an increase in timber exports, especially from Gold Coast and North Borneo; in 1956 roughly half the UK's imports of hardwood came from the colonial territories. There was an expansion in the output of cement in Kenya and Uganda and of garments, soft plastics and carpets in Hong Kong. A new copper smelter and a textile plant were opened in Uganda. A large expansion in bauxite production is planned in Jamaica and British Guiana.

429. The value of colonial exports† was about six per cent higher than in 1955. The value of exports of major primary products was about the same, lower rubber and cocoa prices being balanced by higher values for other products. More than half the increased value of exports reflected higher re-exports through Malaya and Hong Kong. There were increased exports from East Africa, the West Indies and Hong Kong; a slight fall in exports from West Africa; and little change in Malaya, where an increase in re-exports roughly balanced a fall in exports of domestic produce. The volume of exports of primary products rose by eight per cent. The largest increase was in petroleum, but there were increased exports of most important products except rubber.

430. The value of imports† rose by nine per cent. The largest increases were in Malaya and Hong Kong, mainly in commodities for re-export. There was a fall in imports into East Africa, where a sudden increase in imports at the end of 1955 and the beginning of 1956, resulting from the ending of shipping congestion at the port of Mombasa, was followed by a slacker period while stocks were being run down. Possibly about a third of the increased

* Statistics are not available for the exact period of this Report, i.e., 1st April, 1956, to 31st March, 1957. 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 1956 or 1956-57 are provisional. The Gold Coast is included throughout.

In this Chapter the term "Malaya" applies to the area covered by the Federation of Malaya and Singapore; when the Federation of Malaya is intended, its full title is used.

† Excluding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

value of colonial imports reflected a higher volume of imports for local consumption.

431. The general pattern of colonial trade was little changed. The United Kingdom remained the principal customer and source of supply for the territories, although its relative importance declined slightly. The territories as a whole have a surplus on their trade with the dollar area and deficits on their trade with the UK and the other countries of the sterling area.

432. Because of the greater increase in imports than in exports, associated with a slightly smaller deficit on invisible transactions, the territories as a whole (excluding Hong Kong) had a larger deficit in their balance of payments on current account than in 1955. There was a considerable fall in Malaya's surplus on current account; in West Africa, a small surplus was changed into a deficit, and there was an increase in the West Indies' deficit. On the other hand, East Africa had a smaller current deficit than in 1955.

433. There was a higher level of external private investment than in 1955. The increased deficit on current account combined with an increase in the capital inflow was associated with little change in the colonial sterling assets, which, including Hong Kong, rose by less in 1956 than in any year since 1948. The assets of West and East Africa fell, while those of other regions rose slightly. Currency funds continued to rise, reflecting the steady expansion of colonial currency circulations. Government general funds also rose. On the other hand, the London assets of banks operating in the territories continued to fall, a trend which is partly the result of the increase in local loans and advances by banks in most territories. There was also a fall in the London assets of the West African Marketing Boards and the Uganda Price Assistance Funds.

434. Government revenue and expenditure continued to rise in most territories. Exceptions included the Gold Coast, where the fall in cocoa prices, and hence receipts from export duty on cocoa, caused a decline in revenue, and East Africa, where there was a fall in revenue from import duties. There was also a considerable fall in receipts from rubber export duty in the Federation of Malaya, although this was partly compensated by increases in income tax and import duties.

435. The rate of gross capital formation was some nine per cent higher than in 1955. In terms of constant prices, the 1956 rate was some 75 per cent above that of 1948. There were increases in all regions except East Africa, where it is, however, still the highest of any region in relation to the national income. It is estimated that gross fixed capital formation in the territories as a whole was some 16 per cent of the gross domestic product, excluding subsistence output in the African territories.

436. There was a considerable increase in the value of schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts; actual expenditure, however, rose only to about £17 million, compared with an average of £24 million per annum available for the period 1955-60. There was a further fall in loans raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market, but several Governments raised local loans, and local currency authorities were among the subscribers to loans raised by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Jamaica.

437. Major development works completed during the year included the westward extension of the Uganda railway from Kampala to Kasese, three new deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, and the construction of airfields and airstrips in several territories.

438. The closing of the Suez Canal had little direct effect on most colonial territories, apart from Aden where there was a considerable fall in the volume of shipping. Although there were shipping delays in East Africa and the Mediterranean, and some rise in freight and passenger charges, no serious economic effects have been experienced. Normally the small amount of trade between colonial territories and Egypt is conducted on a sterling basis, and after the exclusion of Egypt from the sterling transferable account area (which was reinforced by measures taken in colonial territories) this trade virtually ceased.

Production and Marketing

GENERAL TREND

439. There was an increase, as shown in Table 1, in all the volume indices of colonial exports of primary products during 1956. The greatest increases were in exports of cocoa and petroleum.

Volume Indices of Colonial Exports of Primary Products

(1948 = 100)

TABLE 1

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
1954	153	154	130	107	131
1955	152	150	134	118	136
1956 (provisional) ...	170	164	149	121	147

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.

440. The increase in Group I was mainly attributable to petroleum and petroleum products, but there were also increases in the exports of copper, iron ore and tin. The rise in Group II was due mainly to the increased export of groundnuts, but there was an increase in the exports of all the components of this group. Cocoa and, to a lesser extent, pepper, sugar and tea mainly accounted for the change in Group III. The much smaller change in the fourth group was largely caused by increased exports of cotton and sisal being partly offset by a fall in rubber exports.

AGRICULTURE

441. The Secretary of State's Agricultural Advisers visited Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The adviser on Drainage and Irrigation visited Sierra Leone. The Colonial Liaison Officer, National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, visited Malta, the Northern Region of Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

442. In May, the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, which has been reconstituted and given revised terms of reference, met for the first time in its new form.

Irrigation

443. Two new irrigation schemes have been inaugurated in Tanganyika, covering some 3,000 acres of land in the Central Province. A pilot scheme established at Nanga, Northern Rhodesia, has successfully empoldered 600 acres, 250 acres of which are being cropped with rice. Progress is being made on three major irrigation projects in Kenya and in the exploitation of the limited irrigation water resources of Cyprus where nearly 6,000 acres have been brought under perennial irrigation. Considerable progress has been made in Mauritius in the application of overhead irrigation.

Mechanisation

444. A scheme, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, to establish an agricultural tractor and implement testing unit in East Africa has been put into effect. The unit is now operating from Nakuru in Kenya under the technical direction of the Director of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering and with the collaboration of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The development of mechanical aids to rice production has also received attention and trials of new machinery are taking place in the Federation of Malaya, also under the supervision of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, with the co-operation of the Federal Government. Other problems under investigation include the further development of specialised machinery for crop production in the semi-arid zone; mechanical tie-ridging; rice threshing, and groundnut decortication.

445. In Sierra Leone, the mechanical cultivation scheme for swamp rice production is changing from the pilot stage to commercial production. In 1956 some 12,090 acres were mechanically cultivated for farmers by the Department of Agriculture. It has been decided that co-operative societies should take over progressively from the Department the well-established cultivated areas. The Department will continue to open up new areas. In Uganda the building of a training school for tractor drivers has been completed. In Zanzibar the departmental unit providing tractors for hire has made good progress and ploughing for the rice crop is expected to amount to thrice last year's acreage.

Land Use Planning

446. Planning to ensure that the most suitable use is made of land is receiving much attention. Fragmented land holdings are being consolidated rapidly in the Central Province of Kenya, with the full co-operation of the Kikuyu people. It is being followed up by farm planning designed to provide subsistence and a good cash income. The growing of tea, coffee and pyrethrum by Africans is developing rapidly. In Northern Rhodesia a report has been published of a soil and land use survey of the Copperbelt, covering the soils, vegetation, present land use and agricultural possibilities of the area. A study of African maize production has also been published to provide a background to the introduction of land use planning in mixed farming areas. In Tanganyika the rehabilitation scheme in the Usambara Mountains has reached its final stage and at the request of the local people its principles are now being applied in pilot areas in the nearby Pare Mountains. Soil survey teams are at work in Northern and Western Nigeria. In the Southern Cameroons an agricultural law dealing with planting of crops and control of plant pests and diseases was passed and a Board of Agriculture set up. An advisory farm planning unit has been established in Uganda.

447. In Mauritius a pilot land settlement scheme devised mainly to increase the production of food crops now covers 400 acres. In British Guiana

detailed soil surveys have been completed of 27,000 acres on the Corentyne Coast and 30,000 acres of the West Boerasirie area in West Demerara. A high proportion of the land covered in the Corentyne Coast survey is regarded as good agricultural land, very suitable for drainage and development. An aerial survey of Tobago is being made as a prelude to the development of the island in accordance with a plan approved by the Trinidad Government. In the Federation of Malaya, a Federal Land Development Authority has been set up and soil surveys and mapping continue. Features of the land use planning policy in the Federation are the replanting of old rubber areas, increasing rice production and the diversification of agriculture to reduce dependence on rubber. A rubber planting scheme aided by Government subsidy has been inaugurated in Sarawak. In Cyprus some 3,500 acres of land will be protected and developed under soil conservation schemes at present implemented or in hand at a cost of £100,000, one half of which is borne by the local Government. A United Kingdom firm is undertaking pasture surveys and progress is also being made in the improvement of pasture by a systematic plant introduction programme.

Insect Pest and Disease Control

448. In the Gold Coast and Nigeria there has been large-scale spraying of cocoa against capsid and blackpod disease. [see also paragraphs 465 and 466]. A campaign in Kenya against the Sudan Dioch, a bird which attacks cereals, resulted in the destruction of over 3 million birds. In the Gambia, recommendations made after an investigation into insect infestation of stored groundnuts have been accepted and measures introduced to enforce control. Parasites and predators are being introduced to control pests in Mauritius. In British Guiana the introduction of more resistant varieties of sugar cane has reduced leaf scald disease to manageable proportions. A campaign against the Mediterranean fruit fly was conducted in Cyprus during the autumn, resulting in a saving of citrus to an estimated value of over £250,000. Research into the most effective control of insect pests and diseases has continued widely. A team of entomologists is studying the problem of severe attacks of cotton stainer and bacterial blight which is threatening the future of cotton-growing in Nyasaland.

449. International collaboration to prevent the spread of plant diseases is important. The first meetings were held in London of the Inter-African Phyto-Sanitary Commission (November) and in Bangkok of the Plant Protection Committee established under the South-East Asia Phyto-Sanitary Convention (December).

Use of Manures and Fertilisers

450. Research continues into the most suitable types of fertiliser for individual soils and crops. Fertiliser consumption has increased: in the Northern Region of Nigeria fertilisers are now bought readily and a vigorous campaign for the use of compost and farmyard manure is also being conducted; in Sierra Leone sales are subsidised; in Northern Rhodesia consumption has doubled in four years, mainly for maize production; in Cyprus fertilisers are being applied with increasing success by vine growers, and in British Guiana fertilisers are being increasingly used by the sugar industry.

Local Agricultural Training

451. Under the Federation of Malaya Development Plan, approval has been given for the development of a college farm to provide a diploma course and for the expansion of the existing one-year certificate course facilities. In Uganda a Farm Institute at Bukalusa was opened in February; others are planned to provide practical training for local farmers. The Colby School

of Agriculture and Veterinary Science was opened in Nyasaland in April. It provides a one-year or two-year course for 120 students. It will also provide short courses for up to 400 chiefs, villagers and master farmers. A new school of agriculture was opened at Akewe, Western Nigeria, in January, increasing the annual intake of agricultural students for training in the Region from 80 to 210. The capacity of the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute in Trinidad has been increased from 40 to 60 students for one-year and two-year courses. A junior farm school for short practical courses has been opened at Louis d'Or Demonstration Centre, Tobago. In Hong Kong, arrangements have been made to give a number of farmers' sons practical training at the Castle Peake Agricultural Station. In Mauritius, in 1956-57, 75 students were training at the College of Agriculture, of whom 52 were taking a three-year course.

Assistance from FAO

452. The territories again benefited from the services provided by the FAO both under the Technical Aid Agreement and by visits of its expert staff. Eleven fellowships for study overseas in co-operative education, land settlement, pig husbandry, soil conservation and fisheries were awarded to serving colonial officers. Expert assistance for the surveys of the Rufiji Basin in Tanganyika and the Accra Plain in the Gold Coast was continued. Home economists were provided for the Federation of Malaya and the West Indies, and assistance in livestock research was given in British Guiana. An urgent request by the Government of Cyprus for the services of an expert to investigate an outbreak of suspected sheep pox was answered promptly by the FAO. The expert arrived within a few days and, as a result of his advice and the measures taken, the outbreak was brought very quickly under control.

Crops

453. *Bananas.* The United Kingdom remains the main market for colonial bananas. Exports, particularly from West Indian sources, revived and expanded in 1956, as the figures in Table 2 show. Banana production in Jamaica was the highest since the war and exports were higher than in any year except 1954.

Banana Exports to the United Kingdom

TABLE 2

Millions of bunches

	1954	1955	1956
Jamaica	11·674	10·712	11·649
British Cameroons	5·513	4·447	4·466
Windward Islands	1·692	2·082	2·959
Trinidad	Nil	·030	·280

454. The summer prices were substantially similar to those of the previous year, but the seasonal decline in the winter started earlier. The Jamaican Banana Board introduced a price differential to the producer of 1s. per count bunch in favour of spring and summer fruit to stimulate production during that period and to discourage output during the autumn and winter months.

455. Owing to the high average level of prices, the first year's working of the price assistance scheme, which was set up to assist the banana industry in Jamaica,* resulted in the industry contributing to the Stabilisation Fund.

* See Cmd. 9769, paragraph 398.

456. Banana exports from Fiji (which go mainly to New Zealand) fell as a result of floods. A committee was appointed to investigate ways of raising the quality.

457. *Citrus Fruit.* Purchases for export of citrus in Jamaica during 1956, both as fresh fruit and as processed material, amounted to 1,125,296 boxes, an increase of 13.5 per cent over the previous year and the highest export figure in the history of the Jamaican citrus industry. Trial shipments of canned grapefruit from Tanganyika were started in the course of the year. Table 3 shows the United Kingdom imports of colonial citrus in recent years.

Main Imports of Colonial Citrus by the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

	1954	1955	1956
<i>Fresh Oranges</i> (tons)			
Cyprus	12,100	16,200	19,658
<i>Fresh Grapefruit</i> (tons)			
West Indies	5,200	7,700	5,803
Cyprus	4,200	4,800	4,637
<i>Canned grapefruit*</i> (tons)			
West Indies	4,200	4,100	4,686
Cyprus	†	302	864
<i>Citrus juices</i> (gallons)			
West Indies	2,171,800	2,909,700	3,249,682
Others	188,400	233,300	214,910

* Small quantities of canned grapefruit were also imported from Nigeria and Tanganyika.

† Not significant.

458. The outcome of the first year's working (1955-56 season) of the price assistance schemes for British Caribbean citrus* has been that only in Trinidad was a payment to assist prices necessary. In that case a net payment out in respect of grapefruit will be met by an interest-free loan by the Trinidad Government, half of which will be reimbursed by an interest-free loan from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, in accordance with the terms of the scheme.

459. Arrangements were again made for the timing of imports of fresh citrus and citrus products from the United States of America under the Mutual Security Aid programme. In view of the general shortage of oranges, the period for the import of a limited amount of United States fresh oranges was extended from the 31st October, 1956, to the 31st March, 1957.

460. *Cloves.* The year 1955-56 (1st July-30th June) closed with a total crop of 13,832 tons in Zanzibar, compared with 8,545 tons in 1954-55. A provisional estimate of output for 1956-57 is 8,500 tons.

461. Exports in 1956 amounted to 12,044 tons, compared with 11,246 in 1955. Eighty tons of clove oil were exported in 1956.

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

Value of Cocoa Exports

TABLE 4

£'000

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Gold Coast	56,143	84,599	65,559	51,060
Nigeria	24,858	39,261	26,187	23,985
Jamaica	302	700	563	270
Trinidad	2,442	3,135	2,453	2,184
Grenada	803	1,033	804	150
Sierra Leone	453	803	741	581

* See Cmd. 9769, paragraph 402.

463. In 1955-56 the Gold Coast crop totalled 229,000 tons and the Nigerian crop 114,000 tons, the combined total being 33,000 tons greater than in the previous year. The latest estimates for 1956-57 production show a further large increase, with 270,000 tons in the Gold Coast and 137,000 tons in Nigeria. The increases appear to be due to favourable weather, the very extensive work which has been carried out on pest and disease control and the effect of new planting. Prices in 1956-57 have been lower generally than in the previous year, although the price for Gold Coast cocoa rose to about £225 cif in August, and touched a similar figure in November, after which it declined to less than £180 cif in part of February; the price recovered to nearly £200 by the end of March.

464. In Nigeria the price to producers for Grade I cocoa for 1956-57 was reduced to £150 per ton in view of market conditions. In the Gold Coast the price to producers remained at £149 6s. 8d. per ton. Taking into account export duty and marketing expenses, these prices were above the equivalent world price levels for a significant part of the 1956-57 season.

465. In the Gold Coast the swollen shoot campaign continued vigorously, approximately a million trees a month being cut out. Up to August, 1956, over 14 million acres of land, including more than 4 million acres of cocoa, had been extensively surveyed in this campaign. Spraying by farmers against capsid made good progress. Mass spraying of larger areas, totalling 750,000 acres, is being carried out by the Department of Agriculture, using motorised knapsack sprayers. The distribution of seedlings continued: propagation facilities on each of the 18 cocoa stations will eventually be capable of providing 80,000 cuttings annually.

466. In Western Nigeria, spraying against black pod is being intensified; some 12,000 farmers were trained in the technique during the year and the total number spraying their cocoa against the disease is now estimated at 31,000. It is also hoped to train 1,500 operators in spraying against capsids during early 1957, thus providing control over some 150,000 acres: some farmers have already purchased knapsack motor-operated pumps. The campaign against swollen shoot continues, the acreage lost through cutting out being more than made good by new planting. Nearly a million seedlings were provided from propagating stations in Western Nigeria in 1955 and the number is increasing; over 140 nurseries have been established. In Eastern Nigeria, the Government is encouraging new planting; this increased to 4,500 acres in 1956. Spraying against black pod is also increasing in the Southern Cameroons.

467. Exports from the British West Indies in 1956 were estimated at 12,000 tons. In Jamaica a new method of propagating clonal cocoa by budding is expected substantially to reduce costs. New fermentaries are being constructed by the Marketing Board. Two new propagating stations, with a total capacity of over half a million plants, have been completed in Trinidad. New planting is making good progress in the Windward Islands, and also replanting in Grenada, following the disastrous 1955 hurricane, but meanwhile exports have been reduced. Cocoa planting in Fiji will reach nearly 1,000 acres by the end of the 1956-57 season, but none is yet in full bearing. In the Federation of Malaya, a second estate is planting cocoa; the first smallholders' pilot scheme has begun operations at Jerangau, and interest is being shown in the inter-planting of old coconut palms with cocoa.

468. At the June session of FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems it was decided to set up an FAO Cocoa Study Group. The first session was held in Brussels in November, attended by 15 member delegations

which included both United Kingdom and British Dependent Territories delegations: eight countries also sent observer delegations. The British Dependent Territories delegation included representatives of Nigeria, the Gold Coast and the West Indies. The organisation of the Group and the general cocoa situation were discussed and an executive committee was set up under the chairmanship of Sir Hilton Poynton, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, the leader of the British Dependent Territories delegation. The second session of the Group will be held in Nigeria towards the end of September, 1957.

469. *Coffee.* East African exports in 1955 and 1956 are shown in Table 5.

East African Coffee Exports

TABLE 5

Tons (in terms of hulled coffee)

	Arabica		Robusta		Triage		Total	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Kenya ...	18,990	26,301	Nil	1	181	116	19,171	26,418
Uganda ...	6,732	4,907	65,660	54,824	2,049	1,899	74,441	61,630
Tanganyika ...	12,148	15,613	6,291	5,910	21	67	18,460	21,590
	37,870	46,821	71,951	60,735	2,251	2,082	112,072	109,638

470. In 1956 the main buyers of East African coffee, based on values were as follows (1955 figures shown in brackets):

<i>Per cent</i>			
United Kingdom	...	22	(22)
USA	... ..	24	(25)
West Germany	...	20	(16)
South Africa	... ..	4	(5)
Italy	... ..	4	(8)

471. Prices for robusta coffee were fairly stable, varying broadly between £248 and £262 a ton, except for a sudden increase to £271 at the beginning of May, which quickly dropped to £249 by mid-month. Representative grades of Kenya Arabica began at about £550-600 a ton, increased to about £680 in November, but fell away to about £600 at the end of February.

472. The Uganda Legislative Council has passed a Bill enabling growers to rough-hull their own coffee and to establish, either as individuals or as groups, their own factories in which to process their own coffee. The Coffee Board will not buy coffee from such factories, but is prepared to advise on selling it.

473. In Tanganyika, increasing interest is being shown by Africans in plantings in both established and new areas.

474. Some 1,345,000 seedlings were distributed in Jamaica from Government nurseries as part of the coffee expansion scheme.

475. In October representatives of Caribbean territories made a short coffee tour of Jamaica, sponsored by the Caribbean Commission. A coffee expert from East Africa visited many of the British territories in the Eastern Caribbean to advise on increasing production.

476. The expansion of coffee cultivation in Kenya, as part of the Swynnerton Plan for African agriculture, continues: it is hoped that by the end of 1958 nearly 30,000 acres will have been planted. Coffee cultivation is increasing in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Southern Cameroons.

477. A further meeting to consider the possibility of setting up an African Coffee Bureau was held in Brussels in October. It was attended by a member of the Colonial Office.

478. *Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils.* Nigerian exports of palm oil were 185,235 tons in 1956 and of palm kernels 451,069 tons, as against 182,143 tons and 433,234 tons respectively in 1955. Sierra Leone exported 57,645 tons of palm kernels in 1956, compared with 57,640 tons in 1955.

479. The Marketing Boards bought for export 531,000 tons of the Nigerian 1955-56 groundnut crop, compared with 375,000 tons in 1954-55. Final producer prices for groundnuts in Nigeria were reduced by £3 to £33 per ton for 1956-57; the premium for special grade groundnuts was fixed at £3 10s. 0d. per ton, as against £1 10s. 0d. for the previous season. The 1955-56 Gambia groundnut crop was 62,481 tons, about 3,000 tons less than in the 1954-55 season.

480. 1957 is the final year of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food nine-year contract with the Fiji and other Pacific producers, and the Governments and the Copra Boards in the area are considering arrangements to be adopted for shipping and marketing from 1958 onwards.

481. The working party on coconut and coconut products convened by the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems met in Colombo in January. Her Majesty's Government was represented by a delegation which included two officials from the Federation of Malaya. The working party called attention to the world-wide lack of economic and statistical information about coconuts and the need for co-ordination of agronomic and technical research. Its recommendation to the Committee on Commodity Problems for the establishment of an FAO Coconut Study Group was subsequently accepted by the Committee.

482. *Rice.* In the Federation of Malaya, production for 1955-56 was approximately 420,000 tons, about 9,000 tons more than in the previous year. Some 876,000 acres were planted, a decrease of some 15,000 acres from 1954-55. Measures to increase production included the selection of high-yielding varieties, hybridisation and the increased use of fertilisers.

483. The final report on the three areas in Sarawak surveyed as possibilities for wet padi production indicates that only one area of some 12,000 acres might be suitable if extensive bunds were constructed to exclude sea water; but there might be difficulty in obtaining irrigation water.

484. In Sierra Leone some 12,000 acres were under mechanical cultivation by the Department of Agriculture. It was decided that early in 1957 co-operative societies should take over 3,000 acres of well-established and cultivated land under the supervision of technical officers: it is hoped that further areas will be taken over in future. As a result of work on the Gambia Rice farm, it is thought that padi cultivation could be fully mechanised without the use of expensive irrigation equipment, and could be expanded in suitable areas by bunding alone. In Eastern Nigeria, padi cultivation was seriously affected by dry weather.

485. In the Kilombero and Rufiji valleys of Tanganyika the crop was only 20 per cent of the previous year; heavy rains prevented planting and major floods washed out established crops; padi prices were 15 per cent above last season's controlled prices. Rice was removed from controlled marketing.

486. A Rice Industry Board has been created in Jamaica to promote efficiency. An agreement has been reached to extend the arrangements for supplying British Guiana rice to other British West Indies territories.

487. The first session of the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice began in Rome on the 28th October. Representatives of 20 countries attended, and several UK territories were represented on the United Kingdom delegation. The Committee considered that supplies of rice available for export in 1957 would be the same as in 1956; considered measures for improving the exchange of information between importing and exporting countries, and made proposals which are being implemented. It also decided that much more information was required about the mechanism of the world rice economy and FAO was asked to initiate suitable studies. The work of the Rice Grading Group, which met immediately before the Committee's session, was commenced.

488. *Other Cereals.* Northern Rhodesia had a record maize harvest of over 1,600,000 bags, 250,000 bags higher than the previous record in 1954. In Tanganyika, where maize had been removed from controlled marketing, the price reached 39s. a bag and remained generally above the Government support price of 35s. a bag at coast. Crops were well below the 1955 figure in many places, owing to the uneven distribution of rain and a reduction in acreage after decontrol. The Tanganyika wheat crop, which suffered from drought, was only just over 50 per cent of the 1954 crop, but showed a substantial increase over the 1955 crop. In Kenya, the crop prospects were good for maize and average for wheat.

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

Sugar Production

TABLE 6 '000 tons

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Barbados	161	179	171	151
British Guiana	229	239	250	263
Jamaica	330	362	399	399
Trinidad	153	174	194	162
Fiji	169	139	160	138
Mauritius	589	491	525	563

Note: 1953 figures are for crop years, 1954, 1955 and 1956 for calendar years.

490. In 1956 Mauritius exported 531,000 tons, Fiji 130,000 tons and the West Indies 988,000 tons, making a total colonial export of 1,649,000 tons.

491. By this year the colonies as a whole had substantially reached the level of imports permitted under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. However, 1956 was the first year in which the additional 75,000 export quota for the Commonwealth, under the International Sugar Agreement, operated, the share of colonial exporting territories being nearly 50,000 tons. Exports were also affected by the re-distribution of quota shortfalls under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, Jamaica's exports being particularly high.

492. In Barbados it is expected that the replacement of old sugar cane with better varieties will result in increased production. A drought at the end of the season in Mauritius prevented the record production from being even higher. Production in Fiji was reduced by floods.

493. At the annual discussions in November between the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement it was agreed that the negotiated price for 1957 should be increased to £42 3s. 4d. a ton; that the Agreement should be extended for a further year, to the end of 1964; and that the quota review should be deferred for another year.

494. The International Sugar Council held four sessions in 1956, colonial advisers forming part of the United Kingdom delegation at each. The International Sugar Agreement was due for review in 1956 and, at the request of the Council, the Secretary General of the United Nations called a conference which met first in New York in May and later in Geneva in October: representatives of the colonial territories accompanied the UK delegation. The conference drew up a Protocol of Amendment to the Agreement: this came into effect on the 1st January, 1957, as a sufficient number of exporting and importing countries had notified their intention to ratify or accede to it. The Agreement, as amended by the Protocol, provides for total basic export quotas in 1957, under Article 14, of 5,897,000 metric tons, together with a special reserve for Asian exporters of 140,000 metric tons in 1957 and 190,000 metric tons in 1958, the final year of the current Agreement. The quota, under Article 16, for exporting territories covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is increased by 50,000 long tons to 2,500,000 long tons in 1958. Greater flexibility as to the fixing of quotas by the Council and a revised price range is also provided by the Protocol: there is an inner price range of 3.25 cents to 3.45 cents per lb: if the price falls below 3.15 cents, quotas may be reduced to 80 per cent of basic quotas: if the price exceeds 4 cents for the requisite period, all quota restrictions and limitations become inoperative. The price of sugar rose rapidly at the end of 1956, increasing to over 6 cents early in 1957. Accordingly all quota restrictions and limitations became inoperative from the 25th January. The price has since varied, but at the end of the period remained in the region of 6 cents a pound.

495. *Cotton*. Total production increased significantly despite decreases in Nigeria and Nyasaland. Table 7 shows production in recent years.

Cotton Production

TABLE 7

'000 bales of 400 lbs

	Average Production 1935-36 to 1939-40	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Uganda ...	335	380	320	398	300	363
Nigeria*	43	113	95	142	188	156
Tanganyika...	61	78	51	101	122	132
Aden ...	Nil	7	11	22	23	31
Kenya ...	16	15	9	17	13	16
Nyasaland ...	11	12	16	14	15	5
West Indies...	6	6	4	4	6	5
Others (mainly Cyprus) ...	3	3	3	3	4	3
Total ...	475	614	509	701	671	711

* Exports.

496. In Uganda, there was an energetic response to the early planting campaign, 100,000 acres more than in the previous year being planted by the end of May.

497. In the Lake Province of Tanganyika there was an advance on the previous year's record crop and a considerable improvement in the standard of ginning.

498. In Aden Protectorate, since the first commercial production of 120 bales in 1948-49, steady progress has been maintained. A delegation from the Abyan Board again visited the United Kingdom, in December, to discuss the price for the coming season.

499. In Nyasaland, the decrease in production was due to heavy attacks by pests and diseases and a reduction in the planted acreage on the Lower River. All seed issued for the new crop has been treated with a dressing as protection against infection from bacterial blight.

500. A delegation from the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association visited the United Kingdom, in January and February, to study future marketing arrangements.

501. *Rubber.* Table 8 shows production in recent years.

Rubber Production

TABLE 8 '000 tons

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Federation of Malaya ...	574	584	639	627
Sarawak	24.0	23.4	39.2	40.7
North Borneo (<i>exports</i>) ...	16.9	17.1	20.1	19.9
Nigeria (<i>exports</i>)	21.3	20.8	30.3	38.1

502. From 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound in March, 1956, the London price of natural rubber (No. 1 RSS) fluctuated considerably during the year but again stood at 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. by the 31st March, 1957. Production and consumption were closely balanced.

503. In the Federation of Malaya, legislation has been passed to return to the industry the money collected from the rubber producers in 1955 as an anti-inflationary cess.

504. An advisory committee headed by Professor Blackman visited the Federation of Malaya in the course of its inquiry into the problems of research in the natural rubber industry and competition with synthetic rubber. The Committee's recommendations included reduction of the cost of production, increased expenditure on research and the setting up of a technical advisory service for consumers. Under the Federation Government's replanting scheme an estimated area in the estates of about 93,500 acres qualified for assistance in 1956, compared with 63,362 acres in 1955. In addition, during 1956, 7,457 acres under rubber qualified for grants under the Government's smallholders' scheme.

505. The Sarawak Government has launched a replanting scheme, costing \$ (M) 4 million (£466,666) to be spread over five years, during which it is hoped that new planting and replanting will cover at least 10,000 acres.

506. *Tobacco.* In Nyasaland, the weather was favourable during the planting, growing and harvesting seasons, and a good crop of over 34 million pounds was produced. Sales of Burley exceeded 2 million pounds. Interest is being shown in Turkish tobacco in the Northern Province where it is being grown on a commercial scale.

507. *Sisal and other Fibres.* Poor cereal harvests seriously reduced twine consumption in various parts of the world. Prices of BEA No. 1 sisal fell from £90 a ton in March, 1956, to £69 in October, hardened to £76 in

February and fell to £71 in March, 1957. Shipments of BEA sisal in 1956 amounted to 224,151 tons, an increase of some 14,240 tons on the 1955 figure.

508. *Pyrethrum*. The combined Kenya and Tanganyika crop in 1956 was 3,873 tons, some 550 tons more than the previous year. Exports of pyrethrum extract amounted to 102 tons.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Animal Health

509. The major epizootic diseases were kept under control in all four West African territories. Although a few outbreaks of rinderpest occurred in the Gambia, mortality was low. No case of this disease was recorded from either the Gold Coast or Sierra Leone. In Nigeria, outbreaks of active rinderpest were numerous, but small and easily controlled. Bovine pleuropneumonia was not recorded in the Gambia or Sierra Leone, and in Nigeria, for the first time in recorded history, this disease is now restricted to the Chad area. Trypanosomiasis, however, remains a serious threat to the livestock industry in Nigeria and the incidence was probably the worst ever recorded. Active counter-measures are in hand. The work of the Federal Laboratory at Vom in Nigeria continues to expand to meet increased demands on its services from the Regions. Over 5 million doses of various vaccines were produced. Improved diagnostic services are being rapidly developed in the Regions.

510. In East Africa the general picture is even more encouraging than in West Africa. Rinderpest does not now exist in Tanganyika and is a rarity in both Kenya and Uganda. This is also true of bovine pleuropneumonia, although one rather serious outbreak has been reported in northern Masailand in Tanganyika. Vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease in Kenya appears to have met with reasonable success, but it is disturbing to note the appearance, for the first time, of a South African strain of the virus in both Uganda and Kenya.

511. Major outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and rabies have occurred in Northern Rhodesia. The former has been contained by aphtisation and rigid cordon control, and the controlled destruction of large numbers of unlicensed dogs has led to a decrease in rabies. Trypanosomiasis is also a serious problem in this area and while extensive inoculations have been carried out, the source of the infection, the tsetse fly, is still not under control.

512. General health in the Far East territories was excellent and no major epidemics of livestock disease were reported from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak or North Borneo. The Caribbean territories have had a reasonably clean bill of health.

Animal Husbandry

513. Since disease is now being brought under control successfully, more and more attention is being paid in all territories to animal husbandry in its widest sense. Recent developments include the initiation of a scheme in Kenya involving the use of Sahiwal semen in the artificial insemination of African-owned Zebu cattle and an investigation into the application of this technique in Uganda.

514. Projects to upgrade local cattle with Red Sindi bulls are being developed in the Federation of Malaya, and a small pilot artificial insemination scheme in Kuala Lumpur made a promising start. A poultry-breeding station has been set up in the Federation of Malaya to produce an improved "native" bird and further to stimulate local production.

515. Improvement of the nutritional standards of all types of livestock is of fundamental importance, and has been the subject of a great deal of work and investigation in all territories.

Edible Animal Products

516. In Singapore it has been estimated that approximately 90 per cent of total consumption of meat and eggs came from local small-scale farmers. In the Federation of Malaya all the fresh pork, 85 per cent of the fresh beef and approximately 50 per cent of the fresh goat and sheep mutton were locally reared. The deficits were made up by imports of buffaloes, cattle and sheep. Notwithstanding the growing local interest in poultry-rearing, relatively large numbers of live birds and eggs again had to be imported into the Federation (some from Singapore).

517. A recent census in Uganda shows that the cattle population has increased by almost 700,000 in a decade. The average consumption of meat *per capita* is now estimated at 25 lbs. a year. Local meat consumption rose rapidly in Tanganyika, and production of beef in Kenya is increasing to such an extent that the possibility of developing a European market is being explored.

518. Northern Rhodesia continues to import from Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesia the equivalent of 30,000 beef carcasses a year. Milk production in this territory is rising rapidly, and is now approaching the figure of 7,000 gallons a day. It was expected that the milk factory under construction at Kitwe would be completed by the beginning of April, 1957, thus enabling the industry to take full advantage of the Copperbelt market.

519. The pig industry in Barbados has flourished and the poultry industry steadily expanded. In British Guiana the marketing of beef was returned to private enterprise in September, having been under Government control since 1942. The abattoir and refrigeration plant in the Rupununi savannahs, which had been built from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was brought into full use.

Hides and Skins

520. Except from Uganda and Somaliland Protectorate, colonial exports of hides and skins declined slightly during the year, as Table 9 shows.

Raw Hide and Skin Exports

TABLE 9 '000 cwts.

	Nigeria		Kenya		Uganda		Tanganyika		Somaliland Protectorate		Total	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Cattle Hides	122.2	104.3	70.8	67.0	34.4	39.7	76.3	70.6	*	*	303.7	281.6
Goat Skins	50.2	49.0	16.5	13.4	8.4	11.6	13.6	11.7	8.8	8.6	97.5	94.3
Sheep Skins	14.0	11.7	12.5	11.2	1.9	1.0	6.5	1.0	12.8	15.5	47.7	40.4
Total ...	186.4	165.0	99.8	91.6	44.7	52.3	96.4	83.3	21.6	24.1	448.9	416.3

* Not significant.

521. A source of loss to the hides and skins trade is the damage caused by skin diseases during life. The Kenya Veterinary Department has completed an investigation of the diseases causing lesions on goat skins and these have now been identified and classified. Similar studies on hides are

being carried out. Work on diseases has also been carried out in Nigeria and a field trial to ascertain a practical method of controlling the most damaging disease condition during life (streptothricosis) is under way.

522. In October, officers in East Africa met representatives of the trade in the United Kingdom at a special meeting of the Colonial Products Laboratory's Advisory Committee on Hides and Skins. Useful discussions took place, followed by visits to tanneries.

FORESTRY

523. The United Kingdom now depends on the territories for 50 per cent of its total imports of hardwood. Table 10 shows timber exports in 1954, 1955 and 1956.

Timber Exports

TABLE 10 Million Cubic feet (in terms of sawn timber)

	1954	1955	1956
Gold Coast	13.7	17.7	21.0
Nigeria	10.0	13.9	11.6
Kenya ... ..	.1	.1	.04
Tanganyika ... ..	.4	.4	.5
Malaya (<i>gross exports</i>)	5.2	7.1	8.1
North Borneo	9.1	11.4	13.5
British Honduras	1.4	1.8	1.4
British Guiana ... ..	.8	1.0	1.2
Sarawak	9.2	9.4	8.4
Others	1.0	.7	.7

524. Large fires destroyed some 6 million cubic feet of *Pinus brutia* in the Paphos Forest in Cyprus, during June and July. All the dead trees have been sold to a local firm and are to be removed within two years. Reafforestation measures for the area are planned.

525. A scheme of grazing control has been instituted in the Somaliland Protectorate in order to preserve the forest reserves; this control, which formerly met considerable opposition, now has the strong support of the local people.

METALS AND MINERALS

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

Tin Production

TABLE 11 '000 tons

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Nigeria*	8.23	7.93	8.16	9.07
Malaya†	118.7	131.9	131.8	135.6

* Tin concentrates in terms of metal content.

† Includes tin metal derived from imported concentrates.

527. The price of tin fluctuated around £750 a ton in the first part of 1956, rising in November to over £890 a ton. Since then it has again fluctuated between £765 and £805 a ton. The International Tin Agreement came into force in July. The Federation of Malaya and the Federation of Nigeria have made initial contributions in cash, amounting to £3,750,720 and £551,040 respectively, to the Buffer Stock constituted by the Agreement.

528. The production of tin-in-concentrates in the Federation of Malaya rose to 62,295 tons, a post-war record. Production in Nigeria rose from 8,158 tons in 1955 to 9,067 tons in 1956.

529. *Copper*. The price of copper fell from £400 a ton in April, and, after recovery in the middle of the year, dropped again below £250 a ton in February.

530. Production in Northern Rhodesia amounted to 384,000 tons worth £121 million, compared with 342,000 tons worth £114 million in 1955. Chibuluma mines came into production in 1956 with an output of about 81,000 tons. Bancroft and Mtuga mines began production in 1957.

531. Table 12 shows the value of Northern Rhodesia and Cyprus exports.

Value of Copper Exports

TABLE 12 £'000

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Northern Rhodesia ...	86,652	86,456	108,106	114,333
Cyprus	3,138	4,096	4,723	7,113

532. The completion of the railway from Kasese to Kampala has enabled the copper concentrates produced at Kilembe in Uganda to be smelted at the new Jinja copper smelter, which was opened in November and will produce annually some 9,000 tons of 97 per cent pure blister copper. The Macalder-Nyanza Mines in Kenya began production in April, 1957.

533. *Oil*. Table 13 shows production of petroleum products since 1953.

Production of Petroleum Products

TABLE 13 '000 tons

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Brunei (crude)	4,804	4,712	5,170	5,548
Sarawak (crude)	49	70	66	71
(refined)*	2,247	2,299	2,269	2,412
Trinidad (crude)	3,147	3,328	3,506	4,044
(refined) exports ...	4,764	4,665	5,147	6,084
Aden (refined)	Nil	1,163†	4,045	4,659

* Mainly from crude oil imported from Brunei.

† July to December only.

534. Oil has been found in Nigeria and the company concerned is conducting a production test to ascertain whether full-scale commercial production is possible. Oil has also been found on the continental shelf of Trinidad and commercial production is about to begin. Drilling has been carried on in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Jamaica, Barbados, British Honduras and in the offshore areas of Brunei. Survey work by oil companies is proceeding in the Gambia, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Bahamas and Somaliland Protectorate.

535. *Columbite*. Owing to its uncertain future, the demand for niobium slackened, and the price of columbite fell to around £720 a ton. Nigerian exports fell to 2,406 tons valued at £1,762,000, compared with 3,407 tons valued at £5,167,000 in 1955.

536. *Manganese*. Production in Fiji in 1956 reached 19,916 tons, compared with 9,258 tons in 1955.

537. *Diamonds.* An adjustment of the areas leased to the Sierra Leone Selection Trust in Sierra Leone was effected by agreement, and embodied in an Ordinance in October. Sales of African-won diamonds marketed through the Diamond Corporation Sierra Leone Limited totalled £1,543,859.

538. The value of diamond exports is shown in Table 14.

Value of Diamond Exports

TABLE 14

£'000

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Gold Coast	3,925	4,273	5,530	7,920
Sierra Leone*	1,434	1,700	1,400	3,457
British Guiana	281	250	280	278
Tanganyika	2,100	3,129	3,189	2,786

* As declared in Trade Accounts.

539. *Iron Ore.* The Sierra Leone Development Company has deferred its proposed development at Tonkolili pending further geological investigation.

540. *Bauxite.* Table 15 shows the value of bauxite exports since 1953.

Value of Bauxite Exports

TABLE 15

£'000

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Gold Coast	201	288	204	331
British Guiana	4,904	4,841	5,164	6,111
Jamaica*	2,682	5,597	8,908	10,424
Malaya	337	402	573	561

* Including alumina.

541. Exports of bauxite from Jamaica in 1956 reached 2,605,000 tons compared with 2,244,000 tons in 1955. In addition, 207,000 tons of alumina were exported, compared with 196,000 tons in 1955. Plans for a large increase in bauxite production have been announced and another alumina plant is to be constructed which will enable an additional 245,000 tons a year to be produced, beginning in 1958. Plans for the construction of an alumina plant in British Guiana, to produce approximately 225,000 tons a year by 1959, have also been announced.

542. *Rutile.* Considerable deposits of this titanium-bearing mineral have been found in Sierra Leone, and their commercial exploitation is being considered.

543. *Volta River Scheme.* The Preparatory Commission's report was published in July*; it concluded that the scheme was technically sound and that it could be carried out successfully on certain financial and economic conditions. In view of the increase in the estimated cost at full production from the 1952 figure of £144 million to £231 million, it was decided to re-examine the financial structure of the scheme and the possibility of finance from external sources, e.g. the International Bank.

* Vol. I.—*Report of the Preparatory Commission.* HMSO.

Vol. II.—*Appendices to the Report of the Preparatory Commission.* HMSO.

Vol. III.—*Engineering Report to the Preparatory Commission.* HMSO.

544. *Radio-Active Minerals.* To stimulate and assist prospecting for radio-active minerals, geologists of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority visited the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and British Guiana. The Authority is setting up an office at Dodoma, Tanganyika, and has offered special prospecting equipment free of charge to the Geological Surveys of these three territories and also of Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, British Honduras, Fiji and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

POWER SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

545. In East Africa, the Uganda Electricity Board plans to distribute electricity to as wide an area of the country as possible, and its extension programme for 1955-60 was approved in March. Masaka, Mityana, Mbale and Soroti have already been supplied with power. Soroti, which is the most northerly point reached by the Board, is supplied initially from a temporary local power station, but a 75-mile transmission line now under construction will link Soroti with Mbale and will open the power supply route from the Owen Falls hydro-electric power station. Plans were announced in Tanganyika for the amalgamation of the two electricity supply companies. The combined company is to construct a new power station at Hale on the Pangani River and a new transmission line to link the Pangani system with Dar es Salaam and Morogoro. The Central Electricity Board of Mauritius bought the General Electricity Supply Company.

546. Production of cement continues to increase. The Bamburi Cement Works in Kenya, which were formally opened on the 24th March, 1956, produced 125,000 tons of cement in 1956, and have the largest modern vertical kiln plant in the Commonwealth. The production of the Uganda cement industry at Tororo has been stepped up to 150,000 tons a year, enough to meet the whole of Uganda's requirements with a surplus for export.

547. The £1 million factory of the East African Tobacco Company at Nairobi was opened in July. It uses some of the most up-to-date tobacco-making machinery in the world, all imported from Britain, and manufactures nine brands of cigarettes, using considerable quantities of locally-grown tobacco. The first tea factory for the manufacture of African-grown tea was opened in Nyeri in September, and a tomato-processing factory in January. A new automatic plant for the manufacture of tin cans and kerosene containers went into production at the Thika factory of the Metal Box Company of East Africa in Kenya.

548. At Jinja, Uganda, the Nyanza textile factory came into operation, and plans to produce some 10 million yards of cloth a year by 1958.

549. In Trinidad a number of new companies which propose to manufacture a variety of products, including gramophone records, concrete blocks, and wireless equipment, were registered. Production of wire nails was started at one factory, and of foundation garments at another. Plans to establish a large chemical plant, a paper mill and a new shoe factory were also announced.

550. Two small tyre retreading plants and a new cigarette factory were opened in Fiji.

551. In Hong Kong efforts were made to raise the quantity and quality of production by improving equipment and techniques, especially in the cotton-spinning industry. There was notably increased activity in garment-making, soft plastics, carpet-making and other industries. A factory was established for the manufacture of cameras.

552. In the Bahamas, the Government Electricity Department was abolished and its functions assumed by the Bahamas Electricity Corporation, a public corporation whose nine members are appointed by the Governor. Plans have been made for the erection of a new power station on a site at Clifton Pier which it is hoped to purchase from the Air Ministry. In addition to providing a bigger source of power, it is intended that the station will include plant for the distillation of sea water to supplement the present supplies of fresh water in New Providence which are becoming inadequate.

CO-OPERATION

553. The latest available statistics show 9,440 registered co-operative societies in 28 territories, with a total membership of over 1,168,000. Paid-up share capital and reserves amount to approximately £15.5 million, total deposits being approximately £6.43 million.

554. There are now 572 societies in British Guiana, with a membership of about 29,500 and approximately £112,900 in shares, savings and deposits, the Reserve Fund being approximately £2,800. These include 22 consumer, 37 produce-marketing and 11 fishermen's societies. Three societies for the consolidation of fragmented holdings were organised during the year.

555. The policy in Trinidad and Tobago has been one of consolidation rather than expansion: however, 19 agricultural credit societies and 17 credit union societies have been added to the register; 48 Junior co-operative societies were also registered. Work on the organisation of these bodies started in March, 1955, when leave was granted to have societies organised in 34 selected schools as a "pilot scheme".

556. In Jamaica the emphasis has been on consolidation by existing societies. Credit union development continues to occupy the largest section of co-operative activities, and these societies have been expanding into rural towns and villages as well as large rural/industrial centres such as sugar estates. A conference was held in November to consider the formation of a Caribbean Co-operative Federation embracing both the English-speaking territories and Latin-American Republics.

557. In Hong Kong, where there are now 118 societies with a membership of over 7,800, 32 societies were registered during 1956, 27 being building societies. A number of modest dwelling houses have been constructed by a fishermen's co-operative, although for centuries local fishermen have lived with their families afloat. Societies among farmers and fishermen have greatly stimulated production; 65 per cent of vegetables grown (77,000 tons) were marketed through co-operative societies in 1956.

558. There are now 150 societies in Sarawak with a total membership of approximately 10,300, 13 of these societies having been added to the register in 1956. There have, however, been falls in membership and deposits amongst members of the Melanau rural credit and savings societies as a result of the depressed price of sago which adversely affected the economy of sago producers. A new type of society, a padi savings and loan society, was introduced in which a member can borrow cash as well as padi. Two such societies were registered.

559. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria, the Eastern Nigerian Co-operative Exporters have had a successful season as a licensed buying agent of the Eastern Region Marketing Board for Cocoa, and have recently been appointed licensed buying agents for palm oil and palm kernels. This co-operative progress has stimulated considerable development of marketing primary societies. Several local co-operative unions in Calabar Province built offices and meeting halls.

560. The Co-operative Bank of the Gold Coast opened its own seven-storey building in November. Latest available statistics show that it financed crop marketing by approximately £7 million and distributed £326,880 in short-term and medium-term loans to over 300 primary societies. Consumer societies have now been reduced to six.

561. The Governor of Tanganyika opened the first co-operative ginnery in the territory, at Kasamwa in the Geita District. He also opened the College of Commerce, Moshi, which was financed by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operation Union and is the first venture of its kind in Tanganyika. The value of produce handled during the past marketing season was approximately £10 million: most of this is for export and constitutes a high proportion of Tanganyika's total exports. A total of 95 primary and four union societies were registered during the year.

562. Fifty-six new societies were registered in Kenya and there are now 389 societies on the register. More of the mainly European societies are accepting African membership. Proposals to centralise the savings of societies have developed and quite large sums are now invested in gilt-edged securities.

563. In Mauritius there are now 328 primary societies; 44 societies were registered and the registration of five was cancelled. There are 141 credit societies of unlimited liability in Mauritius and 20 in Rodrigues, with a total membership of 9,168. The majority of members in Mauritius are cane growers; in Rodrigues members are mostly engaged in subsistence farming. Retail stores increased from 67 to 73, with a membership of 11,506, and the majority are operating successfully. There are now four housing societies with 224 members, which continued to be financed by Government loans. Sixteen school savings banks were registered in 1956, bringing the total to 32 with 5,485 members. The Co-operative Union supplied books free of charge, and, as a special concession to help the banks build up funds for communal activities, the Co-operative Central Bank continued to pay interest at 3½ per cent on their deposits.

564. In Cyprus there are now 824 co-operative societies. The consumer movement continues to expand rapidly and there are 267 co-operative stores, mainly in villages, with an annual turnover of about £2.2 million. Three co-operative wholesale supply unions have been formed and are working successfully on a district basis for the co-operative stores.

565. In Buea, in the Southern Cameroons, during February and March, an intensive seven-week 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 14 officers from West Africa, three from East Africa, one from Northern Rhodesia and two from the Gold Coast.

566. The tenth annual course at the Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, for members of the staff of Co-operative Departments and employees of co-operative societies, was attended by seven officers from East Africa, 12 from West Africa, two from Cyprus and one each from Mauritius, British Guiana, the Federation of Malaya and Jamaica.

567. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation visited the Somaliland Protectorate, Singapore, and the Federation of Malaya where he opened the new Co-operative College. He also visited Trinidad, and the three Regions of Nigeria, attending the Conference of Nigerian Registrars at Lagos.

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

568. Details of 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 16.

**Balance of Payments on Current Account
(Excluding Hong Kong)**

TABLE 16

£ million

	1954	1955	1956
West Africa	+ 75	+ 2	- 17
East Africa (including Aden)	- 52	- 56	- 49
West Indies (including Bermuda and Bahamas) ...	- 6	- 21	- 35
Malayan Area (including Borneo Territories) ...	- 6	+ 43	+ 10
Other Territories	+ 5	Nil	+ 10
TOTAL	+ 16	- 32	- 81

569. The deficit of £81 million for all territories is greater than that for 1955 by £49 million, largely owing to a fall in the Malayan surplus which was exceptionally high in 1955. The total deficit [see Appendix VII] was made up of a surplus of £78 million with the dollar area, a deficit of £35 million with the other non-sterling areas and a deficit of £124 million with the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area. This is not unlike the pattern of previous years.

Receipts

570. The principal item on the receipts side of the current account is the earnings from visible trade. Exports† increased by £81 million during the year [see Table 17]. Very little of this increase can be attributed to either West Africa or Malaya where cocoa and rubber prices, which have figured largely in recent fluctuations of colonial balance of payments, were somewhat lower than in 1955. In Malaya the fall in the value of domestic exports, resulting from lower rubber prices, was matched by a rise in re-exports. The increase in the West Indies was due mainly to increased exports of petroleum from Trinidad and of bauxite and alumina exports from Jamaica and British Guiana. Earnings from most export commodities in East Africa increased. Almost all of the increase in Hong Kong's exports can be accounted for by entrepôt trade [see Table 18]. The increase is also reflected in the import figures in Table 20. If Hong Kong is excluded from the comparison, the increase for 1956 is extremely small compared with the changes in previous year.

* 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 in visible trade.

571. The closing of the Suez Canal in November had some effect on shipping services, but the effect on the annual figures of both exports and imports for 1956 was negligible.

572. The value of exports from 1954 to 1956 is shown in Table 17.

Value of Exports

TABLE 17

£ million

Year	West Africa	East Africa	Malaya*	Hong Kong	West Indies	Other Territories	Total
1954	279	102	363	151	121	209	1,225
1955	242	108	485	159	131	239	1,364
1956	239	121	486	201	146	252	1,445

* Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

573. Table 18 provides an analysis of exports.

Structure of Exports

TABLE 18

£ million

	1954	1955	1956
<i>Exports of Domestic Produce—</i>			
Major primary products (a)	736	814	823
Other primary products	44	43	43
<i>Manufactured goods—</i>			
From Hong Kong (b)	43	46	49
Other domestic exports	23	25	33
<i>Re-exports—</i>			
Malaya (c)	166	199	213
Hong Kong	108	113	152
Aden (d)	43	61	62
Other Colonial Territories	31	30	34
Oil exported from Brunei to Sarawak	31	33	36
	1,225	1,364	1,445

(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 exports of refined oil to the value of £20 million in 1955 and £26 million in 1956.

574. Table 18 shows how the change in the value of exports has been shared between domestic and re-exports, and the extent to which the rise in the value of exports was due to increased entrepôt activity. The value of major primary products was almost constant, a fall in cocoa and rubber prices being offset by an increase in the value of other primary products, the principal ones being petroleum products and copper. The trend in the value of certain major primary products is given in more detail in Appendix V (b). The value of other domestic exports increased by £8 million.

575. As Table 19 shows, the United Kingdom still remains the principal customer for colonial products although the proportion has fallen over the past two years. The increase to Other Non-Sterling Countries is accounted for by the rise in re-exports through Hong Kong and Malaya to other Far Eastern countries.

Distribution of Exports by Destination

TABLE 19

Per cent

Year	United Kingdom	Other Colonial Territories	Other Sterling Area Countries	Dollar Area	Non-Sterling OEEC Countries	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Unclassified	Total
1954 ...	29.0	11.0	9.3	13.3	17.7	15.0	4.7	100
1955 ...	27.1	11.3	8.6	14.5	19.2	15.1	4.3	100
1956 ...	24.8	11.2	8.9	13.8	18.9	17.6	4.8	100

576. The index given in paragraph 439 shows that the volume of primary products exported during the year increased by about eight per cent. Since the total value of exports of primary products [see the first two entries in Table 18] is roughly constant, it follows that the average values of these commodities experienced a percentage decline similar to the volume increases.

Payments

577. The principal item on the payments side of the current account is expenditure on imported goods. The value of imports,* shown in Table 20, rose by nine per cent during the year, nearly half of which can be regarded as the counter-part of increased exports from the entrepôt centres. Average values of imports, as the indices calculated by a number of territories show,† increased by about two per cent during the year.

Value of Imports

TABLE 20

£ million

Year	West Africa	East Africa	Malaya*	Hong Kong	West Indies	Other Territories	Total
1954 ...	200	117	366	215	128	246	1,272
1955 ...	244	149	446	232	153	277	1,501
1956 ...	269	134	485	285	170	296	1,639

* Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

578. The increase was shared by all areas except East Africa. The shipping congestion at the port of Mombasa was eased towards the end of 1955 and the beginning of 1956, causing the flow of imports into the region to increase rapidly and stocks were built up to a high level. During 1956 merchants reduced the stocks and the demand for imports fell.

579. The increase in the value of Malaya's imports was mainly in foodstuffs (rice, wheat and sugar) and machinery and transport equipment. Part of the increase was in goods for re-export, but much of the rest must be attributed to the delayed effect on purchasing power of the relative prosperity during 1955 and earlier years. The increase in imports into the West Indies of £17 million was principally to Jamaica, where increases in manufactured goods and machinery and transport equipment were recorded.

* 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 of receipts and payments in visible trade.

† Table 3 in the *Digest of Colonial Statistics*.

580. In West Africa the increase in imports was principally in those into Nigeria and took the form mainly of food, manufactured goods other than textiles, and machinery and equipment.

581. During the year there were purchases of new ships from the United Kingdom on Bermuda and Bahamas account, valued at £15 million. These purchases do not appear in the West Indian Trade account figures but they are included in the payments figures in Table 16 and Appendix VII. The financing of these purchases is included in the estimate of private capital flowing into the colonial territories given in Table 24 and Appendix VIII.

582. Tables 21 and 22 show the source of imports into colonial territories, Table 21 covering all territories other than Hong Kong and Malaya, and Table 22 showing these two territories separately so that the entrepôt nature of their trade may be distinguished.

Distribution of Imports by Source (excluding Malaya and Hong Kong)

TABLE 21 Per cent

Year	United Kingdom	Other Colonial Territories	Other Sterling Area Countries	Dollar Area	Non-Sterling OEEC Countries	Japan	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Unclassified	Total
1954 ...	37.6	11.6	11.4	9.7	17.2	3.0	6.9	2.5	100
1955 ...	37.1	11.2	12.2	9.0	15.7	4.7	7.7	2.6	100
1956 ...	36.4	10.4	11.3	10.2	16.2	5.4	7.8	2.3	100

583. Table 21 shows that over the past three years, sterling area countries have lost a little ground to the non-sterling group.

Distribution of Imports by Source (Malaya and Hong Kong)

TABLE 22 Per cent

Year	United Kingdom	Other Colonial Territories*	Other Sterling Area Countries	Dollar Area	Non-Sterling OEEC Countries	China	Japan	Other Non-Sterling Countries†	Total
1954 ...	16.0	8.6	8.8	5.7	13.9	9.1	7.9	29.9	100
1955 ...	15.9	9.4	9.7	5.0	11.8	10.3	9.1	28.8	100
1956 ...	15.6	9.1	9.7	5.8	11.7	10.4	10.5	27.2	100

* Including trade between Malaya and Hong Kong and Malayan imports from the United States, etc., passing through Hong Kong.

† Including a small amount of unclassified trade.

584. The only significant change in the source of supply of imports into Hong Kong and Malaya [see Table 22] is the growth in the share of trade taken by Japan and the fall in that taken by the OEEC and Other Non-Sterling Countries. Apart from this, the pattern of trade has followed that of the previous two years.

585. A comparison of the structure of imports over the past three years is given in Table 23. The pattern of Malayan imports has remained constant except for the variation in the value of rubber imports for re-export, which is reflected in the rise and fall of the percentage taken by Sections 2 and 4. Hong Kong, however, has shown over the three years an increase in the

proportion of Section 6 goods especially at the expense of Section 5. There is also a fall in the proportion of Section 6 goods imported into other colonial territories, which is mainly accounted for by a proportionate fall in the imports of textiles into West Africa, particularly the Gold Coast, and East Africa where the conditions mentioned in paragraph 578 appear to have affected consumer goods such as these more severely than other types of goods. Table 23, however, analyses the structure of imports in terms of proportions, and the changes do not in themselves indicate a fall or rise in the value of particular Sections of goods imported. These changes must be considered in the light both of the overall change for the year in the value of imports and the greater details of the trends in supply of major imported goods given in Appendix VI.

Structure of Imports

TABLE 23

Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification	Percentage of total imports in each column								
	Malaya			Hong Kong			Other Colonial Territories*		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
0. Food	25	22	23	24	26	23	13	13	14
1. Beverages and Tobacco	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
2. and 4. Crude Materials except fuels	18	22	20	18	16	16	2	2	3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	19	18	19	4	4	5	7†	6†	7†
5. Chemicals	4	4	4	14	9	6	5	6	6
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15	15	15	26	30	35	38	36	33
7. Machinery and Transport equipment	8	8	9	5	6	6	20	23	23
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8
9. Miscellaneous transactions	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	3	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Excluding Aden.

† Excluding oil imports into Sarawak and Trinidad.

Invisible Transactions

586. The net effect of earnings and payments other than those associated with visible trade is summarised in the "net invisible" entries in Appendix VII. Although the net figures for invisibles are comparatively small, the gross figures of receipts and payments form a substantial part of the total receipts and payments respectively. For instance, in 1956, receipts were £322 million and payments were £371 million, which were both about one quarter of the total receipts and payments on current account.

587. Most of the transactions were with the United Kingdom: the largest items are, on the receipts side, receipts from port disbursements and bunkers, the payments by United Kingdom service departments, investment income and tourism; and, on the payments side, payments for shipping and investment income. Most of the items, both on the receipts and payments side, have increased over the past three years.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

588. The capital account, which is complementary to the current account in Appendix VII, is given in Appendix VIII. These two Appendices taken together give as complete a picture as possible of the change in the external payments position of the territories other than Hong Kong. A summary of the capital account is given in Table 24.

Balance of Payments on Capital Account

(Excluding Hong Kong)

TABLE 24

£ million

	1954	1955	1956
(i) Loans between Colonial Governments and HMG	15	10	— 1
(ii) Net capital raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market (loans less redemptions)	16	2	6
(iii) Other loans to Colonial Governments	3	7	1
(iv) Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation	4	6	4
(v) Estimate of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the colonial territories for private investment	65	45	80*
(vi) Change in sterling assets (increase —)	— 139	— 60	1
(vii) Identified short-term movements (not elsewhere included)	3	1	—
(viii) Total identified capital movements	— 33	11	91
(ix) Surplus/deficit on current account	16	— 32	— 81
(x) Balancing item†	17	21	— 10

* Provisional. Payments under the International Tin Agreement have been deducted.

† This is the amount required to balance the accounts; it arises from the inevitable incompleteness of the data, both in current and capital accounts.

589. The estimate of the amount of external capital for private investment during the year is the largest single item in the account, and considerably exceeds the corresponding figure for 1955. The United Kingdom is still by far the largest external source of capital both for public and private investment. As Appendix VIII shows, substantial investment has been made in the West Indies, where the establishment and expansion of primary industries, notably bauxite and alumina, is taking place on a very large scale. Much of this is by Canadian and US companies. Included in the West Indian figure, however, is the capital counter-part to balance the imports of ships recorded in paragraph 581. The rest of the contribution of overseas firms to investment in the private sector has been concentrated in industries such as plantations, mining and general commerce, although there is growing up, especially in East Africa, a considerable amount of secondary industry which is being financed by external capital. This is, however, still the exception to the normal pattern.

590. In comparison to the amount of capital for private investment, capital coming from other sources was very small. Net capital raised on the London Market showed little increase on the small figure for 1955 and was still well below the £16 million raised in 1954. Direct loans by Her Majesty's Government in 1956 were negligible compared with £10 million in 1955 and £15 million in 1954. Further details of HMG's financial contributions are given in paragraphs 639-645.

Sterling Assets

591. Tables 25 and 26 give an analysis of the holdings of sterling assets* as at the end of the past three years.

Distribution of Sterling Assets by Territorial Groups

TABLE 25 £ million

Territorial Groups	End—1954	End—1955	End—1956
West Africa	488	507	481
East Africa (a)	217	197	192
Malayan Area (b)	305	363	369
West Indies (c)	122	118	133
Other Territories (excluding Hong Kong) ...	120	127	136
Total (excluding Hong Kong)	1,252	1,312	1,311
Hong Kong	135	132	143
TOTAL (d)	1,387	1,444	1,454

(a) Including Aden, Somaliland Protectorate and Zanzibar.

(b) Including Borneo Territories.

(c) Including Bahamas and Bermuda.

(d) Included in these totals are Commonwealth and Colonial securities which totalled £166 million at the end of 1954, £165 million at the end of 1955 and £168 million at the end of 1956.

Sterling Assets by Main Types of Fund

TABLE 26 £ million

Classes of Funds	End—1954	End—1955	End—1956
Currency Board Holdings and Currency Funds with Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations	395	439	464
Other Funds with Crown Agents:			
Special (a)	232	237	238
General (b)	322	347	384
Miscellaneous known Official Funds (c)	139	143	118
Funds with UK Banks	299	278	250
	1,387	1,444	1,454

(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.

592. Currency Board holdings and Currency Funds have risen again during 1956 by some £25 million (this is also reflected in the increase in currency in circulation shown in Table 30). Funds with UK banks have continued the trend of 1955 and fallen by a total of £28 million during the year. Within this total, however, West African and Malayan funds fell sharply whilst those of other areas rose.

593. Most of the fall in Marketing Board Funds during 1956 and a corresponding rise in Government General Funds follows a transfer of over

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

£20 million from the Nigerian Western Region Marketing Board Funds to the Western Region Government's Funds.

TRADE CONTROL AND TARIFFS

Trade Negotiations: Europe

594. Imports from OEEC and other soft currency sources are, broadly speaking, freely admitted into the territories as an extension of the liberalisation measures adopted in the Organisation. Negotiations with some OEEC 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

595. The General Agreement continues to apply, under the Protocol of Provisional Application, to all the territories other than Jamaica.

596. At the fourth multilateral tariff negotiating conference held in Geneva in the first five months of 1956, concessions were made by the United States on imports from the Bahamas and Hong Kong, which were valued in 1954 at £1.3 million, and in return the territories concerned offered concessions of approximately equivalent value. There were no other changes in colonial tariffs resulting from the conference and no significant reductions in the preferences enjoyed by the territories in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.*

597. The International Convention to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material† is being extended to most territories.

Import Licensing

598. All the territories were enabled to place 90 per cent of imports from OEEC countries on Open General Licence as an extension of the liberalisation measures adopted in OEEC.

599. There is now virtually no discrimination between the sterling area and other non-dollar countries, except for imports from the Soviet orbit which remained on specific licensing and were limited to essential goods. Governments continued in general to restrict dollar imports to essential items not obtainable elsewhere on competitive terms.

Supplies

600. The closing of the Suez Canal caused delays in delivery of supplies normally received by that route, and higher freight rates led to considerable increases in the cost of items where freight charges constitute a high proportion of total cost. Aden and Somaliland Protectorate were particularly affected. Oil supplies proved sufficient to meet all necessary demands, although precautionary measures were introduced generally and rationing was found necessary in Cyprus. In general, however, the territories did not suffer nearly as severely as Europe from the oil shortage.

601. The chief problems in the supply of capital goods from the United Kingdom centred on delivery dates, but there was some tendency for these to improve, except for steel as export licensing in the United Kingdom led to certain difficulties of procurement.

Japan

602. The Trade and Payments Agreements continued in force during the period under review with little change in respect of colonial trade.

* See Cmd. 9779.

† See Cmd. 9644.

Under the arrangements, Japan continued to license the import of commercially competitive colonial products, including especially rubber, tin, iron-ore, timber, salt, raisins, cotton, coffee, dried beans and oilseeds. Colonial territories continued to license imports from Japan, particularly cotton and rayon textiles, in accordance with their requirements. The estimates for colonial imports from and exports to Japan for the year beginning October, 1956, are £140 million and £69 million respectively.

Development

FINANCE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Resources

603. In addition to the substantial contributions towards development which were again made by Colonial Governments from their own revenues and reserves, local resources were drawn on by public loans issued locally in several territories. In this way, for instance, the Government of Uganda raised £6 million, the Government of Kenya £2·5 million, the Government of Northern Rhodesia £1·7 million, the Government of Sierra Leone £1·25 million and the Government of Jamaica £750,000. The Government of North Borneo raised a loan of about £250,000 from the Government of Brunei. Finance was also made available by marketing boards; the Government of the Northern Region of Nigeria, for example, raised a loan of £2·5 million in this way.

604. One of the subscribers to the loans raised by the Governments of Uganda and of Kenya was the East African Currency Board: similarly the West African Currency Board subscribed to the loan raised by the Government of Sierra Leone, and the currency authority in Jamaica was a subscriber to the loan raised by the Government of Jamaica. These were further instances 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 territory in which the currency circulates, thus releasing funds to help finance the development of the territory [see paragraph 649].

Colonial Development and Welfare

605. Good progress has again been made in carrying out development and welfare schemes. Expenditure on all schemes, including research, rose in the year by about £1 million to just over £17 million.

606. There was a further increase of about £26 million in the value of schemes approved during the year to cover future expenditure.† The total of schemes approved during 1955-56 and 1956-57 thus reached over £55 million, compared with slightly over £30 million for the period 1953-55. Large new grants include £3,450,000 for roads and £1,300,000 for rural water supplies in the Northern Region of Nigeria, £1,800,000 for trunk roads in Nigeria, £1,200,000 for the development of African agriculture in Kenya, £621,000 for miscellaneous grants to the University College of the West Indies, £516,000 for the further development of higher education in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, £486,000 for roads in North Borneo, £376,000 for roads and bridges in Sierra Leone and £359,000 for geological surveys in British Guiana.

* See Cmd. 9489, paragraph 377.

† See Cmd. 9489, paragraphs 315-317.

London Loans

607. Public loans raised on the London Market totalled about £9.75 million, compared with about £12.75 million last year, as follows:

- (i) In April, the Government of British Guiana issued £3,540,000 of 5 per cent stock, 1980-85, at 96½.
- (ii) In September, the East Africa High Commission issued £3,500,000 of 5½ per cent stock, 1980-84, at 98½ for the purposes of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.
- (iii) In January, the Government of Tanganyika issued £3,000,000 of 5¾ per cent stock, 1978-82, at 99½.

*Colonial Development Corporation**

608. The total amount of capital approved during the year was £20.3 million of which £1.4 million was required to supplement capital already approved for existing schemes and £18.9 million was for new schemes. Total capital sanctioned (including capital sanctioned for projects subsequently abandoned) at the end of March was £85.6 million. Exchequer advances to the Corporation during the year amounted to £6.6 million and total Exchequer advances at the 31st March were £55.6 million of which £54.3 million remained outstanding.

609. The rates of interest charged during the year were as indicated in Table 27.

Rates of Interest on Exchequer advances to CDC

TABLE 27 Per cent

Date	Short-term (up to one year)	Medium-term (ten years)	Long-term (forty years)
1st April, 1956	5¼	5¼	5
15th August, 1956	5	5½	5½
16th February, 1957	4¼	5	5

610. The Overseas Resources Development Act, 1956, received the Royal Assent on the 2nd August. This Act validated past activities of the Corporation in order to remove doubts whether, in certain cases, such activities, notably housing activities, were within the powers of the Corporation as defined in the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948; and, in order to avoid doubts arising in future, redefined the functions of the Corporation, including its functions in relation to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

International Bank

611. In June, the International Bank made a loan of \$(US) 80 million to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to assist in financing the Kariba hydro-electric power scheme. The loan bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent and is to be repaid in instalments over 25 years. This was the Bank's largest loan in Africa, and the largest it had ever made for a single project.

612. Consultations took place between the International Bank and the UK and Gold Coast Governments about the admission of Ghana to membership of the Bank. In this connection a mission from the Bank visited the Gold Coast in December to obtain first-hand knowledge of the economic situation.

* For further details see the 1956 Annual Report and Accounts of the Corporation, House of Commons Paper No. 151.

613. Officials from the International Bank also visited Jamaica in December to discuss various aspects of the development programme.

614. A delegation from the Federation of Nigeria visited Washington in December to explore with the International Bank the prospects of loan finance being made available to assist in the development and extension of the Nigerian railways. It is expected that further discussions will take place in 1957-58.

Assistance from the United States Government

615. The International Co-operation Administration approved grants of £479,289 for the development of African agriculture, and £68,396 for community development, in Kenya, bringing the total amount granted from the sterling equivalent of \$(US) 5 million under the 1953-54 Mutual Security Act* to £1,682,758.

616. In addition, the International Co-operation Administration has made an allocation of dollar funds towards the cost of providing American specialists for several schemes for which sterling grants have been made. Under these arrangements, a team of four technicians from the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School, New Orleans, arrived in Uganda to assist in technical and vocational training; and one specialist arrived in Kenya to assist in training of handicraft teachers in intermediate schools. Negotiations took place with the Ohio State University to provide technical and vocational training in Sierra Leone; with the Near East Foundation to provide assistance in community development in the Gold Coast; and with International Development Services, Inc., to assist in agricultural projects in the Gold Coast and the Western and Northern Regions of Nigeria. Opportunities to study in the United States were again provided for officers from the colonial territories.

617. Assistance was provided to British Guiana, British Honduras and Jamaica under separate technical assistance agreements.

618. The International Co-operation Administration approved a grant of £141,550 for the reconstruction and bituminous surfacing in the Southern Cameroons of the Mamfe-Cross River Section of the Enugu-Mamfe Trunk Road A11. The funds are available from the balance of a grant originally made for the Enugu Colliery project under the 1950-51 aid arrangements.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

Government Development Plans†

619. Most Colonial Governments have now drawn up plans for the current quinquennium. The plans for Jamaica and Trinidad are still being prepared, and development proposals in the Federation of Malaya are under consideration. Certain plans including that of Tanganyika, are being revised, and that of Seychelles is being re-examined because of financial difficulties. Hong Kong has no formal development plan, but development work is proceeding on a wide range of social service projects.

620. Available information suggests that Colonial Governments and other public bodies (electricity authorities, railways, etc.) plan to spend roughly £150 million a year on development over the next few years. Of this, it is hoped to raise over £30 million annually from external loans, including loans on the London Market, from the International Bank, and

* See Cmd. 9769, paragraph 543.

† See Appendix III.

various other sources; about £15 million a year from Colonial Development and Welfare funds (this amount is smaller than the total annual Colonial Development and Welfare expenditure because it excludes centrally-administered schemes); between £15 million and £20 million a year from local loans, including currency funds, other special funds, marketing boards, and public issues; and the rest from local revenue and the use of reserves. Colonial Governments are thus looking to their own resources for over a half of their financial requirements for development.

Local Development Organisations

621. A statutory Hotel Development Corporation was established in Trinidad to stimulate and, if necessary, to undertake the development of the hotel industry. The Jamaican Government announced their intention to establish a Development Finance Corporation. The Industrial Development Corporation of Jamaica set up an office in New York.

622. In Uganda, besides assisting in the development of a copper smelter, a cement factory and a textile factory, the Uganda Development Corporation is participating in a new tea estate in Ankole and a cattle ranching scheme in Bunyoro; it is also developing new techniques for mixed farming by Africans in Buganda. The first shops built from the African Trade Development Fund, established in 1955, were completed.

623. Proposals have been formulated in the Federation of Malaya for the establishment of an Industrial Development Corporation and a Federal Land Development Authority.

624. To meet the growing demands for loans, the Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate was provided with a further £25,000 of capital from the £100,000 earmarked for this purpose in the Development Plan. By the end of 1956, loans issued by the Board totalled nearly £70,000, with applications amounting to another £9,000 under consideration. Repayments at that date totalled £6,000. The Fijian Development Fund Board greatly increased the number of grants to Fijians for approved development purposes.

625. In January the Kenya Government announced the establishment of the African Industrial Estates Development Committee to facilitate plans for developing African lands for industrial, commercial and ancillary purposes.

CAPITAL FORMATION

626. The annual investment in gross fixed capital* has increased from about £180 million in 1948 to about £430 million in 1955 and, judging from the information so far available, to about £470 million in 1956. In terms of 1948 prices the value in 1956 was about £320 million, i.e., a 75 per cent increase over 1948. Estimates for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which were included in earlier reports, are now excluded.

627. During the period, a rather smaller proportion of the total expenditure on gross fixed capital formation has been on machinery, vehicles, etc., than on buildings, public works and developments at mines and plantations. This did not, however, hold good for each region. In East Africa the former category accounts for a substantially greater proportion of the total than buildings, etc., the reverse being true for West Africa, the Far East and the residual groups. The West Indian groups expended about equal amounts on these two divisions of fixed capital until 1951, since when the machinery, etc.,

*Details of the basis of these estimates are given in Cmd. 9489, paragraph 353.

component has, with the development of the bauxite industry, increased relatively.

628. Table 28 compares the gross capital formation per head in the different regions for the years 1954-1956 and brings out clearly the general upward trend.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation per head

TABLE 28

£

	1954	1955	1956
East Africa	4.3	5.5	5.4
West Africa	2.6	3.0	3.3
Far East	7.8	8.2	9.0
West Indies	15	17	21
Other Territories	21	16	17
All Territories	5.1	5.5	5.9

629. In Table 29, the capital formation of each region in 1956 is expressed as a percentage of the relevant gross domestic product.*

Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product

TABLE 29

East Africa	27
West Africa	19
Far East	9
West Indies	21
Others	19
All Territories	16

630. The rate of investment in East Africa is exceptionally high. In the case of the Far Eastern group, it has to be remembered that the gross domestic product arises to a large extent from the entrepôt activities of Hong Kong and Singapore, and from the rubber industry of the Federation of Malaya. The former do not involve a great deal of fixed capital, whilst in the latter, investment in recent years has been largely limited to some replanting and the replacement of equipment.

631. Gross capital formation of the order of £440 (excluding Hong Kong) combined with the estimates of the flow of capital into the colonial territories given in paragraph 588, imply a rate of local saving plus provisions for depreciation of about £350 million a year the bulk of which is accounted for by :

- (i) savings of Governments (i.e. ordinary revenue plus Colonial Development and Welfare grants less expenditure on current goods and services) and official bodies ;
- (ii) depreciation provisions ;
- (iii) savings which are the counterpart of investment in cars, bicycles, sewing machines, etc. used for productive purposes, and
- (iv) savings which are the counterpart of investment in dwelling houses (other than those erected by Government and large commercial firms controlled from overseas).

* At market prices but excluding subsistence output in the African territories.

Finance

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND RESERVES

632. In the Gold Coast the continued slump in world market prices for cocoa was reflected in a further decline in Government revenues; this resulted in a curtailment of the funds for development and caused the Government to call for economies in day-to-day expenditure. Nigeria has also been affected by the trend in cocoa prices, but to a lesser degree; and the consequent decline in revenue from export duties has been more than offset by the revenue accruing from a greater volume of imports. Purchasing power in the territory has remained high owing to salary and wage awards and the pace of expenditure on Federal and Regional development programmes.

633. In East Africa there has been a marked fall in revenue from import duties. This is to some extent attributable to the fact that traders have been running down stocks accumulated during the preceding year as a result of the release of delayed imports following the end of shipping congestion at Mombasa.

634. Elsewhere there have been no significant changes in the trends of revenue and expenditure [see Appendix IV], the general pattern being one of slightly expanding revenues, while, with rising costs of day-to-day administration and the mounting pace of progress made with development programmes, expenditures have kept pace with, and in some cases overtaken, expansions in revenue.

635. In the aggregate, Government reserves held in London increased very slightly [see paragraph 591].

TAXATION

636. Income tax was introduced as a regional tax in the Eastern Region of Nigeria with effect from the 1st April, 1956; it includes arrangements for a pay-as-you-earn system of tax collection. There have been a number of minor amendments to colonial income tax legislation, including provision for some relief for expenditure on new plantations in the Federation of Malaya.

637. Negotiations have continued for extending to territories the double taxation arrangements already concluded between the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth and foreign countries. The United Kingdom agreement with Canada was extended to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar in August.

638. The name of the Colonial Income Tax Office was changed to the Overseas Territories Income Tax Office with effect from the 1st January; its functions remain unchanged. This office collected and remitted to the territories over £20 million during the year.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM*

639. Expenditure through the Vote for Colonial Services during 1956-57 was approximately £25,583,500. Included in this sum was £18,823,000 issued for specific purposes or as grants-in-aid of expenses of administration.

640. Among the payments for specific purposes were:

- (i) £2,405,000 to the Government of Cyprus as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the emergency;
- (ii) £4,535,200 to the Government of Malta as general financial aid; £243,500 for certain civil defence measures and the procurement

* See also paragraphs 605 and 606.

and maintenance of strategic reserves ; £227,300 towards the cost of an agreed emigration programme ; and £29,000 to cover the net cost of the Imperial side of the Dyarchy.

- (iii) £598,000 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.
- (iv) £200,000 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.
- (v) £662,000 to the Government of Hong Kong as the third instalment of a loan of up to £3 million for the construction of an airport.
- (vi) £750,000 to the Government of the Federation of Malaya as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the emergency ; and £625,000 towards the capital cost of expansion of the Federation's Armed Forces.
- (vii) £370,000 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 £488,800 as a loan for the same purpose.
- (viii) £4 million to the Government of Kenya as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the emergency.
- (ix) £122,750 to the Government of British Honduras as a grant-in-aid of expenditure connected with damage caused by the hurricane in September, 1955 ; and a loan of £100,000 for the same purpose.
- (x) £1,257,500 to the Government of Grenada as a grant-in-aid of expenditure connected with damage caused by the hurricane in September, 1955 ; and a loan of £350,000 for the same purpose.

641. A further £760,000 was spent in meeting certain liabilities of the former Government of Palestine which remained outstanding when the Mandate was terminated in 1948.

642. A sum of £1,053,600 was spent on advisory services to the Rulers of the various States in the Aden Protectorate and in maintaining internal security. In addition, £505,800 was reimbursed to the Air Ministry as a contribution towards the cost of the Aden Protectorate Levies.

643. A sum of £3,511,600 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.

644. Payments to the British Council amounted to £585,400. 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, and the National Institute of Oceanography) totalled £119,900.

645. In February, Her Majesty's Government announced that, subject to the approval of Parliament, it was prepared to make available a further grant of £1.5 million and an interest-free loan of the same amount to the Government of Kenya towards expenditure arising out of the emergency in the year ending the 31st March, 1958 ; such assistance is to be called on only to the extent that it is needed.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

646. In June, the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore announced that they had agreed in principle that it was desirable to establish, in Malaya, central banking mechanism on the general lines

proposed in a report submitted by Mr. G. M. Watson, a Deputy Chief Cashier at the Bank of England, and Sir Sydney Caine, then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, who had undertaken an inquiry into the matter at the request of the two Governments. The two Governments also agreed, however, that a final decision as to the form and organisation of such central banking mechanism could not be taken until the future constitutional arrangements of both territories had been determined, but that meanwhile a Banking Adviser should be appointed to advise on the preliminary steps to be taken in the interim period in order that the mechanism could be constituted with a minimum of delay when its form and organisation had been decided.

647. In February, the Government of the Federation of Nigeria announced its intention to establish a Nigerian Central Bank and to introduce a Nigerian currency to replace that of the West African Currency Board. At the request of the Federal Government, the Bank of England agreed to make available the services of one of its Advisers, Mr. J. B. Loynes, to study and report on the problems involved, and he arrived in Nigeria in April, 1957.

648. Mr. Loynes had earlier visited the Gold Coast at the request of the Gold Coast Government to examine its plans for a Bank of Issue and for a national currency for Ghana in replacement of the currency of the West African Currency Board. Legislation to give effect to these plans was enacted in February.

649. An increasing number of Governments have indicated their wish to take early advantage of the arrangements to invest a proportion of their currency funds in local government securities;* and in one or two territories such investment took place [see paragraph 604].

650. The replacement of Imperial coin by the coinage of the British Caribbean Currency Board is proceeding smoothly and quickly. In some other territories the replacement of silver by cupronickel coin has also proceeded without difficulty.

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

Banking and Currency†

TABLE 30 £ million

		End—1953	End—1954	End—1955	End—1956 (provisional)
Commercial Banks	Deposits	407	453	506	511
	Loans and Advances ...	159	187	244	261
	Net balances due from banks abroad ...	176	185	179	164
Currency in circulation		296	317	349	364

* See Cmd. 9769, paragraph 577.

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

SAVINGS BANKS

652. Most of the reports of savings banks published during the year have revealed deficits on capital account, which were a direct result of the considerable depreciation in the market value of the banks' invested funds. The deficit is in each case a contingent liability of the Government concerned, but it has not been necessary for Governments to give active support to the savings banks by direct contributions from territorial revenues.

653. The day-to-day business of the banks continued to grow, with deposits exceeding withdrawals. Generally, the growth was a modest one, but it was more marked in certain territories, notably in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, where a campaign to publicise the savings banks resulted in a sharp rise in the number of account holders and the volume of daily transactions.

Communications

SHIPPING AND PORTS

Passenger and Cargo Services

654. The closing of the Suez Canal seriously affected shipping services to Gibraltar, Malta and Aden and, to a lesser degree, East Africa and Far Eastern ports. Except to Aden services were running more regularly by the end of March, although voyage times had increased and freight and passenger charges had been raised.

655. The inter-island service in the West Indies has continued to be well patronised but is not yet showing a profit. At the request of the West Indian Governments a shipping expert from the United Kingdom surveyed the Caribbean area and has made recommendations which are under consideration by the Governments concerned.

656. Although agreement was reached on the terms for the operation of a local shipping service in the Grenadines, it has not been possible to find a suitable ship and interim arrangements have had to be made.

657. In British Guiana two new 300-ton motor ships have been introduced on the local passenger/cargo services.

658. The infrequency of services to Seychelles has continued to give concern. Shipping companies have been approached and efforts are being made to find a solution. One long-established service between Australia and Mauritius was withdrawn, but satisfactory alternative arrangements have been made.

659. Although there have been occasional incidents, there has been less interference with Hong Kong shipping off the China coast.

660. Among matters of general interest which have been dealt with are passenger safety measures, including improvements of radio facilities and sea-air rescue services in Western Pacific and Fijian waters; and carriage of deck passengers between West African ports. In several territories merchant shipping legislation has been brought up to date.

Ports

661. In Nigeria a £3.5 million contract for works at Port Harcourt was awarded to the Nigerian subsidiary of a British firm.

662. The tonnage of imports and exports passing through East African ports in 1956 was 4.6 million, almost the same as in 1955. That there was no increase was mainly because the ending of the phasing scheme in

Mombasa left importers with large stocks. The closing of the Suez Canal and credit restrictions in the United Kingdom also greatly reduced the volume of shipping.

663. Since the end of phasing in Mombasa, in July, there has been no congestion and the rate of cargo handling has increased. Work is continuing on the new berth which collapsed during construction in 1954, and preliminary work on the mainland sites was started. The causeway from Mombasa island to Kipevo was completed.

664. At Dar es Salaam three new deep-water berths were brought into use, the opening ceremony being performed by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret.

665. In the Federation of Malaya, the Penang Harbour Board was replaced by the Penang Port Commission which now controls the port area and all port activities.

666. The main wharf and a second warehouse were completed at Sibu, Sarawak, and initial dredging of the Sungei Kut Canal has enabled it to be used extensively at full tide. Minor wharves are under construction at several places in the territory. At Muara, Brunei, survey work on the proposed deep-water port has continued.

667. The reconstruction of Jesselton wharf is nearing completion and its extension by 94 feet, and the extension of the Labuan wharf by 400 feet, are under consideration. The extensions at Sandakan were completed.

668. Designs for the Barbados deep-water harbour have been completed and tenders invited.

669. The Government of Trinidad are considering the consulting engineers' reports on the proposed slipway, shipping repair facilities, and on the general layout of the harbour at Port of Spain.

670. It is hoped that work will begin early next year on the new pier at St. George's, Grenada, to replace the pier destroyed by hurricane "Janet". The cost is to be met mainly from funds provided by Her Majesty's Government as part of the rehabilitation programme.

671. At the private port on Grand Bahama, now known as Freeport, established by the Grand Bahama Port Authority Limited in agreement with the Bahamas Government [see paragraph 233], a large deep-water harbour and channel is being dredged and loading areas are under construction. Several miles of highways have already been built and work on docks and wharves is to begin as soon as dredging operations are completed.

672. On the 27th April, the Bermuda Legislature enacted the Ireland Island Freeport Act. This provides for the creation of a free port in the area formerly occupied by the Royal Naval Dockyard and adjacent lands [see paragraph 240]. No extension of the existing port and harbour installations is at present contemplated.

673. In January, a survey team from the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation visited Jamaica to advise the Government on port developments in the island. Later one member of the team visited St. Vincent with a similar object.

674. In the Leeward Islands, considerable damage was done to the pier and sea wall at Charlestown in Nevis by hurricane "Greta" in November. A report on proposals for the improvement of Road Town harbour is being considered by the Virgin Islands Government.

675. It was announced in November that the Government of Cyprus are giving first priority to development of Famagusta harbour. Work would begin as soon as possible on a scheme involving extension of the harbour,

providing extra berthing space, a dredged depth of 32 ft. and additional shelter anchorage. The estimated cost will be about £2.5 million excluding the cost of new equipment, land purchase and road building. Improvements to the harbour at Paphos, to cost some £50,000, would also be put in hand.

676. Planning and surveys for the construction of deep-water quays, dry docks and repair yards in the commercial harbour at Valletta in Malta are in progress. The Gibraltar harbour scheme has been revised, construction costs will be reduced and work will be completed in a shorter time.

677. The resident engineer for the Honiara port project in the British Solomon Islands took up his appointment. An £86,000 scheme for reconstructing Betio harbour and Bairiki anchorage in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands has been approved and work has begun on the new wharf at Santo in the New Hebrides.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Services

678. Encouraging increases in the volume of air traffic within, to and from the territories continued in 1956-57. The average overall increase in passenger traffic was of the order of 15 per cent and there was an outstanding advance in Singapore where the increase was 27 per cent.

679. *Trunk Route Services.* The territories continued to be important staging points on international trunk routes. For example, seven international airlines operate through Kano, Nigeria. A new low "Inclusive Tour" fare between the United Kingdom and Malta was introduced. Passenger services of all classes were maintained and a new development was the introduction of a scheduled service between the United Kingdom and Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.

680. *Local and Regional Services.* Local and regional services have developed steadily, particularly in West Africa, and in the Borneo territories where there has been an increase in internal passenger traffic of 50 per cent over the volume in 1955-56. Hong-Kong Airways began operations with their own aircraft on services to Korea and the Philippines.

681. Two new airlines were formed in the Caribbean area, both associated with British West Indian Airways. In October, British Honduras Airways took over British Honduras internal air services, previously in the hands of a United States concern, while a few months earlier the Leeward Islands Air Transport Company had inaugurated new scheduled air services linking the various Leeward Islands with one another and with neighbouring United States and Dutch territories. The extension of a Bahamas Airways service to Grand Turk, made possible by a subsidy from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, provided that island with its first regular air connection.

Ground Services

682. *Aerodromes.* In the Bahamas the major development of Windsor Field as the main airport was proceeded with and the transfer of traffic to it is expected to take place during the summer of 1957. Two new airstrips in the out-islands were completed and three others are under construction. In Jamaica, the construction of the runway for the new Palisadoes Airport is proceeding. The new airports in both Jamaica and the Bahamas will cater for heavy long-distance aircraft.

683. New airfields were completed in Montserrat and British Honduras and a start was made on an airfield to serve the British Virgin Islands. Improvements to the airport were completed at Antigua and begun at Barbados and St. Kitts: all these projects were assisted by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

684. A new apron for civilian aircraft was completed at Malta and the new air terminal building will be completed during 1957 at an estimated cost of £345,000. In Cyprus a new runway was opened for use at Nicosia Airport and the existing runway extended.

685. Work continued on the runway at Embakasi, Nairobi, and it is expected that the airfield and terminal building will be completed in 1958. In the Gold Coast plans were formulated for the expenditure of over £100,000 on the reconstruction and development of Accra Airport: some of the work was completed.

686. A new terminal building was opened in August at Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, which is now available for use as an international airport. Penang Airport has been closed for reconstruction. Aerodrome surveys were carried out at eight possible sites in North Borneo and Sarawak and work continued on the reconstruction and development of Labuan Airport in North Borneo. A new airfield at Simanggang, in Sarawak, is under construction and will be completed in late 1957.

687. *Fire and Rescue Services.* Considerable progress has been made in bringing these services up to the required standards. Much new modern equipment is now in use and fire-fighting and rescue personnel receive continuous intensive training.

Aeronautical Telecommunications and Air Traffic Control

688. Further assistance was provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the purchase of necessary equipment. A significant development is the decision to establish in Cyprus during 1957 the Eastern Mediterranean Flight Information Centre; much preparatory work has taken place. Some progress has been made in establishing the *en route* navigational aids in East Africa which are necessary for the advisory air route system.

Meteorology

689. As a result of the resolution on the need for research in tropical meteorology, passed by the 1955 Conference of Commonwealth Meteorologists, arrangements were made for a senior officer of the Meteorological Office, Dr. A. G. Forsdyke, to conduct a survey of the research requirements for tropical meteorology, with special reference to the colonial territories. Dr. Forsdyke visited Nigeria and the Gold Coast in November, and plans to visit the Caribbean and East Africa before presenting his report.

690. A meeting of the African Regional Association of the World Meteorological Organisation was held in Las Palmas in January and February, and was attended by representatives of the meteorological departments of the East and West African territories.

Other Developments

691. A regional air navigation meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation was held in Ciudad Trujillo in April, attended by representatives from the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad, the British Caribbean Air Transport Advisory Council and the British Caribbean Meteorological Service.

692. The first Director of Civil Aviation for the Windward and Leeward Islands was appointed in May.

693. Orders in Council amending the Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1955, came into force on the 1st July, and the 1st March, with the general effect of keeping civil aviation law in the territories abreast of international requirements.

694. In November, a Bristol *Britannia* visited for the first time the international airport at Aden. The first regular service with *Britannia* aircraft was inaugurated in February, calling at East Africa (Entebbe or Nairobi) on the route from the United Kingdom to South Africa.

695. In Cyprus two aircraft were destroyed by sabotage; as a result stringent security measures had to be imposed at Nicosia Airport. During the Suez operations it was necessary for security reasons to impose restrictions on the route normally used by overflying aircraft, the whole of Cyprus, with the exception of certain exit and entry corridors, being temporarily declared a prohibited area.

INLAND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

696. Now that Governments are being supplied with regular information on road safety measures, a number are collecting accident statistics, and efforts to educate the public have been intensified. This subject was considered at the Round Table Conference on Colonial Highway Problems held in London during June. The Conference also discussed highway legislation, road materials and other matters of interest to road engineers. Further efforts have been made to secure uniformity of road signs, but, although there has been some progress, variations still exist.

697. Tonnage carried by East African road transport services increased from 93,000 in 1955 to 103,000 in 1956. The number of passengers carried increased from 375,000 to 420,000.

698. Road improvement programmes are being carried out in almost all territories. Details of some of the larger schemes are given below.

699. Work has begun on an all-weather road crossing the Gambia from north to south and linking the French territories of Senegal and Casamance. This road will be built by the Government-General of French West Africa in consultation with the Gambia Government. An improved ferry service across the river is to be provided by the Gambia Government. Two of the three bridges remaining from the nine scheduled for replacement of ferries in Sierra Leone have been completed, and a Colonial Development and Welfare grant for construction of two more has been approved.

700. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £3.45 million for regional roads in Northern Nigeria has been approved. Work has begun on the road improvements in the Eastern Region and Southern Cameroons, for which Colonial Development and Welfare grants of £978,000 and £659,000 respectively were approved in February, 1956.

701. Colonial Development and Welfare grants of £605,000 for road development in North Borneo have been approved.

702. A British firm of consulting engineers was appointed to supervise work on the east coast road in British Guiana, where a special road division was established within the Public Works Department.

703. The Windward Islands Government have been giving attention to road programmes. With the possible exception of Grenada, there is pressing need for improvements, owing to the recent increases in production of export crops (such as bananas), and additional budgetary provision, public loans and Colonial Development and Welfare grants are being arranged.

704. In the Leeward Islands, Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling nearly £32,000 have been approved for the construction and oiling of roads in both Antigua and Montserrat. In Tortola, in the Virgin Islands, a programme of earth roads costing about £25,000 is planned.

705. In Fiji a start has been made on reconstructing 36 miles of principal highways. The programme of construction of roads, bridges and culverts west of Honiara in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate has been completed and construction of bridges to the east of the capital has commenced.

Railways

706. The need for modernisation has been felt in the territories, and careful enquiry is being made into revenue and expenditure. In Mauritius, rail passenger services have been withdrawn, to be replaced by buses. In Trinidad, where the British Transport Commission expert, who surveyed the railway early in 1956, recommended closing down in stages over a period of five years, no decision has been taken by the Government.

707. Replacement of steam locomotives by diesel propulsion has been under investigation in several territories. East Africa has introduced 17 diesel shunters, of which 10 are at Mombasa. Sierra Leone has ordered eight diesel locomotives. In Jamaica, where complete conversion to diesel is planned, the balance of the 10 diesel locomotives ordered are now in service.

708. In addition to the change of locomotive power, progress in Jamaica includes provision of light alloy passenger stock and planning for bulk transport of sugar. Legislation to transfer the railway to a statutory body is about to be enacted.

709. Improvements on the North Borneo railways have continued and work on relaying the section from Beaufort to Tenom has started.

710. In East Africa there was no increase in goods traffic, but passenger traffic increased by 9 per cent. Nearly all the remaining locomotive and rolling stock on order was delivered: 45 new locomotives, 40 new coaches and 585 new wagons were put into service.

711. There has been extensive track relaying, and 180 miles have been completed on the Mombasa-Nairobi section.

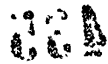
712. The Western Uganda railway extension was completed to the terminus at Kasese, under the Ruwenzori range, and was officially opened in November.

713. Although the volume of traffic on East African Railways was about the same as in 1955, railway revenue received a setback and decreased by £233,000 from the 1955 figure of £17,532,000. The decrease was due to increases in renewal costs and salaries and wages. Rates and charges are being increased.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

714. Radio communication with the two new Antarctic bases in the Weddell Sea, now known as Halley Bay and Shackleton, has at times been difficult but regular services have been maintained and, when required, direct telegraph and telephone circuits to London have been set up.

715. The importance of radio communications is illustrated by the large numbers of radio transmitters in operation for both point to point communication and broadcasting. For example, East Africa (Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda) operates 715 fixed and 257 mobile transmitters, Nigeria has 258 fixed stations, Hong Kong 247 fixed and 201 mobile stations; the Federation of Malaya is a large user with 1,566 fixed and 750 mobile transmitters.



716. No decision has yet been taken by the British Honduras Government on the provision of an external radio-telephone service, while the report of the Post Office engineer, who surveyed the existing internal telephone system and made recommendations for improvement, is still under consideration.

717. At the request of the Government of Jamaica, a GPO telephone manager visited the territory to advise on the internal telephone service.

718. A number of new radio-telephone and radio-telegraph services between the territories and foreign countries, including a Telex service between Hong Kong and Manila, were established during the year.

POSTAL SERVICES

719. In order to alleviate the isolation of the inhabitants of the lonely island of Tristan da Cunha, a radio-telegraph airletter service at cheap rates has been started with the co-operation of the South African Government.

720. An officer from the GPO has been sent to the West Indies to advise on postal services and training.

721. During the period under review new definitive issues of postage stamps have been released by Jamaica, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, the Virgin Islands, Malta, Ascension and Pitcairn. Special commemorative stamps have also been issued by North Borneo, Seychelles, New Hebrides and St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla.

CHAPTER IV

Social Services**Education**

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

722. In the three universities and the four university colleges there were 4,858 students in October, distributed as follows :

	<i>No.</i>
The Royal University of Malta	298
The University of Hong Kong	941
The University of Malaya	1,574
The University College of the West Indies	494
The University College of the Gold Coast	317
University College, Ibadan, Nigeria	609
Makerere College, the University College of East Africa	625
Total	4,858

This total is 613 more than that for 1955, the greatest increases being in the University of Malaya, University College, Ibadan, and Makerere College.

723. The university institutions are now well established, but building continues with important aid from Colonial Development and Welfare sources, and gradually new departments are being added and existing ones strengthened. In the University of Malaya, for instance, engineering, Indian studies, geology and law departments were established during the year. The University College of the Gold Coast appointed a lecturer to take charge of the new agricultural research station. At Makerere College a decision has been taken to provide courses in geology. Residential accommodation for staff and students is being increased, notably in the West Indies, Ibadan, Gold Coast, Malaya and Makerere institutions.

724. The universities continued to rely mainly on the United Kingdom for new staff, but recruitment was by no means confined to this source and local candidates for posts were becoming qualified in increasing numbers both for teaching and administrative posts. Movement of staff between the universities and colleges, and between them and the United Kingdom, continued.

725. The universities continued to make full use of the several schemes for interchange of their members, both at the senior and junior levels. Seven promising young local graduates came to universities in the United Kingdom in order to fit themselves for teaching posts in their own colleges and universities. Other schemes also gave valuable and much needed assistance.

726. Members of the Inter-University Council continued to give important service to the university colleges as members of governing bodies. Further special visits were made, e.g. in January a mission of four experts, two being members of the Inter-University Council, visited Nigeria to advise on the development of the University College; one representative of the Council also took part in a mission to advise the Governments of the West Indies on the development of technical education [see paragraph 735].

727. The Inter-University Council and the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee continued to advise on the allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

728. The University of London extended to new departments and courses of study the scheme of special relationship with the university colleges.

729. The overseas universities and colleges continued to attract visitors from many countries. For instance, the International Geographical Union regional symposium on "Natural Resources, Food and Population in Inter-Tropical Africa", held at Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, was attended by members of the African university departments, technical services and scientific institutes, and by geographers from outside East Africa.

730. This brief review would not be complete without special mention of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, a member of the Inter-University Council from its inception and its chairman since 1951, who resigned the chairmanship on his retirement from the Directorship of the London School of Economics, where he has been succeeded by Sir Sydney Caine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya. Sir Alexander, fortunately, is able to continue his membership of the Council. His services to higher education overseas have been varied and notable, and his name will always be associated with a series of important reports—on the University of Malaya, Higher Education in Central Africa and Higher Education in East Africa.

731. The new chairman of the Council is Sir Charles Morris, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, who has long been interested in the work of the Council and who has first-hand knowledge of the many problems involved.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

732. The Royal Technical College of East Africa, which opened its doors to its first students (176 in number) in April, enjoyed two notable opening ceremonies. On the 12th July, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, opened the Gandhi Memorial Academy, incorporated as part of the College, and on the 24th October Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret opened the College as a whole. Recommendations already made by a working party on higher education in East Africa were elaborated, in so far as they affected the Royal Technical College, by a mission consisting of Professor E. Giffen, of the University of London, and Mr. D. H. Alexander, Principal of the Municipal College of Technology, Belfast, who visited East Africa in November-December. The initial student population rose to 210 for the first full session which began in October. Of these, six were Europeans, 103 Africans, and 101 Asians: 25 were women.

733. In West Africa, the Kumasi College of Technology opened its new session with a student population of 607 (including 83 women). The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, with 549 students, compared with 417 during the previous session, let contracts for many new buildings, particularly for its Enugu branch. Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, received grants totalling nearly £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, largely for new staff houses and the installation of services for the teaching buildings and student hostels planned under its reconstruction scheme. Its numbers rose from 349 to 395.

734. The authorities of the Singapore Polytechnic appointed a registrar and heads for its four main departments—engineering, commerce, general education and science—and construction of the Polytechnic buildings was begun.

735. A mission was appointed by the Secretary of State to make recommendations for higher technical and technological education in the British Caribbean, and visited the area in January and February. Meanwhile drawings were being prepared for new buildings to rehouse the reconstituted technical college near Kingston, Jamaica.

736. Individual members of the Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology visited the territories in their capacity as members of College Councils: Sir David Keir was present at both opening ceremonies of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, and delivered a commemorative address on the 24th October; Mr. A. M. B. Rule and Mr. A. M. Chitty visited the Kumasi College of Technology; and Dr. J. E. Richardson visited the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

West Africa

737. In Nigeria the outstanding event of the year for the school-children was the Royal visit. So inspiring and memorable an occasion clearly demanded foresight, punctuality and self-discipline in exciting circumstances and these qualities were forthcoming in full measure from pupils and teachers alike.

738. The Nigerian Federal Education Advisory Service and Joint Consultative Committee met with increased co-operation. Meetings of the latter were held in Kaduna and in Ibadan. There was regular and profitable discussion with the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology and with the West African Examinations Council.

739. In 1957 the Federal Government in Nigeria introduced free universal primary education in Lagos, where 30 eight-classroom blocks with places for 9,600 pupils are nearing completion. Registrations for free primary education resulted in over 8,500 children being accepted. In the Northern Region the new education law, which supersedes the 1952 Ordinance applicable to the whole of Nigeria, was passed and gives the requisite authority to the Minister of Education. The first Government secondary school for girls was opened, increasing the facilities already provided by the voluntary agencies. Her Majesty The Queen graciously consented to its being named "The Queen Elizabeth's School, Ilorin". Free universal primary education was also introduced in 1957 in the Eastern Region where, too, enrolment in secondary grammar schools grew rapidly and there are now 64 with over 11,000 pupils. The emphasis on development of secondary education was also marked in the Western Region, where 13 grammar schools were opened. Sixth form work leading to the Higher School Certificate was started at two Government schools and one voluntary agency school. In the primary schools just over a quarter of a million children were admitted to Primary Class I.

740. The total number of primary and middle schools in the Gold Coast increased from 3,073 in 1951 to 4,528 in 1956. Enrolment during this period nearly doubled and was not far short of 600,000. These figures are matched in magnitude by an increase in teacher training: the number of 732 students in 20 colleges in 1951 had risen at the end of 1956 to 1,707 in 30 colleges. There was increasing enrolment in technical institutes and trade schools, of which there were nine, with an enrolment of 1,804. Of 1,065 Gold Coast candidates for the School Certificate examination, 751 were successful. The corresponding figures for the Higher School Certificate were 176 and 131.

741. In Sierra Leone enrolment in primary schools showed a considerable increase. In the Provinces over 40 new primary schools opened, while in Freetown the first of the three large municipal primary schools, constructed from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, was opened. The process of devolution to local education authorities of the Education Department's administrative and executive functions in primary education was continued. In secondary education the shortage of qualified staff remained acute. It was, however, found possible for the first time for a girls' school to offer a course leading to the Cambridge Higher School Certificate.

East and Central Africa

742. In Kenya the enrolment in African primary schools increased by 41,000 boys and 25,000 girls. The latter figure is an increase of 29 per cent over the previous year, showing that the encouragement of girls' education is meeting with success. Two African girls' high schools, and an intermediate boarding school in the remote Baringo country were opened. Other notable advances in African education included the presentation for the Cambridge School Certificate of candidates from seven secondary schools, which had not previously entered candidates; an increase of 312 men and 210 women in the enrolment in teacher training colleges; and the opening of the Kwale Technical and Trades School. During the year some 7,000 teachers were enrolled in the pensions scheme which came into operation when the African Teachers' Service was established in 1956. In European education, developments include the opening of a day secondary school in Nairobi and rural day schools at Machakos and Molo. Two new three-stream Asian primary schools were opened in Nairobi. There was a marked increase in the number of Asian teachers in training. The Inspectorate was established as a separate section of the Department with a staff of 13 officers covering schools of all races.

743. In Uganda, in all districts except Buganda, primary education continued to expand on the lines of the district development plans. In the five years from 1951, the number of primary schools increased from 1,400 to 1,900. In Buganda, the Ministry of Education of the Buganda Kingdom is now responsible both for primary and junior secondary schools: most of these are still managed by the voluntary agencies under the Buganda Government. Much progress was also made in secondary schools in Uganda, where the total enrolment was doubled during the last five years. In teacher training and in technical education steady progress was made. Five Government and five grant-aided technical schools, with the Kampala Technical Institute, provide a wide variety of courses in various trades. In Asian schools accommodation for an additional 2,000 children was provided.

744. In Tanganyika the ten-year plan for the development of African education was completed in 1956, and the Government approved the new plan to cover the next five years, 1957-61. Financial problems are likely to cause some delay in its full implementation.

745. Generally speaking the targets set in the ten-year plan have been satisfactorily achieved, apart from a slight shortfall in the number of secondary school pupils reaching the school certificate level. The new plan provides for consolidation and improvement in quality at the primary level, and for more rapid development at the secondary level.

746. The report of the survey on policy and practice in regard to non-native education* was received by the Government of Tanganyika and most

* *Tanganyika Territory, Non-African Education*. Report by Donald Riddy and Leslie Tate. July, 1955. Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 1955.

of the recommendations were accepted for implementation as and when financial circumstances permit.

747. The principal developments in Zanzibar were in technical education and trade training. A technical secondary school offering a four-year course to Cambridge School Certificate was opened in 1956 and a trade school was started to provide a three-year building trade course. Primary school expansion continued: it is interesting to note that the increase over the previous year in the enrolment of girls—14 per cent—was greater than that for boys—eight per cent.

748. The Government of the Somaliland Protectorate decided to put into effect plans which will result in the number of schools being more than doubled by 1960. The proposals, largely financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, make special provision for girls' and adult education and a very considerable increase in the number of scholarships available overseas. The number of pupils in Somali schools has almost doubled since 1954.

749. The enrolment in Government and assisted primary schools in Nyasaland was 112,000, an increase of nine per cent over the total for 1955. In secondary education the percentage increase was five times as great and the enrolment reached 880. Facilities for teacher training were expanded and other developments included the opening of an artisan training centre and the addition of a full secondary school stream.

750. In Northern Rhodesia, there were 130,474 boys and 72,939 girls in aided and maintained primary schools, an increase of 7,207 boys and 6,622 girls over the corresponding figure for 1955. In July, two new junior secondary streams were started, one for boys and one for girls. The Higher School Certificate course at Munali Secondary School is now firmly established, with an enrolment of 26 boys. In September, there were 987 boys and 139 girls enrolled in maintained and aided secondary schools. Detailed plans were drawn up for the three new mission teacher training colleges and preliminary building has begun. In September, there were 967 men and 225 women teachers in training. A motor mechanics course was started at the Hodgson Technical College and one new trades school was opened at Fort Rosebery. There were 1,424 students taking technical and trades courses, an increase of 119 over the 1955 enrolment. In September, there were 433 women and girls enrolled at the 16 schools which provide formal home-making courses.

The Far Eastern Territories

751. In the Federation of Malaya, the Report of the Education Committee, 1956,* published in May was accepted with acclaim. It proposed "a national system of education acceptable to the people of the Federation as a whole which will satisfy their needs and promote their . . . development as a nation, having regard to the intention to make Malay the national language of the country whilst preserving and sustaining the growth of the language and culture of other communities living in the country." One consequence of its publication was voluntary registration of children born in the years 1949–1952, with an indication of the parents' wishes about the language to be used as the medium of primary instruction for their children. First analysis of the results of the registration indicates that increased numbers will enter vernacular schools at the age of six or seven, but it is significant that in 1956 there was an increase in enrolment in English language primary schools, straining all resources, from 126,184 to 140,492, or more

*Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur, 1956.

than 11 per cent. Total numbers in all types of school rose to 987,154 in January, 1956, from 873,700 in 1955.

752. From the Report stemmed a reorganisation of teacher training facilities, including the rapid building of 10 day training centres, and arrangements for the training in the United Kingdom and the University of Malaya of lecturers and instructors for teacher training; the establishment of an independent inspectorate on the British model; the revision of syllabuses to secure a common content of teaching in all schools, and much planning for the earliest possible implementation of the Report's recommendations.

753. The Board of Education for North Borneo was instituted in 1956. Composed of a few official members and a larger number of unofficial nominated members, its function is to advise the Governor on educational policy, development and finance. As a measure of decentralisation, 14 local education areas have been founded, each with an education committee. During 1956 the total enrolment of the schools rose by 18 per cent to a total of nearly 32,000. A reorganisation of secondary education took place and further trained staff became available. The construction of the first Government secondary school was completed by the end of 1956. Development of teacher training was continued, both at the Colony's own teacher training centre, Kent College, and by means of scholarships for training in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

754. In Sarawak, the system of financing schools was revised from the beginning of 1956. Under a new grant system, teachers in aided schools, including those under local authorities, were paid the same salary scales as Government servants and became eligible for considerable medical benefits. Equal pay was introduced for men and women teachers. The new grants led to the lowering of fees in most schools and arrangements were approved for the remission of fees for children in needy circumstances. A system of grants for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment was also introduced. Largely as a result of these improvements, school enrolment rose by over 10,000 in 1956, compared with a previous annual average increase of 3,700 in the post-war years. Public expenditure on education in Sarawak in 1956 was more than four times that in 1955.

755. Good progress was made in Hong Kong with the seven-year plan for providing, by the end of 1961, places for all children of primary school age. Of the new accommodation for 21,000 primary pupils, the Government provided directly for 7,200. Assistance from public funds was approved for other projects by means of grants of land, interest-free building loans and capital and recurrent grants. Altogether, 56 new buildings or extensions of existing schools were completed to provide accommodation for 25,000 pupils. For teacher training, Grantham College was extended, increasing the number of primary teachers trained annually from 180 to 320. Gifts of money and equipment from commercial and industrial sources have assisted the construction of the new Technical College, where the total enrolment now exceeds 5,000. Entries for City and Guilds examinations increased from 309 to 435 and some outstanding successes were obtained by local pupils.

756. The report on Chinese education* of an all-party committee of the Singapore Legislative Assembly emphasised the need for all children to be taught two languages in the primary school and three in the secondary school, according to the parents' choice. The report also suggested means

* *Report of the All-Party Committee of the Singapore Legislative Assembly on Chinese Education.* Government Printing Office, Singapore, 1956.

by which pupils in the two main systems, the "English" and the "Chinese", might be brought closer together. The report was followed in March by the Government White Paper on Education Policy.* This stressed the need for syllabuses and textbooks to be Malayan in outlook, whichever of the four main local languages might be used as the medium of instruction.

757. The Singapore Government had registered the Chinese Middle School Students' Union on condition that the Union should not take any part in political activities. This condition was openly flouted; officials of the Union attended political party meetings and encouraged strikers. Management committees and teachers, for the most part, either condoned these activities or were intimidated. In September, the Union was banned by the Government and action had to be taken under the Public Security Ordinance. Orders to certain schools to expel a total of 142 pupils and to dismiss several teachers were followed by stay-in strikes at the two largest schools. The teachers of these schools were required to re-register and emergency classes were opened in various Government schools for pupils who wished to study in peace and who provided guarantees of good behaviour. Repeated warnings were given to the rebel pupils, but eventually the police were compelled to drive them from the school premises with tear gas. Order was restored, but only after several days of rioting. The schools were allowed to reopen after their pupils had re-registered.

758. Much attention had been given in Singapore to the problem of the various languages and it is interesting to note that the demand for education in English showed no signs of lessening. Two new secondary technical schools were completed and good progress was being made in the Singapore Polytechnic [see paragraph 734].

The West Indies and Bermuda

759. In Trinidad and Tobago the main administrative effort was directed towards completion of the school building programme. Slightly less than half its cost has been met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. There was an increase of 5,000 additional places in primary schools, and about 90 per cent of children of school age are now receiving formal education.

760. In Jamaica, 425 scholarships to secondary schools were provided by the Government. The Moneague Emergency Training College opened in June with 100 students taking an intensive in-service one-year course. The buildings used for this purpose were converted with the aid of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant. A project was instituted to stimulate the production locally of suitable reading material, particularly for the younger age groups, and to edit books and pamphlets for class use.

761. In the Virgin Islands a new Education Ordinance came into operation and a Board of Education was established to advise the Governor on education policy.

762. Developments in teacher training at Erdiston Training College, Barbados, included the extension of the course from one to two years, and the admission of students from the Leeward and Windward Islands. The erection and equipping of five workshops at the Technical Institute of Barbados was completed in September. In order to take advantage of the facilities now offered by the Institute, technical streams have been established at Harrison College and Combermere School.

* Legislative Assembly, Singapore, Sessional Paper, Cmd. 15, 1956.
30086

763. Dr. T. G. Finn, UNESCO expert in education, arrived in British Honduras to advise on the revision of the curriculum of primary schools. The first teachers' training college examination to be held in that territory took place, with the help of assessors from the University College of the West Indies and from St. Joseph's Training College, Jamaica.

764. An important event in Bermuda was the opening of the Technical Institute in September, which will fill a gap in the educational system.

765. In Grenada attendances have been normal in spite of the disruption caused by hurricane "Janet" in 1955. A strike of primary school teachers lasting for two weeks, however, took place in October in support of a claim for equal pay for men and women and parity of scales with certain grades in the Civil Service; a sympathetic stoppage lasting one week took place at the same time in St. Vincent. The teachers in both islands resumed work as a condition of the initiation of an independent review of primary school teachers' salaries throughout the Windward Islands; the review was subsequently carried out by Mr. G. S. V. Petter, Education Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Other Territories

766. In Cyprus, work in the first half of 1956 was disturbed by acts of indiscipline in the secondary schools, instigated and encouraged by agitators who took advantage of the political situation to rouse the pupils to demonstrations and riots. The situation in the first term of the school year 1956-57 was very much better, owing to firm action by the Government and by some teachers against the ring-leaders of disturbances, and to the desire of the great majority of parents and pupils for a return to normal work.

767. Good progress was made in the plans for the development of technical education. The apprentices' training centre in Nicosia was re-organised as a preparatory technical school and opened in September, with a first enrolment of 120 boys. The department of engineering of the Technical Institute, Nicosia, also opened in September, although the installation of machinery was not completed; plans for the department of building are next to be put into effect. The remaining departments of the Institute, those of commerce and of arts and crafts, are at the planning stage and building will begin early in 1958. Two other secondary technical schools, one at Lefka and one in Limassol, began work in September, with a total of 80 boys: by the end of 1958 they will have accommodation for a total of 1,140. Plans are being made for building yet another school, which will be able to accommodate 900 boys.

768. A comprehensive scholarship scheme is in operation. In December, there were over 120 young Cypriot men and women studying in universities and other institutions in the United Kingdom and 11 in Turkey at the expense of the Government of Cyprus.

769. In Gibraltar, the range of girls' secondary education is being increased. Facilities were provided for training in housecraft, and a commercial class began with 22 students over the age of 15, who will take a two-year course in general and commercial subjects. In an attempt to foster a desire for hospital nursing, a pre-nursing class on one half-day a week has been instituted. The pay of head teachers has been graded according to the enrolment of the school.

770. In Malta, in order to enable all school children to receive full-time education, 500 additional teachers were employed, not all of whom were professionally trained. Good progress was made in developing secondary and technical education. The foundation stone of a new secondary technical

school was laid in May by Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent. Advances in teacher training included new buildings, erected with Colonial Development and Welfare funds, to enable St. Michael's Training College to become residential, and the establishment of a link with the Institute of Education of the University of London.

771. The main events of 1956 in Fiji stemmed from the acceptance of the 1955 report on education.* In secondary education the system of recurrent grants-in-aid was accepted by three non-government secondary schools, and boards of governors were established for the Government schools and a post of Inspector was instituted. Four-month teacher training courses were started for training small groups of existing unqualified teachers in the work of infant and junior primary classes. Several posts of Assistant Education Officer were provided, mainly for training local candidates for subsequent promotion to the rank of Education Officer. An extensive revision of the scheme of co-operation between the Departments of Education of New Zealand and Fiji was carried out. One of the most important provisions is the remuneration of teachers on the basis of their New Zealand salaries instead of on local scales.

772. The enormous increase in the school-age population of Mauritius has created difficult problems of accommodation and staffing. These were well on the way to being solved by the construction, on a large scale, of extensions to existing schools, as well as by building new schools. Nearly 300 classrooms were added and 10 new schools built. To provide for the increased number of teachers it was found necessary temporarily to reduce the training course from five to three terms. As a result of these measures it was possible to admit in January 24,000 new pupils, compared with 8,000 in the preceding year.

773. A Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for providing diet supplements for necessitous school children was started in St. Helena in April. A further teacher was sent to the United Kingdom for a two-year training course.

774. In Aden, steps are being taken to emphasise the importance to educational development in the Colony and the Protectorates of the training of teachers. Until recently the accommodation at Aden College has had to be used for teacher training for men. Now a new training college for men is being built on Crater and women from the Eastern Protectorate as well as the Colony are being trained in the Besse Centre.

ADULT EDUCATION

775. Expansion of adult education services to meet a growing demand has been reported from many territories.

776. In the Federation of Malaya, during 1955 and 1956, 40,000 adults qualified as literates in the Adult Education Associations' classes.

777. Lack of supervisory staff in Northern Rhodesia continued to restrict the development of adult education; even so, nearly 2,000 men and women attended evening classes during 1956 and over 700 women attended homecraft courses organised under the "Badge Scheme", under which badges are awarded for the successful completion of various practical short courses, e.g. personal health, baby care, first aid, home nursing and nutrition.

778. A Director of Extra-Mural Studies was appointed by the University of Hong Kong.

* *Report on Education in Fiji*. Government Press, Suva, 1955.
30086

779. A residential course for about 40 colonial students, on the general theme "Adult Education in the Preparation for Nationhood", was held in Nottingham University from the 17th to the 24th July, in collaboration with the Extra-Mural Department of the University.

VISUAL AIDS

780. A conference on visual aids in education and community development was held at the Colonial Office from the 5th to the 11th July, and its report published.* The conference was attended by some 55 men and women working in both formal and informal education for Governments, local authorities, churches and voluntary agencies in a large number of the territories, together with experts from the United Kingdom. It had two main purposes: first to give the participants the opportunity of handling and making visual aids suitable for overseas use and seeing them in actual use in classes; and second to consider what might be done to improve the supply, distribution and training in the use of visual aids in the territories. The conference recommended the establishment of an overseas visual aids centre in London for the second purpose. The feasibility of establishing this is being examined in collaboration with other Government departments and interested non-governmental organisations.

THE FULBRIGHT AGREEMENT

781. The following attachments to institutions in the territories were effected during 1956. Twelve American teachers were posted, by arrangement with the Governments, to schools in Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Seychelles, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Barbados and St. Lucia. Nine senior research workers, including a team of three to advise on the preservation of wild life in the game reserves of Uganda, were attached to university and research institutions in East Africa, the Gold Coast and Malta. Lecturers in statistics and political history were attached to the university colleges in East Africa and the West Indies. Travel grants enabled lecturers from the University College of the West Indies and the University of Hong Kong to visit the United States for research and lecturing, while four students from the Gold Coast, three from Kenya and one each from Cyprus, Tanganyika, Hong Kong and Singapore were awarded grants to visit the United States for study periods varying from six months to two years.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

782. Representatives from the British Caribbean Group, the Gold Coast, the Federation of Nigeria and the Malaya/British Borneo Group attended the ninth General Conference of UNESCO in New Delhi in November and December [see paragraph 1,181].

783. Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, UNESCO continued to provide the Government of Trinidad with a Principal for the San Fernando Technical Institute, and the Federation of Malaya with an expert in intelligence tests for school children. UNESCO also provided the Government of the Gold Coast with an editor and a director for the Vernacular Literature Bureau, and the Government of Sierra Leone with two experts on teacher training and two science teachers. Two fellowships were granted to the Government of Uganda, in educational sociology and visual education; one to the Gold Coast, in community development, and two to Sierra Leone, in fundamental education.

* *Visual Aids in Education and Community Development*. Miscellaneous No. 527. (Not on sale.)

784. Under its regular programme, UNESCO provided experts on tapestry restoration, on the revision of school curricula and on the production of textbooks and teaching aids for the Government of Malta, British Honduras and Jamaica, respectively. The Caribbean Commission was provided with an education consultant. Five UNESCO fellowships were awarded to Governments as follows: to Zanzibar, in the training of rural school teachers; to Malta, in methods of primary school inspection; to Jamaica, in (1) the production of visual aids, and (2) the preparation of literature for new literates and teaching techniques; and to the Federation of Nigeria, in fundamental education. Four fellowships in compulsory primary education were awarded to the Governments of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Eastern Region of Nigeria and the Federation of Malaya, and one in hydrology to Hong Kong. As the result of a competition for writers, composers and artists, a fellowship was awarded to a sculptor from Nigeria. A grant under UNESCO's Regional Cultural Study Scheme was awarded to a member of the staff of the Royal University of Malta, to study American history in the United States.

785. In collaboration with UNESCO, the Government of the Eastern Region of Nigeria have launched a pilot library project at Enugu.

786. Four youth travel grants were awarded to representatives from Uganda, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, and workers travel grants to workers from Malta and Mauritius to enable them to visit Europe. The Federation of Malaya and Hong Kong acted as host countries to groups of workers from India and Thailand respectively.

Social Welfare and Community Development

787. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Social Welfare, Mr. Chinn, attended the eighth International Conference of Social Work at Munich in August as one of three representatives of Her Majesty's Government. In October and November he visited Mauritius, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Kenya.

788. In Jamaica, the Social Welfare Commission was reorganised, with a large increase in staff and budget and the creation of new posts. The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board's staff was also increased and greater emphasis put on community development schemes.

789. The first Social Welfare Officer appointed to St. Helena took up his duties in November.

790. The Government of the Federation of Malaya have been examining problems of social welfare and a directive was issued defining the scope, work and aims of the Department of Social Welfare.

791. In Tanganyika a Council of Social Service was established to co-ordinate the activities of government and voluntary organisations in social development.

792. Co-operation between government and voluntary effort was demonstrated in Aden, where the Governor opened a home for 56 old people; half the total cost of £26,000 was raised by voluntary contributions and half was given by the Government.

793. In the Gold Coast, extensive social development campaigns were carried out, in particular a "roof loans" scheme for rural areas and health campaigns in Ashanti and Trans-Volta/Togoland. The mechanical field units continued to assist community development projects. A technical advice centre for the Regional Development Committee has been operating in the West Region and it was hoped to extend this service. In the north,

agricultural extension work included land resettlement, dry season vegetable gardening and rice schemes: the self-help school building programme continued.

794. In Eastern Nigeria a works pool of equipment, ranging from a Bailey Bridge launching nose to small mechanical pumps, was being built up at Awgu and is available on loan to assist community development projects.

795. In Kenya the Maendeleo ya Wanawake women's clubs continued to extend in numbers and influence. A UNICEF grant of \$47,000 was made to assist women's community development work, in particular with the supply of equipment to Maendeleo clubs.

796. In Cyprus the development committees continued their programme of subsidies to self-help schemes.

797. In social welfare centres in Mauritius, "welfare months" have been organised to interest villagers in the possibility of development through self-help schemes.

798. In Hong Kong, the Kaifong (neighbourhood) Welfare Associations and the recently formed women's welfare clubs showed great efficiency in bringing immediate relief to the many whose livelihood had been affected as a result of the Kowloon Riots [see paragraph 214].

799. Five new community centres were opened in Singapore.

YOUTH WORK

800. In the Gold Coast steps were taken to make the Youth Council into the effective national co-ordinating body in the country, and District Youth Councils were established. All major youth organisations now belong to the Council. A Youth Hostels Association and a Work Camps Association were founded.

801. In Northern Rhodesia a permanent youth camp has been established at Mulungushi, with the aid of funds donated by the Government and the people of the territory as a memorial to His late Majesty King George VI. The camp, which consists of a hall, dormitories and a camping site, is for young people of all races. It will be used as a centre for training courses for youth leaders and to provide camping facilities for youth organisations.

802. In Tanganyika special youth clubs were established in the Moshi district, to assist boys and girls leaving primary schools. The scheme is a pilot project designed largely to counter the drift to the towns.

803. In Hong Kong there was rapid development during the year of boys' and girls' clubs among children living in the Settlement Estates.

804. In the Western Region of Nigeria, also, there was an extension of the club movement, over 4,000 young people being enrolled by the end of the year.

805. Delegates from Aden, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Fiji, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Kenya, Federation of Malaya, Malta, Federation of Nigeria, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Windward Islands and Zanzibar attended a Commonwealth Youth Conference on "Youth in a Changing Commonwealth. Opportunities and Obligations", held at Missenden Abbey, Hertfordshire, in July, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Youth Council. Many of those who attended later visited Berlin for the meeting of the Council of the World Assembly of Youth to which the National Youth Committees of many of the territories are affiliated.

806. Boys and girls in their last years at school in the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Western and Eastern Regions of Nigeria spent six weeks in the United Kingdom, together with parties of young Canadians, and British school-children, as members of a "Quest" arranged by the Commonwealth Youth Movement, which is assisted by benefactors in Canada and organised by Major Ney.

807. Miss P. Jephcott, an authority on youth organisation in the United Kingdom, visited British Guiana, at the invitation of the Government, to investigate local youth organisations and youth work and to make recommendations about the co-ordination of these activities.

CARE OF CHILDREN

808. In Jamaica, following the visit of Miss Glyn Jones, a Superintending Inspector at the Children's Department of the Home Office, in 1955, the juveniles authority has been reorganised and more attention given to the method of boarding-out of children in need of care. Laws providing for the adoption, guardianship, and custody of children were enacted.

809. In Cyprus a comprehensive Children's Law covering many aspects of the welfare of children was enacted.

810. In Hong Kong and Northern Rhodesia adoption ordinances were passed.

811. In Sierra Leone a nursery school sponsored by a voluntary group was opened in Freetown.

812. Mr. J. Ross, who, until his recent retirement, was the head of the Children's Department of the Home Office, visited Malta to advise the Government about administrative and legal arrangements affecting children and young persons. Miss A. M. Scorrer, Chief Inspector of the Children's Department of the Home Office, paid similar visits to Kenya and to Uganda where she advised Ministers about arrangements at the approved school and the reformatory.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

813. New schools, training centres and workshops for the blind have been opened in Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanganyika and Uganda. In Aden, an appeal was launched for a new Centre for the Blind, the cost to be met equally by government and voluntary contributions. The British Empire Society for the Blind, which now works in association with organisations in 27 territories, has published reports on ophthalmic and entomological surveys in Kenya and West Africa, and has provided training courses for teachers of the blind in the Caribbean territories. The Society is assisting the development of training schemes for blind farmers and village craftsmen in eight territories. The Uganda Government and Uganda Foundation for the Blind, in association with the Technical Assistance Division of the United Nations, have established a rural training centre which is intended to be an international demonstration project. In the Federation of Malaya, a Braille printing press is now in operation. Training centres for blind kampong (village) workers are being established.

814. In Bermuda, Hong Kong and Kenya, societies for the blind were incorporated by legislation.

TRAINING

815. The Government of the Federation of Malaya have made provision for granting scholarships for training social workers at the University of Malaya.

816. A second 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 in collaboration with FAO.

817. The Gold Coast Government fostered the formation of young farmers' clubs; there is a young farmers' training scheme at Kwaso Rural Training Centre for middle school leavers who want to go on the land. Two-year rural building courses for middle school leavers to become village artisans are in operation at Kwaso, Tamale and Ho Rural Training Centres.

818. In Northern Rhodesia a training centre providing two-year residential courses for African welfare workers and leading to a certificate in social studies was established at the Mindolo Mission, Kitwe. In-service training, leading to an external certificate in social studies, is also provided. In Kenya, five training centres for Maendeleo ya Wanawake (women's club) leaders are now operating. It is planned to establish one for each district.

Treatment of Offenders

819. In Jamaica, developments have included the establishment of an after-care scheme for discharged prisoners and of an earnings scheme, reorganisation of the prison medical services, completion of a prison farm for first offenders and major improvements to the accommodation for young prisoners. The probation service was expanded to obtain island-wide coverage, and a six-month training course for probation officers was started.

820. In Cyprus, probation, prison after-care, prison visiting by welfare officers and attendance to the welfare of detainees' families were developed and extended.

821. In Singapore, legal provision was made for the establishment of a Borstal institution.

822. In Aden, a comprehensive law providing for the treatment of young offenders was enacted and financial provision made for completing an approved school with remand home facilities. The Aden Committee for Aid of Ex-Offenders was formed during the year and was able to find suitable employment for all those who made use of its services.

823. In Hong Kong, under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, the probation system was made applicable to adult offenders. The law provides also for the establishment of probation homes and hostels, and of probation committees.

824. In Uganda, for the first time, a prison welfare and after-care officer was appointed.

825. In Kenya, the permanent establishment of the prison service was expanded to provide for the assumption of responsibility for detention camps by the prisons department in 1957. Following the enactment of legislation in December, the probation system became available to African courts.

826. In Tanganyika, the construction of the approved school at Malindi was completed and arrangements made for boys to be transferred to it from their temporary accommodation at Kingolwira. In Tanganyika, also, provision was made for the use of probation by certain native tribunals.

827. In Sierra Leone a remand home was opened at Bo. A remand home was also established at Ibadan, in the Western Region of Nigeria, where the Children and Young Persons Ordinance had been extended to the whole Region in October, 1955. Sites for juvenile courts and remand homes in other parts of the Region were being considered.

828. Mr. R. D. Fairn, one of Her Majesty's Prison Commissioners and Director of Prison Administration at the Prison Commission, visited British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados, to advise the respective Governments about the administration of prisons.

829. A sub-committee of the Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies, which has been examining arrangements for treating juvenile offenders in the territories, devoted attention to the treatment of juvenile delinquents in Africa, in preparation for a conference on their treatment which was held in Kampala, Uganda, in October under the auspices of CCTA. The Committee also produced a model ordinance on probation for use by oversea Governments, together with a comprehensive memorandum on the subject.

Information Services

CONFERENCE OF INFORMATION OFFICERS

830. A Conference of Information Officers was held at the Colonial Office from the 18th to the 29th June. Thirty-one officers, including three United Kingdom Information Officers, attended from 23 overseas territories and organisations. Subjects discussed included the organisation of information services in the territories; recruitment and training of staff; Press relations; methods of assessing public opinion; training of journalists and other ways of helping the Press; campaigns; publications and printing techniques; film production and distribution, and broadcasting services. Most of the papers tabled for information or discussion were prepared in the overseas territories. The Conference expressed the view that the general pattern of the services supplied from London was satisfactory, but urged that the quantities should be substantially increased.

INFORMATION ABOUT COLONIAL AFFAIRS

831. Interest in colonial affairs continued at a high level both at home and abroad. The Information Department of the Colonial Office assisted the Press, the BBC and other organisations by providing information and facilitating visits to overseas territories. Special help was given in connection with the Commonwealth tour of His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, the visit of Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret to East Africa in September and October, and that of Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent to Accra in March.

832. The existing range of visual and written material available to schools and the public in the United Kingdom was maintained. Special attention was paid to information about Britain and the Gold Coast, and on the occasion of Ghana's independence an illustrated booklet was published for sale in the United Kingdom and distribution overseas.* Other booklets published in the United Kingdom included extracts from the Grivas Diaries,† which excited world-wide attention; a number of pamphlets in support of Her Majesty's Government's policy in Cyprus were also produced for overseas distribution.

833. The *Hong Kong* volume in the Corona Library series was reprinted, the first printing having sold out, and arrangements were made to reprint the *Sierra Leone* volume. No new title was published during the year, but at the year's end a volume on British Guiana was almost ready for publication. Work proceeded on five further titles: Jamaica, Ghana (Gold Coast), Tanganyika, Uganda and North Borneo.

* *Britain and the Gold Coast. The Dawn of Ghana.* HMSO, 1957.

† *Terrorism in Cyprus. The Captured Documents.* HMSO, 1956.

834. Over 3,700 lectures on colonial subjects—made by officers on leave—were given through the Imperial Institute lecture service to schools and adults.

835. Newsreel items from official colonial film units were used in British and foreign commercial cinema newsreels, and in BBC, ITN and foreign television newsreels.

836. Assistance was given to the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office in presenting British colonial affairs in Commonwealth and foreign countries. Arrangements were made for the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast to be interviewed, on film, for television in Canada and Australia. Facilities were also provided for making television films on Cyprus and the Gold Coast for distribution in the United States via the Foreign Office.

UNITED KINGDOM INFORMATION OFFICES

837. The United Kingdom Information Office in the Gold Coast became a responsibility of the Commonwealth Relations Office when Ghana became an independent member of the Commonwealth in March. Arrangements were made for the opening in May, 1957, of a United Kingdom Information Office in the Federation of Malaya; and for a sub-office of the United Kingdom Information Office in the West Indies to be opened in Jamaica.

INFORMATION ABOUT BRITAIN

838. The flow of information material of all kinds—Press and reference material, posters, booklets, films, film strips, newspapers and periodicals—was continued to the territories through the Central Office of Information. Demand for the magazine *Today* was greater than the supply of 150,000 copies of each issue every six weeks. An illustrated booklet celebrating the tenth anniversary of the 1945 Colonial Development and Welfare Act was published in 1956* and 100,000 copies were sent to the territories.

839. A new colour portrait poster of Her Majesty The Queen, His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh and the two Royal children was produced; 150,000 copies were distributed during the year and a further 150,000 will be distributed in 1957-58.

840. *British News*, a weekly newsreel specially compiled for distribution to the territories, was the largest single item in the film programme. One hundred and twelve prints were distributed each week by air. Considerable progress was made in the commercial distribution of official prestige films such as *Atomic Achievement* and *Trooping the Colour*, particularly in the West Indies as a result of the efforts of the United Kingdom Information Office.

841. Five short documentaries on the British way of life were commissioned; two of them—*I looked at Britain* and *An English Village*—were completed during the year and were issued to all territories. Other short documentary films, both officially produced and commercially acquired, were also distributed. Increasing use was made of the Overseas Film Library, particularly by the smaller territories, and there was a growing demand for loans of specialised films.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

842. The British Council continued its work of promoting closer cultural relations between the colonial and the British peoples. The Council is represented in 22 territories and during the year a new centre was opened

* *Ten Years of C.D. & W.* By Roy Lewis. HMSO, 1956.

in Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, and a Regional Directorate was established at Moshi, Tanganyika.

843. A staff conference on the British Council in the Colonies, held in Oxford from the 27th June to the 6th July, was attended by most of the overseas representatives and was addressed by Lord Lloyd, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office.

844. During the year the Council arranged for 12 lecturers to visit the territories, provided eight scholarships for study in the United Kingdom, and made arrangements for 194 colonial visitors and bursars in the United Kingdom. It organised 10 study tours in the United Kingdom for parties of, for example, chiefs from East Africa and native administration officials from other territories.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

845. Wireless broadcasting services are operated by Governments in 27 territories and by commercial companies in five. Wired broadcasting is operated by Governments in four territories and by commercial companies in eight.

846. St. Helena and the Gambia are the only territories which have no service. The Sultanate of Brunei, which has not previously had its own broadcasting service, is to inaugurate one in 1957. The occasional broadcasts given by the Governor's transmitter in Gibraltar are being replaced in 1957 by a regular wireless broadcasting service: the cost will be met from Gibraltar Government funds, but revenue was obtained from advertising. The Nigerian Broadcasting Service is being converted into a statutory corporation on the 1st April, 1957. Control of broadcasting in the Bahamas was transferred from the Government to a Public Commission, on the 1st January, for five years. The Tanganyika Broadcasting Service became a statutory corporation on the 1st July. New medium and short-wave transmitters have been installed in Aden. The television service of the United States Base in Bermuda was extended to the whole colony in November. In 1957 a television service is being introduced in Cyprus, where the Government has arranged with a British manufacturer to provide a pilot service in the Nicosia area for two years. In Hong Kong a commercial wired television service is being started in May, 1957, by the company which already operates a wired broadcasting service.

847. Between May, 1956, and April, 1957, territories which received Colonial Development and Welfare grants for the improvement and expansion of broadcasting included Aden, Mauritius, Sarawak, the Windward Islands, Gold Coast, Zanzibar, Antigua and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

848. The BBC continued to provide help in many ways. The special courses for colonial broadcasters were attended by students from Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Gold Coast, Cyprus, Fiji, Antigua, Aden and Hong Kong. The first two engineers trained at the BBC for posts in colonial broadcasting under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme have been posted to Uganda and Tanganyika; others are in training. More BBC staff were seconded for service in colonial broadcasting organisations, particularly to Nigeria.

TRAINING AND VISITS

849. A general staff 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, the Western Region of Nigeria, Southern Cameroons, Jamaica and Hong Kong.

850. Three parties of five journalists each, and one party of youth leaders, were invited to Britain for a month to see and report on British life and institutions. The visitors came from Nigeria, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, Mauritius, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad and Jamaica. Help and advice were also given to other colonial journalists visiting the United Kingdom.

Labour

851. A residential conference on labour administration was held at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in July. During the first week, officials of Labour Ministries and Departments from 27 administrations discussed various aspects of labour policy to which practical experience had given prominence since the previous conference held in London in 1951. During the second week the officials were joined by Ministers holding labour portfolios in nine administrations: Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Kenya, the Federation of Nigeria, the Western Region of Nigeria, Singapore, Trinidad and Uganda. The Ministers studied the recommendations prepared by officials during the first week, and the conclusions and recommendations of the conference as a whole were subsequently communicated to Governments for their consideration in framing future policies.

852. The conference adopted as its main theme the related topics of wages policy and methods of wage regulation, with particular reference to the distinctive rôles of government as policy-maker and employer. It also examined labour problems associated with a federal structure of government, and in the course of a review of progress in industrial relations, considered measures for assisting the growth and democratic development of trade unions. In this regard the conference hoped for increased assistance from the British TUC.

853. Although technical conferences of officials are a frequent occurrence, this was the first occasion on which such a conference was followed by a meeting of Ministers. The experiment was warmly welcomed by Ministers and officials alike, and hopes were expressed that a further conference on similar lines could be arranged in two or three years' time.

854. A regional conference of Caribbean Labour Commissioners and Labour Officers was held at Georgetown, British Guiana, in November. In East Africa, the Labour Commissioners of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda continued to meet regularly to discuss problems of common interest.

TRADE UNIONS

855. The number of organised workers now exceeds 1 million. Although this figure still represents a low proportion of the total number of wage-earners in the territories as a whole, the pattern and tempo of trade union development from territory to territory varies considerably. The year saw a rapid growth of unions in Aden Colony and Tanganyika, and a quickening interest in Uganda and Nyasaland; in all four territories a national trade union centre was set up for the first time.

856. New and immature movements, lacking the traditions and experience of older ones, often stand in urgent need of help and guidance of a kind which cannot always be satisfied by Labour Departments alone. The British TUC has for some years supplied, in addition to its advisory and educational services, material assistance in the form of office equipment, reference books and pamphlets. With the expansion of the staff of its

Colonial Section, the General Council of the TUC proposes that more time and resources should now be devoted to direct help in organisation, and this additional assistance will be generally welcomed. In pursuance of this policy, TUC representatives have visited Aden, British Guiana, Trinidad, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. From time to time the TUC also arranges *ad hoc* study courses for trade union officials who happen to be in Europe as delegates or observers at international and other conferences.

857. A disturbing feature of trade unionism in many territories is the prevalence and persistence, in spite of guidance and instruction from Labour Departments, of poor management and slack financial control. Stricter supervision by the Registrars of Trade Unions may be one way of raising standards of management, and to this end the trade union laws of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika have been amended to empower the Registrars to keep a closer watch on the financial administration of trade union funds.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

858. Effective joint industrial machinery above the level of the individual undertaking depends as much upon the will and ability of employers to organise themselves as on the establishment of sound trade unions. Notable progress has been made in this direction in recent years, largely through the initiative of the Overseas Employers' Federation to which 22 employers' associations are now affiliated. During the year, new employers' associations were formed in the Gold Coast, the Federation of Nigeria, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Aden, Barbados and Jamaica.

859. Encouraged by the response to a conference of employers in the Caribbean area, held in Barbados in 1955, the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies organised a second conference in September. Sixty-one representatives, mostly from the managerial level of factories, estates and large industrial undertakings, took part in discussions on various aspects of management and labour relations.

860. Thirty-nine employer representatives and 22 trade unionists from colonial territories attended His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference at Oxford, in July, on "Human Problems of Industrial Communities".

861. *Northern Rhodesia.* In the copper-mining industry notable progress has been made in fitting Africans for jobs of greater responsibility and skill under the advancement scheme initiated by the mining companies late in 1955. Training facilities have been expanded, and already several hundred Africans are occupying either jobs previously filled by Europeans or newly-created jobs of intermediate responsibility; at the same time management is making greater use of Africans in the administration of welfare services. Unfortunately, the recruitment of Africans into these new categories of work gave rise to a demarcation dispute in the early part of the year, which resulted in serious labour unrest. Agreements had been negotiated some months earlier with the African Mineworkers' Trade Union and the Mines African Staff Association, which gave the Staff Association sole recognition for supervisory and staff categories. Nevertheless the Union instigated a series of strikes in protest against the implementation of these agreements; in particular, strong objection was raised to the compulsory transfer of "boss boys" from daily to monthly terms of service and to their assimilation into a supervisory grade. In July and August the Union's hostility to the Staff Association was intensified and there were numbers of incidents involving assaults and intimidatory behaviour. On the 11th August, the

Government announced its intention of appointing a commission of inquiry into the causes of the unrest; but the situation continued to deteriorate, and culminated early in September in a widespread stoppage of work due to the refusal of underground workers to hand in their identity discs or to wear protective leg guards, both long-accepted safety measures. The daily congregation of idle men at the shaft-heads, in a situation of mounting tension, created a threat to persons and property which could not be ignored, and on the 11th September the Acting Governor declared a state of emergency in the Western Province. [See also paragraph 142.] Measures taken under emergency regulations included the detention of 50 officials and members of the African Mineworkers' Trade Union. These men were subsequently released, but 48 were not allowed to return to the Copperbelt. Following an appeal to the workers by Mr. L. C. Katilungu, General President of the Union, who had been absent from the Copperbelt at the time of the declaration of the state of emergency, normal working was resumed at all mines before the end of September.

862. The commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Patrick Branigan made its report* in November. It found that the cause of the unrest was "the irresponsible opposition of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union to the Mining Companies' recognition of the Mines African Staff Association as an organisation representing certain categories of the Companies' African employees". The Commission recommended that the Companies should embody in their agreement with the Union the criteria used for classifying supervisory and staff grade posts; amongst other recommendations were various proposals aimed at improving the Union's management and accounting procedure.

863. *Tanganyika*. A quickening interest in trade union activity amongst urban workers, stimulated by the newly-formed Federation of Labour, was marred by considerable unrest in Dar es Salaam in December, when sympathetic strikes were called in protest against disciplinary action taken against four workers at a hostel. Hotel, catering and domestic services and the building and motor trade industries were affected. Difficulties subsequently arose over the employment of some of the strikers but agreement was eventually reached between representatives of the employers and trade unions concerned on the principles to be followed in reinstating workers.

864. *Gold Coast*. The report of the board of inquiry into the economic condition of the mining industry† drew attention to the high cost of the social services provided by the mining companies. After consultation with the Chamber of Mines, the Government decided to make a grant of £200,000 spread over two years to assist four of the gold mines in maintaining their social services. In August new wage rates, giving increases of from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent to workers employed by the gold and bauxite mining companies, were negotiated between the Mines Employees' Union and the Chamber of Mines.

865. *Aden*. The report of the commission of inquiry into the trade disputes which took place in the Colony in March, 1956, was published in April.‡ The commission reached the conclusion that the majority of the disputes were due to legitimate industrial grievances and that the strikes and disturbances resulted mainly from the absence of experience and knowledge of industrial practice on both sides. Its recommendations, which were

* *Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire into the Unrest in the Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia in recent months*. Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, 1956.

† *Report of the Gold Coast Mines Board Inquiry*, 1956. Accra, Gold Coast.

‡ *Report of the Commission of Inquiry Appointed to inquire into the causes of Trade Disputes which occurred in the Colony during March, 1956*. Aden.

accepted by the Government, emphasised the importance of creating proper negotiating machinery in the main groups of employment.

866. In July, Mr. James Young, who had served on the commission of inquiry, returned to Aden under the auspices of the British TUC to advise and assist the newly-formed trade unions. Shortly after his arrival, a strike of a group of waterfront workers threatened to precipitate a renewal of general labour unrest; this danger was however averted largely through the efforts of Mr. Young and Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Secretary of the Overseas Employers' Federation, who was then visiting the Colony to advise employers on the creation of joint machinery. Mr. E. Parry, Deputy Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, was in Aden in October and November.

867. *Malta.* A joint industrial council has been set up to regulate the wages and conditions of service of the industrial employees of the Maltese Government and the Service Departments. The official side is composed of representatives of the Maltese Government and the Service Departments, and the employees' side of representatives of the General Workers' Union.

868. *Federation of Malaya.* Falling wage rates in the rubber industry, consequent upon a downward movement in the price of rubber, to which wages have been linked since 1951, again led to unrest. A claim by the National Union of Plantation Workers for a guaranteed minimum wage was rejected by the Malayan Planting Industries Employers' Association in May, but agreement on new wage rates still linked to the price of rubber was subsequently reached by the joint consultative council for the industry.

869. A long-standing dispute between the Malayan Mining Employees Union and the Malayan Mining Employers' Association, over the back-dating of payment for rest days, was taken to the Industrial Court in September. The Court rejected the union's claim for retrospective payment. Both parties accepted its award.

870. *Singapore.* The severe and prolonged industrial unrest of the previous year was followed by a period of comparative tranquillity on the industrial front. After six months of negotiations in a newly-established joint industrial council, a comprehensive agreement on wages and conditions of employment was signed in April between the Naval Base Labour Union and the Admiralty. Following riots in October, 53 trade union officials were among those detained under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance. Although some were detained for subversive activities in a personal capacity, others had used their trade union organisation to spread communist propaganda and to instigate strikes for political ends. Amongst those detained were leaders of the Factory and Shop Workers' Union, and in November the Registrar of Trade Unions called upon this Union to show cause why its registration should not be cancelled on the grounds that it was being used for purposes inconsistent with its rules and objects and that its funds were being expended on objects not authorised by the Union's rules. The Union failed to show cause to the Registrar's satisfaction within the statutory period of two months and its registration was cancelled.

871. *British Guiana.* A comprehensive agreement effective from the 1st January was negotiated between the Demerara Bauxite Company and the Mine Workers' Union, providing for a progressive shortening of working hours to 40 a week and an improvement of the basic wage rate from 49 cents (2s. 0½d.) an hour to 80 cents (3s. 4d.) an hour by 1959.

872. *Bahamas.* At the request of the Government, Miss S. A. Ogilvie, Assistant Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Mr. C. A. Grossmith,

formerly Administrative Secretary to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, paid a visit to the Islands in July and August to review labour legislation and to make recommendations for setting up a labour department.

WAGES

873. *Kenya.* A persisting disagreement between the Government and the Road Transport Wages Council, over wage proposals submitted by the Council, culminated in the withdrawal of worker representatives and demonstrated the need to widen the basis of representation on wages councils covering country-wide industries. Amending legislation to this end was enacted in August. At the same time the statutory procedure for minimum wage-fixing by area or category of employment (which is outside the scope of industrial wages councils) was revised in the light of practical difficulties, to empower the Government to amend wage proposals submitted by the Wages Advisory Board.

874. *Tanganyika.* Following an inquiry by the newly-established Dar es Salaam Minimum Wages Board, the Government has fixed minimum hourly wage rates in the Dar es Salaam municipality.

875. *Trinidad.* In arbitrating on a dispute between the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union and Chaguaramas Terminals Limited, a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada, Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, a member of the United Kingdom Industrial Disputes Tribunal, rejected the submission of the Union that the wages of workers employed in the Company's bauxite transshipment station should be related to those of bauxite workers performing comparable duties in Canada or elsewhere.* He based his award on the wage structure, economy and living standards of Trinidad.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Social Insurance

876. During the period under review, Malta and Cyprus both embarked on comprehensive schemes of social insurance. In May, a scheme of national insurance came into force in Malta, which incorporates many features of the United Kingdom schemes of national insurance and industrial injury insurance. The standard rate of benefit for unemployment, sickness, disablement, widowhood and old age is 24s. a week for a single person and 36s. a week for a married man. Injury benefit is 30s. a week for a single man and 42s. for a married man. Insured women receive marriage grants of £10. The weekly contribution is 1s. 2d. for a man and 9d. for a woman, with equal contributions from the State and from the employer, but the contributions will be raised from time to time as the cost of the scheme, and particularly the cost of pensions, increases. A reciprocal agreement between Malta and United Kingdom provides for the transfer of certain benefits in the event of migration.

877. The Cyprus Social Insurance Law came into force on the 7th January. Its purpose is to establish a scheme of social insurance providing cash benefits in the form of fixed lump sums for marriage, maternity and death, and standard weekly payments for sickness, unemployment, orphanhood and old age. The scheme covers workers who are employed in Cyprus under a contract of service, all of whom will be compulsorily insured unless they are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing, or one of a small number

* *Report and Arbitration Award in Dispute between the Seamen and Waterfront Workers Trade Union and Chaguaramas Terminals Limited.* Trinidad, 1957.

of other, mainly part-time, occupations. Those who are under 18 or over 65, married women or widows receiving pensions under the scheme, will be exempt from paying contributions themselves, but the employer must pay the employer's contribution in respect of each person. In addition, the law provides for voluntary contributions to enable self-employed persons, exempted persons or persons previously compulsorily insured, to obtain insurance for widows' pensions and old age pensions. The rates of contributions at the outset will be 60 mils (approximately 1s. 2d.) for each employed man and 30 mils for each employed woman, with equal contributions from the employer and the State. These low rates are considered reasonable during the early years when the cost of benefits will be small, but provision has been made to increase the rates of contributions at the end of the first five years and at each subsequent actuarial review, to meet the rising cost of benefits. Arrangements are also being made for a reciprocal agreement to be concluded between the United Kingdom and Cyprus Governments which will enable contributors to the national insurance schemes of either country to benefit and preserve their rights whilst in the other.

Workmen's compensation

878. An Employment Injuries Insurance Bill had been under discussion in Malta for some years when the new national insurance scheme was put forward. At this point it was decided not to proceed further with the Employment Injuries Insurance Bill, but to abolish existing workmen's compensation legislation and to provide for injury benefits and compensation within the national insurance scheme. The Cyprus social insurance scheme does not contain any similar provision, and the existing Workmen's Compensation law remains in force there for the present.

879. The review of existing workmen's compensation legislation is a continuing process. Amendments are constantly being made to keep the legislation in the various territories in line with that of other territories, particularly those in the same geographical region, and also to take account of changing money values and social standards.

880. As a result of recent amendments, many Workmen's Compensation Ordinances now include provision for minimum compensation, and it has become increasingly common to provide for better compensation for minors. Equally welcome is the tendency to reduce the number of days of absence from work which must elapse before a worker is entitled to compensation. In 1957, one-third of all British colonial territories adhere to the International Labour Office standard of four days; some require only three days' absence, and some even less. Another large group fixes five days as its criterion, and a very small number a week or more.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

881. Tripartite observer delegations (Government, employers' and workers' representatives) from the Gold Coast, Jamaica, the Federation of Malaya, Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Trinidad attended the 39th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June. The United Kingdom delegation included an employers' representative from Northern Rhodesia and members of the Colonial Office.

882. The Conference adopted, *inter alia*, Recommendations on Vocational Training in Agriculture and Welfare Facilities for Workers, and considered a proposal for a new Convention on Forced Labour.

883. The Conference unanimously adopted the report of its committee on the application of Conventions and Recommendations. The committee

expressed satisfaction with the improvement in presentation of reports submitted in respect of non-metropolitan territories.

884. Reports on the application of Convention 63 (Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work), Convention 82 (Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories) and Convention 85 (Labour Inspectorates in Non-Metropolitan Territories) have been submitted for the first time, for the year ended June, 1956.

885. The Governing Body of the ILO agreed in November that appropriate non-metropolitan territories should send observer delegations to the Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines Other than Coal Mines, which is to be held in 1957.

886. The Committee of the Governing Body on Freedom of Association considered three complaints of infringement of trade union rights in colonial territories. In one case, the Committee dismissed the complaint. In the other cases, the Committee in the main dismissed the allegations that had been made but sought further information on certain other points.

887. Among fellowships awarded under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was one for a Labour Officer from Cyprus to study social insurance in Gibraltar and Israel and another for a senior Medical Officer from Uganda to survey conditions of labour in the United States. In August and September officials from the Federation of Malaya, Jamaica and Trinidad attended an ILO/FAO/UNTAA training course on co-operation, in Denmark; in November a senior Co-operative Marketing Officer from the Federation of Malaya attended the Fourth ILO Asian Regional Training Course on Co-operation, in Bangalore. Fellowships have also been granted to enable local officers to attend further Asian regional training courses.

888. The Organisation provided technical assistance during the year to the Governments of British Guiana (employment and cost of living surveys), Hong Kong (advice on production engineering), Jamaica (development of handicrafts and cottage industries), Federation of Malaya (provision of an electrical trades instructor, training in bricklaying and advice on co-operative marketing) and Malta (the vocational training of migrants). An official of the International Labour Office visited Malta in July to advise on vocational training generally. Arrangements were also made for the expert undertaking the cost of living survey in British Guiana to visit British Honduras for the same purpose, and for the expert advising the Government of Jamaica on the development of handicrafts and cottage industries to extend her visit to the Leeward Islands. Schemes were also completed during the year for a "Training Within Industry" project in the Gold Coast, a social security survey in Jamaica, an apprenticeship scheme in the Federation of Malaya, a co-operative scheme in Sarawak, and a sickness and unemployment insurance scheme and a cost of living enquiry in Singapore.

889. Mr. H. W. Springer, Registrar of the University College of the West Indies, was re-appointed a member of the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan territories.

890. A United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries, meeting in Geneva, adopted in September a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. Her Majesty's Government took a prominent part in the promotion of the Convention and has invited Colonial Governments to accept its provisions.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

891. The first African regional conference was held at Accra from the 14th to the 19th January. Thirty-one delegates attended from 17 African countries, including 11 British territories. Regional organisations in Europe, Asia and the Americas sent observers. Observers from Europe included Sir Vincent Tewson from the British TUC.

892. The Conference adopted a report from its organisation committee recommending the formation of an African regional organisation with three area committees, for North Africa, West Africa, and East, Central and Southern Africa. Area co-ordination and the determination of Africa-wide policies would be the function of an African regional council composed of six members, two from each of the area committees. The council would meet at least once a year. [These recommendations will now be considered by the Executive Board of the ICFTU.

893. Attempts to set up an international trade union training centre having proved impracticable, the ICFTU have decided to train small groups of trade unionists, primarily from under-developed countries, at their headquarters in Brussels. These study courses will last about three months.

Medical and Health Services

GENERAL REVIEW

894. The special emphasis which has been placed on preventive medicine in recent years is now reflected in a more stable balance in health programmes, with the community and social approach absorbing a fair share of departmental resources.

895. There has been little change in the general trends in the pattern of morbidity which, as noted in previous reports, is a veering away from a tropical, endemic disease preponderance, to something more akin to disease incidence ratios in temperate climates. With the exception of malaria in hyperendemic areas, most of the parasitic diseases are coming under firmer control. In their place it is tuberculosis which causes most general anxiety, although malnutrition in varying degrees, and the gastro-intestinal infections of infants and young children, still remain major causes of morbidity and mortality.

896. Mass campaigns against certain endemic diseases, notably yaws, have met with gratifying success. These have fully exploited the potential of modern drugs and anti-biotics. In many cases they have been made possible by the technical, financial and material assistance given by WHO and UNICEF.

897. On the diagnostic and curative sides, there have been increases in specialist establishments. The provision of more technical equipment, and improvement in facilities generally, have enabled the specialist staff, supported by highly trained nursing and technical personnel, to maintain very high standards in keeping with modern advances in all branches of medicine and surgery.

898. Economic and financial considerations have naturally governed the expansion of health services. Otherwise the main factor has been the availability of trained staff, particularly local personnel, in all nursing and technical grades. For that reason training schemes have been given top priority in all planning. This is again referred to in paragraphs 906 and 907, but is mentioned here since, great though the efforts have been to increase

training, both locally and overseas, much expansion which would otherwise have been possible has been held up pending improvement in staffing. In some territories expansion has also been slowed down by shortages of housing and inevitable delay in construction programmes.

899. *Cyprus*. There can be nothing but admiration for the work and continued loyalty of the staff of the Medical Department, in circumstances which have been far from easy. Under heavy strain the hospital and district teams have risen to the occasion and the rural medical and health services have been materially expanded and strengthened. Workers of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross have given valuable help in many ways: their assistance was particularly helpful in dealing with numbers of evacuees from Egypt. During a gun battle in Nicosia Hospital a pharmacist was accidentally shot and by the treacherous murder of Dr. C. Bevan, while he was actually examining a patient, the Island lost a doctor who for many years gave devoted service to all communities.

900. *Kenya*. Closer administration and development and resettlement programmes have had repercussions on the Medical Department. A demand for more medical officer, nursing and auxiliary posts has had to be met. The general policy adopted has been to concentrate resources on field health work; to make adequate provision for new settlements, with emphasis on child health; and to maintain close working co-operation with development officers.

901. *Caribbean*. By the early months of the year, the territories affected by the hurricane "Janet" in 1955 were well on their way to full recovery in matters affecting community health. Water supplies have been restored with, in many cases, improvement on those previously existing. Primary objectives in housing with higher standards of sanitation have been reached, and in Grenada, which was so seriously affected, the rehabilitation housing scheme has reduced "dormitory" conditions to negligible proportions.

902. *Somaliland Protectorate*. Failure of rains and epidemics of disease in stock created famine conditions in some western areas. Previously prepared organisation enabled camps to be opened immediately. These at one time catered for 750 individuals, but the prompt action and emergency arrangements for food distribution and medical care resulted in there being very few deaths and a minimum of serious debility.

903. *Aden Protectorate*. In the face of many problems and difficulties the health services have emerged from the preliminary planning stage to that of consolidation. An extensive system of health units, with small hospitals in some of the larger centres, offers facilities which are becoming increasingly popular. In many areas malaria has been successfully controlled.

MEDICAL RECRUITMENT

904. During 1956, 142 doctors were appointed to Medical Departments through the Colonial Office. This figure, which does not take account of the many newly-qualified local doctors recruited directly by their own Governments, is two less than last year and slightly above the post-war average.

905. The demand for doctors is still high. There were 135 vacancies outstanding at the end of 1956, but a great many of these were for work in specialised fields, i.e., pathology, public health and radiology, in which there is still a universal shortage. During the year, contacts were made with several United Kingdom universities with a view to arranging short-term secondment of specialised doctors to the Medical Departments of the territories; it is too early to say whether this scheme will meet with success.

STAFF AND TRAINING

906. Medical education to the standard required for registration by the General Medical Council in the United Kingdom is available at the Royal University of Malta, the Universities of Malaya and Hong Kong and the University Colleges of the West Indies and Nigeria. In the last, the clinical years' training have still had to be taken in the United Kingdom, pending the completion of the new University College Hospital in Ibadan in 1957. Arrangements were made for the General Medical Council to send visitors to Uganda in March to assess the suitability of the Makerere College qualification, LMS (EA), for recognition and registration in the United Kingdom. The first group of students completed the recently introduced five-year medical course in the Central Medical School, Fiji. Eleven students graduated of whom, for the first time in the history of the School, four were women. The Kano Medical School in Northern Nigeria has developed sufficiently to enable students to complete the second year. In addition to these overseas facilities, just over 100 medical students from the territories are placed annually in medical schools in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. A substantial number of doctors of local overseas origin have been successful in taking higher qualifications in various specialist branches of medicine and public health in the United Kingdom.

907. The great demand for increased numbers of medical, health and technical auxiliaries, which comes not only from Government Health Departments, but from local authorities, missions and para-governmental or private business organisations, is being met by intensification of training. In Uganda, plans have been made to set up additional training schools; Tanganyika has embarked on a new venture of training women medical assistants; the new school for dental hygienists is now established in Lagos to serve all Regions of Nigeria, and elsewhere the greatest possible priority is being given to this training. The Institute of Medical Laboratory Technicians sent an examiner to West Africa where an intermediate examination was held. This facilitates the completion of training to full Associateship, an examination which must still be taken in the United Kingdom. Many trainee health inspectors have passed the examination for the Overseas Certificate of the Royal Society of Health. The Medical Department in Hong Kong undertakes the full training of health visitors, almoners, health nurses, tuberculosis visitors, social hygiene visitors, pharmacists, physiotherapists and malarial inspectors, as well as hospital nurses and midwives.

PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

908. The policy of gaining closer contact with individuals and of developing community understanding and co-operation has been widely adopted in social and preventive medicine. Organised systems of health education of the public have played a leading part in this. Much is also being done through the medium of health centres and clinics, health visitor and domiciliary midwifery services, extension of the almoner system and the individual follow-up of treated cases and contacts of such diseases as leprosy and tuberculosis. There has also been progress in school health services and dental health programmes.

Health Education

909. Most of the larger territories have now established, in one form or another, a special section in the Department of Health, responsible for the health education of the public. In Kenya, health education is organised as part of the Medical Training Centre, so that medical and health auxiliaries

can, in the course of their training, be well grounded in the practical application of the various techniques and media. In Hong Kong, the health visitors and the health nurses are the key workers. The specialist hygienist in the Gold Coast has the responsibility of initiating and co-ordinating health education work. A specialised unit has recently been formed in Trinidad. A Health Education Council, a voluntary organisation subsidised by the Government, was established in Singapore in October. Several departmental officers have taken the Diploma of Health Education in London, and many others have attended courses of study and seminars in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

School Medical Services

910. Although not every territory can staff a whole-time school medical service, children are generally well catered for. In Zanzibar it has been possible to ensure that all schoolchildren are specially examined at least twice during their time at school. The service in Singapore deals effectively with close on 230,000 pupils and 440 schools. Medical examination of all schoolchildren is now a routine procedure in British Guiana and there, as in the Seychelles and elsewhere, the essential work is done by school nurses who refer doubtful cases to the doctor and maintain contact with the parents.

911. School meals and supplementary feeding programmes have been successfully maintained. In Grenada, beneficiaries number 11,200, including pre-schoolchildren and some mothers, a pattern which is typical of most of the Caribbean Islands. St. Helena is one of the more recent of the smaller territories to institute regular milk issues to schools. Supplementary feeding is extended wherever possible to infants and the pre-school child. As much as 11,860 lbs. of dried fullcream milk was distributed to necessitous infants in Trinidad in 1956.

912. Dental health of schoolchildren receives as much attention as possible, although it is not always possible to provide complete coverage. In the Federation of Malaya, the dental nurse training scheme has enabled excellent work to be done. The assistant dental practitioners trained in Fiji concentrate on conservative treatment. In Western Nigeria, the five dental units at provincial headquarters devote a considerable amount of time to school work. Mobile dental units in Cyprus are employed mainly in schools; a survey of 45,000 schoolchildren was completed in 1956. An increase of professional staff in Singapore has facilitated a departure from a purely pragmatic method of clinical treatment and the adoption of a broader approach to problems of the prevention of dental disease. The Government of Hong Kong operates a general and a school dental service: the attendances at various clinics totalled 78,223 in 1956. The Mauritius school dental service has been strengthened by the addition of a mobile clinic with a full-time dental officer. All schoolchildren in St. Helena have been inspected and treated. Health clinics at Jesselton and Sandakan in North Borneo each have the services of a fully-trained New Zealand dental nurse. In Trinidad, 14 part-time dental officers are employed on the school treatment programme. The success of their work, and that of full-time officers in clinics, is shown by the fact that conservative work now exceeds extractions. The question of fluoridation of water supplies is being closely studied and in Singapore 10 per cent of water from all sources is already being treated.

Infant and Child Welfare

913. This has proceeded on the lines reported in previous years. The Infant Welfare and Maternity League in British Guiana, with its 46 local committees and 101 clinic centres, is still doing valuable work. There are

12 new centres earmarked in the Paphos district in Cyprus to be housed initially in welfare huts and visited by nurses and midwives. The ante-natal work in the Somaliland Protectorate is gaining in popularity and domiciliary midwifery is now being encouraged. Health nurses in Tanganyika are being trained to combine this task with more general duties, and in Sarawak locally trained midwives are regularly seen riding on bicycles. The need for domiciliary midwifery is readily appreciated when it is realised that deliveries in the Kandang Kerbau Maternity Hospital in Singapore, a unit of 316 beds, averaged 2,000 per month over the year. A new domiciliary midwifery centre has been opened in Lagos, Nigeria.

Social Diseases

914. Clinics, and in some places, e.g., Seychelles, a direct diagnosis and treatment scheme, have proved effective in the control of venereal disease. Colonial Development and Welfare financial support for the Seychelles scheme has ended, but the work is being carried on. It has been so successful that no case of primary syphilis was disclosed during the year. Gonorrhoea is still, unfortunately, resistant. A comprehensive service has been maintained by the Caribbean Medical Centre in Trinidad; 1,293 expectant mothers attending ante-natal clinics were tested and the 2.8 per cent of all attendances found to be suffering from latent or active infection were treated. The total attendances at the VD clinic in Singapore was 169,672 and the downward trend in incidence continues. Often, as in Grenada and St. Vincent, mass treatment of syphilis is combined with yaws campaigns; in the former island 98 per cent of the total population have received injections in the first sweep, and the programme continues. Steady improvement in the control of venereal diseases has been maintained in Hong Kong: 56 clinic sessions are held weekly and blood tests for syphilis are carried out on all expectant mothers and on an increasing number of patients referred from family planning clinics.

Mental Health

915. Dr. J. O. Carothers visited Nigeria at the request of the Federal and Regional Governments. His *Report on the Psychiatric Services of Nigeria* was received during the year and is being studied. Dr. the Hon. W. S. Maclay, Senior Medical Senior Commissioner, Board of Control, visited Sierra Leone in February to make recommendations for the treatment of mental illness. Many improvements have been effected in mental institutions in many of the smaller West Indian islands. There is evidence of a broader outlook on mental disease generally, as modern therapeutic measures are more widely applied. Social psychiatric work is being developed in Singapore as part of a general plan to increase the discharge rate from the mental hospital. The opium treatment centre in Singapore, established in 1955, has had a successful start; of 374 persons admitted, 266 were discharged in 1956 after rehabilitation.

EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

916. There have been no widespread epidemics of the major acute communicable diseases in the period under review, but plenty of evidence exists that endemic foci of many diseases are smouldering. Constant vigilance has still been very necessary to keep the state of endemicity under control by constant routine measures, and the possibility of reserves having to be drawn on in an emergency is always in mind. Certain precautionary steps are sometimes possible; one example is the investigations of carrier rates made in the West African territories in an attempt to forecast the imminence of an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Such epidemics

have been disastrous in the past and there have been some indications that further outbreaks may be in the offing. Measles occurred in epidemic form in Seychelles, where there were 936 cases, but the mortality was not heavy.

917. *Typhoid fever*. This has been prevalent in Kenya, but kept reasonably under control. The disease is one of the main hazards in British Guiana where, supplementing environmental hygiene and protection of water supplies, 10,386 people have been given TAB vaccine and more than 90 per cent of all schoolchildren thus protected. A limited outbreak of 366 cases in Jamaica was traced to pollution of the main water supply. Fortunately, there were only two deaths. Regular immunisation campaigns are carried out annually in Hong Kong during the peak period of summer incidence. Following these drives there has been a definite arrest in the prevalence of the disease.

918. *Smallpox*. This has been particularly troublesome in Sierra Leone. The unusually scattered incidence pattern has not yielded readily to intensive vaccination, partly, it is thought, because of unusual movements of the population and also because of difficulty in getting at sources in and around the diamond-digging areas. There were 3,806 diagnosed cases in Northern Nigeria, with 414 deaths. Again, this not a true epidemic, but a matter of public health concern due to apathy of the population and some lack of public co-operation. A small outbreak in Uganda was thought to have been introduced from the Southern Sudan.

919. *Sleeping Sickness*. Human trypanosomiasis is a constant threat in tropical Africa, but reports from East and West Africa are highly satisfactory. A large organisation is necessary to maintain this control. In Northern Nigeria over 1.2 million persons were examined in 1956: 1,871 cases were discovered, an incidence rate of 0.15 per cent, which is the lowest ever recorded in the Region.

920. *Relapsing Fever (tick-borne)*. Though still a serious health hazard in Tanganyika, this is yielding slowly to control by insecticides. In Uganda, improved systems of transporting immigrant labour, and other more general measures, have resulted in a steady fall in incidence.

921. *Yaws*. This disease is one of most universal causes of morbidity in the tropics, but it lends itself to mass treatment campaigns and this method has been widely exploited. The disease has now almost vanished from Jamaica, and in Dominica case incidence dropped from 1,469 in 1954 to 796 in 1956. In Northern Nigeria, where 400,000 persons received penicillin injections, the incidence has dropped from 10 per cent to 1 per cent. During the first round of the campaign in Fiji, 140,376 persons were examined and in the second round, still in progress, one-third of the whole population have been re-examined. Almost the entire population of the East Dagomba District in the Gold Coast, numbering 150,000, were treated. In Western Nigeria three medical field units were employed on the yaws campaign and one unit alone treated 137,000 patients. Returns from Eastern Nigeria and other territories in West Africa are proportionately large and equally encouraging.

922. *Malaria*. Many territories have reported gratifying results of malaria control measures. There has been no trace of the vector, the mosquito *Anopheles darlingi*, in the coastal area of British Guiana; malaria appears to have been completely eradicated from Mauritius; and Cyprus for yet another year had no indigenous case. The campaign in Dominica resulted in a drop in incidence from 546 notified cases of malaria in 1953 to 11 in 1956. No locally-contracted case of malaria has been detected in the

Colony of Aden or in the main island of Singapore. No case has been proved in Tobago since 1953, and in Trinidad itself there were only 329 confirmed cases in 1956, as opposed to 1,540 notified in 1955.

923. Malaria is hyperendemic in North Borneo and a pilot control scheme is well under way there. Observations are being made on the effects of DDT residual spraying in one district and the use of dieldrin in another, with one left untreated for the time being as a control. This work is being done in close co-operation with a similar scheme in Sarawak. In these territories preliminary findings indicate that the aim can justifiably be complete eradication and not merely control.

924. It is early yet to think in terms of mass eradication of malaria from tropical Africa. Towns, townships and industrial areas are maintained relatively free by routine measures; meanwhile the outcome of large-scale pilot schemes is awaited. One of these, the Sokoto area in Northern Nigeria, has been expanded to cover 700 square miles and include a population of just under 250,000. Problems have arisen there from the emergence of a serious degree of resistance in the mosquito vector to dieldrin, one of the insecticides used, and spraying is meanwhile being continued with DDT. Similar control schemes are being carried out in Kenya and Tanganyika. The town of Zanzibar has been experimentally protected by a barrier created by regularly spraying some 2,200 houses. This, pending a major eradication scheme, has resulted in no anophelene mosquitoes being caught in 13 catching stations in the town. A pilot eradication scheme has been planned in Eastern Nigeria. It is limited to a self-contained population of 62,000 and will combine treatment of breeding places with mass chemotherapy. It will be a scientifically controlled scheme complementary to the Sokoto experiment.

925. *Yellow Fever*. A few proved cases of yellow fever have been notified from Nigeria, but with an increasing amount of vaccination the disease is not a serious epidemic threat. Remarkable results have been obtained towards the total elimination of the common urban mosquito carrier, *Aedes aegypti*, from territories outside Africa where, so long as the carrier exists, there is a potential risk. It has disappeared from the coastal area of British Guiana and none has been discovered in Grenada since June, 1955. For the third consecutive year no *Aedes aegypti* has been found in British Honduras and, in addition, 90 per cent of the population has been protected by vaccination.

926. *Onchocerciasis*. There have been no major developments either in the epidemiology of this disease, well-known as a cause of blindness, nor in the control of the small fly, *Simulium*, which carries it. In Northern Nigeria distinctly encouraging results have been obtained from five small control schemes using DDT on perennial rivers. The Nile in Uganda has again been treated by DDT, but the process has been simplified by the insertion of ducts into the Owen Falls dam. Following treatment the *Simulium* disappeared from some 60 miles of the river below the dam.

927. *Tuberculosis*. In several of the non-tropical territories there are definite signs that tuberculosis is being successfully controlled. There is now no waiting list for sanatorium beds in Cyprus; the incidence in Gibraltar has fallen so much that beds in the King George V Hospital have now been freed for the admission of cardiac and general diseases of the chest cases; in the Falkland Islands only three fresh cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1956. The BCG vaccination campaign of 1951 in Jamaica seems to be bearing fruit, as annual notifications have been approximately half the average number before the campaign. There has also been a significant drop in notifications in Trinidad, from 408 in 1955 to 341 in 1956.

928. Despite these encouraging reports, tuberculosis is undoubtedly the greatest problem faced by governments, its many socio-economic factors influencing a purely public health and therapeutic approach. Mass and selective surveys have amply demonstrated the prevalence of the disease in Africa, Singapore, Hong Kong, the West Indies and elsewhere, and many intensive programmes of BCG vaccination have been carried out. With an increasing appreciation of the value of modern treatment, patients are co-operating more readily in clinic and domiciliary systems. In Aden, for example, 966 new cases were disclosed during the year and of these only two or three failed to report regularly for treatment. On a larger scale, the out-patient figures for attendances at the Tan Tock Sang Hospital in Singapore totalled 227,576 for eleven months in 1956. In British Guiana, following the 1955 BCG vaccination campaign, 6,685 children were protected by vaccination and 13,723 persons voluntarily attended for mass miniature X-ray examination in 1956. The death rate from tuberculosis in Hong Kong is falling, but still exceeds 100 per 100,000. Under an officially financed scheme there, attention is concentrated on the vaccination of infants in the first few days of life, supplies of vaccine for this purpose being available on demand by all private practitioners and midwives.

929. *Leprosy.* Leprosaria are still maintained for the segregation and treatment of acute, infectious cases of leprosy, but there have been important advances in out-patient and follow-up care of cases under continuation treatment. Several alternatives to long-term segregation are being developed. In Northern Nigeria there are now 468 treatment centres and 104,000 cases are under voluntary treatment. Over 5,000 of these were discharged during the year as non-infectious. There is a definite improvement in the outlook of the general public in Trinidad. Infectious cases are segregated in the leprosarium on Chacachacare, but three new out-patient clinics have been established on the main island. The staff of these carry out treatment, trace all known contacts and keep them under observation. The policy of constructing leprosy villages has had success in Uganda, with the full support of the local authorities who provide funds for their upkeep. Specialised surgical rehabilitation for disabilities and deformities arising from neural and neurotropic damage has been carried out on 212 patients in Singapore; an advanced physiotherapy department has been established in the leprosy settlement on Mokogai island in the Fiji group, and in the Oji River settlement in Eastern Nigeria plans are well advanced for a specialised unit in which orthopaedic and plastic surgery procedures will be carried out. It has been reported from Barbados that leprosy is disappearing and that another year has passed without any fresh case having been isolated.

930. *Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.* The epidemiology of this disease is notoriously capricious and unpredictable, more so in relatively under-developed, tropical territories than in Europe and North America. There have been no major epidemics during the year, but a serious localised outbreak has been reported from Tanganyika, with 458 cases and 34 deaths. Most of the cases occurring in Africans have been in children below the age of five years: in Europeans it has been the young adult age group which has been mainly affected, with an incidence relative to total population infinitely higher than that among Africans. Mauritius and Jamaica, scenes of recent epidemics, reported only 31 and 14 cases respectively during 1956.

931. It has been possible to have examinations made of random samples of blood sera in several territories. Preliminary technical assessment of the results obtained, as yet in rather small numbers, indicates that the disease is more widely endemic among indigenous populations than was at one time recognised. A series of serological surveys has been carried out in the

Far East territories under the direction of Professor J. H. Hall, Rockefeller Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Malaya, on behalf of WHO. The countries selected for this survey included the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak. The findings have not yet been published. General epidemiological observations in Hong Kong show that infection chiefly affects two quite specific groups: infants and young children, both Chinese and non-Chinese; and young non-Chinese adults who have recently arrived in the Colony.

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

932. The ever-increasing demand for more hospital beds and greater clinic facilities has been met within the limit of available resources by the expansion of existing units and the construction of new ones. Among the major works is the Princess Margaret Hospital in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, which was opened by Her Royal Highness during her visit to the territory in October. Only a part of this unit is in use; when completed it will have 800 beds and full training facilities for nurses and medical auxiliaries. Her Royal Highness also opened the Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Centre in Mauritius, which has 216 beds and a full range of modern equipment. In Nairobi, the new South Hill extension of the King George VI Hospital houses a unit specially designed, equipped and staffed to deal with all types of poliomyelitis and other cases of arrested respiration. Seven hundred and twenty-five beds have been added to existing hospitals in Singapore. The target of seven new hospitals in Western Nigeria, i.e., one at least in every administrative division, is nearing attainment. In Cyprus the new hospitals at Famagusta (85 beds), Paphos (50 beds) and Limassol (80 beds) have been completed. Among others opened during the year is the Princess Margaret Hospital (138 beds) in Roseau, Dominica. The new cardio-respiratory unit, provided by the University of Hong Kong at the Queen Mary Hospital, was opened in August. This makes possible the investigation of all diseases of the heart and lungs and surgery of the heart to be carried out.

933. Although not so spectacular as large hospital projects, the extension of the health centre system is probably of more intimate concern to the communities it serves, and there has been a very marked development of this type of unit in the year under review. So called "health centres" vary in function and scope; the more elaborate would be better described as polyclinics, but they all have the same basic objective of offering curative obstetric, health and sometimes dental services to the local communities. In Kenya (where they are regarded as the main factor in welding together hospitals and health services), 12 units are being built by local authorities. The Ministry of Health in Jamaica has concentrated on extending the system; four new centres have been provided with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare funds and one has been donated by local residents. Two new centres in Barbados will house tuberculosis, venereal disease and maternity and child welfare clinics.

934. A special "Intestinal Clinic" in the Seychelles, to deal with intestinal worms and other infections, attracted 12,343 attendances. Careful observations of controlled, therapeutic trials have provided valuable data; the effectiveness of the drug "Piperazine" on round worm (ascaris) infestations being one measure which has been successfully demonstrated.

935. Mobile dispensaries and health units are employed in a number of territories and, where water transport provides maximum mobility, as in parts of British Guiana, Borneo and Sarawak, specially equipped launches

are used. In the Rivers District of Western Nigeria it has been found convenient to have ambulance barges towed by special launches. Mobile health units have been adopted in Kenya to cater for concentrations of the population in new villages or re-settlement sites. The medical field units in Nigeria and the Gold Coast have continued to operate most successfully, carrying out routine surveys and taking part in campaigns against specific diseases such as yaws. In the Falkland Islands *Beaver* aircraft are extensively used by medical officers for work outside the capital.

NURSING

936. Previous references have been made to the training of nurses, midwives and health visitors, and the effect these groups of workers have on the general development of the medical and health services. The progress being made in many territories in this particular sphere deserves special mention, however.

937. The recruitment of qualified nurses from the United Kingdom was maintained steadily throughout the year, though the numbers appointed still fell considerably short of those needed; the continued high rate of marriage almost balanced recruitment figures, so that, although 126* nurses were engaged through the Colonial Office, vacancies, which numbered 165 at the beginning of the period under review, remained at 102.* The acute shortage of nursing and midwifery tutors is causing anxiety, a total of 37 vacancies remaining fairly constant throughout the year. This shortage of qualified tutors affects the training of local nurses, both in numbers of students and standards of training, and in some territories is delaying the development of properly organised training and the expansion of nursing services. It is a shortage which cannot everywhere be overcome by sending locally qualified nurses to the United Kingdom for special study, though both male and female nurses from some of the more advanced territories have successfully completed such courses at either London or Edinburgh, and locally trained or domiciled students from Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Cyprus and Jamaica returned to their own countries during the year after obtaining university diplomas.

938. The training of nurses is still being given the highest priority in all territories and, in spite of this shortage of nurse teachers, interesting and important developments have taken place. In Aden, a three-year course of training has been initiated and both male and female students are being accepted. In Fiji, where the recruitment of qualified nurses from New Zealand is becoming increasingly difficult, a local course of training to New Zealand standard is developing, with 21 girls enrolled in the course; the possibility of all training to this standard is being explored. In Gibraltar a new venture has been the opening of a pre-nursing course for girls in their last year at school. Kenya has given greater attention to training to the standard of Kenya Registered Nurse and it is hoped that this scheme may receive some recognition in the United Kingdom. In Singapore the recruitment of students for training has continued to improve steadily in both quantity and quality as the result of raising the educational standard required of entrants; it is anticipated that in the near future only those girls who have obtained the School Certificate will be accepted. In several territories improved recruitment for training has resulted from the provision of hostel accommodation for student nurses, notably in Mauritius, Tanganyika and Uganda.

* Figures to the 28th February, 1957.

939. The number of student nurses in training in the United Kingdom continues to increase. Five Gibraltarian girls are at present in this country and it is hoped that by careful selection for this scheme the majority, if not all, of the fully-trained staff in the Colony will eventually be Gibraltarians. Two girls from Mauritius, the first two African girls from Tanganyika and the first two girls from the Somaliland Protectorate have also started training in this country. Two Fijian nurses have returned to their own country after completing training in New Zealand; one is working as an assistant sister tutor and the other as a ward sister. From the Gold Coast 11 male and two female students were sent to the United Kingdom for training in mental nursing.

940. The development and expansion of midwifery and health visiting services, and the local training of midwives and health visitors, have also received increased attention. In Cyprus and Sarawak special provision has been made for training village or up-country girls in midwifery so that they may return to their own districts to work. The demand from the village communities for the services of these women far exceeds the supply at present available. In Singapore the newly started domiciliary midwifery service is meeting a long-felt want and over 1,000 deliveries have already been undertaken. A combined health visitor and district nurse training scheme is also being planned there, adapted from the pattern of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in this country. A district nursing service along similar lines is also being instituted in Jamaica, as a memorial to a well-known and loved woman medical officer who died there in tragic circumstances during the year.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

941. Governments have continued to avail themselves of the facilities and services supplied through WHO, both within the programme of the regular budget and through the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and also by means of fellowships. Attendance at regional seminars and conferences on various health subjects has been open to the Governments.

942. The assistance given has followed the same pattern as hitherto, including, for example, campaigns against malaria, leprosy, yaws and tuberculosis, as well as environmental sanitation and maternal and child health schemes, and the training of health personnel. Many of the projects have been assisted jointly by WHO and UNICEF; the latter have also given assistance with supplies and equipment to other projects, including 12 child-feeding programmes. These are mainly in the West Indian and Far Eastern territories. St. Helena has participated for the first time in a UNICEF feeding programme.

943. Assistance during the year was devoted substantially to continuing projects, but new projects were started, such as the provision by WHO of experts for a pilot environmental sanitation scheme in Tonga. The yaws eradication campaign in the Western Pacific Region has been extended from the British Solomon Islands to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the New Hebrides. The Gold Coast extended a leprosy control scheme, with assistance from UNICEF. UNICEF have introduced a new element of assistance in Kenya, by providing teaching and training equipment and transport for mother-craft and home-craft activities through the women's section of a community development programme in the territory. In Kenya, also, an important pilot project involving domiciliary chemotherapy as a system of treating tuberculosis among the African population of Nairobi has been framed.

944. WHO inaugurated during the year a series of tuberculosis surveys intended ultimately to cover practically all African territories. These will be of assistance to the territories in developing control and treatment schemes; so far as the British territories are concerned, the first is to be in the Somaliland Protectorate.

MEDICAL VISITORS TO THE TERRITORIES

945. The scheme started in 1948, through the generosity of the Nuffield Foundation, for sending eminent medical consultants on short advisory visits to African territories was extended to practically all the other territories during the year. It was arranged that the cost of future visits to the African territories should be met by the Governments of those territories, and that the cost of visits to territories outside Africa should, for a period of three years, be met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds administered by the Colonial Office. Thereafter, it is expected that the Governments of the territories outside Africa will also meet the cost of visits from their own funds. During the year, visits by consultants were arranged to East and West Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the South Africa High Commission territories, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong and the Borneo territories, Fiji, the Western Pacific High Commission territories, and the northern and southern groups of territories in the Caribbean region. In all cases, the visits proved to be of great value.

VOLUNTARY AND CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

946. As in previous years, a sincere tribute must be paid to the invaluable work performed by missionary bodies and voluntary organisations. This work is complementary to that of the Government and municipal medical and health services and has again been most valuable. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the British Empire Society for the Blind have not only given material and financial help, but have initiated research in their respective fields, whilst the New Zealand Leprosy Trust has done much to improve amenities for leprosy patients in the South West Pacific area. The Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society have, in many spheres of activity, given practical help and co-operated fully with medical departments. The scholarships offered by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis have been keenly competed for and highly appreciated. During the year, the Association received its hundredth scholar from the territories. The services offered by these organisations, and many others too numerous to mention individually, fill many gaps and are most sincerely appreciated.

Nutrition

Organising Nutrition Work

947. Problems of liaison between those concerned with various aspects of nutrition in the territories, and of nutrition education, were among the main topics discussed by experts from member countries at the third session of the Inter-African Nutrition Conference held under the auspices of CCTA at Luanda, Angola, in October. On the former subject, the Conference, at which the United Kingdom delegation was led by Professor B. S. Platt, and a number of the territories were represented, recommended that co-operation should be promoted and intensified between nutritionists and all those connected with health, agriculture, veterinary, economic, social and educational problems. As regards nutrition education, the Conference emphasised that this is the joint concern of all departments whose

activities are directly or indirectly concerned with nutrition, and recommended, among other things, that use should be made of existing adult organisations such as farmers' clubs, women's institutes and maternity and child welfare centres and clinics. It added that the success of this education, so far as women were concerned, would depend on the provision of such labour-saving devices (for instance grinding mills and piped water) as would give women time to acquire and make use of newly acquired knowledge. The problem of liaison has been approached from time to time in various territories by the setting up of nutrition committees, such as the Nutrition Advisory Committee in the Northern Region of Nigeria, which includes among its members representatives of trade, education, medicine and agriculture. This Committee has made recommendations on such subjects as the improvement of poultry, increased production of food and vegetables, production of dried milk and groundnut flour, nutrition education and an investigation into the production, movement and storage of food crops.

Training

948. The Applied Nutrition Unit continues to provide nutrition training courses and instruction of various kinds. During the year it held a three-month course for students from the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, who had completed domestic science training in the United Kingdom. It also provided instruction for medical officers from Uganda and the Gold Coast who had been sent to the United Kingdom for specialised nutrition training. Several one-week courses were held for nurses and officers of Her Majesty's Overseas Service, and lectures on nutrition were provided for other students taking wider courses at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. A student from Barbados is at present attached to the Unit for a year's in-service training. The Unit has also continued to advise the territories on matters connected with nutrition and to assist the CCTA in providing an exchange of information on nutrition between Member Governments.

Studies in the Field

949. In Uganda a WHO team, consisting of two WHO workers and one Government medical officer, is making clinical and dietary studies in various villages. An African medical nutritionist has recently returned to Uganda after training at the Applied Nutrition Unit and a non-medical nutritionist, who has also spent some time with the Unit, is being appointed to the nutrition unit which the Uganda Government is setting up to complement and continue the work of the WHO team. Uganda has also the advantage of being the headquarters of the Medical Research Council's group for research in infantile malnutrition, which is closely associated with the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, London. A Buganda nurse, who has been employed in the Infant Welfare Clinic near Kampala, is taking a course of training at this hospital. Following an advisory visit by Professor Woodruff of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, WHO have sent a medical officer to work in Mauritius, and it is hoped that a non-medical nutritionist will follow. In the Federation of Malaya, Miss Cheek, a biochemist at the Institute of Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur, is developing schemes for nutrition education in connection with community development. She has also been investigating the nutritional value of meals served in boarding-schools and other institutions and has made recommendations on supplementary feeding. A medical officer, Dr. Kulesza, who is studying at the London School, has made a nutritional survey of one of the new villages in Kelantan and has submitted his findings to the Applied Nutrition Unit.

950 In Nigeria, Mrs. Olaniyan, a former student at the Unit, who is now working under Professor Alexander Brown at University College, Ibadan, is continuing to investigate Yoruba diets. A Yoruba dietitian has been appointed to take charge of the special diets of the University College Hospital, Ibadan, and is receiving preliminary training at the Applied Nutrition Unit. Miss Whitby, a member of the Unit, who visited Nigeria early in 1956 to help supervise the work that was being done by Mrs. Olaniyan, has now returned to the Unit and reported on her visit, in the course of which she was able to obtain first-hand experience of tropical foods and nutrition and to see something of the feeding in hospitals and other institutions in Nigeria.

Research

951. In June, the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant of £17,000 to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for research into the protein value of tropical dietaries and supplementary foodstuffs, the fund being for use over a three-year period beginning the 1st November. In the course of this research, information accumulated over the years by the Department of Human Nutrition at the London School, and by the Applied Nutrition Unit, under Professor Platt's direction, will become of basic importance, and the experience of the Medical Research Council's Human Nutrition Unit of protein malnutrition among Africans will be of value in the laboratory.

Housing and Town Planning

General

952. Most of the territories are at stages of development where men and money cannot be spared to make a concerted attack on bad housing conditions, and where the rôle of Government is to ensure that existing accommodation, and such limited resources as can be applied to new building, are used to the best advantage. This calls for well-considered long-term building policies, adequate legal, financial and administrative arrangements and close co-operation between the many agencies concerned with various aspects of housing and town planning. Conditions vary considerably from territory to territory, but there are two problems which arise in an acute form wherever there is rapid urban growth. The first is the problem of clearing and replanning the congested and often out-of-date central areas of large towns, and rehousing population, either on the outskirts, or in new towns. The second is the re-development of fringe areas, where squatters' shacks and other sub-standard dwellings are continually growing up. Both problems are frequently aggravated by the increased pace of normal building—particularly of housing for skilled and salaried workers—and the consequent demand for new building sites.

953. *Developments in Singapore.* Events in Singapore illustrate some of these problems. The Singapore Master Plan provides for an extensive programme of re-development in the central area of the city, and also for the building of three new towns. It also provides for open spaces and for a green belt. In June, the Plan was the subject of a public enquiry at which a number of objections from property owners was heard by an Inspector seconded from the United Kingdom Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Singapore Improvement Trust, which has been the Government's agent in this field, has been building for rent at a rate of some 2,000 dwellings a year, and work continues on Queenstown and other of the Trust's estates. The Singapore Government has, in the meantime, been considering its policy, both as regards rental housing and as

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regards the future organisation of housing and planning. Sites are costly, and in recent years part of the cost of developing the most expensive land has been met by subsidy. Furthermore, the housing activities of the Improvement Trust have been subsidised over the last five years to the extent of about \$ (M) 2 million per annum. The Government now proposes to set up a Housing Authority which will build at a rate rising to some 5,000 dwellings a year, mainly for the less well-off, and to meet the Authority's annual deficit by way of a subsidy to be voted from year to year. At the same time, following the report of a Government working party, the resettlement of a large number of squatters and other occupiers of temporary or sub-standard dwellings is being planned. There has also been a great deal of house building by private enterprise and this has been facilitated by loans granted by the Malaya Borneo Building Society, an organisation financed jointly by local Governments and the Colonial Development Corporation.

Evolving Housing Policies

954. Comprehensive housing policies are beginning to emerge in other territories also. In Trinidad, for example, one of the main recommendations in the recently published report of the Housing Policy Committee—for a single Ministry to be responsible for all the aspects of housing and town planning—has already been put into effect. The Committee also recommended a separate executive authority for the building of houses; the revision of planning and building legislation; a review of existing rent controls, and other measures designed to create a free market in houses and to encourage home ownership. In Malta consideration has been given to policies outlined by the Colonial Office Housing Adviser some time ago, and a pilot scheme, involving the encouragement, by loan and grant, of the addition of second storeys to some of the unfinished terrace houses near Valletta has proved successful.

Organisation and Finance

955. There have been developments in housing organisation and finance in several territories. In Barbados, for instance, several existing organisations which previously operated in separate fields have now been absorbed into one comprehensive Housing Authority. The Authority is concentrating on an intensive programme of house building and has been assisted by an architect seconded from the Colonial Liaison Section of the United Kingdom Building Research Station. In Northern Rhodesia social housing activities have been concentrated in an African Housing Board, while in the Gold Coast a Housing Corporation, established in 1955, has been collaborating with the recently formed building society in building houses for sale to the rising African middle classes. In Jamaica, where the Housing Department has recently acquired new responsibilities and more technical staff, increased attention is being paid to building for middle income families. In Nigeria a building society, financed jointly by the Federal Government and the Colonial Development Corporation, will facilitate the sale of houses built by the Lagos Executive Development Board and, it is hoped, increasingly attract private savings into housing. An attempt to enlist private enterprise of a different kind is represented by the self-help housing movement, which is active in a number of territories, particularly in the Caribbean. In British Guiana, for instance, over 40 self-help groups are registered with the Housing Department and they have under construction some 400 houses.

Building Communities

956. In Uganda a somewhat different method of bringing rents within the reach of the poorer people, without using subsidies, is being employed. The

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Town Planning Department, the African Housing Department and other agencies concerned are co-operating in the improvement and controlled extension of African settlements on the fringes of Kampala and Entebbe. Special housing areas are being selected where Africans and others can acquire plots and build houses to simple standards but subject to sanitary, town planning and administrative control. Emphasis is also being placed on housing management and on the training of African staff; and attempts are being made to foster the growth of a sense of community by the formation of tenants' associations and the provision, as and when the demand arises, of schools, crèches, community centres and markets.

Urban Developments

957. The clearing and re-development of central areas is under way in several territories. In Lagos, where town planning as well as housing is the responsibility of the Executive Development Board, a start has been made in this direction, and in the Federation of Malaya, the Penang municipal authorities have built a small number of low-cost flats, mainly for their own employees, whilst in Kuala Lumpur the Housing Trust is planning its first rental flat scheme. In Hong Kong the Housing Authority has three major projects in hand, and its North Point Scheme, which will house nearly 2,000 families, mainly in eleven-storey blocks of flats on a six-and-a-half acre water-front site, is the largest project of its kind under construction in the territories. In Kenya extensive housing projects have been started in Nairobi, where the Ministry of Local Government, Health and Housing is to co-operate with the City Council in the erection of 5,000 dwellings, and in Mombasa, where the Ministry and the Local Authority are developing a 700-acre site on which just under 500 dwellings are being built initially.

Town Planning

958. There have been town planning developments in Tanganyika, where new legislation has been enacted, and in Zanzibar, where the planning consultant has prepared outline plans for Zanzibar town and its surroundings and for the three main towns on Pemba Island. In November a ten-day conference on "Town and Country Development Planning" was held in Trinidad under the auspices of the Caribbean Commission. It was attended by the Town Planning Officer of the Colonial Liaison Section of the Building Research Station and by officers from a number of British West Indian territories.

Visits and Meetings

959. During the year the Colonial Office Housing Adviser and Building Research Liaison Officer visited Fiji and the Far Eastern Territories; he also attended a regional housing seminar on low-cost housing in the Far East, held in Copenhagen in August by UNTAA and ILO. This seminar was also attended by the Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government of the Federation of Malaya and by senior officials from the Federation, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo. Following this and the Housing Adviser's visit to the area, the Secretary of State's Housing and Town Planning Advisory Panel met in September to consider various aspects of housing and town planning in the Far East. Later in the year a senior architect from the Colonial Liaison Section visited Nigeria and the Gold Coast, after attending a meeting of the Inter-African Housing Committee of CCTA at Bukavu, in the Belgian Congo, at which preliminary arrangements were considered for an inter-African housing and urbanisation conference in 1958.

Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom

960. The number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic continues to rise and at the end of 1956 was 12,622, an increase of 1,250 on the previous year. Of these, 3,170 were scholarship holders. Three thousand, three hundred and sixty-five of the students were at universities and 914 at the Inns of Court. The number of students from the different groups of territories was as follows:—

East and Central Africa	1,572
West Africa	4,050
Eastern Group	2,489
Mediterranean	699
West Indies	3,495
Other Territories	317

The main subjects of study were: nursing 3,628; engineering 1,295; law 1,247; education and teacher training 1,095; medicine 1,075; arts 506; science 357; economics 308; architecture 201; accountancy 163; secretarial subjects 163; commerce 138; agriculture 117; dentistry 112; and 1,082 students were taking preliminary courses to qualify for university entrance.

961. During 1956 the British Council met 5,958 students on first arrival in this country, found permanent accommodation for 2,443, and temporary accommodation for 5,711. Three thousand, nine hundred and ninety students attended the Council's introduction, vacation and weekend courses and surveys and study visits. In December, 2,011 colonial students were members of the Council's centres for overseas students in London and the Provinces. The Club premises at Malaya Hall and East Africa House have been extended, and the Hong Kong Government has acquired a building as a social centre for Hong Kong students in London.

962. The process of devolving responsibility for their students to London representatives of the Governments is almost complete. By the end of 1956 there were separate Students Departments responsible for the students from Cyprus, Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, the Federation of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and the West Indies. A department for students from Mauritius is about to be set up, and proposals in regard to their students are under discussion with Zanzibar and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Colonial Office continues with the agreement of the various Governments to arrange for admission to universities and teacher training colleges, and the British Council continues to be responsible for the reception, accommodation and general welfare of colonial students. The co-ordinating committee of representatives from the British Council, the new Students Departments and the Colonial Office has met regularly to discuss common problems.

963. Close liaison with other Government departments is maintained for the welfare of seamen and migrants from the territories who come to the United Kingdom to seek employment. It is estimated that 26,000 workers and their dependants arrived during 1956 from the West Indies, mainly from Jamaica. The welfare work done by the Jamaican Government for its migrants has been expanded to cover the needs of migrants from other West Indian territories by the establishment of the British Caribbean Welfare Service in London. This organisation meets and assists the migrants in their personal problems, and maintains close contact with the local authorities, voluntary organisations and the departments of Her Majesty's Government concerned with employment and conditions of workers in the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER V

Research and Surveys

Research

964. A full account of the progress made in the various fields of research is published annually. The report for 1955-1956 was published as Cmnd. 52, and the full report for the current year will appear in *Colonial Research, 1956-57*.

965. Of the sum of approximately £8 million which has been made available for colonial research during the five-year period 1955-1960, under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act, some £4 million has been already allocated to the continuation of existing schemes until 1960 and to the establishment of new projects. Expenditure from the allocation was approximately £1.5 million as compared with nearly £1.4 million in 1955-1956.

966. During the year, 101 schemes for research grants estimated to cost £2.2 million were approved. Eight hundred and thirty-six schemes have been approved under the Acts since 1940, together with a number of supplementary schemes.

967. Visits to colonial territories by members of the research advisory committees have continued; and, as in previous years, advice has also been provided to the Governments by visits of specialists concerned with particular problems. Representatives from the United Kingdom continue to attend, as members, meetings of the regional research councils which have been set up in East and West Africa and in the West Indies.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

968. Full use was made of the pools of scientists based in the United Kingdom and all staff were engaged overseas or in connected work at their bases. Research on Alternaria Leaf Spot of tobacco in Central Africa was successfully concluded with recommendations for practical control methods. Notable progress was made in understanding the cause of the serious pepper disease in Sarawak. The soil survey of the Copperbelt area of Northern Rhodesia was published and good progress made with surveys in British Guiana, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Malta and Hong Kong. Other work included investigations of insect pests of groundnuts in the Gambia, coconut nutfall in the British Solomon Islands, cereal pests in East Africa and termites in West Africa.

969. Visits by specialists from the United Kingdom to overseas territories were on an increasing scale and are proving very valuable in bringing the most recent information to research workers abroad and in linking their activities with research in the United Kingdom. There is provision for extended visits by scientists to research establishments in several territories and this is attracting more visitors, with very useful results.

970. Many existing research schemes were extended or renewed, and provision was made for new schemes including a new experimental area for cocoa in Trinidad, banana breeding, studies on cotton pests in Central Africa and in cotton agronomy in British Guiana and British Honduras, the capital cost of setting up new agricultural research stations in Tanganyika, soil survey and soil chemistry in Sarawak and the preparation of a flora of the Zambezi basin.

971. In the Far East research continued on the forest flora and soils of North Borneo and on the control of Bunchy Top diseases of Abaca (Manila Hemp). The soils of Hong Kong are being surveyed and classified. In the Federation of Malaya provision has been made for further work on timbers, the afforestation of soils degraded by tin mining and on the physiology of rice with particular reference to irrigation problems. In Sarawak studies on peat soils and their forests continued.

972. In East Africa the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation continued to study the sulphur cycle in soils, work which is becoming increasingly valuable because of the widespread sulphur deficiencies which other research work is revealing. Fundamental work on organic matter in tropical soils and its relation to the clay minerals of the soils contributes to the better understanding of this problem. Studies of the water relationships of whole catchment areas have begun in collaboration with territorial departments of agriculture and forestry. Notable progress was made in studies of resistance to maize rust disease and virus diseases of sweet potatoes. Forest nursery techniques were improved and further investigations made into forest insects. The East African Veterinary Research Organisation continued research on vaccine production and into animal diseases. Particular attention was given to East Coast Fever and the growth of the causal organism in tissue-culture. Studies of pleuro-pneumonia were directed towards obtaining a stronger vaccine to give more lasting immunity.

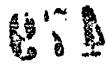
973. In West Africa a better understanding of the problem of germination of oil palm seeds followed from basic physiological studies carried out at the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research. Nutrient deficiencies in soils of the oil palm belt have shown the importance of potash and magnesium to this palm. Cocoa disease control has further progressed in Nigeria, and capsid control by insecticides is giving good results. The newer hybrid cocoas have given promise of high yields. The West African Maize Research Unit has produced useful rust-resistant varieties which are now ready for farmers. The Unit is continuing work on resistance to other diseases of maize. Extensive information on timber borers has now been collected and a degree of chemical control of borer damage is now possible. Work carried out in the United Kingdom on this problem includes a study of the inter-relationship of the beetles and an ambrosia fungus growing in association with them. The West African Rice Research Station in Sierra Leone is carrying out an extensive rice breeding programme, as well as studies of the peculiar soils of mangrove swamps. In the Gambia continued soil studies of nutrient deficiencies have shown marked responses to sulphur, phosphorus, nitrogen and, to a lesser extent, to molybdenum.

974. In the West Indies, the Regional Research Centre continued work on banana genetics, using the valuable new material gathered on the banana-collecting expedition of 1955. Provision has been made to extend studies of cocoa nutrition on ill-drained soils. Cocoa breeding continued, with the production of several promising hybrids of high yield. Soil surveys in Jamaica and British Guiana were continued. Assistance was given to Grenada on vegetative propagation of nutmegs.

975. Investigations into losses caused by insects to produce in store are receiving much attention. This work is done in collaboration with the Pest Infestation Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to which a special officer has been attached by the Colonial Office. Particular attention has been given to storage losses of groundnuts in Nigeria and the Gambia, rice in Sierra Leone and British Guiana, maize in East and Central Africa and cocoa in West Africa.

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976. International collaboration in research was fostered through an Anglo-French research conference on oil palms held in the Ivory Coast, and attendance at meetings, amongst others, of the CCTA, UNESCO Committees for Arid Zone and Humid Tropics Research, the Bureau Interfricaine des Sols and FAO.

LOCUSTS

977. The International Red Locust Control Organisation, based on Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, continued investigations of the ecology of the locust in the outbreak areas and preventive control.

978. The Provisional International Service for the Control of the African Migratory Locust in the French Sudan became fully established as an international organisation, under a special Convention. A Research Service was formed and its investigations comprised observations on seasonal migrations of the locust, ecology of its egg-laying areas and the natural enemies of eggs.

979. The marked decrease in Desert Locust activities in Eastern Africa permitted the Desert Locust Survey, based on Nairobi, to concentrate on survey and research. The latter included studies of natural enemies of locusts and experiments in control techniques.

980. Investigations in locust biology, physiology and toxicology continued to be developed by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, in close contact with the overseas organisations, university laboratories and industry.

PESTICIDES RESEARCH

Work in the United Kingdom

981. Work continued at the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, Porton, on the mechanism of absorption of insecticidal deposits by various tropical soils which are used in the building of huts; this subject is now more clearly understood. To supplement these studies, experiments have begun which deal with the persistence of insecticidal deposits on other materials, such as wood and palm thatch, used in the construction of huts. Concurrently, studies have been made of the effect of environmental conditions, such as temperature and humidity; on the response of mosquitoes to insecticides, and also on the susceptibility of different larval stages to the same materials used as larvicides. The characteristics of aerial sprays and of spray deposits on various surfaces have been studied, and new spray equipment for aircraft has been developed and its performance studied.

982. At the Rothamsted Experimental Station studies of the toxicity and evaporation of insecticidal deposits from insect surfaces and leaves of plants have been continued. The first stages of the work, which has been carried out at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, on the olfactory stimulation of insects and on the pick-up of insecticidal particles by insects have been brought to satisfactory conclusions.

983. A new tropical greenhouse has been built at the Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Oxford, in which studies of the effect of herbicides on tropical crops and weeds, including the important plant root parasite, *Striga*, will be carried out.

Work Overseas

984. At the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, Arusha, Tanganyika, observations on tsetse fly incidence in the Kikore area, which was treated from the air nearly six years ago, have now been terminated with the rehabilitation of the land. The low level to which spraying had reduced the fly had not altered appreciably. Studies of mosquitoes, including a

continuous watch on their susceptibility to dieldrin, have been maintained in the Taveta Pare Malaria Control Scheme. So far, resistance to this insecticide has not been observed in this area. In Nigeria, where resistance to dieldrin is well established, a survey has been made in collaboration with the Nigerian authorities and WHO, and the distribution of resistant strains in and around the pilot project area has been mapped. Several insecticides have been evaluated for the control of maize stalk borer (*Busseola* sp.) and in Tanganyika the possibility of growing cotton in the Urambo area in the face of heavy insect attack (principally stainer, *Calidea* sp.) has been investigated with encouraging results. In attempts on Mafia Island, Tanganyika, to control the premature fall of coconuts (caused by the insect *Pseudotheraptus wayi*) aerial spraying experiments based partly on the results of similar work in Zanzibar have been carried out.

985. The survey of biting flies, including *Stomoxys* sp., in Uganda has now been brought to a stage at which it is possible to initiate pilot experiments in their control. Laboratory experiments have been carried out to ascertain the susceptibility of *Stomoxys* to different insecticides. In studies of the vectors of filariasis in Fiji, the emphasis is now changing from surveying to mosquito control work.

986. In Zanzibar work continues on the control of the *Pseudotheraptus* pest, using ground spraying equipment specially designed in the United Kingdom.

TSETSE FLY AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH

987. The year under review was notable for the new trypanocidal drugs that became available for testing in Africa, under the auspices of the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee. Already some of these are showing promise, though their trials are not complete. Of special interest are those with prophylactic powers: these give promise of protecting domestic animals against infection in grazing areas from which the tsetse fly has hitherto excluded them. The importance of these new drugs was marked by a chemotherapy conference, at the Colonial Office, of veterinarians and sleeping sickness research workers from the British territories in Africa, to discuss the most effective ways of mounting and collaborating in the trials of new drugs and thus to hasten the time when they could be used universally.

988. The chemotherapy conference emphasised the important part played by the territorial veterinary departments in tsetse and trypanosomiasis research. The Veterinary Department in Kenya, for instance, has pioneered research into the prophylactic use of drugs for protecting cattle pastured in bush country afflicted by fly. It has demonstrated that grazing land hitherto denied by the presence of fly can be entered on a seasonal basis. Work in Kenya and elsewhere has, in fact, demonstrated that it is no longer necessary to delay the launching of settlement or ranching schemes in fly country, that is suitable from other points of view, until the last fly has been eliminated. Likewise the Tsetse Control Section of the Veterinary Department in Northern Nigeria has carried out trials, using prophylactic drugs, with the object of maintaining cattle required by mixed farmers in new settlement areas in fly country. This Section has also carried out extensive surveys to assess the severity of the threat of *G.morsitans* in two potentially productive areas.

989. The increasing attention given to veterinary trypanosomiasis has not diminished the attention given to human sleeping sickness. Extensive investigations have begun into the epidemiology of sleeping sickness in

East Africa, particularly in Uganda. New drugs also continue to be tried out. Long and patient investigation has, for instance, shown that Mel B is of real value in the treatment of advanced stages of the disease in human beings, provided the patient can be treated in hospital under medical supervision.

990. A novel experiment aimed at a new biological technique of tsetse control is in progress at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, under the aegis of the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee. An experiment conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture on screw worm flies in Curaçao showed that this fly could be eliminated by releasing sterilised male flies in sufficient numbers to lower the reproductive rate below survival level. The tsetse fly is one of the few flies to which this technique could be applied, and the experiment now under way is to ascertain whether the male tsetse fly can be sterilised by gamma-ray radiation in the pupal stage with the same effect.

991. The sixth meeting of the International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research, held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in September, was attended by a large British delegation led by Dr. C. A. Hoare of the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine.

The East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation

992. Formerly known as "The East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation", this body has changed its title to "The East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation", and has moved its headquarters from Nairobi, Kenya, to Tororo, Uganda, where it has spacious new research laboratories. The change of title has come about because the organisation has ceased to be directly responsible for tsetse reclamation work in East Africa (i.e., the vegetative clearing work required to drive out the fly from its natural habitats).

993. Among the research now being undertaken at Shinyanga, Tanganyika, is the study of the resting places of the two fly species: *G. swynnertoni* and *G. pallidipes*. This work is providing much new material for analysis and suggests the possibility of greatly increased precision in the discriminative use of insecticides against "savannah" tsetse. Supplementary to this study, preliminary trials have been made of paints which fluoresce in ultra-violet light to mark tsetse which are then released and located in their night habitat by the use of special lamps. Preliminary results have been promising.

994. The collection of material for analysis of the food of tsetse flies at the Lister Institute continues to yield valuable results. In trypanosomiasis research there has been considerable activity in the study of human sleeping sickness problems. An investigation into the relationship of *rhodesiense* and *gambiense* type infections on the north-east shores of Lake Victoria is proving to be of great interest, and a small hospital ward has been opened at the Sukulu Laboratory, Uganda, to facilitate a study of the clinical aspects of the problem. In collaboration with the Uganda Medical Department an epidemiological study of sleeping sickness in Uganda is being undertaken, and a result of this is that a recommendation has been accepted for planning the reclamation, by settlement, of the Busoga sleeping sickness area.

995. The attempt to identify the vector of sleeping sickness in Nyanza Province, Kenya, has so far yielded no trypanosomes infectious to man. In Tanganyika an attempt to isolate *T. rhodesiense* from wild game is being carried out as a joint project between the Organisation's Shinyanga laboratory and the staff of the Tinde laboratory. Experimental work on the use of new trypanocidal and prophylactic drugs is being carried out at Shinyanga.

In Uganda, at Sukulu, the effects of different treatment of cattle with antrycide prosalt, and acquired immunity under antrycide protection, are being examined. Laboratory trials of the antibiotic, stylomycin, and of a new drug produced by ICI are also being carried out there.

The West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research

996. The Institute now has a full complement of scientific staff and continues to carry out a wide programme of research on both human and animal trypanosomiasis, and the insect vector.

997. Among the lines of research on human trypanosomiasis, investigations have been undertaken of virulence in strains of *T. gambiense*; the composition of the saliva of *G. palpalis*, and the substances removed during the metabolism of the developing trypanosomes. Clinical trials with melarsen have confirmed that the drug is a valuable alternative weapon for the treatment, under field conditions, of *T. gambiense* infection. Arrangements have been made for small-scale clinical trials of the new drug Berenil. Investigations into the mechanism of acquired drug resistance continue to be made.

998. In the field of animal trypanosomiasis emphasis has been on the study of chemoprophylaxis and chemotherapy; the suramin complexes which are being developed by the Institute indicate that a trypanocidal drug of considerable promise may ultimately emerge. In the initial trials a variety of trypanocidal drugs and their suramin complexes was used on small laboratory animals receiving a heavy *T. congolense* challenge; in some experiments *T. simiae* (which is mainly responsible for trypanosomiasis in pigs) was used. In drug trials on naturally infected pigs, effective cures were brought about by the use of antrycide prosalt, antrycide chloride, and antrycide suramin complex at various dosages; the residual prophylaxis of the curative drugs was also studied. Experiments with suramin complexes on cattle challenged by *T. vivax*, using laboratory-reared *G. palpalis* in which the infection rate had been raised 90–100 per cent, yielded satisfactory results. Of the various drugs and drug complexes tested, the most promising appears to be the ethidium bromide-suramin complex.

999. Field investigations into the natural habitat of the insect vector have been carried out at the Ugbobigha Field Station in southern Nigeria.

1,000. Experiments in obstructive clearing suggest that under riverine conditions in Northern Nigeria, clearing will result in fly eradication, providing isolation is complete. It has been established that successful blockage of the flight-line does lead to the eradication of the riverine species of tsetse, *G. palpalis*.

1,001. A setback in the rearing of *G. palpalis* in the laboratory was experienced during the year but has now been overcome, and the number of pupæ successfully hatched is increasing. A batch of gorged flies was sent to the Lister Institute for a serological identification of the source of their blood meals.

FISHERIES RESEARCH

The West African Fisheries Research Institute

1,002. During June the research trawler *Cape St. Mary* surveyed the fishing grounds off Tema, Gold Coast. The research launches maintained inshore trawling observations both in and outside the Sierra Leone estuary.

1,003. The trawling survey off Tema confirmed the result of French investigations off French Guinea, which is of considerable interest as these places are 1,000 miles apart. In both cases there is a distinct change, at

about 10 fathoms, from fishes of an inshore, almost estuarine, type, to red and brown marine species. The same species occur in both areas and at the same depths. Clearly, conditions in this regard are uniform over a great part of the West African coast. The rates of catch achieved are comparable with those off Trinidad and Australia, and better than those off the coast of India and the Patagonian Shelf. Night catches were over 50 per cent greater than day catches.

1,004. A series of trawling voyages were made off Sierra Leone, and, at the close of the year, off the Gambia. The results of these are not yet available.

1,005. The results of several years survey of hydrography, plankton, benthos and fish in the Sierra Leone estuary are being reported on. Two papers have been published and five are in preparation. They will comprise one of the most complete scientific surveys ever made in a tropical estuary.

1,006. An extensive survey of the bottom fauna on the continental shelf off Freetown has shown the correlation between this fauna and the nature of the sea-bed, and with the food of fish.

1,007. With some 15 scientific papers published or in preparation, the work of this station was just getting well started. It is the more to be regretted that West African Governments have felt unable to continue to support this work.

East African Inland Fisheries Research Organisation

1,008. During the year an intensive programme of experimental fishing was carried out with fleets of gill nets of different mesh sizes. The main purpose was to arrive at an accurate assessment of the relative density of the various populations of fish in a particular area, and, if possible, to assess the effect of regular fishing on these populations. The results of this and other researches have been drawn on to advise the East African Governments on the probable consequences of proposed changes in legislation for the protection of the fish stocks in Lake Victoria.

1,009. Experiments on the effects of light intensity on the growth of *Tilapia* species have begun; and work has continued on the significance of growth-rings which appear on their scales. These are in some way associated with the loss of condition due to spawning, but this is not the whole explanation. When their significance is known, it may be possible to estimate the rate of growth of these fish.

1,010. Now that the spawning and early life history of the important fishes *Clarias mossambicus* and *Labeo victorianus* are known, the way is clear to a study of their growth rate in early life.

1,011. Control measures against *Simulium*, carried out with DDT by the Uganda Medical Department, have provided an opportunity for a study of the effects of DDT on insectivorous fishes. While some fishes showed adaptability to other kinds of food, others either starved or had to leave the area affected.

1,012. Observations have been continued, with the aid of a mercury vapour lamp and light trap, on the life-cycle of insects known to play an important part in the diet of fishes. Some of these insects show a lunar periodicity of emergence.

1,013. Work on the bottom muds of Lake Victoria have shown that these normally decompose very slowly, but that their rate of decomposition is accelerated by boiling, autoclaving or oven-drying. The significance of this, with especial reference to the release of sulphur, a nutrient in short supply, is being further studied.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation

1,014. Work at sea in the *Research* consisted in a continuation of surface trolling, to trace the seasonable variations in the distribution of the pelagic fishes, and trials with a deep-water trolling gear, using a kite to carry the lines down. An attempt was made at long-line fishing in midwater, at the thermocline, in imitation of Japanese methods, but unfortunately the gear was lost in heavy weather.

1,015. Research cruises were made in north Kenya waters in collaboration with the Kenya Fisheries Department. Echo-sounder surveys were made over a new fishing ground, and trawl hauls and surface trolling were carried out.

1,016. Improvements and strengthening of the trolling gear used by the *Research*, based on several years' experience, resulted in the average weight of the fish successfully boarded rising from 10 lb. in 1951 to 15½ lb. in 1956.

1,017. Further cruises were made to Lathom Island to investigate the occurrence there of the Karambisi (*Caraux ignobilis*), which shows a lunar periodicity and congregates at the time of full moon in the early months of the year. This phenomenon is well known in some other fishes, but this appears to be the first case recorded in East Africa.

1,018. Work continued on the distribution and ecology of the fishes of coral reefs, and of bottom-dwelling fishes generally. Underwater guns and diving equipment were used, as well as lines, trammel-nets and traps. Several papers are in preparation on certain important groups of these fishes.

1,019. The marine fishponds at Chukwani were used for a successful experiment on the growth of a *Tilapia* species related to *T. mossambica*. In some seven months, fingerlings grew to a weight of half a pound and bred twice. A paper on this fish, and on the chemical and biological features of the ponds in which they are growing, is being prepared for publication.

Northern Rhodesia-Nyasaland Joint Fisheries Research Organisation

1,020. The work on Lake Nyasa was completed in 1955-56, and the staff of the organisation moved to the laboratory at Samfya, on Lake Bangweolo. One officer has been left on Lake Nyasa to continue observations on the fish and the hydrography of the lake.

1,021. In the Bangweolo Swamps, correlations have been observed between various species of fish and the chemical conditions of their environment. The amount of dissolved oxygen fluctuates throughout the year and this in particular affects the distribution of the fish. For most of the year, fish in the swamps are limited to certain areas, such as channels and lagoons with flowing water, where there is sufficient oxygen for their needs. Flooding of the swamps by rainwater during the wet season affects fish populations, sometimes catastrophically, as when a species particularly susceptible to oxygen-lack is trapped by deoxygenated swamp water dislodged by new flood-water. In general, there appear to be fish populations distributed according to changes in oxygen availability as well as to breeding and feeding conditions. Data on this aspect are extremely important because of its effect on the fishing industry of the swamps.

1,022. Work on the Zambezi and its important tributary the Sanyati has shown that only some 28 species of fish are normally present in the main river. The Sanyati is very much richer in dissolved salts than the Zambezi.

1,023. The spawning of fish in the Zambezi is of much shorter duration than in the Central African lakes, and is mainly confined to the time when the river is in flood. It was found that the predatory Tiger-fish (*Hydrocyon vittatus*) completely dominated the fish population. Being extremely abundant, it affects all the activities of other fish, especially spawning.

1,024. The fish in the Zambezi generally appear to have a rapid rate of growth.

Singapore Regional Fisheries Research Station

1,025. The twin-screw motor fisheries research vessel *Manihine* made long cruises at monthly intervals until August, when the Master fell ill. Fishing was over a very wide area, from the north of Sumatra to the coast of Borneo.

1,026. Several fishing methods were tried. Surface trolling produced very poor results, as did long-lining in the European manner. Drift nets caught little, and were liable to damage by sharks. The blanket net of the Philippines, used in conjunction with a light to attract the fish, also failed. Trawling, however, gave some good results. In particular, one region in the South China Sea gave excellent catches.

1,027. The fish and prawns collected during these cruises are being identified and their distribution and abundance studied.

1,028. Work on the seasonal fluctuations in abundance of fish eggs in the Singapore Straits, and their vertical distribution, continued.

Fish Culture Research Station, Malacca

1,029. The houses and laboratory were completed, but work in the ponds cannot begin until the pumps are delivered.

1,030. A survey was made of the acidity of the soil of the pond bottoms; and laboratory experiments on its neutralisation with lime have begun.

1,031. A study of the flora of the ponds, and of commercial fishponds in Malacca State, continued, and a paper on the Desmids of Malaya is in the press. The alga *Oedogonium* has appeared sporadically in some of the ponds.

1,032. The breeding of a stock of fish for the ponds has begun in hired fishponds, pending the completion of the station's own.

Fisheries Research Unit, Hong Kong

1,033. Work at this station continued on the hydrography of the waters around Hong Kong, and the seasonal and annual variations in the distribution of the various water masses.

1,034. Systematic work on the fish and prawns, and work on their life histories, has been done both from market samples and from the catches of the research vessel *Alister Hardy*.

1,035. The rate of growth of the oyster *Ostres Gigas* is being studied, both as reared under present "commercial" practice, and when reared by the "hanging drop" method introduced by the Research Unit.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS

Colonial Products Council

1,036. Work continued at the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad, on the fermentation of cacao and has included investigating the destruction, by a glycosidase during curing, of anthocyanin pigments in the cacao bean. A study was made of the intermediates in the enzymic

oxidation of catechol and it is hoped that similar compounds may provide a new source of anti-microbial agents. Following the recruitment of a process microbiologist, pilot plant studies of various fermentation reactions are being started.

1,037. Investigations continued at the Sugar Technological Laboratory, Trinidad, on the physical chemistry of juice clarification, the constituents of cane juice, and methods of removing evaporator scale. Research into possible commercial by-products of the sugar industry concerned new outlets for bagasse, molasses and filter-press mud, and the production of certain bulk chemicals from sucrose.

1,038. At the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica, studies on growth conditions and isolation procedures for Monamycin continued, but the work was handicapped by the shortage of experimental, intermediate scale fermentation equipment, which is now necessary for the preparation of the antibiotic in greater quantity.

1,039. Work is being carried out in the Agricultural Engineering Department of Makerere College, Uganda, on the design of digesters and the definition of optimum conditions for the methane fermentation of vegetable wastes. In the Department of Chemistry the investigation of the steroidal constituents of certain East African plants continued.

1,040. At the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, investigations continued into the manufacture of fibreboard from various colonial timbers. The Colonial Products Council has established at Birmingham, under Professor Frazer, a unit to investigate the pharmacological activity of extractives from colonial plants and other materials of interest.

1,041. Graduates holding Colonial Products Council studentships have been working at several universities and technical colleges in the United Kingdom, and the following topics are being studied: the reactions of sugars and amino-sugars with aloins and their chemistry; the bitter principals of citrus fruits; the occurrence of steroids and related compounds in colonial plants; and extractives from colonial hardwoods. The supply of plant samples for research in university departments and other research laboratories has been expanded.

Colonial Products Laboratory

1,042. The Laboratory dealt with 745 inquiries and carried out 95 investigations. Examples are given below.

1,043. The future of Seychelles cinnamon leaf oil and East African cedarwood oil were reviewed. Patchouli leaves from Sarawak were found to furnish a high yield of oil of a quality acceptable to the trade. Detailed investigations into the constituents of the essential oils of *Cinnamomum pedatinervium* from Fiji and *Leptospermum citratum* from Kenya were carried out. The latter is a useful source of citral and citronellal. A promising drying oil was extracted from the seeds of *Coton megalocarpus* and, in collaboration with the authorities in Kenya, further development studies are planned.

1,044. Inquiries continue to be received on the development of castor seed as a crop; the seed has been produced experimentally in Antigua and samples were favourably received by the trade.

1,045. Advice was given to the Fiji authorities on the processing of copra and the construction of drying kilns.

1,046. De-acidification of Nigerian shea nut butter by distillation is being investigated in relation to the effect of the process on the unsaponifiable matter.

1,047. The composition of East African sisal wax was investigated and the fractions isolated were found to be broadly similar to those separated from carnauba wax. The polish-forming properties of the wax were promising.

1,048. Feedingstuffs investigated included Jamaica lobster meal and St. Vincent arrowroot waste.

1,049. The effect of storage and insect attack on the palatability of maize meal is being studied in collaboration with the Pest Infestation Laboratory and with the authorities in East Africa. Investigations are continuing on the effect of insect attack on the quality of groundnuts. Various determinations of insecticide residues from West and East African food storage experiments, and from olive tree spraying experiments in Cyprus, were made.

1,050. Advice was given to Uganda on the manufacture of a nutritional biscuit for issue to schools, and on analytical methods suitable for nutritional surveys. The development of groundnut flour for human consumption in Nigeria was reviewed.

1,051. A paper entitled *A Survey of World Production and Trade in Canned Fruit*, with a statistical appendix, was prepared and has served to give guidance to Kenya and the other fruit-canning territories.

1,052. Information was provided to the Western Region of Nigeria on the possibilities of several canned fruit and vegetable products; to Trinidad on the marketing of lemons; to Jamaica on the market for citrus pectin; to Tanganyika on the market for passion fruit juice, and to Seychelles on the production of tomato products.

1,053. Advice was given to the Federation of Malaya on the preparation and market for cashew nuts, and to Kenya and Tanganyika on the processing and packing of macadamia, or Queensland, nuts.

1,054. A report was made on an experimental consignment of fresh mangoes from St. Vincent.

1,055. An examination of canned pineapple from Tanganyika, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, indicated that a marketable product is obtainable from the local fruit. Suggestions were made for the improvement of the present pack in order to meet the highly competitive conditions in export markets.

1,056. Samples of canned tomato paste from Malta were analysed and a report obtained on the materials used in, and the make-up of, the containers.

1,057. Advice was given to the authorities in Barbados on their plans to erect a quick-freezing plant, a cold store for fish, an abattoir and chill room for meat, and markets for fish and meat.

1,058. Recommendations were made for the practical development of the Seychelles fishing industry.

1,059. A scheme was drawn up for the establishment of a Government Laboratory in Malta, including an assessment of the cost.

1,060. Tobacco from British Honduras and Antigua were examined; both showed improved quality in comparison with samples submitted in previous years.

1,061. Analyses of Zanzibar derris root were made in connection with a field experiment to study the effect of spacing and time of lifting on the rotenone content.

1,062. Information on the distribution and cultivation of Mexican Yams (*Dioscorea* spp.), used as sources of steroids, was provided to interested bodies.

1,063. Information on aloes, *Rauwolfia* spp. and other vegetable drugs was supplied to official and commercial inquirers.

1,064. An account of the market for papain, with observations on the fluctuations in supply and price of the commodity, was supplied to the Eastern Region of Nigeria.

1,065. Pulping trials on *Ricinodendron rautanenii* from Northern Rhodesia have shown that the materials might have some uses for paper pulp production, although the pulp yield was low and the pulp was difficult to bleach. Pulping trials on *Pinus caribaea* and on five tropical hardwoods from British Honduras began.

1,066. Samples of *Urena lobata* fibre from the Gold Coast, which had been the subject of fertiliser trials, were examined to determine their suitability for spinning. Fineness measurements of Abaca fibre from North Borneo were made in comparison with those from other sources. Various textile fibres and brush-making fibres were examined in order to establish their identities. Information was given to inquirers on the methods used for ramie degumming, the extraction and preparation of coir fibre, the water-retting of leaf fibres such as *Phormium tenax*, and on the harvesting and preparation of jute substitutes.

1,067. Work on the correlation of animal diseases with faults in finished leather continued, but the collection of samples is slow.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

1,068. *Administration.* During the year the policy of establishing in the territories regional organisations to co-ordinate and supervise medical research locally, which has proved very effective in East and West Africa, was extended to the Caribbean region. A Scientific Advisory Committee for Medical Research was appointed and held its first meeting at the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica. A stimulating scientific conference on many facets of salient medical research problems in the Caribbean preceded the meeting. This Advisory Committee, like the Councils for Medical Research in East and West Africa, will also secure liaison between the Governments of the region and the Colonial Medical Research Committee in London. It will meet annually in different territories of the Caribbean. The East African and West African Councils for Medical Research held their second and third meetings in Kampala and Accra respectively.

1,069. *Malaria.* Though decreasing in incidence and morbidity, owing to advances in chemoprophylaxis, chemotherapy and the use of insecticides, malaria continues to merit research study, especially pilot field studies on optimal methods of reducing transmission. In Tanganyika the four-year project designed to interrupt transmission in the inland Taveta-Pare region, by the spraying of 15,000 huts with residual insecticides, has after two years achieved such success that the occurrence of malaria amongst 50,000 inhabitants is now the exception rather than (as formerly) the rule. It may well provide a pattern for control methods in other malarious areas in East Africa. In Kenya a similar project of the Medical Department, aided by WHO, and involving 150,000 inhabitants, is in train. In Northern Nigeria another such pilot project has revealed an unexpected degree of development of resistance to certain insecticides by the vector mosquito.

To elucidate this very important event an Insecticides Research Reference Laboratory is being established. In the Gambia the precise impact of malaria in mothers and infants continues to receive special study.

1,070. *Helminthiasis*. In the Southern Cameroons a research unit continues its investigations on loiasis, especially on the infestation in nature of monkeys of various species and its possible connection with human infestation, a problem that could have a direct bearing on the likelihood of achieving successful control in man. Complementary entomological studies proceed on the vector group of insects, *Chrysops*, and also on control by insecticides and by the felling of trees and the clearing of vegetation. In another worm infection, onchocerciasis, encountered there, chemotherapy is under trial. In the Federation of Malaya and in Kenya, research on filariasis, due to *Wuchereria malayi* and *W. bancrofti* respectively, has revealed that monkeys, dogs and cats harbour filaria which morphologically closely resemble those found to infect man. These important findings have prompted further studies designed to determine the precise status of the filaria found in the animal host.

1,071. In the Gambia, Tanganyika and Fiji, series of patients infected with *W. bancrofti* and treated many months ago with Hetrazan, are under continuous observation for possible recurrence or exacerbation of the infection, and the practicability of reducing by use of this drug the transmissibility of the infection by the vector mosquitoes. Fact-finding investigations on the snail vectors of schistosomiasis have been undertaken in Uganda, Tanganyika and the Gambia.

1,072. *Virus diseases*. Comprehensive studies of a group of viruses continue in East Africa, West Africa, Malaya and Trinidad. The group includes viruses isolated from man, mosquitoes, domestic animals and monkeys. The suspected rôle of birds as hosts of viral infections is being intensively investigated; if confirmed, this would be an important factor in the epidemiology of human infections. These studies, clinical, entomological, mammalian and serological, have opened up a vast field of enquiry. Already new virus infections of importance to man have been identified, and their possible immunological relationships with previously known viruses offer a fascinating and very pertinent field of research.

1,073. *Leprosy*. In recent years advances in the drug treatment of this disease have far outstripped more basic laboratory studies on the causal bacillus and problems of epidemiology and immunology. To remedy this position the application of the techniques of tissue culture, electron-microscopy and experimental histology are now being fostered, aided by research grants to experts in home-based laboratories, made on the recommendation of sub-committees of the Colonial Medical Research Committee which have been specially constituted for the purpose. In Nigeria and in East Africa, therapy by a new drug has given hopeful indications that the known efficacy of the sulphone drugs may be equalled, if not exceeded, by it, used alone or in combination with the sulphones.

1,074. *Tuberculosis*. The impact of this disease on the peoples of the territories obtrudes increasingly as that of other diseases diminishes; and in East and West Africa research pilot projects have been initiated or extended with the objective of applying to the peculiar problems presented by tropical countries the undoubted efficacy of those newer drugs which, in temperate climates, have caused the disease progressively to wane.

1,075. In East Africa the first phase of collaborative drug trials undertaken jointly by the Medical Research Council and the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were completed. They were designed to

find a combination of anti-tuberculosis drugs which could be used economically on an extensive scale in East Africa for in-patient, out-patient and domiciliary treatment. The encouraging interim findings form the basis of the next phase of the trials. Appropriate collateral trials are also being made by the individual Governments.

1,076. In West Africa a similar three-year research project began early in the year. A unit with a nucleus of a specialist tuberculosis officer, a nursing sister and a radiographer, all from Britain, is sited at Kumasi in the Gold Coast, and has two subsidiary research projects in Eastern and Western Nigeria, in which tuberculosis officers from the government medical departments are collaborating. The objectives are to evaluate the efficacy of the newer anti-tuberculosis drugs in the hospital ward and in domiciliary treatment, to study the epidemiology of the disease by tracing contacts (using mass miniature radiography and tests for sensitivity), and, as a preventative approach, to assess the place of vaccination by the use of BCG under West African conditions.

1,077. *Nutrition.* In Jamaica and in Uganda, long-term studies continue, directed by members of the staff of the Medical Research Council working respectively at the University College of the West Indies and at Kampala. In Jamaica work is in hand on the complex enzyme processes involved in the utilisation of nutriment in children; and to them radio-isotope techniques are being applied. In Uganda the studies are centred on the search for a cheap effective dietary substitute for animal protein, in order to prevent the development of malnutrition in infants. Much progress has been made.

1,078. *Sickle-Cell Trait and Sickle-Cell Anaemia.* To maintain research on these disorders of the blood, which are encountered particularly in Africa and the West Indies, a series of Colonial Development and Welfare research grants has been made to foster collaboration between research workers in those territories and those in laboratories in Britain who alone have the facilities for the refined techniques required for the full elucidation of these disorders. These grants enable experts from Britain to visit the territories concerned, and provide for the expeditious dispatch of material and for additional scientific staff for its study. Many new data concerning the abnormal haemoglobins of the blood have accrued.

1,079. *Home-based Research.* The need to associate the universities and other medical research organisations in Britain with the study of disease occurring in the tropics is being increasingly recognised, especially in the application of methods demanding highly specialised and costly apparatus and immediately available consultation between experts in different sciences. In some aspect or other of every group of diseases noted above, this collaboration is proceeding. To foster it, a special allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare research funds for "home-based research" has been made. Among those collaborating are research workers of the Medical Research Council, the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

1,080. Arrangements have been made for the continuance of assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to the regional Institutes of Social and Economic Research in the remainder of the current five-year period ending the 31st March, 1960. In general, the Institutes are being encouraged to rely increasingly on funds from local and private sources in order that their financial future may be assured. One of the four Institutes,

the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, is in process of reorganisation. The post of Director of the Institute has been amalgamated with that of Professor of Economics and Social Studies at the University College of Ibadan, and Professor R. H. Barback took up his duties in the new joint post towards the end of 1956. It is expected that the Institute will shortly be reorganised as a Nigerian University Institute. A form of closer integration between the East African Institute of Social Research and the Economic and Social Science Faculties of the University College of East Africa is also under consideration.

1,081. The Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University College of the West Indies continued its programme of comparative social studies and obtained a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to assist its studies of national income. Among other projects being undertaken by the Institute is an examination of economic growth. Colonial Development and Welfare funds have been allocated to finance a study of the working-class movement in the West Indies.

1,082. Work completed by the East African Institute of Social Research included research on a comparative study of leadership in the Buganda and Nyanza Provinces of Kenya, and a social survey of the Kampala urban areas.

1,083. Among projects of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research has been a study, carried out jointly with the Cameroons Development Corporation, of the plantation labour force. Arrangements have been made for a subsequent study of social problems arising from labour migration to the Corporation's estates. Several linguistic studies have been completed and work is planned on the collection of historical materials of the Yoruba tribe.

1,084. The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Northern Rhodesia, has continued its programme of rural and urban studies in the Federation. The Institute has received generous promises of support in response to the appeal it launched last year.

1,085. In general, increased attention has been paid to historical and administrative studies. One major project on which it is hoped to start work shortly is a comprehensive history of East Africa. Research already undertaken includes a history of the Kenya Legislative Council; a separate history of Kenya is also planned. The University of Manchester and Nuffield College are together studying some colonial elections, and there are plans for financial assistance for such work.

1,086. Other social research in areas not directly concerned with the four Institutes includes a study of the Indians of Mauritius; a history of Basutoland, for which Colonial Development and Welfare assistance has been granted, and a study of the tribes of Somaliland Protectorate, with special reference to their political structure.

1,087. Among economic research projects completed is a survey of the national income in Tanganyika, by Professor Peacock of the University of Edinburgh, which is expected to be published shortly; a study of Nigerian transport, by Professor Gilbert Walker of the University of Birmingham, and a study of economic production in Sierra Leone. A selection has been made of projects which are to receive priority in the rest of the period ending the 31st March, 1960. These include a comparative study of agricultural production economics in British tropical Africa, on which the preliminary work has already started; a socio-economic study of Seychelles, and a study of the effect of diamond mining operations on the

economy of Sierra Leone. It is hoped also to finance socio-economic studies in Fiji and Tobago, and a farm survey of British Honduras.

1,088. The United Kingdom continued to participate in conferences held under the auspices of CCTA, as a consequence of the Inter-African Conference on Social Sciences held at Bukavu in August, 1955. A meeting of the Social Sciences Committee of CCTA was held in London from the 25th to 28th February.

BUILDING RESEARCH

1,089. Research by the Colonial Building Research Liaison Officer and Housing Adviser and his staff included a study of bituminous roofing felts and their use in flat roof construction in tropical regions. The results of this study, based on a survey made during a visit to East Africa by a member of the staff, have been published in the *Colonial Building Notes* series.

1,090. During the year attention was paid to ventilation problems under still air conditions in the low latitudes. There has been co-operation with the Pest Infestation Laboratory on building aspects of food storage.

1,091. Over 20 architects and civil engineers from overseas territories attended the annual overseas course at the Building Research Station.

ROAD RESEARCH

1,092. At its second meeting the Committee on Colonial Road Research approved the research programme for 1957, and in doing so expressed some concern lest conditions in the territories should be such as to make it impossible to apply the results of research: it suggested that the formation should be considered of a group of materials engineers trained at the Road Research Laboratory and available for secondment to the different territories according to need. Subsequent enquiries in the overseas territories have shown considerable support for such a scheme.

1,093. Temporary laboratories have been fitted out for the Colonial Section of the Road Research Laboratory and much of the equipment needed for the examination of soils and other road-making materials has been obtained. It is expected that the new buildings for the Section will be completed early in 1958.

1,094. An investigation has begun on the properties of lateritic soils and decomposed rock, and their use in road-making. These materials form the major group of road-making materials in many of the overseas territories. Samples are being studied from East, Central and West Africa, and from North Borneo and Hong Kong. As they occur, these materials are rarely strong enough for use as road bases under thin bituminous surfaces; but their strength and resistance to water can be considerably improved by stabilising them with small proportions of cement. The laboratory investigation of these materials, paralleled by experience in the field in full-scale experiments and normal construction, should show the way to making greater and more economical use of them.

1,095. The moisture content of the soil under a road has a great effect on its bearing capacity. A study has begun of the moisture conditions in the soil and in road bases of roads in the overseas territories. Two members of the Section visited the Caribbean in June to study the conditions of the roads. Facts collected by the Air Ministry on moisture conditions under runways at 11 RAF stations overseas are being analysed, and plans have been made for a team to make a field study in West Africa throughout a yearly climatic cycle.

1,096. In co-operation with the Colonial Office, methods of reporting road accidents in the territories have been studied with a view to recommending forms of reporting which are suitable for prevailing conditions.

1,097. During the year the Colonial Section dealt with many technical enquiries from the territories, including problems related to specific roads and airfields. In co-operation with a firm of British consulting engineers an investigation was made of potential road-building materials available for the proposed reconstruction of the Georgetown-Rosignol Road, British Guiana, which traverses the heavy clay deposits in the coastal strip. This has shown the possibilities of stabilising white sand, which is available further inland, to provide a satisfactory road base.

1,098. Of the 215 places on the Road Research Laboratory's courses on road materials and methods of construction, held in the winter of 1956-57, 43 were taken by engineers from the territories. Of the 90 places in the courses on traffic and safety 12 were taken by engineers and traffic police from the territories. These courses provide a brief review of recent developments and their application in the field. In addition the Laboratory is developing a scheme for the more lengthy training of materials engineers, including an attachment to the Laboratory, as a voluntary worker, for periods of not less than six months, during which the engineer is attached to different groups working both in the laboratory and in the field. During the past year an engineer from Western Nigeria has been attached to the Laboratory in this way. As part of his training he undertook, with the help of officers from the Laboratory, an examination of samples of road-making materials from a road planned in his territory.

1,099. The Head of the Colonial Section attended the Road Conference on West African Territories held at Accra, Gold Coast, at the end of September, and studied road developments in the territories in South-East Asia between October and December.

Surveys

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

1,100. The Director of Colonial Geological Surveys and members of his staff visited East, Central and West Africa, the Federation of Malaya, the United States and Mexico, in order to examine developments, give specialist help, and attend conferences.

1,101. During the year geological surveys continued in 20 territories. The number of geologists, geophysicists and geochemists overseas rose to 211, but there were still a number of vacancies which could not be filled.

1,102. Progress was made in investigating mineral resources, further developing underground water supplies, solving geological problems encountered in engineering projects, and in geological mapping.

1,103. In Uganda, extensive pitting at Namekara and Busumbu has proved 100,000 tons of medium-grade vermiculite and more than 1 million tons of phosphate ore. More than 200 million tons of phosphate and niobium-bearing material have been proved at Sukulu.

1,104. In Tanganyika, five carbonatite deposits are being examined by mining companies.

1,105. Carbonatites are also being investigated in Northern Rhodesia, and some 25 to 30 million tons of coal have been discovered and prospected in the main seam of the Kandabwe coalfield.

1,106. In the Gold Coast, progress has been made in evaluating alluvial diamond deposits. Important work has been done in determining the source-rock in the Birim diamond field.

1,107. In Sierra Leone, rutile has been found in the alluvial deposits of the Lanti River.

1,108. Aeromagnetic and air-borne radiometric surveys are being carried out over one-third of the territory of the Federation of Malaya, by arrangements made under the Colombo Plan.

1,109. The Geological Survey has found phosphate occurrences in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the possibility of deposits of economic value is being examined.

1,110. The Mineral Resources Division in London carried out extensive laboratory investigations on coal from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, gypsum from Somaliland Protectorate, chromite-bearing sands from North Borneo, and tin ore from Nigeria. Complete chemical analyses were made of rocks from Cyprus, Nigeria, Sarawak, Sierra Leone and Swaziland. About 700 inquiries were dealt with.

1,111. A small geophysical section based in London has begun operations. It has carried out seismic work on the Lupa goldfield in Tanganyika and on hydrological problems in Malaya.

1,112. The photogeological section has been engaged on mapping to assist the geological survey departments of Nyasaland, the Gold Coast, Somaliland Protectorate, and the territories in Borneo.

1,113. During the year research by geologists of university staffs has been carried out in British Guiana, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and Fiji, and valuable field help by the Geochemical Prospecting Research Centre of the Imperial College of Science and Technology has been given in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Sierra Leone.

GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS

Staff

1,114. Recruitment of qualified surveyors remained difficult, but the intake of cartographic draughtsmen showed a big improvement. Despite the loss of 26, there had been an overall gain of 46 in this grade at the end of the year. This was the first time for many years that recruitment more than replaced losses. The total staff in post on the 31st March, 1957, will probably be 387, including eight Officers and senior Other Ranks seconded from the Royal Engineers (Survey).

Geodetic Surveys

1,115. The first order chain in south-eastern Tanganyika was almost completed, apart from observations for the quadrilateral joining this work to the Nyasaland first order chain.

1,116. Observations of the Kenya first order chain were recommenced and measurement of the base line near Isiolo was almost completed. Some observations were also made for the chain north of Nairobi.

1,117. Complete primary observations for Swaziland were passed to the Trigonometrical Survey Office of the Union of South Africa, who have undertaken to do the adjustment.

1,118. In Uganda, observing of the first order chain from the Arc of the 30th meridian to the Karamoja chain was completed, in addition to reconnaissance and some observing of the chain north of Lake Victoria.

1,119. The network of primary triangulation from Livingstone to Lusaka, in Northern Rhodesia, was completely observed.

1,120. Progress in North Borneo, where conditions for this work are exceptionally difficult, was slow, although some observations were completed east of Jesselton.

1,121. Precise traversing of the second Gambia loop was completed.

1,122. Reconnaissance of a first order chain of triangulation in the Cameroons was commenced.

Minor Triangulation and Photo Control

1,123. In Tanganyika, control was supplied for the area between Dar es Salaam and the Kenya border and work continued in the Kilosa-Dodoma area.

1,124. Secondary and minor control was completed in the Mombasa-Malindi area of Kenya and westwards to Voi.

1,125. In Nyasaland, secondary control was undertaken for the area between 13°S. and 15°S.

1,126. Secondary triangulations were completed for Swaziland and for eastern Bechuanaland, and astro-fixes were observed for the flat areas of Bechuanaland.

1,127. Work in Somaliland Protectorate continued throughout the year.

1,128. The triangulation of the Virgin Islands and of Anguilla was completed and additional control was established in Dominica.

Air Photography

1,129. The contractors in the Caribbean claimed cover of about 10,000 square miles of British Guiana and almost the whole of Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis and Tobago. About 600 square miles of British Honduras were photographed.

1,130. Photography was received for about 12,000 square miles of the Kilombero Valley in Tanganyika, and claimed for 2,500 square miles of the West Nile District of Uganda, while sorties were also flown over Aden and Kenya by the Royal Air Force.

1,131. In Bechuanaland about 15,000 square miles were claimed.

1,132. Some 12,000 square miles of Nigeria, 1,700 square miles of Sierra Leone and 1,500 square miles of the Gambia were claimed.

1,133. Complete cover of the Falkland Islands and of over 30,000 square miles of the Dependencies was claimed.

Mapping

1,134. Production of the now well known "Preliminary Plots" was discontinued and replaced in most cases by printing in at least two colours, in the first instance, thereby making for easier map reading. Improved methods maintained production, most of which was at 1:50,000, or larger scales.

1,135. Part of an extensive programme, including many contoured sheets, was completed for Kenya (Ethiopia Boundary Commission), Tanganyika (irrigation) and southern Uganda.

1,136. Preparation of contoured editions at 1:50,000 for Basutoland, Northern Rhodesia and Swaziland continued, together with mapping of Nigeria, North Borneo and Sarawak.

1,137. The series covering Somaliland Protectorate and Viti Levu (Fiji) were completed and further sheets were published at 1:200,000 of the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

1,138. Contouring at larger scales included progress with Mauritius and the Caribbean islands and completion of the 1:10,000 map of Barbados.

1,139. New blocks of mapping were taken up for Aden, eastern Bechuanaland, Malta and Vanua Levu (Fiji).

1,140. Production of print laydowns (uncontrolled mosaics of air photographs) continued to meet the increasing demands which came particularly from geologists working in areas as yet unmapped.

1,141. The post of Land Use Officer was filled and assistance was given to agricultural research in the Caribbean islands and the Gambia, while land use maps were prepared for Grenada and Mauritius.

1,142. Special productions included fully coloured geological maps, forestry sketch maps, and illustrations for reference books on Africa.

1,143. A full account of this work is given in the Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys Annual Report for the year ending the 31st March, 1957.

CHAPTER VI

International Relations

United Nations

1,144. 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, XIII and XIII of the Charter.

TRUSTEESHIP AFFAIRS

1,145. Sir Alan Burns, who had been United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the Trusteeship Council since 1947, retired in September. His successor will be Sir Andrew Cohen (formerly Governor of Uganda) who takes up his appointment in May, 1957.

1,146. Sir John Macpherson was chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories in the Pacific, from February-May, 1956.

Togoland

1,147. The results of the plebiscite held in British Togoland on the 9th May, in pursuance of a General Assembly resolution of 1955, indicated clearly the desire of the majority of the inhabitants of the territory to be united with an independent Gold Coast. In July, these results were considered by the Trusteeship Council, which recommended to the General Assembly, by 13 votes to nil, with one abstention, that the Trusteeship Agreement should be terminated upon the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast.

1,148. The Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the General Assembly began consideration of the Trusteeship Council's recommendation on the 22nd November.

1,149. The United Kingdom Delegation was led by the then Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay, and included two Ministers of the Gold Coast Government: the Minister of Finance, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, and the Minister of Health, Mr. J. H. Allassani, both of them Togoland. Most members of the Committee warmly endorsed the plebiscite results and expressed their satisfaction that the inhabitants were to achieve the objectives of the trusteeship system as citizens of an independent Ghana, which they hoped would itself become a member of the United Nations. Many delegates also congratulated the United Kingdom for its impartial conduct of the plebiscite and for its action in leading the Gold Coast and British Togoland to independence.

1,150. On the 6th December, a resolution sponsored by 11 countries (including Canada, Ceylon, India and Pakistan) was passed by 58 votes to nil, with 11 abstentions, expressing approval of the union of British Togoland with an independent Gold Coast and resolving that, on the day on which the Gold Coast becomes independent, the Trusteeship Agreement should cease to be in force, the objectives of the trusteeship having been

attained. This resolution was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the 13th December, by 63 votes to nil, with 9 abstentions, and effect was given to it in the Ghana Independence Act which received the Royal Assent on the 7th February. British Togoland consequently ceased to be a Trust Territory on the 6th March when the Gold Coast became independent as Ghana.

Tanganyika

1,151. The General Assembly adopted on the 26th February two objectionable resolutions relating to Tanganyika. The first of these, on the basis of a statement made before the Fourth Committee by the President of the Tanganyika African National Union, made a number of substantive recommendations on the future of the territory. The United Kingdom representative pointed out that the task of assessing public opinion in a territory the size of Tanganyika was a difficult one, and that it would be wrong to endorse the views of a single petitioner, who might not be representative of the majority opinion in the territory; he therefore voted against this resolution. The second resolution, introduced by the Soviet Union, recommended the establishment of timetables for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories. The United Kingdom representative opposed this recommendation on the grounds that such timetables would be pure guesswork and hence would be the very negation of all orderly government.

DISCUSSION OF COLONIAL QUESTIONS

1,152. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories met in April-May, and concerned itself primarily with education. Unfortunately, the report adopted by the Committee included a number of quasi-political sentiments (reflecting the preoccupation of certain non-Administering Members with alleged discrimination in multi-racial societies) and a controversial recommendation relating to "timetables" for educational progress. In consequence, the United Kingdom abstained on the final vote on the adoption of the report, both in the Committee on Information itself and subsequently in the General Assembly.

1,153. In the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, the tone of the general debate on the work of the Committee on Information was relatively mild, although attempts continued to be made to assert the right of the General Assembly to intervene in the administration of non-self-governing territories. Here also the United Kingdom voted against a resolution calling for the adoption of "timetables" for educational progress, as it embodies the unacceptable principle that the Assembly could undertake to advise Administering Members to adopt particular administrative practices; and it abstained on a resolution suggesting that experts from Member States should be invited to participate in meetings of regional organisations (such as the Caribbean Commission) since, in the view of the United Kingdom, such bodies are outside the purview of the General Assembly.

1,154. The Committee also adopted a procedural resolution providing that questions relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 (e) should be referred directly to the General Assembly, instead of (as at present) to the Committee on Information. The United Kingdom does not recognise the competence of the General Assembly to consider such questions at all, and such consideration is equally objectionable in principle, whether it is given by the Fourth Committee or by the Committee on Information. The United Kingdom therefore abstained on this resolution.

1,155. On general questions relating to the transmission of information, the chief interest centred on the declaration by Portugal that she had no territories which fell within the scope of Article 73 of the Charter, as her Overseas Provinces form an integral part of the Portuguese State. This was challenged by a number of members, and a resolution was proposed setting up an *ad hoc* committee of the Assembly to examine the matter. The United Kingdom supported the Portuguese position, on the grounds that the General Assembly is not competent to decide whether or not any territory is non-self-governing, and that to impugn the good faith of a Member State would strike at the whole basis of the United Nations as an association of sovereign States bound to respect each other's sovereignty. The resolution was adopted in the Fourth Committee by the narrow margin of 35 votes in favour to 33 against (including the United Kingdom) with 4 abstentions, but failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in the plenary session, the vote being 35-35, with 5 abstentions.

1,156. The Fourth Committee also decided to invite the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the progress achieved by non-self-governing territories, in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter, between 1946-56. The United Kingdom abstained on this resolution, on the grounds that such a report would be expensive to prepare and would serve no useful purpose, as it would simply reproduce out-of-date information which had already appeared in other United Nations publications.

1,157. The United Nations discussion of Cyprus is referred to in paragraph 325.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION OF ECOSOC

1,158. The thirteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was held at Bangkok in March. The Governments of the British territories in South-East Asia, which are separately or jointly associate members of the Commission, were represented by delegations from Hong Kong and Malaya/Borneo. These Governments were also represented at the preceding ninth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade.

1,159. Representatives of the British territories also participated in the work of several sub-committees and working parties including the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, the Sub-Committee on Trade, and the senior geologists' working party on the preparation of a regional geological map.

1,160. The second meeting of the working party on economic development and planning was attended by the Financial Secretary of the National Union of Plantation Workers, Federation of Malaya.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF ECOSOC

Human Rights Commission

1,161. The General Assembly decided at its eleventh session, as it had at the tenth, to postpone discussion of the resolutions on self-determination which had been submitted by the Commission through ECOSOC.

1,162. At its eleventh session the Third Committee of the General Assembly continued its discussion of the draft Covenants on Human Rights and decided upon texts for Articles VI to XIII of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

1,163. At its twelfth session the Commission considered the system of reporting on human rights (including among them self-determination) and its proposals were revised by ECOSOC so as to require reports every three

years on the development of human rights with, in addition, special annual studies on specific groups of rights, of which the first is to be the right of freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, and the second the rights of the mother and child.

Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

1,164. The Special Rapporteur has completed his study on discrimination in education. At its ninth session in February, the Sub-Commission substantially endorsed the report in a recommendation to the Commission on Human Rights. A progress report on discrimination in religious rights has been submitted and a report on discrimination in political rights is to be undertaken this year.

Status of Women Commission

1,165. The Commission's work on a Covenant on the Nationality of Married Women was completed when a Convention was signed in February, during the eleventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The General Assembly voted to include a colonial application article, although not in the special form which the United Kingdom had originally sought. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom voted for and signed the Convention.

1,166. The United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, which was approved by the General Assembly in 1952 and contains no colonial application article, has been circulated to Colonial Governments for their comments.

SPECIALISED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organisation

1,167. The Colonial Office and certain of its dependent territories were represented on the United Kingdom delegation to a meeting of the Committee on Commodity Problems in July. The Colonial Office and the territories concerned were also represented at meetings of the Committee on Commodity Problems' Study Group on Production and Marketing Problems of Cocoa, at Brussels in November [see paragraph 468], and of its consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice, at Rome [see paragraph 487].

1,168. None of the dependent territories has so far indicated a desire to be proposed for associate membership of FAO, in view of the limited rights which such membership confers. Territories prefer to enjoy a share in the full membership rights of Her Majesty's Government.

1,169. The territories continue to make use of the training and expert assistance available under the FAO Expanded Technical Assistance Programme.

World Health Organisation and United Nations Children's Fund

1,170. At the ninth World Health Assembly, held in Geneva in May, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone were admitted as associate members of the World Health Organisation, representatives from those countries attending the Assembly for the first time.

1,171. Whilst on a visit to London, the Director-General of the Organisation, Dr. M. Candau, called on the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Lloyd. Members of the staff of UNICEF also visited the Colonial Office.

1,172. Mr. Dudley Ward, the London representative of UNICEF, died in February. He had done valuable work on behalf of UNICEF in the interests of the territories.

1,173. Both WHO and UNICEF have continued assistance to the territories; the former by providing technical advice, expert staff and training facilities, as well as by arranging regional seminars and conferences on health subjects, and the latter in the form of supplies and equipment [see paragraphs 941-944].

1,174. The annual meetings of the Regional Committees of WHO were held in September. The sixth session of the Regional Committee for Africa met in Luanda. The United Kingdom delegate was the Director of Medical Services for Zanzibar, accompanied by the Acting Deputy Directors of Medical Services for Kenya and Tanganyika, and by the Director of Medical Services for Bechuanaland Protectorate, as advisers.

1,175. The seventh session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific was held in Manila. The Director of Medical Services for North Borneo led the United Kingdom delegation, representing also Sarawak and Brunei. The Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health), Federation of Malaya, the Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Deputy Director of Medical Services, Singapore, the Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services, Hong Kong, and the Principal of the Central Medical School, Fiji, also attended the Regional Committee as advisers.

1,176. The ninth meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organisation (which also functioned as the eighth meeting of the Regional Committee of WHO in the Western Hemisphere) was held in Guatemala City. The United Kingdom representative was the Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies; he was accompanied by the Principal Medical Officer from Jamaica and a Medical Officer from Trinidad, as alternates, and the Director of Medical Services from British Honduras as an adviser.

1,177. The Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean was divided, in 1954, into two sub-committees but, as in 1955, only one met during 1956. The meeting was held in Teheran. The Chief Medical Officer of the Colonial Office attended as the United Kingdom delegate, accompanied by a member of the embassy staff in Teheran as an alternate.

1,178. A member of the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations attended meetings of the Executive Board of UNICEF in New York, where various projects for assistance in the territories were approved.

International Labour Organisation

1,179. Full advantage of the arrangements for the representation by tripartite observer delegations of non-metropolitan territories, in appropriate cases, at the General Conference of the ILO, was again taken in 1956, when delegations attended from the Gold Coast, Jamaica, the Federation of Malaya, Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Trinidad.

1,180. Details of fellowships awarded and of assistance to territories under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are given in paragraphs 887 and 888.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

1,181. At the ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in New Delhi in November and December, the Federation of Nigeria was admitted to

associate membership by unanimous vote. Representatives from the Federation, the Gold Coast, the Malaya/British Borneo Group and the British Caribbean Group were present, and participated in the proceedings of the General Conference. Mr. J. K. Thompson and Mr. H. Houghton, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, represented the Colonial Office on the United Kingdom delegation.

1,182. Other UNESCO conferences and meetings attended by representatives of the territories were:

- a conference jointly convened by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education, in Geneva in July, attended by representatives from Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and the Malaya/British Borneo Group;
- a study conference on science teaching, held in Bangkok, and an international symposium on methods of study of tropical vegetation, held in Colombo, both attended by representatives of the Malaya/British Borneo Group;
- a seminar on the university in adult education, held in Bangor, attended by three representatives from the Gold Coast, the Western Region of Nigeria and the West Indies;
- a meeting of experts on the international exchange of publications, held in Havana in October, attended by representatives from the British Caribbean Group;
- an international meeting on professional training for journalism, attended by representatives from Nigeria.

1,183. During the year Mr. B. S. Hollinshead, Head of the Technical Assistance Department of UNESCO, visited the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Mr. C. J. Mabey of Nigeria and Mr. C. M. O. Mate of the Gold Coast visited UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

1,184. In August, a basic agreement in respect of aid under UNESCO's regular programme was signed in Paris on behalf of the organisation and Her Majesty's Government.

1,185. During the year, information on a variety of subjects was supplied by territories to enable UNESCO to bring up to date publications, including the *World Survey of Primary Education* and the *Register of Legal Documentation in the World*.

1,186. UNESCO invited representatives from Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, the Gold Coast, the British Caribbean Group Associate Member and the Malaya/British Borneo Group Associate Member to serve as corresponding members on the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography.

1,187. Ten UNESCO Fellows from foreign countries visited British territories during the year, six going to the Gold Coast, two to Nigeria and two to Jamaica. [For details of UNESCO assistance see paragraphs 783-786].

International Relations other than through the United Nations

GENERAL

1,188. At the invitation of the Secretary of State, the Minister for Overseas France visited London in October for discussions. During the visit a function was arranged to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Anglo-French Condominium in the New Hebrides.

1,189. Colonial Office officials visited Paris in May for talks in the Ministry of Overseas France, and close co-operation continued through the year.

1,190. Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, visited East Africa in July. The Governor of Dahomey visited the Western Region of Nigeria in June and the Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria returned the visit in February. In September, the Governor of Spanish Guinea visited Lagos and Ibadan. The Governor of Uganda visited Ruanda-Urundi in October and the Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo went to Tanganyika on the occasion of Princess Margaret's visit. Senior representatives from all four British West African territories were present at the opening of the new Palais du Grand Conseil in Dakar in November.

1,191. Officials from other Governments were again invited to Overseas Service courses and invitations were extended by the Ministry of Overseas France for British officials to attend similar courses in Paris.

COMMISSION FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

1,192. The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) held its third special meeting in London in July, and its twelfth session in Lisbon in March. The work and programmes of the various Bureaux and Committees of the organisation were reviewed. The Scientific Council for Africa (CSA), which provides scientific advice for the Commission, held its seventh session in Yangambi in July.

1,193. In October, further sessions of the CCTA Inter-African Technical Conferences on Nutrition and Treatment of Offenders were held in Angola and Uganda, respectively. The latter discussed juvenile delinquency. A number of specialist meetings organised either by CCTA or CSA took place during the year. Subjects discussed included demographic maps, oceanographic research and stored food products. The International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research, which now operates under CCTA auspices, held its sixth meeting in Salisbury in September.

1,194. The first meeting of the Inter-African Phyto-Sanitary Commission was held under CCTA auspices in November. Co-operation between CCTA and other international organisations continued. A CCTA Inter-African Committee on the Mechanisation of Agriculture was established during the year. Amongst the publications of the CCTA was a survey of labour productivity in Africa.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

1,195. The Greek Government has brought a complaint against the United Kingdom Government, under the Council of Europe Convention for the protection of Human Rights, in relation to certain events in Cyprus. The complaint is still under discussion in the Council's Sub-Commission on Human Rights.

COLOMBO PLAN

1,196. 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 held its eighth meeting at Wellington in December.

1,197. The report on the Plan's fifth year (Cmd. 50) pointed to the advances made in both the planning and execution of economic development programmes, and to the growth of industrial population in the countries of the Colombo Plan.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

1,198. The Commission held two meetings, one at Cayenne, in French Guiana, in May, and the other in Barbados in December. At the twenty-second meeting the United Kingdom was represented by Mr. N. L. Mayle, *vice* Sir Stephen Luke, and Sir Frank McDavid. At the twenty-third meeting the representatives were Sir Stephen Luke, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, who was one of the Co-Chairmen, Mr. D. Williams, and Dr. H. G. Cummins as alternate for Sir Frank McDavid.

1,199. The conference on co-operatives in the Caribbean, which was held in Georgetown, British Guiana, in January, 1956, under the joint sponsorship of the Commission and FAO, presented its report. The Commission sponsored a conference on town and country development planning, in Trinidad in November. Arrangements were approved for a conference on the demographic problems of the Caribbean to be held in Trinidad in August or September, 1957.

1,200. The Governments constituting the Commission have proposed that, in the light of the new constitutional relationships in the Caribbean, the formulation of a new Agreement shall be discussed at a conference of the Governments of the area now served by the Commission.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

1,201. The third South Pacific Conference was held under the chairmanship of Sir Ronald Garvey, at Suva, Fiji, from the 23rd April to the 3rd May; delegates and advisers from 17 territories were present. The committee system was introduced for the first time and contributed materially to the success of the Conference.

1,202. The Conference was followed immediately by a short meeting of the Commission (the fifteenth session) which gave first consideration to the resolutions of the Conference.

1,203. The sixteenth session was held at Noumea, New Caledonia, from the 18th October to the 8th November, when the budget for 1957 was dealt with.

International Economic Relations

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER COLONIAL POWERS

1,204. Economic co-operation with other European countries with dependent overseas territories continued to be maintained through the Overseas Territories Committee of OEEC.

1,205. During the year the Committee completed studies of tropical vegetable oils (groundnuts, coconuts and oil palms), and of cocoa.

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1,206. The estimated cost to the organisations participating in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of carrying out approved technical assistance projects in the Colonial territories in 1957 is \$(US)1,271,000 compared with an estimated \$(US)1,079,000 for the 1956 approved programme.

1,207. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) helps in fields not covered by the Specialised Agencies by giving, in particular, assistance in economic development, social welfare and public administration. For example, TAA continued to provide a statistical expert.

for Barbados; he also visited the Windward and Leeward Islands. The expert provided by TAA in co-operation with the World Meteorological Organisation continued to advise the East Africa High Commission on the application of meteorology to locust control. In the Gold Coast, two TAA teams of experts were engaged upon a manpower survey and a survey of rural electrification. Three geologists are working in Tanganyika on a mineral resources project. In Jamaica TAA continued to provide an economic consultant and a housing expert. In co-operation with the Geophysical Section of the Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys, TAA are undertaking a geohydrological survey in the Federation of Malaya. An expert is being made available to the Uganda Blind Foundation for assistance in establishing an international and demonstration project for the training and employment of the rural blind of under-developed countries. [See paragraph 813.]

1,208. Nine fellowships in economic development and public administration, and two in social welfare, were awarded by TAA to candidates from the territories in 1956.

1,209. Details of assistance given by the Specialised Agencies will be found in Chapter III (FAO) and Chapter IV (UNESCO, ILO, WHO and UNICEF).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

1,210. An officer from Jamaica and one from Tanganyika are attending the second course at the Institute.

ANTI-LOCUST CAMPAIGNS

1,211. The international campaign against the Desert Locust in the Arabian peninsula, co-ordinated by FAO, was continued with very active participation of British teams provided by the East Africa High Commission. At the conclusion of the seasonal operations, however, British teams were requested by the Government of Saudi Arabia to leave the country, and all personnel and equipment have been removed to Africa.

1,212. During the middle of 1956, the greatest infestation by the Desert Locust was in the Sudan, and in French Chad and Niger Territories, while eastern Africa became virtually free. By the end of the year, however, swarms spread again to north-western Africa and to the countries round the Red Sea.

1,213. The temporary freedom from infestation in eastern Africa permitted the Desert Locust Control Organisation to be substantially reduced, but sufficient cadres and equipment are retained to carry on with survey work and to make it possible to expand control operations in case of re-infestation.

1,214. The African Migratory and the Red Locusts continued to be kept under control by the respective international organisations.

1,215. A session of a panel of experts appointed by FAO met at the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London in April, to discuss long-range plans for investigations and control of the Desert Locust on an international basis.

1,216. A special mission for the study of the Desert Locust problem in relation to synoptic meteorology has been appointed by the World Meteorological Organisation, with its base at Nairobi; the work is developing in close contact with the Anti-Locust Research Centre.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND NON-PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
PUBLISHED DURING 1956-57

	<i>Price*</i>
Cmd. 9733. British Caribbean Federation. Report by the Conference on British Caribbean Federation held in London in February, 1956	1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.)
Cmd. 9768. Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service. Statement of Policy regarding Organisation	4d. (5½d.)
Cmd. 9769. Colonial Territories, 1955-56	5s. 0d. (5s. 5½d.)
Cmd. 9777. Singapore Constitutional Conference	1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.)
Cmd. 9801. East Africa Royal Commission, 1953-55: Despatches from the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and from the Administrator, East Africa High Commission, commenting on the East Africa Royal Commission Report	7s. 0d. (7s. 5d.)
Cmd. 9804. East Africa Royal Commission, 1953-55: Commentary on the Despatches from the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and the Administrator, East Africa High Commission, on the East Africa Royal Commission Report	6d. (8d.)
Cmd. 42. Cyprus: Constitutional Proposals for Cyprus. Report submitted by the Right Honourable Lord Radcliffe. November, 1956	2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
Cmd. 51. Nigeria: Tribunal of Inquiry appointed by Warrant of Appointment dated August 4th, 1956. Report of the Tribunal appointed to inquire into Allegations reflecting on the Official Conduct of the Premier of, and certain Persons holding Ministerial and other Public Offices in, the Eastern Region of Nigeria. December 20th, 1956 ...	3s. 0d. (3s. 2d.)
Cmd. 52. Colonial Research, 1955-56	10s. 0d. (10s. 7d.)
Cmd. 71. Ghana: Proposed Constitution	8d. (10d.)
Col. No. 322. Colonial Regulations, Part 1. Public Officers	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
Col. No. 323. Report . . . on the administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1955 ...	10s. 6d. (11s. 0d.)
Col. No. 324. Report . . . on the administration of Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1955 ...	12s. 6d. (13s. 3d.)
Col. No. 325. Report . . . on the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1955 ...	16s. 0d. (16s. 11d.)
Col. No. 326. East Africa High Commission Annual Report, 1955 ...	5s. 6d. (5s. 9d.)
Col. No. 327. University College of the West Indies Teaching Hospital. Hospital Advisory Committee (Chairman: R. S. Aitken) Report, May, 1956	2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
Col. No. 328. British Caribbean Federal Capital Commission (Chairman: Sir Francis Mudie) Report. September, 1956	3s. 0d. (3s. 2d.)
Col. No. 330. Malaya: Report of the Federation of Malaya Constitutional Commission, 1957. (Chairman: the Rt. Hon. Lord Reid) February 11th, 1957	8s. 0d. (8s. 7d.)

* The price by post is given in brackets.

House of Commons Papers

1956

Price*

H.C. 195.	Overseas Food Corporation: Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1954-55	6s. 6d. (6s. 11½d.)
H.C. 260.	Colonial Development Corporation: Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, 1955	2s. 6d. (2s. 8½d.)
H.C. 309.	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, 1955-56	2s. 3d. (2s. 5d.)
H.C. 318.	Malta (Reconstruction) Act, 1947. Account of the Sums issued to the Government of Malta out of the Consolidated Fund in respect of Expenses incurred by that Government in making good War Damage and in carrying out Works in connexion with General Reconstruction and Planning for 1954-55	4d. (6d.)

1956-57

H.C. 76.	Overseas Resources Development Acts, 1948 to 1956. Account of the Receipts and Payments of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in respect of the Colonial Development Corporation for 1955-56, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon	6d. (8d.)
H.C. 88-II	Civil Estimates, 1957-58. Class II. Commonwealth and Foreign	6s. 0d. (6s. 3d.)
H.C. 121.	Malta (Reconstruction) Act, 1947. Account of the Sums issued to the Government of Malta out of the Consolidated Fund in respect of expenses incurred by that Government in making good War Damage and in carrying out Works in connexion with General Reconstruction and Planning for 1955-56	4d. (6d.)

Colonial Research Publications

No. 13.	Land Registration. By Sir Ernest Dowson and V. L. O. Sheppard. 2nd Edition, 1955	25s. (25s. 10½d.)
No. 18.	Report on Roads and Road Problems in South East Asia and the Caribbean. By F. H. P. Williams	13s. (13s. 4d.)

Colonial Research Studies

No. 19.	Social Organisation of the LoWiili. By J. R. Goody ...	15s. 0d. (15s. 4d.)
No. 21.	Underground Storage of Grain. By D. W. Hall, G. A. Haswell, T. A. Oxley	2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Scientific Reports

No. 14.	Brown Skua <i>Catharacta skua Lönnbergi</i> (Mathews) of South Georgia. By B. Stonehouse	10s. 0d. (10s. 3d.)
No. 15.	Elephant Seal (<i>Mirounga leonina</i> Linn.)—III. Physiology of Reproduction. By R. M. Laws. January, 1955 ...	27s. 6d. (28s. 1d.)

Fishery Publications

Vol. 1, No. 7.	Recent Developments in the Barbadian Flying Fish Fishery and Contributions to the Biology of the Flying-Fish <i>Hirundichthys Affinis</i> (Günther 1866). By D. N. F. Hall. 1955	11s. 6d. (11s. 9d.)
No. 8.	Preliminary Survey of the Pelagic Fishes of East Africa. By F. Williams. 1956	15s. 6d. (15s. 10d.)

* The price by post is given in brackets.

APPENDIX I

MISCELLANEOUS

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Price*

African Administration, Journal of: Special Supplements.	
(i) Principles of Local Government in Africa. Memorandum prepared by the Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel. October, 1956	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
(ii) Report of the Conference on African Land Tenure in East and Central Africa (Chairman: W. L. Gorell-Barnes) held at Arusha, Tanganyika. February, 1956 ...	2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
Appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and other Appointments in Colonial and Overseas Territories (O.C.S. 2)	3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)
Colonial Development and Welfare, 1946-55. By Roy Lewis	2s. 0d. (2s. 3d.)
Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources Bulletin Supplements. No. 1. East African Rift System. By F. Dixey	7s. 6d. (7s. 9d.)
Colonial Office List, 1956	30s. 0d. (30s. 11d.)
Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys Annual Report for 1955-56	3s. 0d. (3s. 2d.)
Terrorism in Cyprus. The Captured Documents. Translated Extracts	2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)

* The price by post is given in brackets.

APPENDIX II

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 1957

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES	...	The Right Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, MP.
MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS	...	The Right Hon. The Earl of Perth, PC.
PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE...		Mr. J. D. Profumo, OBE, MP.

*Senior Staff **

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE	...	Sir John Macpherson, GCMG.
DEPUTY UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE	...	Sir Hilton Poynton, KCMG. Sir John Martin, KCMG, CB, CVO.
ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE	...	C. G. Eastwood, CMG. W. L. Gorell Barnes, CB, CMG. W. B. L. Monson, CMG. E. Melville, CMG. A. R. Thomas, CMG. C. Y. Carstairs, CMG. P. Rogers, CMG. H. T. Bourdillon, CMG. A. N. Galsworthy, CMG.

Principal Advisers to the Secretary of State

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER	...	...	...	G. W. Nye, CMG, OBE.
SECRETARY FOR COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	...	...	...	D. Rhind, OBE, BSc, FLS.
ADVISER ON ANIMAL HEALTH	...	...	...	R. S. Marshall, CBE.
ADVISER ON CO-OPERATION	...	...	...	B. J. SurrIDGE, CMG, OBE.
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER	...	...	...	Sir Christopher Cox, KCMG.
FISHERIES ADVISER	...	...	...	C. F. Hickling, CMG, ScD.
FORESTRY ADVISER	...	...	...	F. S. Collier, CMG, CBE.
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, COLONIAL PESTICIDES RESEARCH	...	...	...	R. A. E. Galley, PhD, ARCS, DIC, FRIC.
LABOUR ADVISER	...	...	...	E. W. Barltrop, CMG, CBE, DSO.
LEGAL ADVISER	...	...	...	Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, KCMG.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER	...	...	...	Sir Eric Pridie, KCMG, DSO, OBE, MB, BS, MRCS, FRCP.
DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL MEDICAL RESEARCH	...	...	...	R. Lewthwaite, CMG, OBE, DM, BCh, MRCS, FRCP.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF COLONIAL POLICE	...	...	...	I. H. E. J. Stourton, CMG, OBE.
CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER	...	...	...	Major-General D. Dunlop, CB, CBE.
ADVISER OF SOCIAL WELFARE	...	...	...	W. H. Chinn, CMG.
SURVEYS ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL (GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC) SURVEYS	...	...	...	Brigadier M. Hotine, CMG, CBE.
GEOLOGICAL ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS	...	...	...	F. Dixey, CMG, OBE, DSc, FGS, MIMM.

* Further details are given in the *Colonial Office List* published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

APPENDIX III
DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN 1956

Territory	Planning Period	Total (£'000)	Sources from which financed		
			CD & W Funds (£'000)(a)	Loan Funds (£'000)	Local Resources (£'000)
Gambia	1955-60	975	859	—	116
Gold Coast	1951-57	120,386	3,000	29,386	88,000
Nigeria:					
Federal	1955-60	91,336	4,150	51,300	36,300
Northern Region (f)	1955-60	89,220	6,646	14,000	68,574
Eastern Region ...	1955-60	5,200	3,450	500	1,250
Western Region(f)...	1955-60	104,860	700	24,860(g)	79,300
Southern Cameroons	1955-60	1,560	1,560	—	—
Sierra Leone	1956-59	10,500	2,481	4,958	3,061
Kenya	1954-57	27,596(h)	5,775(d)	11,350	10,471(e)
Tanganyika*	1955-60	25,849(b)	4,650	14,200	4,772
Uganda(j)	1955-60	34,000	800	15,500	19,500
Zanzibar	1955-59	1,380	473	—	907
Aden Colony	1955-60	7,681	314	3,489	3,878
Aden Protectorate ...	1955-60	1,742	892	—	850
Northern Rhodesia ...	1954-59	28,500(b)	1,410	11,150	14,746
Nyasaland	1955-60	9,430	2,170	5,860	1,400
Somaliland					
Protectorate	1956-60	1,250	1,250	—	—
Mauritius	1955-60	9,780	1,100	5,380	3,300
Seychelles	1955-60	313	202	—	111
St. Helena	1955-60	163	148	—	15
Fiji	1949-60	12,541	1,926	6,584	4,031
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	10,421	724	6,061	3,636
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	1,111	796	167	148
Montserrat	1955-60	254	234	20	—
St. Christopher-Nevis*†	1955-60	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands ...	1955-60	159	127	32	—
Trinidad and Tobago*†	—	—	—	—	—
Windward Islands:					
Dominica	1955-60	1,109	909	200	—
Grenada	1955-60	687	687(c)	—	—
St. Lucia	1955-60	1,280	1,280	—	—
St. Vincent	1955-60	954	594	360†	—
Federation of Malaya	1956-60	130,200	4,400	—†	—†
North Borneo	1955-60	5,495	1,400	2,625	1,470
Sarawak	1951-60	19,400	2,198	3,587	13,615
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 services (e.g. research).

(b) Includes anticipated expenditure for which the source of finance is not yet known.

(c) Includes £312,500 for hurricane rehabilitation and reconstruction.

(d) Includes £500,000 free grant, which is not CD & W, towards the Swynnerton Plan to intensify the development of African agriculture.

(e) Includes grants by the US International Co-operation Administration towards the Swynnerton Plan.

(f) Includes all recurrent plus capital expenditure planned for the period 1955-60.

(g) Includes £18.8 million from Marketing Boards Loans and Grants.

(h) In addition about £10 million is expected to be spent during this period on development outside the plan.

(j) Total capital resources amount to £1.8 million over the Plan value. This margin will be used if necessary to finance new projects of high priority.

TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TERRITORY	1939		1952			
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure		
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA						
Somaliland Protectorate	169	262	1,435	1,291		
Kenya	3,812	3,808	22,548	23,226		
Uganda	1,718	2,740	16,496	15,951		
Tanganyika	2,133	2,394	17,552	16,980		
Zanzibar and Pemba	499	452	1,644	1,664		
Northern Rhodesia... ..	1,674	1,382	26,593	22,532		
Nyasaland	817	806	3,949	3,905		
WEST AFRICA						
Gambia	152	206	1,311	1,424		
Gold Coast (including Togoland)	3,734	3,631	43,042	36,547		
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	6,113	6,499	52,959	36,121		
Sierra Leone	1,131	1,165	5,671	5,402		
EASTERN GROUP						
Federation of Malaya	16,532	19,018	84,592	78,416		
Singapore			24,565	19,571		
Brunei			149	138	8,826	1,615
North Borneo			412	227	3,103	3,611
Sarawak			556	490	6,616	3,873
Hong Kong			2,549	2,332	25,069	21,202
MEDITERRANEAN						
Cyprus	1,013	1,022	8,478	6,752		
Gibraltar	204	275	955	859		
Malta	1,432	1,413	7,851	7,217		
WEST INDIES GROUP						
Barbados	612	627	2,866	2,593		
British Guiana	1,312	1,357	6,759	6,468		
British Honduras	441	441	1,230	1,227		
Jamaica	3,082	3,164	13,925	14,153		
Cayman Islands	8	15	103	93		
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	14	78*	76*		
Leeward Islands:						
Antigua	127	152	878	868		
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla	148	180	769	707		
Montserrat	29	35	123	137		
Virgin Islands	9	11	80	66		
Trinidad and Tobago	2,796	2,708	13,914	13,019		
Windward Islands:						
Dominica	79	79	495	369		
Grenada	158	174	808	789		
St. Lucia	130	133	850	723		
St. Vincent	102	100	432	439		
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP						
Fiji	839	987	3,673	4,447		
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	47	59	409	499		
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	54	64	290	240		
New Hebrides	25	23	302	403		
Tonga	45	56	392	354		
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS						
Bahamas	423	466	2,397	2,414		
Bermuda	399	429	2,584	2,422		
Falkland Islands	62	75	398	290		
St. Helena	15	33	128	142		
Aden	204	147	1,897	1,821		
Mauritius	1,425	1,382	7,135	7,212		
Seychelles	88	83	335	443		
TOTALS	57,468	61,254	426,505	370,573		

DIX IV
OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1939, 1952-56

513 £'000

1953		1954		1955		1956	
Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1,092	1,152	1,214	1,197	1,402	1,409	1,810	1,810
23,536	28,438	41,325	46,169	49,034*	45,550*	35,190†	41,766†
14,634	17,432	18,502	20,327	17,863*	19,354*	18,098†	20,442†
15,887	17,566	20,530	18,937	19,929	21,544	20,792†	20,969†
2,748	1,754	2,763	2,425	2,956	2,489	2,629	2,808
32,018	27,411	15,240	16,493	17,638*	20,778*	21,239†	25,560†
7,715	7,655	4,303	4,231	5,235*	5,398*	6,458†	6,665†
1,201	1,086	1,420	1,168	1,533	1,280	1,461	1,760
50,448	46,937	77,100*	51,433*	70,771*	78,423*	49,302†	70,293†
63,468	50,678	68,849	57,673	68,845*	67,891*	93,287†	112,517†
5,839	5,267	7,621	6,863	7,546	7,397	9,153	8,946
72,359	82,294	78,587	83,302	93,013	83,117	85,252	90,884
27,827	19,802	24,185	29,041	25,218	28,855	25,615†	30,896†
11,547	2,829	11,204	3,506	12,146	5,021	13,627	5,615
3,525	3,281	3,624	3,621	4,127*	4,922	4,922	4,633
5,408	4,889	5,186	5,289	5,900	5,099	7,123	7,310
25,156	20,161	27,380	23,465	27,223*	26,177*	28,121†	30,829†
10,049	8,616	10,788	10,294	11,835	11,184	15,559	17,901
1,029	914	1,058	1,047	1,054	1,001	1,213	1,213
7,695	7,205	8,202	8,375	8,661	10,116	13,373	12,341
3,108	2,916	3,390	2,979	3,600	2,943	3,939	3,577
7,265	7,081	8,038	7,835	8,853	8,337	8,629	8,575
1,442	1,382	1,333	1,335	1,348	1,423	1,882	1,256
15,075	16,287	17,096	16,866	19,329*	18,931*	20,597†	20,369†
77	98	85	89	89*	98*	90†	80†
73*	64*	73*	65*	70*	80*	88†	86†
1,039	960	984	850	1,227	1,189	1,504	1,520
854	824	833	822	914	938	1,034	1,179†
176	178	181	178	228	190	247	249
106	102	115	106	115	116	155	151
14,188	13,877	15,341	15,363	16,978	16,531	18,343	19,591
578	535	663	578	681	703	622	554
814	906	1,006	922	1,081	980	962	1,051
589	604	825	695	800	773	715	707
581	546	548	514	611	603	710	710
3,796	4,038	4,758	4,384	5,397	5,104	5,532	6,357
519	558	613	588	700	773	975	914
342	279	416	301	492	414	358	444
275	278	297	295	294	300	397†	375†
394	369	474	377	489*	433*	462†	507†
2,611	2,712	3,096	3,009	3,508	3,160	3,759†	4,341†
2,747	2,517	2,976	3,039	3,036	2,782	2,866†	2,865†
242	222	268	286	324*	403†	342†	342†
136	139	181	173	163	170	199	197
2,461	1,712	2,814	2,929	3,077	3,981	4,018	4,859
7,690	7,603	8,619	7,591	8,854*	7,822*	8,120†	9,303†
275	346	349	353	304	401	287	340
450,634	422,500	504,453	467,378	534,491	526,120	541,654	605,657

*† See Notes overleaf.

NOTES

1) Figures up to and including 1955 are actuals, except those marked * which are revised estimates and those marked † which are the original estimates. The 1956 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 (5) below.

(2) Figures include Colonial Development and Welfare receipts and expenditure, and grant-in-aid receipts. Expenditure figures include any expenditure from surplus balances. Loan expenditure, i.e. expenditure financed from loan funds or from advances pending the raising of loans, is excluded throughout (except in the case of Kenya (1952 to 1956), Gold Coast (1955 and 1956), Northern Rhodesia (1956) and Nigeria (1956), where, from the information available, it has not been possible to isolate loan expenditure from development expenditure as a whole.

(3) In addition to the fact that loan expenditure has been included in the Nigeria figures for 1956, the considerable increase in the figures for that year is also due to the introduction of the double-budget system and the inclusion in the double-budget of items which had previously been contained in Appendices to the Estimates but had been excluded from the Estimates themselves.

(4) The figures for Kenya include Kenya's contributions to the East Africa High Commission Services, and the contributions of the other East African territories to those Services.

(5) All the figures refer to the calendar year shown, except in the following cases:

Aden, Barbados, Jamaica, Malta and Nigeria: 1st April to 31st March for all years.

Gold Coast: 1st April to 31st March for the years 1939, and 1952 to 1954: 1st April, 1955 to 30th June, 1956 (15-month period) for 1955; and 1st July, 1956 to 30th June, 1957, for 1956.

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).

(6) 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
	... .. 1952-56	\$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.
	... .. 1952-56	\$1	= 1s. 3d.

APPENDIX V (a)

MAJOR EXPORTS, BY VOLUME, 1936, 1952-56 (1)

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1952	1953	1954	1955 (2)	1956 (provi- sional)
MINERALS							
Asbestos	000 tons	10	18	9	18	13	13
Bauxite (3)	"	170	2,627	3,589	4,557	5,304	5,725
Chrome Ore	"	—	37	33	25	26	25
Coal	"	47	2	5	26	100	98
Cobalt (alloy)	"	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4
Copper (4)	"	153	362	388	403	351	392
Diamonds	000 carats	2,076	2,927	2,787	2,929	3,033	3,556
Gold	000 fine oz.	752	896	912	986	907	762
Iron Ore (5)	000 tons	2,179	2,387	2,219	1,938	2,924	3,704
Lead	"	—	13	15	17	17	23
Lime Phosphate	"	476	615	541	623	664	621
Manganese Ore	"	448	796	748	466	549	656
Petroleum Products (6)	"	2,230	9,517	9,777	9,544	10,240	11,973
Pyrites	"	220	780	695	813	893	993
Tin (a) Metal	"	83	64	62	70	71	73
(b) Ores and Con- centrates (7)	"	13	11	12	10	12	13
Zinc	"	20	22	27	28	25	29
OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND WHALE OIL							
Beniseed	000 tons	12	14	13	15	13	22
Coconut Oil	"	47	88	84	102	117	133
Copra	"	210	114	108	129	155	166
Cotton Seed	"	117	40	63	47	66	68
Groundnuts (decorticated) (8)	"	295	343	417	553	537	613
Palm Kernels	"	488	470	494	558	515	557
Palm Oil	"	194	214	250	259	235	241
Whale Oil	000 barrels	167	234	132	281	186	206
FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN EDIBLE OIL							
Bananas	000 tons	396	175	287	323	296	313
Cocoa	"	412	339	358	327	309	371
Coffee	"	50	77	70	72	120	119
Molasses and Syrups	million gal.	28	42	51	56	46	41
Oranges	000 tons	23	23	25	26	24	37
Rice	"	27	29	42	37	53	43
Spices (a) Pepper	"	2.0	4.1	9.1	15.5	16.3	19.9
(b) Cloves	"	10.3	4.4	8.1	9.8	11.2	12.0
(c) Ginger	"	3.6	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.8	2.4
(d) Nutmegs	"	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.7
Sugar	"	984	1,384	1,494	1,564	1,558	1,649
Tea	"	7	13	11	16	17	20
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS							
Cotton (raw)	000 tons	86	106	100	117	116	133
Hard Fibres:							
(a) Piassava	"	4.0	5.1	5.1	8.3	7.6	8.6
(b) Sisal	"	119	194	208	200	208	222
(c) Others	"	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.8	5.2

APPENDIX V (a)—continued

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1952	1953	1954	1955 (²)	1956 (provisional)
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS—<i>cont.</i>							
Hides and Skins (⁹) ...	000 tons	18	23	26	26	26	25
Pyrethrum ...	"	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6
Pyrethrum extract ...	tons	—	28	31	74	122	102
Rubber (raw) ...	000 tons	387	643	633	633	723	718
Rum ...	million gal.	2.3	4.9	3.3	3.6	4.6	5.8
Tanning Materials:							
(a) Cutch ...	000 tons	8.3	5.1	6.3	6.3	5.1	4.9
(b) Gambier ...	"	2.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
(c) Mangrove Bark ...	"	5.4	1.4	0.7	1.6	2.6	3.5
(d) Wattle Bark ...	"	12.0	4.2	4.3	9.0	13.0	9.1
(e) Wattle Bark Extract	"	5.5	24.0	22.1	24.2	33.2	21.8
Timber(¹⁰) ...	million cu. ft.	9	28	41	59	61	63
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	000 tons	7	15	18	15	12	13
Wool ...	"	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.2

(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):—114 (1952); 116 (1953); 86 (1954); 124 (1955); 124 (1956).

(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 sawn timber) and sawn timber.

APPENDIX V (b)

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, BY VALUE, (EXCLUDING HONG KONG)
1936, 1952-56⁽¹⁾

£ million

Commodity	Year					
	1936	1952	1953	1954	1955 ⁽²⁾	1956 (provi- sional)
Copper	6	79	90	91	113	121
Diamonds	1	12	7	9	10	14
Gold	5	12	12	12	11	9
Petroleum Products ⁽³⁾ ...	4	70	74	73	80	93
Tin (a) Metal	16	60	46	48	51	56
(b) Ores and concentrates	2	8	6	5	6	7
Groundnuts	4	28	30	39	31	38
Palm Kernels	5	29	28	28	23	24
Palm Oil	3	22	17	17	17	20
Cocoa	11	85	85	130	97	79
Coffee	2	26	25	32	38	41
Sugar	8	51	60	58	58	59
Cotton	5	45	30	35	34	37
Hard Fibres	3	27	16	14	13	14
Rubber	29	179	122	121	216	190
Tobacco	0.5	4	5	4	4	4
Timber	1	11	16	16	23	25

⁽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, 1954-56⁽¹⁾

Note.—In this Appendix the entry .. indicates that a country is not among the major sources of supply. 1956 figures are provisional.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply				
			UK	Germany	USA	Japan	Country specified

Cotton Piece Goods

million square yards

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽²⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	599	149	13	4	81	<i>India</i> 289
	1955	623	147	8	5	136	256
	1956	504	101	5	6	88	218
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1954	240	16	1	7	113	<i>India</i> 66
	1955	313	11	1	5	139	56
	1956	448	10	1	7	230	53

Artificial Silk Piece Goods

million square yards

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽³⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	194	38	22	6	74	<i>Italy</i> 23
	1955	262	21	13	4	187	12
	1956	323	15	11	4	261	6
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1954	144	5	1	20	112	<i>Italy</i> 2
	1955	227	5	3	30	183	2
	1956	244	4	3	25	200	5

Cement

thousand tons

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽²⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	1,204	986	72	..	..	<i>Belgium</i> 57
	1955	1,488	1,128	108	..	..	36
	1956	1,386	1,008	77	..	4	62
MALAYA AND HONG KONG	1954	441	181	9	..	..	<i>Belgium</i> 1
	1955	517	177	6	..	269	1
	1956	635	147	1	..	325	1

⁽¹⁾ Imports of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are excluded.

⁽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): 1954, 27,000; 1955, 31,000; 1956, 44,000.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply						Country specified
			UK	Belgium	Germany	USA	Japan		
Iron and Steel									
(i) <i>Unworked or in Primary Form</i>								thousand tons	
ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	2.5	0.7	—	..	—	..	..
	1955	0.3	0.2	0.2	..	—	..	..
	1956	0.8	0.7	—	..	—	..	..
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1954	20.2	1.0	0.13	..	0.05	..	Malaya 6.7	
	1955	30.5	2.4	0.35	..	0.51	..	5.1	
	1956	41.8	15.6	0.68	..	0.02	..	2.1	
(ii) <i>Rolled, Cast, Forged or Drawn</i>								thousand tons	
ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	391	264	67	15	3	8	France 15	
	1955	456	219	87	19	12	53	25	
	1956	387	217	47	22	11	32	20	
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1954	254	66	53	14	34	36	France 18	
	1955	313	93	40	10	39	80	19	
	1956	430	116	88	25	42	89	21	
(iii) <i>Manufactures (2)</i>								£'000	
ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	20,913	11,459	545	3,059	507	1,239	France 138	
	1955	25,624	13,774	715	3,515	637	849	198	
	1956	28,626	16,063	456	3,504	869	586	204	
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1954	7,708	3,444	356	1,114	385	494	France 79	
	1955	10,341	4,100	452	1,346	502	919	101	
	1956	11,509	4,657	409	1,573	587	1,103	103	
Machinery								£'000	
ALL TERRITORIES (1) except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	34,306	22,757	..	1,167	7,439	..	..
	1955	42,740	29,409	..	1,354	7,773	..	..
	1956	50,761	30,914	..	2,158	11,230	..	..
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1954	18,174	10,428	..	826	2,970	..	..
	1955	19,643	11,452	..	1,070	3,395	..	..
	1956	25,557	12,049	..	1,413	5,831	..	..

(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:—

		1954	1955	1956
Iron and Steel				
Unworked, etc.	tons	1,820	6,430	1,500
Rolled, etc.	tons	55,690	62,690	61,240
Manufactures	£000	7,000	8,190	8,480
Machinery	£000	11,130	15,670	16,830

(2) The products covered by this heading are specified in the iron and steel manufacture imports table of the *Digest of Colonial Statistics*.

APPENDIX VI—continued

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply		
			UK	USA	Canada

Vehicles and Parts

(i) Motor Cars

numbers

	Year	Total	UK	USA	Canada
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	23,176	17,196	1,255	97
	1955	36,146	24,331	2,029	520
	1956	35,266	22,016	1,239	530
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1954	9,802	8,535	288	212
	1955	17,630	12,918	483	461
	1956	18,833	12,613	337	544

(ii) Commercial Vehicles

numbers

	Year	Total	UK	USA	Canada
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	7,769	5,950	253	76
	1955	11,724	8,177	994	118
	1956	10,741	7,278	473	394
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1954	1,124	1,008	26	1
	1955	1,901	1,412	15	108
	1956	2,433	1,575	15	127

(iii) Bodies, Chassis and Parts

£'000

	Year	Total	UK	USA	Canada
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Malaya and Hong Kong	1954	10,059	8,515	395	151
	1955	14,547	11,925	586	128
	1956	19,542	16,534	583	149
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1954	2,563	2,053	221	66
	1955	3,500	2,640	259	241
	1956	5,214	4,012	299	384

(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:

		1954	1955	1956
Motor Cars	number	3,660	5,040	4,500
Commercial Vehicles	number	1,620	2,340	2,600
Bodies, chassis and parts... ..	£000	1,620	1,350	1,310

APPENDIX VII
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT (EXCLUDING HONG KONG), 1954-56

£ million

	1954				1955				1956 (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 (fob)	114	9	53	176	135	8	64	207	142	9	77	228
Exports (fob)	160	48	70	278	136	37	63	236	131	39	73	243
UK Grants to territories	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4
Other invisibles (net)	- 24	—	- 7	- 31	- 21	- 2	- 8	- 31	- 24	- 2	- 10	- 36
Balance	+ 26	+ 39	+ 10	+ 75	- 16	+ 27	- 9	+ 2	- 31	+ 28	- 14	- 17
EAST AFRICA (including ADEN)												
Imports (fob)	125	2	35	162	132	2	50	184	131	1	45	177
Exports (fob)	66	10	46	122	81	9	48	138	89	10	54	153
UK Grants to territories	9	—	—	9	18	—	—	18	8	—	—	8
Other invisibles (net)	- 19	—	- 2	- 21	- 26	- 1	- 1	- 28	- 30	- 1	- 2	- 33
Balance	- 69	+ 8	+ 9	- 52	- 59	+ 6	- 3	- 56	- 64	+ 8	+ 7	- 49
WEST INDIES (including BERMUDA and BAHAMAS)												
Imports (fob)	74	39	12	125	90	50	14	154	98	67	16	181
Exports (fob)	76	25	4	105	82	26	4	112	88	28	5	121
UK Grants to territories	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	5	—	—	5
Other invisibles (net)	- 8	+ 22	- 3	+ 11	- 5	+ 26	- 4	+ 17	- 2	+ 30	- 8	+ 20
Balance	- 3	+ 8	- 11	- 6	- 9	+ 2	- 14	- 21	- 7	- 9	- 19	- 35
MALAYAN AREA (including NORTH BORNEO, BRUNEI and SARAWAK)												
Imports (fob)	188	9	132	329	209	11	176	396	232	14	180	426
Exports (fob)	165	52	136	353	205	85	188	478	204	71	197	472
UK Grants to territories	9	—	—	9	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Other invisibles (net)	- 23	- 6	- 10	- 39	- 22	- 6	- 13	- 41	- 16	- 6	- 16	- 38
Balance	- 37	+ 37	- 6	- 6	- 24	+ 68	- 1	+ 43	- 42	+ 51	+ 1	+ 10

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	1954				1955				1956 (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 (fob)	50	3	18	71	58	4	20	82	66	5	24	95
Exports (fob)	34	6	11	51	34	7	13	54	37	8	15	60
UK Grants to territories	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	7	—	—	7
Other invisibles (net)	+ 27	- 2	- 2	+ 23	+ 31	- 2	- 3	+ 26	+ 42	- 3	- 1	+ 38
Balance	+ 13	+ 1	- 9	+ 5	+ 9	+ 1	- 10	—	+ 20	—	- 10	+ 10
ALL TERRITORIES												
Imports (fob)	548	62	250	860	620	75	324	1,019	665	96	342	1,103
Exports (fob)	498	141	267	906	534	164	316	1,014	545	156	344	1,045
UK Grants to territories	27	—	—	27	30	—	—	30	26	—	—	26
Other invisibles (net)	- 47	+ 14	- 24	- 57	- 43	+ 15	- 29	- 57	- 30	+ 18	- 37	- 49
Balance	- 70	+ 93	- 7	+ 16	- 99	+104	- 37	- 32	-124	+ 78	- 35	- 81

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. 9769 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 page 47 of Cmd. 122 by the exclusion of Hong Kong and certain items of a capital nature. Moreover, all gold sales, whether in the UK or outside the sterling area, are included in exports and, following the convention adopted in Cmd. 122, under the dollar area.

(4) Transactions with third countries of the UK-owned oil companies operating in the colonial territories are treated as part of the UK balance of payments and therefore included in the column relating to the 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

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (EXCLUDING HONG KONG)
TOTALS FOR THE YEARS 1954, 1955, 1956**

£ million

	West Africa	East Africa (incl. Aden)	West Indies (incl. Bermuda and Bahamas)	Malayan Area (incl. North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak)	Other Territories	All Territories
Loans between Colonial Governments and HMG	—	10	1	12	1	24
Net capital raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market (less redemptions) ...	-10	18	8	4	4	24
Other loans to Colonial Governments	—	11	—	—	—	11
Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation ...	—	10	1	3	—	14
Estimate of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the Colonial territories for private investment (net)	35(a)	60	65	20(a)	10	190
Change in sterling balances (increase —)	-81	25	-28	-87	-27	-198
Identified short-term movements (not elsewhere included)	-2	2	1	3	—	4
Total identified capital movements	-58	136	48	-45	-12	69
Surplus/deficit on current account ...	60	-157	-62	47	15	-97
Balancing Item(b)	-2	21	14	-2	-3	28

(a) Payments under the International Tin Agreement have been deducted.

(b) This is the amount required to balance the accounts; it arises from the inevitable incompleteness of the data, both in current and capital accounts.

APPENDIX IX

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES

	Area (square miles)	Mid- Year	Population (latest mid-year estimate)
ALL TERRITORIES	1,960,000(a)		83,000,000(b)
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA			
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	1952	640,000
Kenya	224,960	1956	6,150,000
	(including water 5,230)		
Uganda	93,981	1956	5,593,000
	(" " 13,689)		
Tanganyika	362,688	1956	8,456,000
	(" " 19,982)		
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	1955	277,000
Northern Rhodesia	288,130	1956	2,180,000
	(" " 3,000)		
Nyasaland	49,177	1956	2,600,000
	(" " 12,298)		
WEST AFRICA			
Gambia	4,003	1955	310,000
Gold Coast (excluding Togoland)	78,802	1956	4,255,000
Togoland	13,041	1956	436,000
Federation of Nigeria			
Northern Region	281,782	1956	18,128,000
Eastern Region	29,484	1956	7,640,000
Western Region	45,376	1956	6,492,000
Lagos (Federal Capital)	27	1956	312,000
Southern Cameroons	16,581	1956	796,000
Sierra Leone	27,925	1952	2,000,000
EASTERN GROUP			
Federation of Malaya	50,690	1956	6,252,000
Singapore(c)	224	1956	1,264,000
Christmas Island	62	1955	2,050
Brunei	2,226	1955	65,300
North Borneo	29,387	1954	364,000
Sarawak... ..	47,071	1955	614,000
Hong Kong	391	1956	2,440,000
MEDITERRANEAN			
Cyprus	3,572	1956	526,000
Gibraltar	24	1956	25,000
Malta and Gozo	122	1955	314,000
WEST INDIES GROUP			
Barbados	166	1955	229,000
British Guiana	83,000	1956	499,000
British Honduras	8,866	1956	82,000
Jamaica(c)	4,411	1955	1,542,000
Cayman Islands	100	1955	8,160
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	1952	6,600
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua	171	1955	51,900
Montserrat	32	1955	14,300
St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla	153	1955	53,900
Virgin Islands	67	1955	7,680
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	1955	721,000
Windward Islands:			
Dominica	305	1955	62,100
Grenada	133	1955	88,200
St. Lucia	238	1955	87,200
St. Vincent	150	1955	75,900

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WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

Fiji	7,040	1955	339,000
British Solomon Islands	11,500	1953	99,200
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	...	...	...	369	1955	40,800
New Hebrides	...	...	...	5,700	1954	52,900
Pitcairn	...	...	...	2	1955	140
Tonga	...	...	...	269	1955	53,800

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

Bahamas	...	...	...	4,404	1955	95,500
Bermuda	...	...	...	21	1955	40,800
Falkland Islands(c)	...	...	...	4,618	1955	2,250
St. Helena(c)	...	...	...	47	1956	4,760
Ascension	...	...	...	34	1952	170
Tristan da Cunha	...	...	...	38	1953	280
Aden Colony and Perim(d)	...	...	...	80	1955(d)	138,441
Aden Protectorate	...	...	...	112,000	1953	650,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	...	...	...	809	1956	585,000
Seychelles	...	...	...	156	1956	40,400

(a) Excluding area of Falkland Islands Dependencies.

(b) Based on latest mid-year estimates for territories.

(c) Excluding Dependencies.

(d) Census of February, 1955.

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