



COLONIAL OFFICE

THE COLONIAL  
TERRITORIES  
1957-1958

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
by Command of Her Majesty  
June 1958*

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
NINE SHILLINGS NET

Cmnd. 451

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### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AKEL	. . .	Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou (Reform Party of the Working People).
CGTA	. . .	Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.
CSA	. . .	Scientific Council for Africa.
ECOSOC	. . .	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
EOKA	. . .	Ethniki Organosis Kypriou Agoniston (National Organisation of Cypriot Combatants).
FAMA	. . .	Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara.
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, 1958, but in certain instances reference is made to later events.

## Diary of Some Events of Colonial Interest

### 1957

#### April

##### EAST AFRICA

Publication of report of income tax inquiry commission. First meeting of enlarged East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, at Kampala. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority opened Regional Office, at Dodoma, Tanganyika.

*Kenya.* House of Commons adjournment debates on African education and emergency regulations.

*Uganda.* Secretary of State rejected Buganda Lukiko's request for talks on a self-government time-table.

*Tanganyika.* Announcement of introduction of Ministerial system from 1st July. Visit by Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation.

##### WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation came into being.

*Sierra Leone.* London visit by Progressive Party delegation to make representations against disqualification clause for candidates in House of Representatives elections.

##### EASTERN GROUP

*Singapore.* Constitutional Conference met in London. Report of Conference containing proposed new constitution published (Cmnd. 147). New constitution approved by Singapore Legislative Assembly.

*Sarawak.* New constitution came into force. Committee appointed to inquire into allegations of corruption in the public service.

##### MEDITERRANEAN

*Cyprus.* Further relaxation of emergency measures. Archbishop Makarios left Seychelles for Greece. Visit by Minister of Defence.

*Gibraltar.* House of Commons adjournment debate on Spanish visas.

*Malta.* Publication of Economic Commission Reports (Col. Nos. 329 and 332).

##### WEST INDIES GROUP

Regional conference of postmasters, Trinidad; survey of training needs by Head Postmaster, Harrogate.

*Barbados.* United Kingdom visit by Premier.

*British Guiana.* Agreement signed for establishment of alumina plant.

*Windward Islands.* St. Lucia sugar workers strike ended.

##### ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

*Bahamas.* Sir Raynor Arthur succeeded the Earl of Ranfurly as Governor.

*Falkland Islands.* Mr. E. P. Arrowsmith succeeded Sir Raynor Arthur as Governor.

*Tristan da Cunha.* Mr. G. F. Harris succeeded Mr. P. R. Forsyth as Administrator.

*Aden.* Announcement of United Kingdom grant of £10,000 for relief of cloudburst damage in Eastern Protectorate. Ban imposed on import of qat into the Colony.

#### May

##### GENERAL

House of Commons debate on colonial territories. Nine unofficial members of Colonial Legislatures attended the 6th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association annual course in parliamentary procedure. House of Lords first reading of Governors' Pensions Bill.

##### AFRICA GENERAL

Regional Road Congress in Salisbury.

## EAST AFRICA

House of Commons adjournment debate on East Africa Royal Commission Report. £11.5 million loan raised on London market by East Africa High Commission.

*Somaliland Protectorate.* Inaugural meeting of Legislative Council.

*Tanganyika.* Legislative Council passed Bill providing for elections in 1958 and 1959. House of Commons first reading of Agricultural Corporation Bill.

*Zanzibar and Pemba.* House of Commons adjournment debate on constitutional development.

## WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* Opening in London of Constitutional Conference. Inauguration of West African Airways Corporation's Lagos-London service.

*Sierra Leone.* Elections for House of Representatives.

*Gambia.* Overturning of ferry caused many deaths.

## EASTERN GROUP

*Federation of Malaya.* Agreement reached on constitution for fully independent Federation to come into effect on 31st August. Announcement of appointment of Mr. G. W. Tory to be first High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation.

*Sarawak.* First meeting of Council Negri under new constitution.

*Hong Kong.* Floods caused deaths and damage.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

Appointment of Lord Hailes to be first Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of The West Indies. First meeting of Council of Ministers replacing Regional Economic Committee. Meeting of Standing Federation Committee in Trinidad.

*British Guiana.* Agreement signed for manganese mining project. New railway to area begun.

## ATLANTIC

*Bermuda.* House of Commons adjournment debate on withdrawal of United Kingdom garrison.

# June

## GENERAL

Opening of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. Directorate of Colonial Surveys renamed Directorate of Overseas Surveys, and Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys renamed Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys. House of Lords second reading of Governors Pensions Bill.

## EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

House of Commons debate on racial policy in the Central African Federation, Kenya and Tanganyika.

*Kenya.* House of Commons adjournment debate on detainees. Visit by Minister of Defence.

*Uganda.* Publication of proposals for direct elections of African representative members on Legislative Council.

## WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* London Constitutional Conference ended with agreement on regional self-government for the Eastern and Western Regions and proposed appointment of delimitation, minorities and fiscal commissions.

## EASTERN GROUP

*Singapore.* Decision to transfer Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) to Australia announced in House of Commons.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

*Barbados.* Start of work on deep-water harbour.

## INDIAN OCEAN

*Aden.* Visit by Minister of Defence.

*Mauritius.* Visit by Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

## July

## GENERAL

Start of International Geophysical Year. Publication of White Papers on the United Kingdom's Role in Commonwealth Development (Cmnd. 237) and the Overseas Information Services (Cmnd. 225). House of Lords debate on Colonial Development Corporation. House of Commons statement on bases in Aden and Kenya.

## AFRICA GENERAL

House of Commons adjournment debate on African territories.

## EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Visit to Central Africa by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

*Somaliland Protectorate.* Announcement that Queen's Commissions in land forces would be granted to Somalis.

*Kenya.* Exploratory constitutional discussions in London.

*Tanganyika.* Ministerial system inaugurated. House of Commons and House of Lords readings of Agricultural Corporation Bill; Royal Assent.

*Zanzibar and Pemba.* First common roll elections to Legislative Council.

*Northern Rhodesia.* Copper Belt strike; ended with acceptance of proposal for commission of inquiry.

## WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* Publication of Constitutional Conference Report (Cmnd. 207).

*Sierra Leone.* Opening of new House of Representatives including for first time directly elected representatives from the Colony as well as the Protectorate.

## MEDITERRANEAN

*Cyprus.* House of Commons debate on situation.

*Gibraltar.* Visit by Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

*Malta.* House of Commons statement on talks with Malta's Prime Minister.

## EASTERN GROUP

*Federation of Malaya.* Publication of White Paper on constitutional proposals (Cmnd. 210). Introduction into House of Commons, debates on and Royal Assent to Federation of Malaya Independence Bill. Announcement that the Lord Chancellor would lead United Kingdom delegation to independence celebrations.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

House of Commons and House of Lords debates and agreement on motion to approve Draft West Indies (Federation) Order in Council, 1957; Order in Council made. United Kingdom-United States-West Indies conference in London agreed to joint commission to investigate West Indian request for United States base at Chaguaramas in Trinidad as site of federal capital. Conference on teacher-training, Trinidad.

*Barbados.* United Kingdom visit by Premier.

*Jamaica.* United Kingdom visit by Chief Minister.

*Trinidad.* United Kingdom visit by Chief Minister.

## WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

*Tonga.* His Royal Highness Prince Tungi visited the United Kingdom.

*Fiji.* Local development loan of £(F) 1,250,000 raised.

*Pitcairn.* New issue of Pitcairn Island stamps placed on sale.

## ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

*Mauritius.* Ministerial system introduced. Appointment of Electoral Boundary Commission.

*Aden.* Committee to recommend programme of admission of Adenese to Government service began work.

## August

### GENERAL

Eighteen representatives from colonial territories attended the seventh British Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Australia and New Zealand. Ninth World Scout Jamboree attended by many from the colonies. House of Commons answer on Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology to replace Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Art, Science and Technology.

### AFRICA GENERAL

Colonial Office annual African Administration summer conference at Cambridge on "The Place of Chiefs in African Administration".

### EAST AFRICA

*Uganda.* Appointment of commission of inquiry into coffee price structure.

*Tanganyika.* Start of visit by United Nations Mission.

### WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* Council of Ministers dissolved. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Federal Minister of Transport, appointed as first Prime Minister. The Eastern and Western Regions assumed regional self-government. Sir Ralph Grey appointed deputy Governor-General.

*Sierra Leone.* Illicit diamond miners raided diamond-mining plant at Koidu. State of emergency declared in Kono District.

### EASTERN GROUP

*Federation of Malaya.* The Duke of Gloucester, as personal representative of the Queen, and the Duchess of Gloucester, attended independence celebrations. Federation admitted to full membership of the Commonwealth. Terms of Anglo-Malayan Defence Agreement and of arrangement for continued employment of United Kingdom, Australian and New Zealand forces in fighting the emergency agreed.

*Singapore.* Arrest of 39 Communist Front leaders for subversive activities. Appointment of Mr. W. A. C. Goode as Governor, in succession to Sir Robert Black.

### MEDITERRANEAN

*Cyprus.* Further relaxation of emergency regulations.

*Malta.* Port labourers' strike.

### WEST INDIES GROUP

Announcement that Princess Margaret would visit Trinidad as the Queen's special representative at the inauguration of the Federal Legislature of The West Indies in April, 1958.

*British Guiana.* General election under revised constitution won by the Peoples' Party; Dr. Jagan asked to co-operate in formation of Government.

*Jamaica.* Local loan of £800,000 raised.

*Windward Islands.* General election in Dominica.

## September

### GENERAL

Community development study conference, Aylesbury.

### EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Visit to Central Africa by Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation.

*Tanganyika.* Inauguration of new Legislative Council. Opening of first School of Co-operation.

### WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* Appointment of Electoral Boundaries and Minorities Commissions. Lagos-Kano train accident; many casualties. Section Session of FAO Cocoa Study Group met at Ibadan, Western Region.

*Sierra Leone.* Many arrests after search for illicit diamond diggers.

## EASTERN GROUP

Minister of State for Colonial Affairs visited Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo and Singapore.

*Singapore.* More arrests for subversion. Visits by Lord Chancellor, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs and Minister of Defence.

*Brunei.* Publication of proposed new constitution.

## MEDITERRANEAN

*Cyprus.* Amendment of emergency regulations on the death penalty.

*Gibraltar.* Announcement that General Sir Charles Keightley would succeed Lt. Gen. Sir Harold Redman as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in May, 1958.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

*Barbados.* United Kingdom visit by Premier.

*Jamaica.* Worst train disaster in Colony's history killed over 180.

*Trinidad.* Legislative Council passed motion on constitutional changes.

*Windward Islands.* General elections in St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Grenada.

## ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

*Tristan da Cunha.* Refrigerating plant established by Tristan da Cunha Development Co.

*Seychelles.* Start of financial review.

## October

## GENERAL

Publication by Her Majesty's Stationery Office of "Colonial Geological Surveys 1947-1956".

## EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Secretary of State for the Colonies started a month's visit to East Africa. Visit to Central Africa by Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

*Kenya.* Secretary of State issued in Nairobi a statement on constitutional negotiations.

*Tanganyika.* Legislative Council increased to 67 members. Ceremony to mark accession of Aga Khan as Imam. Publication of report of Serengeti Committee of Inquiry. Governor visited Belgian Congo.

## WEST AFRICA

*Gambia.* Announcement of appointment of Mr. E. H. Windley to succeed Sir Percy Wyn-Harris as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in mid-1958.

*Nigeria.* Appointment of Fiscal Commission. Delimitation Commission began work. Sir Gawain Bell succeeded Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith as Governor, Northern Region. Governor-General visited Fernando Po.

## MEDITERRANEAN

*Cyprus.* House of Commons statement on attempts to arrive at a settlement. Television service formally opened.

*Malta.* Prime Minister visited London for further constitutional discussions.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

Meeting of Standing Federation Committee in Trinidad. Sixteen-day strike of British West Indian Airways' pilots.

*British Guiana.* Start of Standard Oil Co.'s search for oil off the coast.

*British Honduras.* London talks on economic and constitutional matters opened.

*Jamaica.* Order in Council made to replace Executive Council by Council of Ministers. (Brought into effect in November.)

*Leeward Islands.* General elections in the Virgin Islands.

*Windward Islands.* House of Commons written answer on constitutional situation in St. Lucia.

## WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

*Fiji.* Nuffield Foundation gift of £15,000 to Central Medical School for development of departments of social and preventive medicine.

## ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

*Bermuda.* Withdrawal of British garrison.

# November

## GENERAL

First Commonwealth Parliamentary Association course in parliamentary procedure for Colonial Government senior officials attended by 19 from 16 territories. House of Commons adjournment debate on housing immigrants in London.

## EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Publication of White Paper on financial arrangements for transfer of East African forces from War Office to East African Control (Cmnd. 281).

*Kenya.* Secretary of State's Nairobi statement on proposed new constitutional arrangements. Publication of White Paper on proposals. (Cmnd. 309). Tribal clashes near northern frontier.

*Uganda.* Resignation of Buganda and Busoga members of Legislative Council.

*Tanganyika.* Order in Council increasing Legislative Council membership came into operation. House of Commons adjournment debate on female education.

*Northern Rhodesia.* House of Commons adjournment debate on African advancement.

## WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* Twelve-day visit by Princess Royal during which she opened University College Hospital, Ibadan, and the Zaria branch of the College of Arts, Science and Technology. Regional self-government celebrated in Eastern and Western Regions. Minorities Commission left United Kingdom for the Federation. Publication of report on prospects for a Central Bank. Message from Secretary of State on centenary of the Niger Mission. Announcement of £584,000 Colonial Development and Welfare grant for education in Lagos. Official opening of Kaduna textiles factory.

## EASTERN GROUP

*Singapore.* Citizenship Ordinance, creating Singapore citizenship, enacted. Legislative Assembly passed Bill providing for registration of schools, managers and teachers.

*Hong Kong.* Decision to close naval dockyard in November, 1959, announced in Parliament. North Point housing estate for over 12,000 opened. United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution acknowledging Hong Kong's efforts to help Chinese refugees and appealing to UN Members for assistance.

## MEDITERRANEAN

*Malta.* Conclusion of London talks. House of Commons statement on progress of integration negotiations. Announcement of appointment of Industrial Advisory Committee.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

Publication of Report of the Mission on Higher Technical Education in the British Caribbean (Col. No. 336). West Indian-Canadian talks in Ottawa on Canadian aid to the Federation.

*British Guiana.* Announcement of Princess Margaret's visit in April, 1958. Emergency Order (in force since October, 1953) suspended.

*British Honduras.* House of Commons statement on decision to break off talks with London delegation because of a member's private discussions with Guatemalan Minister.

*Leeward Islands.* General elections in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

*Windward Islands.* Communications in Dominica damaged by heavy rain and high seas.

## ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

*Bahamas.* London talks on composition of Executive Council and public boards. Transport and general strike.

*Aden.* Publication of constitutional changes to come into force early in 1959. House of Commons statements on new command at Aden as from April, 1958, and on constitutional proposals. London visit by Yemen Crown Prince; House of Commons statement.



## December

### GENERAL

House of Commons first reading of Overseas Resources Development Bill; House of Lords first reading of Overseas Service Bill. Colonial Products Laboratory renamed Tropical Products Institute and moved to new premises.

### EAST AFRICA

*Tanganyika.* House of Commons adjournment debate on co-operatives.

### WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* Oilfield at Oloibiri, Eastern Region, began production. Visit by Sudan Prime Minister. Cement works near Enugu officially opened.

*Sierra Leone.* London constitutional talks.

*Gambia.* House of Commons statement on decision to disband the Gambia Regiment.

### EASTERN GROUP

*Singapore.* City Council elections gave power to left-wing People's Action Party.

*Hong Kong.* Sir Alexander Grantham left after ten years as Governor.

### MEDITERRANEAN

*Cyprus.* Sir Hugh Foot succeeded Field Marshal Lord Harding as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Rioting in island during United Nations debate. One hundred detainees released.

*Malta.* Prime Minister resigned but later withdrew resignation; Legislative Assembly approved resolution to absolve itself from "obligations" to Britain unless work was guaranteed for discharged dockyard workers.

### WEST INDIES GROUP

*British Honduras.* Further House of Commons statement on breakdown of London talks; leader of the People's United Party suspended from Executive Council.

*Jamaica.* Sir Kenneth Blackburne became Governor in succession to Sir Hugh Foot. House of Commons first reading of Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands Bill.

*Trinidad.* Five-Year Development Programme introduced. Visit by General Secretary of TUC; merger of Trinidad TUC and Federation of Trade Unions.

### WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

Long-term contract with the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the purchase of Pacific copra came to an end; new marketing arrangements made.

*Fiji.* Strike of sugar workers.

## 1958

### January

#### GENERAL

House of Commons second readings of Overseas Service Bill and Overseas Resources Development Bill.

#### AFRICA GENERAL

Announcement of decision to establish Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara.

#### EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

*Uganda.* Swearing in of first Legislative Council Speaker and increase in Council's Government and African members. Announcement of decision to transfer seat of Government from Entebbe to Kampala.

*Tanganyika.* Announcement of appointment of Mr. R. G. Turnbull to succeed Sir Edward Twining as Governor in July, 1958. First local government elections and territorial Convention of Chiefs. Publication of United Nations visiting Mission's report. Death of Dr. John Williamson.

*Zanzibar and Pemba.* Trade mission visited India to discuss clove import restrictions.

*Nyasaland.* Speaker appointed to Legislative Council.

## WEST AFRICA

*Sierra Leone.* 150th anniversary of transfer to the Crown. Publication of proposed constitutional changes.

## EASTERN GROUP

*Singapore.* Christmas Island detached from Singapore and established as separate Colony under interim administration pending transfer to Australia. Prime Minister attended annual conference of Her Majesty's representatives in East Asia during Commonwealth tour.

*Hong Kong.* Sir Robert Black, the new Governor, arrived.

## MEDITERRANEAN

*Cyprus.* Governor visited London. Foreign Secretary and Governor visited Turkey to discuss Cyprus problem. Visit by sub-commission of European Commission on Human Rights. Rioting and first serious anti-British demonstrations by Turkish Cypriots.

*Malta.* Governor visited London. Team arrived to survey future commercial possibilities of dockyard.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

The West Indies Federation began when the interim provisions of the federal constitution came into operation and Lord Hailes was sworn in as Governor-General; start of his tour of constituent units. Countess Mountbatten began tour of St. John organisations. Canadian announcement of proposed technical assistance. Joint Commission on capital site started work.

*Barbados.* Cabinet government introduced.

*British Honduras.* Resumption of London talks, with reconstituted delegation.

*Jamaica.* House of Commons second and third reading of Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands Bill; House of Lords first reading.

*Windward Islands.* Earl of Oxford succeeded Mr. J. K. R. Thorp as Administrator, St. Lucia.

## WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP

*Fiji.* Twenty-four hour visit by Queen Mother. Hurricane damage in east.

*New Hebrides.* Inaugural session of Advisory Council.

## ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

*Bahamas.* End of general strike; House of Commons statement.

*Seychelles.* Mr. J. K. R. Thorp succeeded Sir William Addis as Governor.

# February

## GENERAL

Final readings of Overseas Resources Development Bill and Overseas Service Bill. Institution of Civil Engineers London exhibition of colonial road research. House of Commons and House of Lords second readings of Commonwealth Institute Bill. Parliamentary statements on RN dockyards at Singapore, Gibraltar and Malta.

## AFRICA GENERAL

House of Commons adjournment debate on immigration legislation.

## EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Conference on urban problems, at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, including delegations from United Kingdom, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and East African territories.

*Kenya.* Publication of despatch on new constitutional arrangements (Cmnd. 369); House of Commons statement. Announcement of United Kingdom financial aid for 1958-59.

## WEST AFRICA

*Federation of Nigeria.* *Ad hoc* meeting of Constitutional Conference. State of emergency proclaimed in Eastern Region following unrest over reimposition of school fees.

## EASTERN GROUP

*Singapore.* Prime Minister's 24-hour visit on return from Commonwealth tour.

*Borneo Territories.* Broadcasts by Governors of North Borneo and Sarawak on possibilities of closer association between the three territories; House of Commons statement.

## MEDITERRANEAN

*Cyprus.* Foreign Secretary and Governor visited Greece to discuss Cyprus problem. Parliamentary statement on discussions.

*Gibraltar.* Radio Gibraltar came into operation.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

*British Honduras.* Announcement of Princess Margaret's visit in May, 1958. House of Commons written answer on London talks.

*Jamaica.* House of Lords second and third readings of, and Royal Assent to, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands Bill.

## ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

*Bahamas.* House of Commons statement on recent strike and proposed legislation.

*St. Helena.* Mr. R. E. Alford succeeded Sir James Harford as Governor.

*Mauritius.* Publication of Electoral Boundary Commission's report.

*Aden.* Commission of inquiry into ban on qat began work.

## March

## GENERAL

Secretary of State visited Paris for talks on matters of United Kingdom-French interest in Africa. Royal Assent to Overseas Service Bill and Overseas Resources Development Bill.

## EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Visit by President of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

*Kenya.* Elections to six new African communal Legislative Council seats.

*Northern Rhodesia.* Publication of new constitutional scheme for discussion.

## WEST AFRICA

*Nigeria.* Visits by Minister of State, Board of Trade, and Governor of Bank of England. Further visit by Fiscal Commission.

*Sierra Leone.* Start of economic survey by Professor D. P. Jack.

## MEDITERRANEAN

*Malta.* Prime Minister visited United Kingdom; Parliamentary statements on result of talks.

## WEST INDIES GROUP

First federal elections. Development and Welfare Organisation wound up.

*Jamaica.* Local loan of £1 million raised.

## ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

The Trans-Antarctic Expedition, under Dr. Vivian Fuchs, completed the first crossing of the Antarctic continent by land.

*Bahamas.* House of Commons statement on end of general strike and labour legislation since introduced.

*Bermuda.* Elections to House of Assembly.

*Mauritius.* Visit by the Queen Mother.

## **The Report in Summary**

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in July; her visit to Nyasaland was the first to be made by a member of the Royal Family. She also stayed or stopped in Fiji, Mauritius, Uganda and Malta during her Commonwealth tour in the first three months of 1958.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who was accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, represented Her Majesty the Queen at the inauguration of self-government in the Federation of Malaya. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was represented by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Kilmuir; the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs; and Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal visited Nigeria in November and delivered messages from Her Majesty the Queen to mark the attainment of regional self-government by the Eastern and Western Regions.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, visited Singapore during his 1958 Commonwealth tour.

## **The Overseas Service**

The Overseas Service Bill which received the Royal Assent in March provides for new and improved arrangements for appointing overseas officers for employment abroad; and for the introduction of a Special List of officers who, while serving Her Majesty's Government, would be seconded to overseas Governments. Special List agreements with the Nigerian Governments have been signed.

Recruitment of staff through the Colonial Office was maintained at the same general level as last year. The number of overseas appointments made in 1957 was 1,296.

## **Constitutional and Political Events**

On the 31st August, 1957, the Federation of Malaya became the tenth sovereign member of the Commonwealth. The new nation draws together the two Settlements of Penang and Malacca and the nine Malay States of the Malay peninsula. Up till then it was the largest of the six territories in Asia for which the United Kingdom was still ultimately responsible, and its attainment of nationhood is a tribute to the co-operation of the people of many races who worked to that end from the time of the country's liberation at the end of the second world war.

A new unit of the Commonwealth came into being on the 3rd January when Lord Hailes was sworn in as the first Governor-General of the Federation of The West Indies. Ten of the 13 British Caribbean territories have elected to participate in this federation, the constitution of which is on the Australian model and is an advanced one conferring a considerable measure of internal self-government. At the first federal elections, in March, the Federal Labour Party was returned with a slender majority. It was announced that Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret would inaugurate the Federal Legislature in April, 1958.

Cabinet government was inaugurated in Jamaica and Barbados, and the Trinidad Legislative Council passed a motion seeking internal self-government. An Act of Parliament was made to separate the Turks and Caicos Islands from Jamaica and provide for their constitution and that of the Cayman Islands. There were general elections in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, the Virgin Islands and the Windward Islands.

In British Guiana, which has so far chosen to remain outside The West Indies Federation, the nominated Legislative Council was dissolved in June, and in August, at the first elections under the revised interim constitution, the faction of the People's Political Party (PPP) led by Dr. Jagan gained a clear majority. The Executive Council seats available to elected Legislative Council members were assigned to PPP members, who were given portfolios.

Constitutional and financial talks with a delegation from British Honduras, which has also chosen to stay outside the Federation, were broken off when it was discovered that the leader of the unofficials had been privately negotiating with the representative in London of a foreign power. Talks with a reconstituted delegation were resumed in January.

Following the constitutional conference in May, regional self-government came into operation in the Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria in August and was officially celebrated during Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal's visit in November. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was appointed as first Federal Prime Minister in August, and Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh was appointed as Finance Minister. As the result of the constitutional conference's recommendations, commissions were appointed and began work on fiscal, minority and electoral boundary problems.

Proposals are being considered for an all-African Cabinet and other changes in Sierra Leone. In May, for the first time, direct elections were held throughout the territory for the new and enlarged House of Representatives and nine Ministers have been appointed.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies toured East Africa in October and November. In Kenya, where the African elected Legislative Council members declined to support the existing constitutional arrangements and claimed 23 elected seats, it became possible to make fresh arrangements after the European and Asian Ministers resigned and thus made unworkable the 1954 constitutional agreement. The new constitution, designed to come into force in April, 1958, includes provision for six more African Legislative Council members, 12 new specially elected members (four from each main community) and a Council of State.

Provision was made for common roll Legislative Council elections in Tanganyika, the first to be held in five Provinces in September, 1958, and the rest a year later. A Ministerial system came into force in July, and the Legislative Council's size was increased in October. The first local government elections were held in two townships.

The Uganda Legislative Council approved proposals for direct elections, on a qualitative franchise, of its African representative members during 1958; and the aim of introducing elections on a common roll in 1961, with provision for the representation of non-African communities. The Council's first Speaker assumed office in January when some changes, also, were made in the Council's membership.

Polling was heavy in Zanzibar at the first common roll elections for the Legislative Council. The Afro-Shirazi Association gained five of the six elected seats.

A Legislative Council was inaugurated in the Somaliland Protectorate in May.

The Northern Rhodesia Government published in March constitutional proposals designed to encourage the development of political parties on non-racial lines. In Nyasaland a Speaker was appointed to the Legislative Council.

The Singapore Legislative Assembly approved the terms of the agreement reached with Her Majesty's Government in April, 1957, for a new constitution conferring full internal self-government. An Ordinance creating Singapore citizenship was brought into effect in November. At the City Council elections, the left-wing People's Action Party won a majority of the now wholly elected 32 seats, but only a third of the electorate voted. On the 1st January, Christmas Island was temporarily established as a separate Colony, pending its transfer to Australian administration.

To stimulate public discussion with a view to learning the wishes of the people, the Governors of North Borneo and Sarawak broadcast in February on the possibilities of closer association between these two territories and Brunei. In North Borneo legislation was enacted to create more local authorities. The election of unofficial members (now a majority) to the new Council Negri in Sarawak went smoothly, and almost the entire population is now under the jurisdiction of Mixed Authorities. The Sultan of Brunei published the draft of a proposed new constitution.

Her Majesty's Government continued to review its policy for Cyprus in the light of changing conditions. Turkish statements increasingly emphasised early partition as the only solution, following uncompromising statements made by Archbishop Makarios after his release from detention in Seychelles. It became plain that the offer of his good offices for a solution by the Secretary General of NATO was not enough, and Her Majesty's Government therefore undertook exchanges with the Greek and Turkish Governments with a view to reaching broad agreement on the future international status of the island. It was not, however, possible to secure agreement to a tripartite conference before the end of 1957. Early in 1958 discussions on British, Turkish and Greek Government views were held in Ankara and Athens in an effort to establish common ground on which to base a settlement that would also be acceptable to Greek and Turkish Cypriots; but shortly afterwards the Greek Government resigned. Her Majesty's Government's review of possible solutions of the Cyprus problem is continued.

A resolution expressing the wish that further negotiations be undertaken "with a view to have the right of self-determination applied in the case of the people of Cyprus" failed in the Plenary Assembly of the United Nations General Assembly in December.

Further discussions on the constitutional aspects of integration and on economic and financial questions were held with Maltese Ministers and officials. In spite of assurances about the future of the naval dockyard, the Maltese Legislative Assembly passed in December a resolution threatening the abrogation of obligations towards the United Kingdom and its allies, unless Her Majesty's Government guaranteed that the numbers employed in Malta would not be reduced before alternative employment was provided for those discharged. It proved impossible to reach agreement on this and other outstanding issues. The Maltese Government tendered its resignation on the 22nd April, 1958.

In the New Hebrides an Advisory Council consisting of British, French and Melanesian representatives met in January, and provision has been made for local government. More Island Councils have assumed responsibility for financial affairs in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

General elections to the Bermuda House of Assembly were held in March.

In Aden, in November, proposals were published for further constitutional development of the Colony, including an elected majority in the Legislative Council by 1959 and the introduction of a Membership system.

A Ministerial system was introduced into Mauritius in July.

### **The Maintenance of Law and Order**

Shortly before the Federation of Malaya attained independence, agreements were negotiated to enable United Kingdom, Australian and New Zealand forces to continue to assist in the campaign against the Communist terrorists, and for United Kingdom troops to assist in external defence and the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations. The Emergency declined; in July, for the first time, there were no major incidents or deaths. The "White" area was further extended and about half the total population freed from Emergency restrictions. By the date of independence, the terrorists remaining in the jungle were estimated at 1,830, compared with 8,000 in 1951.

In Kenya, with the fighting phase of the Emergency past, rehabilitation efforts were intensified. The number of those detained dropped to just over 10,000 at the end of March. The number of known terrorists at large was now well under 100, including only one major leader.

Attacks on the Security Forces and expatriate civilians in Cyprus ceased in March, 1957, when Grivas, the EOKA terrorist leader, declared that he was ready to order the suspension of operations when Archbishop Makarios was released. But later it became apparent that intimidation of the Greek Cypriot community was continuing, and this became more violent and there were again murders and sabotage in October and November at the approach of the United Nations debate on Cyprus. Small acts of sabotage have since continued and EOKA has also attacked followers of AKEL, the proscribed Greek Cypriot Communist organisation, with which its relationship deteriorated. Turkish Cypriot demonstrations in Cyprus, during the January talks with Turkish Minister in Ankara, resulted in seven deaths.

To assist a return to normal conditions, the Cyprus Emergency regulations carrying the death penalty were relaxed in April and September, and in August 33 other regulations were revoked. Over 500 of the 1,150 people under detention in June have been released.

The Government of Singapore ordered in August the arrest of 39 Communist Front leaders for subversive activities. The Colony remained calm.

There was renewed Yemeni aggression against and subversion within the Western Aden Protectorate. Frontier incidents were fairly numerous and were resisted by Protectorate rulers and tribesmen, Government Security Forces and, when necessary, by British troops and aircraft.

Local Chieftain Authorities assisted the police in restoring order in the Kono District of Sierra Leone when illicit diamond-miners invaded the Sierra Leone Selection Trust's concession and damaged installations in August. The situation was under control by the end of September.

The Emergency Order in force in British Guiana since October, 1953, was suspended with effect from the 23rd November.

The Bermuda Garrison was withdrawn in October. It was announced that the RN Dockyard at Hong Kong would be closed by the 30th November, 1959.

In December it was decided to disband the Gambia Regiment and to strengthen the police force.

## Economic and Financial Developments

The recession in world commodity prices in 1957 had little effect on the territories, and, taking the year as a whole, the prices of most colonial products were either as high as or higher than in 1956. The principal exceptions were copper and sisal, the fall in copper prices being especially severe. The lower demand for tin involved lower output rather than price reductions, as a result of the measures taken under the International Tin Agreement. There was a lower demand for bauxite at the end of the year. There were also difficulties in finding markets for East African cotton, but these have been reflected more in a smaller quantity of exports than in lower prices. Most territories were not affected by these trends, and their economies remained buoyant. In some mineral-producing territories there was, however, a falling off in the level of employment and activity.

Output continued to rise. The total gross domestic product was some 4 per cent above the 1956 level of about £3,100 million; a part of this increase reflected price rises, but there was also an increase in the volume of production. The gross domestic product rose in all regions, by far the greatest proportionate increase being in the West Indian territories.\* The volume of exports of primary products, however, rose only slightly, increases in mineral exports being largely counter-balanced by falls in exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils. Colonial sugar output and clove production in Zanzibar were at record levels, and there were also increases in the output of African-grown coffee in Kenya and timber in North Borneo, where there has been a steady expansion of the industry since the Government of North Borneo introduced, six years ago, its policy of allocating forest areas to a number of substantial concessionaires. On the other hand, the output of palm oil and palm kernels in Nigeria and Sierra Leone was reduced, and there was a poor groundnut crop in Nigeria in 1956-57. The 1957-58 Nigerian cocoa crop was reduced by heavy rains, and there was a poor rice crop in British Guiana.

The value of exports† rose by 2 per cent. There was an increase of 12 per cent in the value of exports from the West Indian territories,\* but there were no substantial changes elsewhere. The United Kingdom remained the principal market, and there were no significant changes in the direction of exports.

The value of imports† rose by 7 per cent, reflecting increases in both quantity and price. Imports into the West Indian territories\* and Hong Kong rose by 11 per cent, the change in other regions being far smaller. The United Kingdom remained the principal source of imports, although its share of the total continued to fall slightly, whereas the share of the United States and Canada, as well as of Western Europe, continued to rise.

The increase in the value of imports was greater than the increase in the value of exports, but receipts from United Kingdom Government grants

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\* Including British Guiana and British Honduras.

† Excluding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



were higher and there was little change in the current account deficit (excluding Malaya and Hong Kong). At the same time there was a smaller increase in the inflow of long-term capital than in 1956, and a slight increase in sterling assets. The greater part of the inflow of capital was in the form of private investment, which was at about the same level as in 1956. About a half of this over the past three years has come from the United Kingdom, and a third from the dollar area. It is hoped that the provisions of the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1957, whereby companies designated as Overseas Trade Corporations are exempted from United Kingdom company tax, will provide a stimulus to United Kingdom investment in the colonial territories. There was an increase over the very low figure for 1956 in the amount of loans raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market; these were all raised at the beginning of the year, difficulties on the market making it impossible to raise loans after May.

Government revenues remained buoyant in most territories, but those of Northern Rhodesia have been hit by the fall in copper prices. In many territories, however, the steady rise in recurrent expenditure has given cause for anxiety, and any severe fall in commodity prices would give rise to immediate financial difficulties. Although the total level of Colonial Government reserves is high, these are very unevenly distributed, and several territories have little to fall back on in an emergency.

The value of gross capital formation rose by nearly 10 per cent; allowing for price changes the increase in real terms was about 8 per cent. Gross capital formation per head of population continued to be highest in the West Indian territories\* and lowest in West Africa. Taking the territories as a whole, gross capital formation was equal to about 16 per cent of the gross domestic product (excluding subsistence output).

Public expenditure on development continued at a high rate. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds rose by about £1 million, but was still only about three-quarters of the annual average made available under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The Overseas Resources Development Act, 1958, increased the amount of medium and long-term capital which the Colonial Development Corporation might borrow and have outstanding at any one time from £100 million to £150 million, and also increased the amount which the Secretary of State might advance to the Corporation from £100 million to £130 million outstanding at any one time.

New development plans were drawn up in Jamaica and Trinidad. Several Governments are revising their programmes to take account of rising recurrent costs, difficulties on the London market and the uncertain economic prospects facing them. In some places this may involve extending existing plans over a longer period; in others, certain projects may have to be abandoned.

During the year, power supplies became available for Kenya from the Owen Falls hydro-electric plant in Uganda, and a new airport was opened at Embakasi near Nairobi. A new road from Western Uganda to the Belgian Congo was completed. Work began on the construction of a deep-water harbour in Barbados and the first hydro-electric plant in British Guiana came into operation.

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\* Including British Guiana and British Honduras.

## Social Services

Facilities for education increased in nearly every territory, as did the numbers using them. But in nearly every type of education the provision of new places is almost outstripped by the demand for them. In Sierra Leone, for instance, 27 new primary schools were opened, but pressure on accommodation in Freetown made it necessary to double sessions in some schools. In Singapore over 32,000 new places were provided in 21 new primary and three new secondary schools, but there was a total increase of over 33,000 pupils. Nine thousand more children registered for free primary education in Lagos ; a further 10,000 enrolled in Sarawak.

At the two universities (excluding the University of Malaya which, with over 1,800 students, continues to serve Singapore) and the three university colleges there were 3,400 students. University College, Ibadan, which is planning for 1,200 students, now has a fully-established medical school and a first class teaching hospital which was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal during her November visit.

Staffs were expanded to meet the needs of more students and new departments. The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, the formal opening of which took place in November, had over 700 students, compared with some 540 in 1956-57. Over 270 students were enrolled at the Royal Technical College of East Africa. The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations jointly set up a new Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology to replace the former advisory committee on colonial colleges and ensure that aid is available to colleges in the new self-governing countries of the Commonwealth if they wish it. The number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic (excluding those from the Federation of Malaya) was nearly 10,000, and the devolution of responsibility for them on to Colonial Government representatives was almost completed.

To further the increased and more efficient use of visual and audio-visual aids both in formal and informal education, Her Majesty's Government and the Nuffield Foundation have jointly financed the establishment of an Oversea Visual Aid Centre in London.

A study of the needs of youth and their organisations, undertaken during the year, has led to proposals for a voluntary Commonwealth Youth Trust. The greatest stimulus to the growth of sound youth organisations in the territories continues to be the interest shown by United Kingdom voluntary bodies. Representatives from nearly every territory participated in the Boy Scouts Jubilee Jamboree at Sutton Coldfield in August. Provision for care of children and the aged was increased by such means as adoption laws in several territories, providing for the appointment of child-care officers (Trinidad), and for old-age pensions (Bahamas).

The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind sent craft instructors to four territories ; 25 territories have sent students to be trained in the United Kingdom. Nine teachers in the West Indies obtained diplomas for teachers of the blind in the Society's first overseas course. Nigeria and Tanganyika now have farm craft training centres for the blind.

A community development study conference held in England in September resulted in the production of a handbook on the subject.

Major studies of probation and of after-care of prisoners in the territories were completed during the year.

Preventive and social medicine has been directed to attacking and eradicating communicable disease, mainly by mass campaigns ; and to

increasing provision for the family and the individual through health centres, clinics and domiciliary care. Despite extensive building programmes, the demand for specialised and routine curative treatment has increased faster than the provision of facilities. But indirect measures, particularly the improvement of water supplies and housing, and improved health education techniques, have done much towards promoting higher health standards. The priority given to training nursing, health, technical and medical auxiliary staff has now resulted in men and women of local origin increasingly becoming available to fill responsible posts. Many still go overseas for their training, but local facilities are increasing steadily and being recognised elsewhere. In 1957, for instance, the General Medical Council recognised as registrable in the United Kingdom the medical qualification conferred by the University College of East Africa; and training in Kenya to the standard of Kenya Registered Nurse has been recognised for reciprocal State registration by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

Very few territories escaped the worldwide "Asian" flu epidemic, but the outbreaks were mild and mortality was very low. Small-pox was troublesome only in the African territories, and there was no significant incidence of yellow fever; but there were serious outbreaks of acute anterior poliomyelitis. Except in a few of the non-tropical territories tuberculosis is still the greatest single health problem. BCG vaccination campaigns have become a widely adopted routine in combatting it, but results cannot yet be assessed. Clinic and domiciliary treatment are effectively reducing the waiting-lists for sanatorium treatment.

The control and ultimate eradication of malaria still constitutes a major challenge. But Cyprus and Mauritius have again been maintained free from indigenous cases; there were none in Singapore and Aden; British Guiana reported the lowest incidence on record; and it is hoped to eradicate this scourge from Trinidad by 1961.

Mass campaigns against yaws continued in Nigeria, the Caribbean and the Western Pacific; in Fiji the entire population has now been examined. The effects of a more enlightened outlook on leprosy are becoming apparent in recognition of the need for social rehabilitation of those cured; in Hong Kong over 30 cured patients work in Government departments. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria 2,500 patients of the 14,000 receiving treatment were discharged cured in 1957.

Experts provided by WHO and supplies and equipment by UNICEF again contributed to health campaigns. WHO approved for international certification of protection the yellow fever vaccine produced in the Government Laboratory at Lagos, which has now become the seventh laboratory in the world to have this approval.

The annual Town and Country Planning Summer School at Oxford included for the first time an Overseas Section, which was attended by many students from the territories. Interest was shown in the Uganda experiment of graded building standards. In Hong Kong the North Point Scheme, housing some 12,000 in high flats, was opened, and work began on the So Uk Scheme to house a further 31,600 people.

The TUC continued to give advice and material assistance to the trade unions. Representatives visited Aden, Mauritius, British Guiana and the Bahamas, and in December, Sir Vincent Tewson, the General Secretary, presided in Trinidad over a merger of the former Trinidad Trades Union Council and the Federation of Trade Unions.

In East Africa, where trade union development has not kept pace with industrial expansion, wage earners are protected by statutory wage regulations and all new wage-fixing bodies will be constituted on the United

Kingdom tripartite basis. To increase the supply of skilled labour, private enterprise in Jamaica has begun running a six-month intensive course in several basic industries. In East Africa a TWI (Training Within Industry) Association has been formed. The fifth Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions approved in July plans for establishing an African regional organisation.

Following a review of official overseas information services, it was decided to create new United Kingdom Information Offices in Singapore, East Africa and Nigeria ; to develop BBC vernacular language broadcasts to Africa, and increase British Council activity. The visual and written material on colonial affairs made available in the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth and foreign countries was increased and there was an expansion in all information material supplied to the territories. The British Council continued its work in the 22 territories where it is represented and on behalf of colonial students in the United Kingdom.

Wireless or wired broadcasting continued in all but two territories, and more territories received Colonial Development and Welfare grants to improve and expand their services. The Federal Government of The West Indies plans to establish studios for recording programmes of federal interest. Commercial television was introduced in Bermuda ; a pilot service was begun in the Nicosia area of Cyprus ; a commercial wired television service is now operating in Hong Kong ; and in Gibraltar applications were invited for a licence to run commercial television.

### **Research and Surveys**

A further 139 research schemes, estimated to cost £1.1 million, were approved for aid under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. 921 schemes have now been approved since 1940, as well as many supplementary ones. The total sum provided for research in the five years 1955-60 was increased to nearly £8.5 million.

Numerous visits to the territories were again made by specialists from the United Kingdom and much valuable research was again done at British laboratories and experimental stations, as well as overseas.

The number of geologists, geophysicists and geochemists in the territories rose to 207. The search for radio-active minerals was intensified, and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority opened a regional office in East Africa.

Geodetic and topographic surveys progressed ; recruitment of qualified surveyors remained difficult, but that of cartographic draughtsmen improved. Much air photography was done and new techniques were used for differentiating detail on maps.

### **International Relations**

At the invitation of the Minister for Oversea France, the Secretary of State visited Paris in March to discuss matters of common interest in Africa South of the Sahara.

The Sudan Prime Minister visited Nigeria in December.

Sir Andrew Cohen became United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the Trusteeship Council in May ; he is also United Kingdom Representative on the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

The Trusteeship Council welcomes the progress achieved by Tanganyika. The report of the United Nations Visiting Mission which toured the territory in the autumn endorsed generally Her Majesty's Government's policy there.

The report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was generally acceptable to the United Kingdom. The Committee recognised that there had been substantial economic progress in these territories, although it felt that standards of living had not risen as much as in metropolitan countries.

In the presence of representatives from the newly admitted Member States of Ghana and the Federation of Malaya, the tone of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly was mild when considering the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

On attaining independence, the Federation of Malaya became a full member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, whose fourteenth session was held in Kuala Lumpur and attended also by representatives of the other Far East territories.

Colonial Governments were consulted about the General Assembly resolution asking ECOSOC to consider setting up an Economic Commission for Africa.

The training facilities and expert assistance made available by FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO and the ILO continued to be used by the territories. Agreement was reached with FAO to start a Desert Locust information service at the Anti-Locust Research Centre, London.

New means of providing technical assistance in Africa will stem from the decision made by the CCTA in February to set up the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara. CCTA conferences during the year covered a variety of topics, including labour and rural welfare.

The Far East territories continued to participate in the Colombo Plan. The Caribbean Commission considered proposals for replacing the Agreement which established it. Member Governments of the South Pacific Commission reviewed the Commission's work and agreed on the principles for its future development.

Economic co-operation with other European countries having dependencies was maintained through the Overseas Territories Committee of OEEC, which continued economic development and trade studies. Colonial Governments have been fully informed (and, where appropriate, consulted) on the negotiations in OEEC for establishing a European Free Trade Area. Advisers nominated by the Governments of Nigeria, the West Indies, the East African territories and Singapore were included in the UK delegation to the working party set up by the contracting parties to the GATT at their twelfth session, with the purpose of examining the effect of the association of overseas territories with the Treaty of Rome on the trade of third parties.

The estimated cost to the organisations participating in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for projects in the colonial territories is US \$1,033,000 in 1958, compared with US \$1,271,000 the previous year.

At its 12th Session the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution acknowledging the immense problem of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and the efforts made to alleviate it, and appealed for international help.



## CHAPTER I

## The Colonial Office and Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service

### The Colonial Office

1. During the year under review there were no Ministerial changes nor any changes in the senior permanent staff. There were, however, several changes in the advisory staff. Mr. F. S. Collier, CMG, CBE, who relinquished his appointment as Forestry Adviser, was succeeded by Mr. C. Swabey. Mr. E. W. Barltrop, CMG, CBE, DSO, Labour Adviser, died in November, after a distinguished Civil Service career of over 45 years. He was succeeded by Mr. G. Foggon, OBE. Sir Eric Pridie, KCMG, DSO, OBE, relinquished his appointment of Chief Medical Officer; Dr. A. M. Wilson Rae, CMG, was appointed his successor and Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan, CMG, succeeded Dr. Wilson Rae as Deputy Chief Medical Officer. Mr. N. G. Morris, CMG, was appointed a Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police.

2. Under the scheme for the interchange of Colonial Office officers and officers of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, four Overseas Service officers took up duty in the Colonial Office and two members of the Colonial Office administrative staff were posted overseas. Other staff were also given the opportunity of service with Colonial Administrations and in Colonial Office posts overseas. Five members of the administrative staff were transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office.

3. Mr. Lennox-Boyd made a tour of East Africa last autumn and visited Paris in March. The Earl of Perth attended the independence celebrations in the Federation of Malaya and visited Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo. Mr. Profumo visited Mauritius and Gibraltar. In addition, visits overseas were made by both the Deputy Under-Secretaries of State; by the Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, and by members of the Secretary of State's advisory staff and other senior officers.

4. The Tropical Products Institute moved from its premises in the Imperial Institute to new accommodation in Gray's Inn Road in December. [See paragraph 918.]

### Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service

5. It was foreseen that legislation would be necessary to implement the Statement of Policy presented to Parliament in May, 1956 (Cmd. 9768), which envisaged the establishment of a Central Register; a Central Pool of officers for service overseas, if the demand warranted it; and the introduction of a Special List of officers of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service who would be in the service of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and be seconded to employing Governments overseas. An Overseas Service Bill was, therefore, introduced into Parliament in December, and received the Royal Assent on the 13th March.

6. This Bill empowers the Secretary of State to appoint officers to be available for civilian employment in the public services of overseas territories; makes provision for the payment of their pensions by Her Majesty's Government, and provides legislative authority for other expenditure which may

arise in connection with the Central Pool and Special List. Opportunity was taken to amend and extend the provisions of certain United Kingdom superannuation legislation to facilitate the transfer of officers from public services in the United Kingdom to service overseas without detriment to the officers' pension rights.

7. The negotiations with the Nigerian Governments for the introduction of the Special List arrangements in Nigeria reached a successful conclusion in June, when Special List Agreements were signed with the Federal and Regional Governments. Applications for admission to the Special List were invited from pensionable overseas officers serving in Nigeria and by the 1st April, 1958, some 250 officers had been admitted.

8. Negotiations continued during the year with the Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya with a view to the introduction of similar Special List arrangements in those territories.

9. In accordance with the agreement reached at the Nigerian Constitutional Conference, which was held in London in May and June, schemes for compensation for loss of career were introduced administratively by the Western and Eastern Regional Governments of Nigeria in August. These schemes provide that entitled overseas officers may retire at any time on earned pension with an addition to pension, or lump sum compensation based on salary, age and length of service, subject to a maximum amount of £9,000. At the same time pensionable overseas officers in the public services of the Federation and the Northern Region of Nigeria became eligible, in accordance with the agreement reached at the Constitutional Conference, to retire with earned pension and a similar compensatory addition to pension.

#### *Conditions of Service*

10. Revised salaries were introduced in Aden, the Falkland Islands, Fiji, Mauritius, Sierra Leone and Somaliland Protectorate.

#### *Pensions*

11. Further increases in pensions to compensate for the rise in the cost of living were granted by 17 territories during the year.

#### *Appointments to Governorships*

12. The following appointments were announced during the year:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hailes, GBE, Governor-General, The West Indies.

Mr. R. E. Alford, CMG, Governor, St. Helena.

Sir Gawain Bell, KCMG, CBE, Governor, Northern Region, Nigeria.

Sir Robert Black, KCMG, OBE, Governor, Hong Kong.

Sir William Goode, KCMG, Governor, Singapore.

General Sir Charles Keightley, GCB, GBE, DSO, Governor, Gibraltar.

Mr. J. K. R. Thorp, CMG, MBE, Governor, Seychelles.

Mr. E. H. Windley, CMG, Governor, Gambia.

Sir Hugh Foot, GCMG, KCVO, OBE, Governor, Cyprus.

Sir Kenneth Blackburne, KCMG, OBE, Governor, Jamaica.

Sir Richard Turnbull, KCMG, Governor, Tanganyika.

#### *Recruitment*

13. Recruitment through the Colonial Office continued at the same general level as last year. Recruitment for the Federation of Malaya was gradually transferred to the High Commissioner for that territory. The



number of administrative and medical officers appointed was about the same as in 1956, but the number of education appointments increased. There was a fall in the number of civil, mechanical and electrical engineers recruited, as well as in the number of agricultural officers. There were increases in the number of audit and income tax vacancies filled. More nurses and public relations officers were appointed. For most categories of appointment recruitment remained fairly constant. The total number of overseas appointments (including nurses and medical auxiliaries) made through the Colonial Office in 1957 was 1,296, as against 1,286 in 1956. The number of unfilled vacancies was 1,385 at the end of 1957, compared with 1,461 at the end of 1956.

#### *Training*

14. Training courses and attachments were arranged during 1957 for 2,925 men and women in the service of overseas Governments, an increase of 173 over 1956. There was also a further increase in the proportion of courses arranged for officers domiciled in the territories themselves, 1,401 attending in 1957, compared with 1,075 in 1956, 821 in 1955 and 402 in 1954.

15. A Senior Secretariat Officers' Course was held for 21 Permanent Secretaries and other senior officials sent by 18 overseas Governments. The course was concerned with the administrative problems arising from the introduction of a Ministerial form of government and the relevance to them of United Kingdom practice and experience.

16. The annual conference on current affairs for selected Overseas Service officers on leave was held at Queens' College, Cambridge. The subject was "Problems of Multi-racial Societies".

17. There was continued co-operation in training with other Metropolitan Governments. Representatives from France, Belgium, the United States, the Netherlands, Italy and Portugal attended the Summer School at Oxford and two 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.

#### *Resettlement*

18. A Re-employment Bureau was set up in June, to help overseas officers who retired from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore to obtain other employment. There has been close co-operation between this Bureau and the Colonial Office in the cases of officers desiring further overseas employment. Such officers are a valuable source of supply for filling vacancies elsewhere, and a number of retired officers have been re-appointed on contract terms to vacancies in other territories.

19. Up to the 31st March 321 officers had registered with the Bureau and of these 114 had secured employment.

## CHAPTER II

# Constitutional and General

## West Africa

### FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

#### *Administrative and General Events*

20. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal visited the Federation of Nigeria from the 13th to the 24th November. In the Eastern and Western Regional Houses of Assembly at Enugu and Ibadan Her Royal Highness delivered messages from Her Majesty the Queen to mark the attainment of regional self-government, and attended the centenary celebrations of the Niger Mission of the Church Missionary Society. She also formally opened the teaching hospital of the University College, Ibadan, the Zaria branch of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, the Queen Elizabeth School, Ilorin, and a new market at Onitsha and visited Kaduna and Kano in the Northern Region. Her Royal Highness was everywhere warmly received and her visit, which was for the most part informal, made a profound impression.

21. The Constitutional Conference, which was postponed from September, 1956, opened in London on the 23rd May, and sat until the 26th June. Its report was published as a White Paper\*. The Secretary of State presided and all shades of political opinion in Nigeria were represented. The Conference reached agreement on detailed arrangements for the introduction of regional self-government in the Eastern and Western Regions, which the representatives of those Regions claimed in accordance with the promise given by Her Majesty's Government in 1953. The representatives of the Northern Region did not ask for regional self-government before 1959.

22. In response to proposals by the Nigerian delegations concerning independence for the Federation of Nigeria, the Secretary of State undertook that if, early in 1960, the United Kingdom Government received a resolution from a newly-elected Federal Legislature asking for full self-government within the Commonwealth by a date in 1960, the United Kingdom Government would consider the resolution with sympathy and would then be prepared to fix a date when it would accede to the request.

23. The Conference also agreed to the setting up of three Commissions:
- (i) a Delimitation Commission to advise the Governor-General on the division of the Federation of Nigeria into 320 single-member electoral districts ;
  - (ii) a Minorities Commission to ascertain the facts about the fears of minorities and to propose means of allaying those fears ; and
  - (iii) a Fiscal Commission to make recommendations on the system of revenue allocation, the co-ordination of loan policies and financial arrangements for the Southern Cameroons.

Conference committees on electoral regulations for the Federation and the functions of the Central Marketing Board met in Lagos after the Conference,

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\* *Report by the Nigeria Constitutional Conference, held in London in May and June, 1957.* (Cmnd. 207).

and prepared reports for consideration by an *ad hoc* meeting of the Conference. This meeting, which was held in Lagos from the 4th to the 6th February, approved with minor variations the committees' reports.

24. Amendments to the Constitution Order and the Royal Instructions to the Regional Governors came into force on the 8th August, giving effect to the main recommendations of the Conference concerning regional self-government. These amendments provided for the removal of the general reserved and discretionary powers of the Regional Governors in the Eastern and Western Regions and that the Governors should cease to preside in the Regional Executive Councils. There was also agreed provision to safeguard the continuance of federal government.

25. Further constitutional amendments came into force on the 30th August, giving effect to the principal recommendations of the Conference concerning the structure of the Federal and Northern Regional Governments. An office of Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria was created, the offices of Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary of the Federation were abolished, and the Attorney-General, while remaining a public officer, ceased to be a member of the Council of Ministers. A post of Deputy Governor-General was also created.

26. The first Federal Prime Minister to be appointed under the revised constitution was Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Federal leader of the Northern People's Congress and formerly Minister of Transport. The Prime Minister formed an all-party Government by bringing into the Council of Ministers, together with the other two major parties already represented there, two members of the Action Group, the party in power in the Western Region and previously the main Federal Opposition party. Portfolios have been shuffled but the representation of the other parties in the Council of Ministers has not been reduced. There is now for the first time a Nigerian Minister of Finance, replacing the former Financial Secretary.

27. The grant of regional self-government was celebrated in the Western and Eastern Regions in November [see also paragraph 20]. A delegation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, consisting of Major Tufton Beamish, MP, and Mr. Hector Hughes, QC, MP, delivered congratulatory messages in the Houses of Assembly of both Regions, and on behalf of the House of Commons presented an inscribed copy of *Erskine May* to the Western House of Assembly.

28. The Delimitation Commission began work in Nigeria on the 25th October. The chairman was Lord Merthyr, a Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and the members were Mr. T. Farley-Smith, a former Administrative Officer in Nigeria, and Mr. J. F. A. Lees, a member of the Federal Survey Department. The chairman of the Minorities Commission, the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, QC, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and the members, Sir Gordon Hadow, formerly Deputy Governor of the Gold Coast, Mr. Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at Chatham House and Mr. J. B. Shearer, formerly Acting Finance Secretary, Pakistan, began work in Lagos in November and held public meetings in all three Regions, Lagos and the Southern Cameroons. The Commission was appointed by administrative action and so has no judicial powers. The Secretary of State rejected an appeal on behalf of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the Opposition in the Western Region, to confer privilege on witnesses before the Commission.

29. In June the Governor-General in Council, with the agreement of the Government of the Southern Cameroons, declared the Union des Populations

du Cameroun (UPC) an unlawful society: 13 leaders were arrested and deported.

30. Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, Governor of the Northern Region, retired in October, and was succeeded on the 30th November by Sir Gawain Bell, formerly Political Agent in Kuwait. Mr. K. P. Maddocks, Civil Secretary in the Northern Region until the abolition of the post under the revised constitution, was appointed Deputy Governor, Northern Region, on the creation of that post. Sir Ralph Grey, formerly Chief Secretary of the Federation, was appointed Deputy Governor-General on the creation of that office and the abolition of the office of Chief Secretary. On the abolition of the office of Financial Secretary of the Federation, Mr. F. D. C. Williams, the holder of it, was appointed Economic Adviser to the Federal Prime Minister.

31. The Governor-General of the Federation visited Fernando Po as the guest of the Governor-General of Spanish Guinea from the 29th October until the 1st November. The Prime Minister of the Sudan, accompanied by his Minister of Social Affairs and senior officials, visited Lagos and all the regional capitals from the 11th December until the 20th, holding talks with the Governor-General, the Federal Prime Minister and other leading Nigerians.

32. The Northern Regional Government sent a mission of inquiry, including a Christian, to Libya in February and March to study the way in which Muslim law is administered there. Further missions on the same subject are proposed for the Sudan and Pakistan, and the Government of the Northern Region proposes to set up an advisory committee on Muslim law and its application in the Region.

33. In February the Governor-General ordered a state of emergency in 13 divisions of the Eastern Region when crowds demonstrated against the modification of the Region's free primary education scheme [see paragraph 46].

34. Chief M. E. R. Okorodudu vacated the office of Commissioner in London for the Western Region of Nigeria and Chief M. S. Sowole was appointed in his place. Mr. T. O. C. Ojiako vacated the office of Commissioner for the Eastern Region and was replaced by Mr. F. O. Ihenacho.

#### *Economic Affairs*

35. Mr. Loynes, an adviser to the Bank of England, visited Nigeria from April to August to study and report to the Federal Government on the establishment of a Nigerian Central Bank and the introduction of a Nigerian currency. His report was published in November.\*

36. At the request of the Eastern Regional Government, the Federal German Government sent an economic mission to Nigeria in October, which visited Lagos and the three Regions.

37. Sir Jeremy Raisman, Deputy Chairman of Lloyds Bank, was appointed chairman of the commission set up by the London Conference to carry out a review of the fiscal arrangements in Nigeria. The other member is Professor Tress, Lecturer in Economics at Bristol University; an officer from HM Customs and Excise is acting as adviser on indirect taxation. The Commission visited Nigeria during October and November and again in March. Its report is awaited.

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\* *Establishment of a Nigerian Central Bank, the introduction of a Nigerian Currency and other associated matters.* Federal Government Printer, Lagos. Price 5s. 0d.

38. A mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited Nigeria during October and November to examine a project for extending the Nigerian Railway to Maiduguri in Bornu Province, for which the Federal Government had sought a loan from the Bank. An agreement for a US \$28 million loan for railway development was signed in Washington on the 2nd May, 1958.

39. In January, a meeting of the Loans Advisory Board was held in Lagos to discuss the future loan requirements of the Nigerian Governments.

40. The £1·25 million factory of Kaduna Textiles Limited, which was formed to manufacture cotton piece-goods from locally-produced cotton, came into production during 1957 and was officially opened in November.

41. The £2·5 million works of the Nigeria Cement Company at Nkalagu, near Enugu, also came into production towards the end of 1957 and was officially opened by the Governor-General in December.

42. The Minister of State to the Board of Trade, Mr. Vaughan-Morgan, visited Nigeria from the 2nd–16th March to study trade and economic conditions.

43. Many visits to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries as well as to foreign countries were made by Nigerian Ministers during the year in connection with economic matters.

#### *Social Services*

44. In addition to the institutions opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal in November [see paragraph 20], progress continued with the Federal Government's education development programme. During 1957, more than 43,000 pupils received free education in 74 primary schools in Lagos, and a further 9,000 pupils were enrolled in January. A grant of £584,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of the education building programme in Lagos.

45. In the Western Region a special effort has been made to increase the numbers of qualified teachers. Several additional teacher-training colleges have been opened in the Region, and the number of trainees increased by over 14 per cent. Six new secondary-grammar schools are to be opened in 1958.

46. Owing to the rapidly mounting cost of education in relation to total revenue in the Eastern Region, the Regional Government decided early in 1958 that the universal free primary education scheme must be modified, and that the local communities would be required to contribute towards the cost of primary education in 1958–59 and thereafter. The education development plan in the Region is now to consolidate the advances already made and, having regard to the resources available, to provide for expanded secondary and technical education and increased teacher-training facilities.

47. In the Northern Region, the first of the 12 Government craft schools, at Wudil, in Kano Province, was opened.

48. Chief J. O. Odebiyi, then Western Region Minister of Education, visited the United States in June and July to attend the Centennial Convention of the National Education Association of America, in Philadelphia.

49. At the request of the Northern Region Government, Professor R. B. Hunter, of Dundee University, visited the Region to advise on the development of the Kano Medical School and the facilities for medical training in the North.

50. A revised agreement relating to labour conditions in Fernando Po was ratified by the Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria and the

Governor-General of the Spanish Province of the Gulf of Guinea in September. This provides improvements by way of substantial wage increases, elimination of penal sanctions for breaches of contract, compensation for incapacity arising out of employment, and the posting of a Nigerian Labour Officer to Fernando Po to assist in looking after the general well-being of the workers.

51. Shortly after the Governor-General's visit, a combined Eastern Region and Federation of Nigeria Parliamentary delegation also visited Fernando Po, in November, and subsequently published a report containing recommendations designed to ensure the full implementation of the revised labour agreement.

52. Chief Festus S. Okotie-Eboh, then Minister of Internal Affairs and of Labour and Welfare, Federation of Nigeria (now Minister of Finance), led a Nigerian tripartite observer delegation to the 40th session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva in June.

#### SIERRA LEONE

53. Elections for the new House of Representatives were held during the first two weeks in May. The Legislature had been considerably enlarged under the Sierra Leone (House of Representatives) Order in Council, 1956, which provided for a House consisting of a Speaker, 4 *ex officio* members, 39 directly elected members, 12 indirectly elected Chiefs and 2 nominated members without voting rights. For the first time direct elections were held throughout the whole territory.

54. Five principal political parties took the field. The Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP), which, under the leadership of Dr. Margai, held a majority of the unofficial seats in the previous legislature, won 28 of the 39 directly elected seats. The United Sierra Leone Progressive Party (UPP), led by Mr. C. B. Rogers-Wright, won 6 seats. Three other parties, including the National Council of Sierra Leone, the Opposition party in the previous Legislature, were eliminated. Voting was orderly and there were few incidents, but election petitions were filed against nine returned candidates, resulting in eight of them being unseated. Following the consequential by-elections and a change of allegiance to the SLPP the present state of the parties, with two by-elections still outstanding, is SLPP 29, UPP 6 and Independents 3. About 46 per cent of the electorate voted in Freetown; in the provinces the percentages varied widely, the highest being 58 per cent.

55. After consultation with the Chief Minister, the Governor appointed nine Ministers to the Executive Council, an increase of three portfolios.

56. The Governor opened the first session of the new House on the 2nd July. In his Speech from the Throne he said that the aim of his Government was to prepare Sierra Leone for self-government in the modern world. Now that the new House had been largely elected on a wide franchise, the time was ripe for greater responsibilities for Ministers, and for his Government to consider proposals for changes in the executive field.

57. The Secretary of State had in fact stated, when agreeing to an enlargement of the legislature, that he would be ready to consider, as soon as practicable after the new House had been elected, proposals which Sierra Leone Ministers might put forward for changes in the Executive. Accordingly a delegation, consisting of representatives of the Sierra Leone Government and the Government party, under the leadership of Dr. J. Karefa Smart, Minister of Lands, Mines and Labour, came to the United Kingdom in December for informal and exploratory talks with the object of finding an acceptable basis for these changes. In the light of these discussions a White

Paper was published in January by the Sierra Leone Government for debate in the House of Representatives at the beginning of February. Briefly, this proposed:

- (a) an all-African Cabinet with the Governor presiding ;
- (b) the creation of post of Deputy Governor in place of the Chief Secretary ;
- (c) the Governor's reserve powers and his responsibility for the Public Service to remain unimpaired.

These proposals have been approved by the House of Representatives and forwarded to the Secretary of State for consideration.

58. By an agreement reached between the Sierra Leone Government and the Sierra Leone Selection Trust in 1955, wide areas of the country had been made available for the licensed mining of diamonds by Sierra Leoneans. The Sierra Leone Selection Trust retained an exclusive right to mine diamonds in certain closely defined areas. On the 24th August, very large numbers of miners invaded the Trust's concession in the Yengema area of the Kono district to mine there. They resisted the efforts of the police to restore law and order and during the disturbances did considerable damage to mining installations at Koidu and stole a quantity of diamonds from the store. During the following week further disorders occurred, involving the destruction of a number of small posts set up by the Selection Trust for the surveillance of its concession, while still more miners entered the area to begin illicit mining. The Sierra Leone Government, however, acted promptly in the face of this defiance of the law and additional units of police were sent to the area to apprehend and bring before the courts those who were illegally mining. The local Chiefdom Authorities assisted the police in their task and considerable numbers of illicit miners left the concession area voluntarily. As a result of these vigorous measures, the situation in the affected areas was brought under control by the end of September.

59. In view of the considerable publicity given to the smuggling of illicitly mined diamonds from Sierra Leone into Liberia, an approach has been made to the Liberian Government to secure its co-operation in preventing this traffic. Five Lebanese nationals were deported from Sierra Leone in October, on the ground that their presence was not in the public interest.

60. Mr. L. H. Gorsuch visited Sierra Leone in June as chairman of a commission, which included two Sierra Leoneans, to review the staff and salary structure and conditions of service of the Public Service. The commission's recommendations which were submitted to the Sierra Leone Government, and subsequently published, included a general increase in salary scales and certain changes in the salary structure and other terms of service. With minor modifications its proposals in regard to the conversion of salaries to the new scales, including the changes of grading of specified posts, were accepted by the Sierra Leone Government in November with retrospective effect to the 1st April, 1957.

61. Mr. I. B. T. Kamara, Minister of Trade and Industry, visited the United Kingdom and certain European countries in October to interest United Kingdom and Continental businesses in the establishment of industries in Sierra Leone. Mr. Mustapha, Minister of Natural Resources, also visited this country on his way to attend the ninth session of the FAO conference in Rome, in November.

62. The budget for 1958, which has been approved by the House of Representatives, provides for the expenditure of £10·8 million during the calendar year, or about £0·7 million more than in 1957. Revenue, including grants, is expected to be of the same order with an estimated surplus of

about £11,000. The development plan continues to expand; in the 1958 estimates the total cost of development projects has grown to £22.4 million (an increase of approximately £2.6 million over the 1957 estimates). Part of this increase (£1.2 million) is due to the re-casting of existing approved projects, but £1.3 million is due to new projects, chief of which are major improvements to the Freetown-Makeni Road (£475,000), and police buildings (£500,000). Approximately £778,000 is to be provided towards various developmental projects from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The total cost of the whole development programme is at present estimated at £22.8 million.

63. Professor D. P. Jack of Durham University has been invited to undertake an economic survey of the territory and to make recommendations for practical measures of development. He left for Sierra Leone about the middle of March.

64. Sir Ernest Beoku-Betts, who was elected as the first Speaker of the House of Representatives and was the first Sierra Leonean to be knighted since Sir Samuel Lewis (who was several times Mayor of Freetown) in 1888, died towards the end of 1957 and was succeeded as Speaker by Mr. H. J. Lightfoot Boston.

#### THE GAMBIA

65. It was announced on the 15th October that Mr. E. H. Windley, Minister for African Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, Kenya, had been appointed Governor of the Gambia in succession to Sir Percy Wyn-Harris, whose term of office as Governor expires in May, 1958.

66. Largely as a result of the unforeseen increase in the shipments of groundnuts after a good crop, and also on account of savings, an estimated deficit of £150,000 for 1957 will, it is hoped, be turned into a surplus of some £218,000. The 1958 budget provides for recurrent expenditure of £1,501,000, compared with revenue of £1,524,000. Development expenditure on major works during the five-year planning period ending the 31st March, 1960, is now estimated at £1,084,000, of which £1,023,000 will be made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Colonial Development and Welfare grants made during the year included £28,000 for the continuation of trials and research at the Gambia Rice Farm, £30,000 for the construction of the Bathurst water supply scheme and £22,000 for the continuation of work on town streets and drains.

67. In the Protectorate a large programme of feeder roads, involving a total commitment of £80,000, is to begin. Funds are also being made available to cover survey work and temporary repairs on an all-weather communication link with the mid-Protectorate and the Trans-Gambia Road. From Government funds £11,000 has been voted for the purchase of road construction plant to be used exclusively on new road construction and improvements to existing roads in the Protectorate.

68. In May the Gambia Government invited Mr. J. C. Gardiner to review the composition, functions, organisation and methods of operation of the Gambia Oil Seeds Marketing Board which has now been in existence for over six years. Mr. Gardiner's proposals are now being considered by the Gambia Government.

69. The Crab Island Secondary School has been completed and its first students started work in January. It is hoped shortly to present a Bill establishing the new Independent High School and defining the responsibilities of the governing body. The teacher-training course at Yundum has been extended from two to three years.



70. It was decided in December to disband the Gambia Regiment and to increase the local Police Force by creating a mobile reserve. It is hoped to enlist about 60 ex-soldiers in the Force.

71. On the 9th May, a ferry crossing the wide estuary of the River Gambia from Barra to Bathurst became water-logged and overturned. As a result many people lost their lives. A commission of inquiry was immediately set up to inquire into the disaster, and the Gambia Government has taken steps, including the purchase of a new ferry boat, to ensure that there is no recurrence.

#### INTER-TERRITORIAL MATTERS

72. Since the independence of Ghana, the West African Inter-territorial Secretariat has had a diminishing rôle. Thus the Secretariat no longer exercises co-ordinating functions in defence or international affairs, nor in connection with such organisations as CCTA and CSA.

73. The thirteenth Conference of the Directors of Public Works was held at Enugu, Eastern Region of Nigeria, in February. Observers from French West and French Equatorial Africa attended.

74. The ninth Conference of Directors of Medical Services was held in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in February.

75. It is proposed that the existing West African Court of Appeal should come to an end in 1958, and be replaced by a new Sierra Leone and Gambia Court of Appeal.

#### East Africa

76. In October and November the Secretary of State visited East Africa. At Entebbe, Uganda, he held a conference of the East African Governors, the British Resident, Zanzibar, and the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission to discuss common problems. It is hoped that in the future it will be possible for a Colonial Office Minister to visit East Africa at regular intervals to preside over similar meetings. After a few days in Uganda the Secretary of State spent a week in Kenya, 12 days in Tanganyika and Zanzibar and returned to Kenya for a final week to conclude constitutional discussions.

77. In April, the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly met for the first time in its enlarged and more representative form at Kampala, Uganda. The Assembly subsequently met at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, in December, and at Nairobi, Kenya, in March.

78. The Report of the East African Commission of Inquiry on Income Tax, 1956-57, was published in Nairobi in April\*. The Commission made over seventy recommendations on the administration of income tax, the general tendency of some being to propose that the taxation of companies should be raised and that of individual taxpayers lowered. Following consideration of the Report by the East African Governments, legislation is being prepared to put some recommendations into effect shortly; others will be implemented from time to time as suitable opportunity offers.

#### KENYA

79. After the African elections in March, 1957, the eight African elected members of the Legislative Council decided not to support the new constitutional arrangements which had been agreed between the groups in the

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\* Price 17s. 6d.

Legislative Council in October, 1956, and the two Ministerial posts reserved for their community remained unfilled. The fourth European Ministerial post was also left vacant.

80. Political interest during the first half of the year concentrated mainly on the refusal of the Africans to accept office and their claim for a total of 23 elected seats in the Legislature. Exploratory discussions held in London in July suggested that negotiations, in their final phase, might require assistance from the Secretary of State to bring the parties together. He offered to take part in their local talks during his forthcoming visit to East Africa in the autumn, if such talks had by then reached a sufficiently advanced stage.

81. During most of his visit to Kenya in October and early November, the Secretary of State held discussions with the various political groups, but was unable to bring them together so as to secure an agreement acceptable to all. As a result the European and Asian elected Ministers resigned, thus making the constitutional arrangements set up in 1954 unworkable, and freeing the Secretary of State to take such steps as he thought fit.

82. Details of a new settlement were announced on the 8th November in Nairobi and published later as a White Paper\*. This was afterwards amplified by a White Paper published in February†. The main elements were an increase in the Legislative Council, of six African members elected by their community, coupled with the disappearance by 1960 of the two unofficial nominated members created as a result of the 1956 agreement; the creation of 12 new specially elected members, four of each main community, chosen by the Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college; a ban on further increases in communal representation for all races; and the creation of a Council of State. This last body, a constitutional innovation, aroused much interest; its main function will be to intervene and report upon measures which it considers to differentiate against the interests of any community.

83. The Council of Ministers will continue unchanged in size and composition under the new constitution, except that the portfolios will be adjusted between the unofficial Ministers and that the two portfolios now held by nominated Ministers will be filled either from inside or outside the public service. For the present the European and Asian elected Ministers are continuing to serve as caretakers until the new constitutional instruments come into force in April, 1958. The Parliamentary Secretaries will be replaced by Assistant Ministers with somewhat wider functions.

84. The elections to the six new African communal seats took place in March, two candidates being returned unopposed. The remaining changes were about to take effect at the end of the year under review.

85. With the fighting phase of the Emergency over, efforts were mainly directed to the difficult task of rehabilitating those Mau Mau who still had to be detained, and on resettling them after release. Despite several setbacks, owing to riots in some of the camps which hold the most fanatical detainees, the number in detention dropped from nearly 27,000 at the end of March, 1957, to just over 10,000 at the end of March, 1958. The economic difficulties which beset the Colony and caused a check to development also made resettlement more difficult, but many thousands were found permanent work. The inherent risk to security among these released detainees and the desperate character of those still held made it necessary to continue the state of Emergency throughout the year. The elimination of the few

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\* Cmnd. 309.

† Cmnd. 369.

remaining scattered terrorists went ahead slowly, but there were well under a hundred who had still not been accounted for by the end of the year, including only one major leader.

86. Although elsewhere land consolidation made steady progress throughout the year, in the Central Province the movement went ahead so fast that it is now expected to be completed by the end of 1958. This movement, together with the Swynnerton Plan for African agricultural development, continued to create a vastly increased demand for farm planning services, which are an essential aid to maximum production from consolidated holdings. The production of cash crops by African farmers again showed a welcome expansion. To handle this increased production, three new African coffee factories, a sugarcane-processing factory and a tea factory were opened during the year.

87. Kenya drew on the whole of the £3 million made available by Her Majesty's Government towards costs arising from the Emergency in 1957-58. Although these costs will again fall in 1958-59, they will be too heavy for Kenya to bear alone, and Her Majesty's Government announced in February its willingness to provide, subject to the approval of Parliament, a further grant of £750,000 and an interest-free loan of the same amount for the current financial year.

#### TANGANYIKA

88. During his visit in October, the Secretary of State travelled widely and met a large number of people representative of many sections of the community. In a speech in Dar es Salaam he reaffirmed Her Majesty's Government's intention to administer Tanganyika in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement; to this end policy would be directed to increase economic development, the provision of greater opportunities for education and the evolution of a balanced society in the territory.

89. The Legislative Council Elections Ordinance received the Royal Assent in July; it provides for a qualitative franchise and the election from each constituency, on a common roll, of three members, one each from the three main races in the territory. The Lake Province has been divided into two constituencies which, with the remaining seven provinces and Dar es Salaam, gives a total of 10 constituencies. Elections are to be held in five of these (Northern, Tanga, Western, Southern Highlands and Eastern Provinces) in September, 1958, and in the remainder in September, 1959. The registration of voters commenced in August. Only those electors who registered before the 1st January, 1958, will be eligible to vote in the 1958 elections; by that date nearly 29,000 voters had registered in the five constituencies.

90. The Governor dissolved the Legislative Council in June. The life of the new Council, which held its first meeting in September, has been extended from three to five years so that members elected in September, 1959, can continue in office for three years before the life of the Council expires in 1962.

91. The size of the Legislative Council was increased in October from 61 to 67 members and comprises 34 Government members (15 *ex officio* and 19 nominated) and 33 representative members.

92. In July a Ministerial system of Government replaced the old Membership system. Nine official Ministers assisted by six Assistant Ministers, all unofficial, who relieve Ministers of many of their executive and administrative responsibilities, now answer for Government policy in the Legislative Council. Four of the Assistant Ministers are Africans, one is Asian and one European.

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93. The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance was enacted in December. Under this, District Councils are to be established and will take over some functions which have been carried out by Native Authorities.

94. The first local government elections in Tanganyika were held in Arusha and Morogoro Townships in January.

95. The first territorial Convention of Chiefs was held at Mzumbe in May and a further meeting took place in January. A Chieftainess from the Western Province was elected as President.

96. The United Nations Visiting Mission toured the territory extensively during August and September. A Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation of four Members of Parliament also visited Tanganyika in September and spent about three weeks touring the territory.

97. There was some deterioration in labour relations during the year, particularly on sisal estates, but no serious strikes occurred.

98. A further allocation of £750,000 was approved from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The Tanganyika Government has submitted schemes to apply this money primarily to projects designed to increase productivity.

99. A School of Co-operation was opened at Mzumbe in September. This is the first of its kind in Tanganyika and is designed for the education of secretaries of primary co-operative societies.

100. A new Forests Ordinance was enacted in September. This provides for the registration of rights which may be exercised within the forest reserves, the management of forest reserves by local authorities, and for the general protection of the reserves.

101. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority opened a Regional Office for East Africa at Dodoma in April.

102. A further sum of £500,000 has been made available to finance the activities of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation up to 1962.

103. The death occurred in January of Dr. J. T. Williamson, the geologist and founder of Williamson Diamonds Ltd., at Mwadui. In November Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret had been graciously pleased to accept a diamond brooch from the Secretary of State on behalf of Dr. Williamson.

104. Following the publication in 1956 of the Tanganyika Government proposals for redefining the Serengeti National Park boundaries, the Governor appointed an independent and representative Committee, headed by Sir Barclay Nihill, to inquire into conditions in the Park. The Committee, whose report\* was published in October, recommended extensions to the south-western and northern areas of the Park and the creation of nature sanctuaries on the floors of the Ngorongoro and Embagai Craters, with a surrounding Conservation Unit.

#### UGANDA

105. In a Sessional Paper† published in June the Government of Uganda put forward proposals for the direct election of the African representative members of the Legislative Council. The proposals were based on recommendations by a committee of the Legislative Council which had been set up one year previously, and on a joint report by representatives of the Protectorate Government and the Buganda Government on arrangements for

\* *Report of the Serengeti Committee of Enquiry, 1957.* Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. Price 7s. 6d.

† No. 4 of 1957-58. *Elections to Legislative Council.* Government Printer, Entebbe. Price 1s. 0d.

the election of Buganda members. It was proposed that direct elections on a qualitative franchise should be introduced in all Districts that wanted them, with the exception of the remote and less-developed district of Karamoja. As a prerequisite to registration, it was recommended that a voter must be aged 21 or over and have a residential qualification in the constituency. Each voter must also have one of six additional qualifications relating to land ownership or occupation, literacy, public service, regular employment and income or property. Following debates in the Legislative Council in August and September, these proposals, and also the aim of introducing elections on a common roll in 1961 with provision for the representation of the non-African communities, were approved, and an Ordinance to make provision for the holding of elections was enacted. The life of the Legislative Council, which was due to expire in January, was extended for a period sufficient to allow the necessary administrative arrangements to be made. Registration has started and it is expected that the elections will be held in the last quarter of 1958. During his visit to Uganda in October, the Secretary of State signified his agreement with the election proposals and with the policy of introducing common roll elections in 1961. He also reaffirmed his earlier statement in 1955, that there would be no major changes in the constitution until 1961, and emphasised that although such changes as might be agreed in 1961 would be a step towards self-government, 1961 had in no sense been accepted as a target date for self-government.

106. At the meeting of the Legislative Council in January, Sir John Griffin, QC, was sworn in as the first Speaker of the Council; hitherto the Governor had presided. The Speaker has no vote, and in order to compensate for the loss of the Governor's original and casting votes, two additional backbench members, both Africans, were appointed. The Resident, Buganda, was also replaced in the Legislative Council by an African backbench member. The effect of these changes was to increase the number of members on the Government side of the Council to 32, of whom 16 are backbench members, and the number of African members to 33 out of a total of 62.

107. In November, two African representative members, one from Buganda and the other from Busoga, resigned from the Legislative Council. The Busoga District Council resolved by a narrow majority not to elect a representative member to fill the vacant seat in the Council, but the Governor decided, after consultation with the local authorities, to fill the vacancy by nomination. The Buganda Electoral College also refused to elect a member in the place of the one who resigned; in the hope that the College would subsequently decide to perform its prescribed constitutional function, the Governor decided that the seat should remain vacant.

108. A Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation of four Members of Parliament visited Uganda for 12 days in April.

109. As part of the Protectorate Government's policy to appoint local persons to more responsible posts hitherto normally held by Europeans, the Public Service Commission is undertaking a special review of the field of candidates born in Uganda who are qualified for appointment to administrative posts in the Government service.

110. The Uganda Electricity Board is preparing plans for the construction of a second Nile dam, at Bujagali, some four and a half miles below the present dam at Owen Falls. The scheme is estimated to cost £15 million.

111. In November, a commission of inquiry into the coffee industry, headed by Mr. F. N. Bucher, QC, presented its report\*. The commission

\* *Report of Commission of Inquiry into the Coffee Industry.* Government Printer, Entebbe December, 1957. Price 3s. 0d.

recommended changes in the formula by which coffee prices are fixed, improvements in the quality incentive scheme and revised grading and selling procedures.

112. In a short ceremony in Black Rod's garden in December, Mr. A. K. Kironde, Assistant Minister of Social Services in Uganda, accepted on behalf of the Protectorate Legislative Council a piece of stone from the Palace of Westminster presented by Her Majesty's Government for incorporation in the fabric of the new Legislative Council building in Kampala.

113. In January, the Governor of Uganda announced that it is proposed eventually to transfer the seat of Government from Entebbe to Kampala. It is hoped that by 1960, when the new Legislative Council building in Kampala is expected to be opened, the Ministries will be established there, to be followed later by the appropriate Government Departments.

#### ZANZIBAR

114. The first common roll elections for the Legislative Council were held in July when the six seats (out of 12 for representative members) to be filled by such election were contested. The elections resulted in a victory for the Afro-Shirazi Association, which secured five of these six seats. Polling was heavy, a total of 35,361 votes being cast out of an electorate of approximately 40,000. The remaining six seats for representative members were filled subsequently by the appointment of four Arabs and two Asians. In making these appointments account was taken of the desirability of reasonable representation of Pemba and of commercial interests. One of the elected members and two of the appointed members were nominated to the Executive Council.

115. The year was notable for an unusually large clove crop. The proportion of the crop taken up by merchants was, however, considerably less than usual, with the result that very large quantities of cloves were offered to the Clove Growers' Association, which was obliged in consequence to suspend purchases in December. A Trade Mission visited India in January to discuss restrictions imposed by the Government of India on the import of cloves.

116. Proposals to end tax exemption on income derived from agricultural produce were accepted by the Legislative Council in December.

117. The Zanzibar Electricity Board, an independent body established as the result of legislation passed in the Legislative Council in May, took over responsibility for the supply of electricity on the 1st January. An order was placed in February for electricity supply equipment for Pemba.

118. Brief visits to the Protectorate were made by the Secretary of State and by a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation of four Members of Parliament.

#### SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

119. The Legislative Council held its inaugural meeting in May, and at this and subsequent sessions conducted much useful business. Towards the end of the year the Governor appointed a committee to investigate and submit recommendations on measures required to make more representative the unofficial membership of the Council.

120. Following an investigation by a Salaries Commission, new salaries and conditions of service for the established staff of the Protectorate Civil Service were announced in December.

121. On the 7th January, a strike began of unestablished staff employed by the Protectorate Government, due largely to a feeling that they too should benefit—and retrospectively—from a salaries revision. Their example was followed by some sections of privately employed labour, but the strike ended on the 20th January when new terms of pay and service for the Government's unestablished staff were favourably received, although they were not made retrospective.

122. In the latter months of 1957 there were renewed difficulties in operating the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954 in the Haud and Reserved Area of Ethiopia. On the 30th December there was an armed clash between the Mijertein tribe from Somalia and the Dolbahanta from the Protectorate. These and other incidents were recently discussed by the local Ethiopian authorities and the British Liaison Officer and it is hoped that friction in the area will decrease.

123. Steady progress was maintained with the Protectorate's development plan, particularly in education and the improvement of Berbera Port.

## Central Africa

### FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

124. The opportunity to greet Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was warmly welcomed by all sections of the population during the Royal Visit to the Federation in July. In Northern Rhodesia Her Majesty unveiled plaques at the new High Court building and the King George VIth Memorial Camp, and laid the foundation stone of the new Anglican Cathedral. The first member of the Royal Family to visit Nyasaland, Her Majesty attended a State Baraza for the Chiefs at Zomba and opened the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Blantyre.

125. Other important visits during the year have included that by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to both the Northern Territories in October, and that by an all-party delegation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in September. At the request of their hosts the delegation published a report on their tour in January.

126. The Federal Government took over responsibility for broadcasting from the territorial Governments on the 1st February.

### NORTHERN RHODESIA

127. The constitutional talks which the Governor had been holding from the beginning of 1957 with members of the Legislative Council and certain other leaders of political organisations, culminated in the publication by the Northern Rhodesian Government in March of a White Paper\* setting out for public discussion its proposals for changes in the constitution. The proposals are in accordance with the principles accepted by the Legislative Council that all inhabitants have the right to develop without distinction of race, colour or creed, and that as fears of racial domination are overcome, racial representation should fall away; and are designed to encourage the development of political parties on non-racial lines.

128. The fall in world copper prices entailed reductions in the last few months in the labour force in the mines and a slowing-down in the rate of expansion of Government expenditure. Some Africans are returning from the Copper Belt to alternative work in their tribal areas.

\* *Proposals for Constitutional Change in Northern Rhodesia*. Government Printer, Lusaka, 1958. Price 6d.

129. The year was an eventful one in urban areas. Unsettled European labour relations on the Copper Belt led to the appointment in September of a commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. G. G. Honeyman [see paragraphs 791-2]. From May to September there were a number of boycotts of municipal African beer-halls; in some cases agitators stirred up riots. The Liquor Licensing Ordinance so far as it applies to Africans and coloured persons is under review, but, because beer-halls are an important source of income for African welfare schemes, the Government has first implemented the report presented in December, 1956, by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. R. Brown, the Commissioner for Local Government, on African participation in local government. As Africans are not rate-payers, they are not directly represented on municipal corporations, but the Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance passed in November established African local authorities in African urban areas. Municipal corporations will now be delegating financial and executive powers to these bodies which include representatives of African householders.

130. The Brown Committee also recommended that African employees should be paid an all-in wage as soon as possible and be responsible for paying their own rents. Under the recent amendments to the Employment of Natives and Urban African Housing Ordinances, employers may be exempted from the liability to provide housing or pay the rent of local authority housing, provided that the wages include an amount to meet the cost of rent.

131. The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1957, facilitated a more permanent form of Crown Land tenure for Africans in towns, under which they can build substantial houses with confidence and hope to borrow from building societies.

132. A central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee was set up in July with European, African and Asian members; several similarly representative district committees are also functioning.

133. A Development Commissioner was appointed in July for the £2 million four-year development plan for the northern part of the territory in which local Chiefs and Native Authorities are co-operating. One of the first schemes is for a water transport service on Lake Bangweulu. In addition, £1 million is to be spent on three hydro-electric schemes, the first, costing £212,000, to serve the Kasama District.

134. The resettlement of the Gwembe Africans is proceeding according to plan as the Kariba Lake basin is cleared. About 10,000 Africans have already moved. Both individuals and tribes are being compensated.

135. A conference on African education in urban areas was held in Lusaka in December, when representatives of municipal, commercial, mining and African educational organisations met under the chairmanship of the Member for Education and Social Services. The conference investigated ways of meeting the shortfall in African education in the larger municipal and mining towns without upsetting the balance of population between urban and rural areas.

136. Following a Legislative Council motion in March, 1957, a commission of inquiry (with Mr. P. A. P. Robertson as single Commissioner) was appointed in September, and reported in December, on the causes of wastage of personnel from the police.

#### NYASALAND

137. The new post of Speaker of the Legislative Council was filled by the appointment, in January, of Mr. H. W. Wilson, Q.C.



138. The Nyasaland Government continued with its policy of buying, from owners of private estates, land closely occupied by Africans and also unoccupied land not required for the development—which is considered desirable—of estates. During the year under review, the Government agreed to purchase a further 25,478 acres, leaving a total of 546,723 acres of freehold land in the Southern Province in private ownership.

139. Work continued on schemes in the Protectorate's Development Programme, which includes African and European housing, education, roads, water supplies, rice development and forestry.

## The Far Eastern Territories

### FEDERATION OF MALAYA\*

#### *Constitutional*

140. During April a Working Party consisting of representatives of Their Highnesses the Rulers and of the Government of the Federation, meeting under the chairmanship of the High Commissioner, considered the recommendations made by the Reid Constitutional Commission on the future constitution for the Federation of Malaya when it attained independence. In their proposals,† the Reid Commission had sought to satisfy the interests of both the Malay and Chinese communities, and to strike a balance between the powers and sphere of authority of the Federation Government and of the States and Settlements Governments. Attention was also given to the future status and interests of the two Settlements of Malacca and Penang, which upon independence would cease to be Crown Colonies.

141. In May, the Chief Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, led a delegation to London to hold final discussions with Her Majesty's Government on the constitution, at which full agreement was reached on all issues. Following this, the detailed drafting of the new federal constitution and of the constitutions for Penang and Malacca was quickly completed; the proposals were published as a White Paper‡ in the United Kingdom and in the Federation of Malaya at the end of June.

142. On the 2nd July, the Federation of Malaya Independence Bill, enabling Her Majesty the Queen to enter into a new Agreement with Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Nine Malayan States, to establish the Federation of Malaya as an independent sovereign country within the Commonwealth, on the 31st August, 1957, was introduced into Parliament and, having passed through all its stages, received the Royal Assent on the 31st July. At the same time, the constitutional settlements were debated in the Federal Legislature, in the Settlement Councils of Penang and Malacca and in all the State Legislatures, and were in every case unanimously approved. On the 5th August, the new Agreement between Her Majesty the Queen and Their Highnesses the Rulers, envisaged in the Federation of Malaya Independence Act, and providing as from the 31st August, 1957, for the termination of Her Majesty's sovereignty and jurisdiction in respect of the Settlements of Penang and Malacca, and Her power and jurisdiction in the Malay States as a whole, was signed, and on the 23rd August, Her Majesty approved the Federation of Malaya Order in Council which directed that the new federal constitution and the constitutions for the new States

\* Up to the 31st August, 1957.

† Col. No. 330.

‡ *Constitutional Proposals for the Federation of Malaya.* Cmnd. 210.

of Penang and Malacca should have the force of law. The independence of the Federation of Malaya was accordingly proclaimed in Kuala Lumpur on the 31st August.

#### *Independence Celebrations*

143. At the independence celebrations in Kuala Lumpur, Her Majesty the Queen was represented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who was accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester. Their Royal Highnesses carried out a number of public engagements, which included attendance at the installation ceremony of His Majesty Tunku Abdul Rahman Ibni Al-Marhum, Tuanku Muhammad as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Supreme Ruler) on the 2nd September.

144. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was represented at the celebrations in Kuala Lumpur by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Kilmuir, the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. (now Sir) G. W. Tory, the newly-appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Malaya. The celebrations were also attended by representatives of other Commonwealth Governments (including the Prime Minister of Ceylon) which had earlier agreed that the Federation of Malaya should, as from the 31st August, be recognised as a member of the Commonwealth. Distinguished delegations also attended from 23 foreign countries; and the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was represented.

#### *Defence and the Emergency*

145. The detailed text of the Anglo-Malayan Defence Agreement under which, following independence, United Kingdom forces should be stationed in the Federation to assist the Government of the Federation in the external defence of its territory and for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations was agreed shortly before the 31st August, and the agreement was executed on behalf of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Federation of Malaya in the weeks immediately following independence. At the same time the two Governments, together with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, entered into arrangements which had been negotiated in the months preceding independence, under which the forces of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand stationed in the Federation of Malaya may be made available to continue to assist the Government of the Federation in its campaign against the Communist terrorists.

146. The threat posed by the Emergency continued to decline in the months preceding independence, in conformity with the trends of the previous four years. In July, for the first time since the Emergency began in June, 1948, no single person was killed by the terrorists, no casualty was suffered by the Security Forces and there were no major incidents. In August, Central Selangor was declared a "white" area cleared of terrorists, and the Emergency restrictions were revoked in it. The "white" area then extended from coast to coast across the centre of the Federation, and about half the total population was freed from Emergency restrictions, while incessant military, administrative and psychological pressure continued on the terrorists to bring about the collapse of all organised resistance. By the 31st August, the numbers of active Communist terrorists in the jungle had fallen from a peak of about 8,000 in 1951 to about 1,830, a figure some 170 less than at the end of 1956. In all, since the Emergency began, some

10,000 Communist terrorists have been killed, captured or have surrendered, and nearly 3,000 have been wounded. In the same period, the Security Forces and civilians have suffered about 9,000 casualties in killed, wounded and missing.

## SINGAPORE

147. Sir Robert Black, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony since June, 1955, left Singapore in December for a short visit to the United Kingdom before taking up appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong. He was succeeded by Sir William Goode, formerly Chief Secretary, Singapore.

148. The Prime Minister, accompanied by Lady Dorothy Macmillan, made an overnight stop in Singapore on the 18th January while on his way to Australia and New Zealand. As his visit happened to coincide with the annual conference in Singapore of Her Majesty's representatives in East Asia, the Prime Minister took the opportunity to meet those attending. On the 12th February, while on their return flight to the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy Macmillan spent a day in Singapore, during which they made a short tour of the City and met Singapore Ministers and other leading citizens and officials.

149. In April, after a debate lasting four days, the Singapore Legislative Assembly approved by 23 votes to 2 the Constitutional Agreement reached in London earlier that month [see paragraph 182 of Cmnd. 195].

150. The Singapore Citizenship Ordinance, which, in accordance with the agreement reached in London, created a Singapore Citizenship, was brought into effect on the 1st November. Besides the usual provisions for citizenship by birth, descent and naturalisation, it provided that aliens who had, *inter alia*, been resident in Singapore for at least eight years prior to the 1st November, 1957, could be registered as citizens of Singapore. It is estimated that during the period up to the 31st January, which was the closing date for registration in the compiling of the electoral registers for the first elections under the new constitution, over 320,000 people were registered as citizens. For the time being this citizenship has local status only, but it has been agreed that when the new constitution is introduced, the British Nationality Act will be amended to provide that Singapore citizenship will carry with it the status of British subject and Commonwealth citizen.

151. On the 1st January, Christmas Island, which since 1900 had been associated for administrative purposes with Singapore, was detached from the Colony of Singapore and established temporarily as a separate Colony, preparatory to its transfer to the Commonwealth of Australia. An *ex gratia* payment of £2.3 million has been made to the Singapore Government as compensation for the loss of revenues from the island.

152. By August it had become apparent that the detention of certain Communist Front leaders ordered in September, 1956, had not put a stop to subversive activities or to the infiltration of Communists and fellow-travellers into associations of apparently reputable aims. The Communists and their sympathisers had secured for themselves a dominating position on the Cultural and Education Committee of the People's Action Party and the Singapore Trade Union Working Committee, which they used as co-ordinating bodies for directing subversive activities among trade unionists, students, women, farmers and the intelligentsia. The Singapore Government decided that it must act to frustrate the attempts to create an essentially dictatorial Communist State in Singapore and therefore ordered

the arrest and detention of 39 prominent Communist Front leaders, including four leading personalities on the staff of the *Sin Pao*, a Chinese language newspaper which was already banned in the Federation of Malaya and was the mouthpiece of the extreme Left for the dissemination of news with a slant in favour of the Chinese People's Government and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Action was also taken under the Printing Press Ordinance to require this paper to submit an application for a permit to publish. The arrests were made without incident and Singapore remained completely calm.

153. The first City Council elections to be held since 1953 took place in December. Under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance the old Council, consisting of a President (appointed by the Governor) and 27 Councillors (18 elected and 9 nominated), was to be replaced by a wholly elected Council of 32 members, who would then elect a Mayor from amongst themselves. Eighty-one candidates contested the elections, which resulted in a victory for the left-wing People's Action Party, whose candidates won 13 out of the 14 seats they contested. The Liberal-Socialists, who had controlled the old Council, contested all 32 wards, but were successful in only seven. Sixteen wards were contested by the Labour Front, but in only four were their candidates returned. Candidates of the newly formed Workers' Party under the leadership of the former Chief Minister, Mr. Marshall, won four out of the five wards they contested, while the United Malay National Organisation fought in three wards and won two. The remaining two seats were taken by Independents. Only a third of the electorate voted, compared with just over half in the 1955 elections for the Legislative Assembly. This poor turn-out was partly due to bad weather and inaccuracies in the voting registers, but far more to public apathy. At the first meeting of the new City Council, Mr. Ong Eng Guan, Treasurer of the People's Action Party, was elected first Mayor of Singapore.

154. In August and September a Commission of Inquiry, appointed by the Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, visited the Federation and Singapore to review the constitution, working and finances of the University of Malaya and to make recommendations about its future development. The report of the Commission, which was under the chairmanship of Dr. R. S. Aitken, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, is at present under consideration by the two Malayan Governments.

155. The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Kilmuir, and the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Earl of Perth, made brief visits to Singapore in September, after representing the United Kingdom Government at the Federation of Malaya independence celebrations. During his visit Lord Kilmuir was present at a ceremonial sitting of the High Court of Singapore. Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Defence, spent several days in Singapore in September and Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, paid a brief visit in December.

#### BORNEO TERRITORIES

156. There were two meetings of the Sarawak/Brunei/North Borneo Conference during the year, at which problems of common interest were discussed.

157. A new company, Borneo Airways, controlled by the Governments of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo, is being set up to operate the internal air services.

158. On the 7th February, broadcast speeches were made by the Governors of North Borneo and Sarawak on the possibility of closer association between the three Borneo territories, the purpose of the broadcasts being to stimulate public discussion of the matter with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the people. Her Majesty's Government will consult the Sultan of Brunei as to the wishes of his people.

159. The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Earl of Perth, and the Countess of Perth, visited the three territories from the 5th to the 16th September.

#### NORTH BORNEO

160. The arrangement whereby eight out of the ten nominated members of the Legislative Council are selected from a panel of candidates submitted by representative bodies continued to function successfully.

161. Bakapit was declared a port of entry with effect from the 1st January, 1957.

162. Legislation was enacted for the setting up of two further Local Authorities—Tuaran and Beaufort—on the 1st January, 1958.

163. Trade generally was again good. The figures for the first nine months of 1957 exceeded those for the same period in 1956. Exports were valued at over £10·5 million and imports at nearly £10·4 million. Timber exports by the end of September had reached a value of £2·6 million. Copra and rubber exports were again satisfactory at approximately the same level as in 1956.

164. Development works generally progressed satisfactorily, but rising costs necessitated a review of the programme. In the four years ending with 1957 a total of £8·5 million was invested in the development of the country, £4·1 million from local funds, £2·2 million from loans and £2·2 million from external aid.

165. The new hospital at Jesselton was formally opened on the 14th September by Lady Perth and with the approval of Her Majesty the Queen was named the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. This hospital has accommodation for 171 patients and contains a dental clinic and a central pathological and bacteriological laboratory. It is also the main training centre of the Colony for nurses, dressers and health inspectors. Tuberculosis wards for 140 patients are being built.

166. The labour shortage was further eased by the arrival of many Indonesians. These arrivals do not however provide a permanent solution to what has for long been a chronic problem.

167. In November, two companies of the South Wales Borderers arrived in Sandakan from Malaya, and together with the North Borneo Police Mobile Force took part in a training exercise, "Operation Tiger Leg". The troops were well received and the exercise, the first of its kind, was a great success.

168. Plans were made for the extension of the automatic telephone exchange system. The territory will be divided into six zones, in each of which there will be a dialling circuit, communication between zones being by trunk system through manually operated switchboards.

169. The results of the pilot scheme for malaria control were sufficiently satisfactory to warrant gradual expansion into a scheme for the eradication of malaria throughout the Colony, using the same techniques of spraying houses with residual insecticides and simultaneously administering drugs to the population. Plans were made accordingly.

## SARAWAK

170. The Council Negri met for the first time under the provisions of the new constitution on the 21st May. The election of the unofficial members, who now form a majority in the Council, had gone smoothly and the changes were widely welcomed throughout the country.

171. Communist influences in Chinese schools while still manifest did not show any signs of increase, and there were no major outbreaks of indiscipline.

172. It was decided that the new Government secondary schools should have two streams of pupils, a "Selected Entry" stream and an "Unselected Entry" stream, with a different rate of fees for the two types. Higher fees will be paid by parents whose children are not selected for secondary education but who are willing to pay the higher fees to enable them to attend a secondary school. There was a further increase of about 10,000 in the school population during the year.

173. The extension of local government continued. Almost the whole country is now under the jurisdiction of Mixed Authorities, most of which are called District Councils. The Sibuan Urban District Council became the second authority with a membership entirely elected by secret ballot.

174. The volume of trade continued to fall slightly, but the surplus on visible trade was maintained.

175. A company has been formed to mine the bauxite deposits at Semantan and the first exports took place during the year.

176. The broadcasting service continued to expand and it will be possible in the near future to broadcast two transmissions simultaneously, thus affording a considerable increase in listening time for the different language groups. Plans are well advanced for the introduction of a schools broadcasting service, which will in the first instance serve Iban primary schools. Over 23,000 wireless licences were taken out during the year.

177. The development plan was revised in view of increasing costs and the modifications necessitated in various schemes. The revised plan, which covers the period 1957-60, envisages expenditure during the period of £12.4 million, as against an expenditure of £11.6 million estimated for the period 1955-60 under the original plan. The Public Works Department began, and made excellent progress with, the Serian-Simanggang trunk road. By the end of September, under the rubber replanting scheme, 6,000 acres had been successfully replanted and 17,000 acres had been approved for planting and replanting. The total estimated cost of this scheme has been increased to £1.4 million.

178. Important archaeological discoveries were made by the staff of the Sarawak Museum in the great cave at Niah. Evidence of five distinct stone ages overlaid by a bronze age has been found. The oldest deposits so far reached are dated back to about 40,000 B.C.

## BRUNEI

179. The Sultan published the draft text of the proposed new constitution for discussion by the District Councils and other bodies.

180. Progress on individual schemes under the development plan continued to be satisfactory. The facilities for both primary and secondary education were extended.

## HONG KONG

181. On the 31st December, Sir Alexander Grantham left the Colony on leave, prior to retirement after more than ten years as Governor. The extent of the people's affection and respect for him and Lady Grantham was reflected in the large numbers who attended the farewell ceremonies and the warmth and sincerity of the good wishes expressed. His successor, Sir Robert Black, who has been Governor of Singapore and previously served in Hong Kong as Colonial Secretary, arrived in the Colony on the 23rd January.

182. In May the Colony was struck by torrential rains; 35 inches fell during the month and caused serious floods. About 30 people lost their lives and 11,000 were made homeless. Damage was done to buildings, livestock and land; parts of main roads and railway tracks were blocked or washed away. Service units and voluntary organisations gave the Hong Kong Government valuable assistance in helping the victims and repairing the damage.

183. The total value of the Colony's trade in 1957 was £511 million, 5 per cent more than the 1956 value. The increase came entirely from imports, which were worth £322 million, nearly 13 per cent more than the 1956 value. China remained the chief source; imports from the United Kingdom and United States of America increased significantly, while those from Malaya and Japan decreased. Exports were worth £189 million, 6 per cent less than the 1956 value. The United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their purchases, but there was a heavy decline in purchases by Indonesia, Thailand, Japan and South Korea. Exports of local products accounted for more than 26 per cent of the Colony's total exports, as compared with 24 per cent in 1956.

184. The 15th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products was held in the Colony from the 4th December to the 2nd January; roughly one million people attended, including many overseas visitors. Following a suggestion made by the then Governor in his opening speech, a Government committee has been set up to consider forming a federation of Hong Kong industries. The Hong Kong Government arranged exhibits of local products at the New York and Frankfurt Fairs, and manufacturers exhibited at fairs in Singapore and Montreal. An ordinance has been passed providing for the creation of an association to promote the development of the already considerable tourist industry.

185. The programme of squatter resettlement was continued. Clearance was undertaken of the next major resettlement site, one of 29 acres at Wong Tai Sin; 63,000 people will be housed there on a new estate at a cost to the Government of about £1.6 million. Progress was also made in the provision of low-cost housing for other members of the community. In November the North Point estate of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, designed to accommodate about 12,000 people, was opened. In view of the great need for new towns and land development, consulting engineers have been engaged by the Government to undertake a reconnaissance of five areas in the New Territories to determine their suitability for land reclamation.

186. At the 12th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the problem of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong was considered. A resolution was adopted on the 26th November, acknowledging the heavy burden placed on the Hong Kong Government and the efforts made to

alleviate the problem, recognising that the problem was one of international concern, and appealing to member-Governments and non-governmental organisations to give all possible assistance.

187. On the 28th November it was announced that the RN Dockyard would be run down and closed by the 30th November, 1959. Some 5,000 workers will become redundant over this period. Gratuities are being paid to men with at least one year's service as they are discharged; and the Hong Kong Government is doing everything possible to help them find new employment.

188. An agreement has been reached between the Hong Kong Government and the military authorities, under which the Murray Barracks area in the capital, Victoria, will be vacated by the Army for civil development, in return for the building of new accommodation elsewhere in the Colony at a cost to the Hong Kong Government of roughly £1.1 million.

## **The West Indian Territories with Bermuda and the Bahamas**

### **FEDERATION**

189. Federation, under the name of "The West Indies", became an accomplished fact on the 3rd January, the participating territories being:

Barbados.

Jamaica.

The Leeward Islands of Antigua, Montserrat and St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla.

Trinidad and Tobago.

The Windward Islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

The Virgin Islands (in the Leeward Islands) have chosen to remain outside the federation, and British Guiana and British Honduras have not so far decided to join it, though the way is open for them to do so later if they wish.

190. The Standing Federation Committee, composed of representatives of each of the federating territories, met twice under the chairmanship of Sir Stephen Luke and continued their consideration of final constitutional points for inclusion in the Order in Council embodying the federal constitution, and the planning of the organisation and staffing of the federal departments. It was decided to establish a Federal Economic Planning Unit to provide the federal Government with studies and basic plans which would assist in formulating policy affecting the economic development of the region. The Regional Economic Committee for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, which hitherto had been responsible for promoting, co-ordinating and advising on such matters as trade, export industries, communications and public finance, was replaced by a Regional Council of Ministers from the federating territories and including representatives of British Guiana and British Honduras, to be served by a Department of the Federal Secretariat. This Council of Ministers first met in Tobago in May under the chairmanship of Mr. Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and discussed, among other things, intra-regional trade and related problems of marketing and shipping, external aid to the Federation, the use of currency reserves for local investment and the provision of an airstrip in Dominica. The Commission on Trade and Tariffs, under



the chairmanship of Sir William Croft, continued their examination of problems involved in the establishment of a customs union for the federal area. An interim Federal Public Service Commission was set up to advise the Federal Organisation, and later the Governor-General, on appointments to the federal Civil Service.

191. In November the chairman of the Standing Federation Committee and the Federal Secretary had talks in Ottawa with representatives of the Canadian Government on ways in which Canada could assist the Federation economically.

192. It was announced in May that Her Majesty had approved the appointment of the Right Honourable Lord Hailes as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of The West Indies. Lord Hailes assumed office in Trinidad on the 3rd January. In August it was announced that, with Her Majesty's approval, Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret had accepted an invitation to inaugurate the Federal Legislature in Trinidad on the 22nd April, 1958.

193. The Order in Council\* embodying the federal constitution was made in July, after it had, in accordance with the provisions of the British Caribbean Federation Act, 1956,† been laid in draft before Parliament and had been approved by resolution of each House. The constitution, which is on the Australian model, with residual legislative powers remaining with the constituent territories, is an advanced one conferring a considerable measure of internal self-government. The power of Her Majesty to legislate by Order in Council is retained in respect only of defence, external relations and the maintenance of the financial stability and credit of the Federation. The constitution provides for a bi-cameral Legislature comprising a nominated Senate of 19 members, and a House of Representatives of 45 members elected by adult suffrage in the territories. The executive will consist of the Governor-General and a Council of State comprising a Prime Minister and 10 other Ministers.

194. It had been decided by the Standing Federation Committee that the federal capital should be in Trinidad, and after examination of possible sites the Committee chose Chaguaramas, an area in the north-west peninsula of Trinidad that has been leased to the United States Government since 1941. A request for the release of this area was made to the United States Government and the matter was discussed with American representatives at meetings in London in July, when a West Indian delegation put to them the case for the Standing Federation Committee's choice. It was decided to appoint a Joint Commission, consisting of technical representatives of the Standing Federation Committee and of the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the United States, to investigate all aspects of the request, taking full account of military and economic considerations. This Commission started work in Trinidad in January under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Arden-Clarke. Meanwhile, temporary headquarters for the federal Secretariat were set up in Bridgetown, Barbados, and were moved, in November, to new temporary quarters in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where the existing Government House has also been made available, through the kindness of the Governor and Government of Trinidad and Tobago, as a temporary residence for the Governor-General.

195. On the 3rd January, when Lord Hailes was sworn in as Governor-General, the Federation formally came into being and the interim provisions of the constitution were brought into effect on the authority of the West

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\* Statutory Instruments 1957, No. 1364.

† 4 & 5 Eliz. 2, Ch. 63.

Indies (Federation) (Commencement). Order in Council, made in December. Shortly afterwards Lord Hailes made a tour of all the federated territories in HMS *Troubridge*.

196. To assist the Governor-General in administering the government of the Federation in the interim period before the House of Representatives first met, the Standing Federation Committee continued in being as the Governor-General's Advisory Council.

197. The Federal Government assumed responsibility, in general, for the co-ordinating and advisory functions exercised by the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies until the 31st March, when it was wound up. Such functions in respect of the non-federating territories (British Guiana, British Honduras and the Virgin Islands) will in future be dealt with by the Colonial Office or, where special arrangements are made in agreement with those territories, by the Federal Government.

198. On the 30th January, Mr. S. E. Smith, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced in Parliament that the Canadian Government were seeking authority for the expenditure of \$(C) 150,000 for technical assistance to The West Indies and Ghana; that about half a dozen experts were to be sent to The West Indies; and that the first of these, a housing adviser, was just about to set out. He emphasised that these were only interim measures and that proposals for more substantial and long-term Canadian assistance were being prepared.

199. At the first federal elections held on the 25th March, local parties affiliated to the West Indies Federal Labour Party gained 25 of the 45 seats in the House of Representatives; those affiliated to the Democratic Labour Party of the West Indies won 19, and the remaining seat was won by the Barbados National Party.

#### OTHER REGIONAL AFFAIRS

200. A regional conference on the "Training of Teachers in the British Caribbean" was held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, from the 25th June to the 5th July.

201. A regional conference of postmasters was held in Trinidad from the 3rd to 12th April. The chairman, Mr. J. B. Hood, Head Postmaster of Harrogate, Yorks, subsequently visited all West Indies territories to survey staff training needs.

202. In October there occurred a 16-day strike of pilots employed by the British West Indian Airways Corporation. A three-man board of inquiry appointed to inquire into the dispute visited Trinidad in January.

203. An expert seconded from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to visit the West Indian territories for a year to advise on slaughtering and flaying began his duty in October. This survey is complementary to that made by Dr. I. Mann in 1956.

204. Further provision of £650,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was allocated towards the capital cost, estimated at over £1 million, of extending the University College Teaching Hospital to enable an increased number of doctors to be trained there. The total amount allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare sources for the purpose is now £900,000: the Federal Government has agreed to find the remaining funds required.

205. In July, the Quinquennial Advisory Committee met at the University College of the West Indies to examine the estimates prepared by the

College for the period 1958–63 and to make recommendations to the Federal Government on the annual amount that should be made available to the College.

206. The report of the Mission on Higher Technical Education in the British Caribbean, published in November,\* recommended the establishment of technical colleges in Trinidad and Jamaica. A grant of £200,000 has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of the first stage of the technical college in Jamaica—known as the Jamaica Institute of Technology.

207. In January and February the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Superintendent in Chief of the Order of St. John, carried out an extensive tour of the Caribbean area, the Bahamas and Bermuda, visiting St. John organisations.

### TERRITORIES WITHIN THE FEDERATION

#### BARBADOS

208. The Barbados Government's proposals for constitutional changes were approved by the House of Assembly in September and by the Legislative Council in October. These involved the passing of the general direction and control of government in internal matters from the full Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the Governor to a sub-committee—the Cabinet—consisting of the Premier as chairman, the four members appointed from the House of Assembly (i.e. the Ministers) and the member appointed from the Legislative Council (now styled Minister without Portfolio). The instrument of delegation by which these changes were effected was signed on the 2nd January. At the same time the Premier assumed responsibility for the internal security of the island, the Governor retaining his responsibility for external defence.

209. In his address on the re-opening of the Legislature in January, the Governor referred to the Government's intention to appoint a Minister of Education.

210. The contract for the deep-water harbour, the major project in the island's development plan, was awarded to a British company and provided for work to be begun in June, 1957, and to be completed by August, 1961, at a total cost in the region of £4 million. By January good progress had been made in setting up plant and machinery and constructing a rubble bank connecting Pelican Island with the mainland. Another important project in the plan is the construction of a new general hospital. Sketch plans were drawn up by a firm of architects who specialise in hospital construction, and it was hoped that working drawings would be prepared in time for construction to begin in 1958.

211. The Premier visited the United Kingdom in April, July and September and the Governor was in England for three weeks during October. The discussions in September and October included a general review of the resources available to finance development projects. In this context it is relevant to note that the sugar crop in 1957 reached a record figure of over 200,000 tons; prospects for the 1958 crop are not so favourable.

212. The award in the Birthday Honours of a knighthood to the Premier, Mr. (now Sir) Grantley Adams, gave much satisfaction to all sections of the community.

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\* Colonial No. 336.

## JAMAICA

213. Sir Hugh Foot left Jamaica on the 18th November on appointment as Governor of Cyprus and his successor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, arrived on the 18th December.

214. An Order in Council was made in October, replacing the Executive Council by a Council of Ministers. This is normally presided over by the Chief Minister, but the Governor retains the right to call meetings of the Council and, when he does so, to preside. The Council of Ministers consists of 10 members of the elected House of Representatives and two unofficial members of the Legislative Council appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The Order in Council also removed from the Legislative Council all official members except the Attorney General. At the same time the title of Chief Secretary was substituted for that of Colonial Secretary.

215. The amendments to the constitution, which *inter alia* involved the creation of a Ministry of Home Affairs and the assumption by that Ministry of responsibility for internal security and police, were proclaimed on the 11th November. The same day consequential changes in the portfolios of some Ministers was announced. The two Legislative Council members of the Council of Ministers are responsible for Government business in the Legislative Council but do not have charge of Ministries.

216. A serious railway accident occurred on the night of the 1st September, at Kendal, near the centre of Jamaica. An excursion train returning to Kingston from Montego Bay overturned on a sharp curve: 183 people were killed and more than 600 injured. The police, medical and voluntary services did fine work in rescuing and caring for the injured. The *Daily Gleaner* opened an appeal fund for the injured and dependants of those killed. A court of inquiry into the causes of the accident was appointed, presided over by the Chief Justice. The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation made available the services of Brigadier C. A. Langley, Inspecting Officer of Railways, to assist in the investigation.

217. In May Sir Hugh Foot arrived in the United Kingdom for four months leave during which he had discussions with the Colonial Office. In July the Chief Minister visited the United Kingdom for discussions with Her Majesty's Government and the representatives of the United States Government about the site of the capital of The West Indies. The Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. W. McK. Seivright, toured England and Scotland in June and July under the auspices of the British Council. The Minister of Finance, Mr. N. N. Nethersole, made two visits in June and November, for financial discussions. The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Wills Isaacs, visited New York in May and Canada in January.

218. In May a further grant of £750,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was announced towards the cost of subsidies under the revised farm development scheme. The total cost of the scheme in the period up to the 31st March, 1960, is now estimated at £1,873,000, of which £1,022,000 is being found from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

219. The cocoa expansion scheme has been revised as a result of the development of a new budding technique which enables planting stock to be produced at a lower cost. The scheme will now cost £375,500 in the period up to the 31st March, 1960, of which £177,375 is being contributed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

220. A serious drought was experienced in several parts of Jamaica towards the middle of the year and the Government gave financial aid to banana growers whose fields suffered extensive damage.

221. The new School of Agriculture at Twickenham Park was opened in June. It cost £170,000 of which £125,000 was contributed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

222. A local loan of £800,000 was raised in August and another of £1 million in March.

223. In February, the Jamaican Government published its development plan for the ten years 1957-67. It envisages a total expenditure of £78,844,000 during the ten-year period, of which £31,201,000 is planned to be spent by the 31st March, 1960.

224. In December a Scientific Research Committee was set up by the Jamaica Government to co-ordinate and promote research in Government departments, the University College of the West Indies and private enterprise.

225. The tourist industry continued to expand and two new hotels were opened towards the end of the year.

226. There was no serious labour unrest although there were several short minor strikes.

227. The number of migrants to the United Kingdom again fell during 1957 : 13,087 came to this country, as compared with 17,320 in 1956 ; 1,179 returned to Jamaica.

#### *Jamaican Dependencies*

228. In February the Royal Assent was given to a United Kingdom Act separating the Turks and Caicos Islands from Jamaica and conferring power on Her Majesty in Council to make fresh provision for the constitutions of that dependency and of the Cayman Islands. The Commissioners of the dependencies visited Jamaica in November for discussions with the Acting Governor about the new constitutions.

229. The drought in the Turks and Caicos Islands, now in its second year, continued and fresh water was imported. A grant of £25,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the construction of catchment areas and water-storage tanks.

230. The reorganisation of the Turks Islands Salt Company proceeded and it was agreed in principle that up to £37,000 would be made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to meet the cost of re-equipping the company.

231. The Cayman Islands Government started to carry out a road development programme costing £150,000, of which up to £40,000 will be provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

#### LEEWARD ISLANDS\*

232. General elections held in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla in November again resulted in a victory for the Labour Party, whose candidates won all five seats in St. Kitts. Independent candidates were successful in the three constituencies in Nevis and Anguilla. No changes were made in the Ministerial appointments.

233. In August, Montserrat received a supplementary allocation of £100,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare reserve funds. Among the projects for which Colonial Development and Welfare grants were approved

\* Excluding the Virgin Islands [see paragraphs 272-5].

during the year were the improvement of the airfields in St. Kitts and Antigua, the construction of an airfield in Nevis, the development of water supplies in Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and Montserrat, the establishment of a banana industry in Montserrat, and the construction of schools in Antigua and St. Kitts and of roads in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

234. The first elections under the Rural District Boards Ordinance of Montserrat were held in July.

235. Subject to the approval of Parliament, a special grant of £27,042 will be made to the Government of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla towards the cost of replacing the Government motor launch smashed at Nevis by hurricane "Greta" in November, 1956. The question of a further grant towards the cost of reconstructing the sea-wall and jetty at Charlestown, in Nevis, is under consideration.

236. In December, the Administrator of Antigua, the Minister of Trade and Production and the acting Financial Secretary visited London for discussions on the amount of Her Majesty's Government's grant-in-aid for 1958.

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

237. In September the Legislative Council passed by a large majority a motion on constitutional changes, introduced by the Chief Minister, Dr. Eric Williams. The main changes proposed, which have not yet been formally submitted to the Secretary of State, were as follows. Instead of the present procedure by which the Legislative Council elects both the Chief Minister and the other Ministers, the Governor would call upon the leader of the majority party to form a Government. The Chief Minister (to be called Premier) would have the power to select and remove Ministers. The Premier and not the Governor would normally preside at Cabinet meetings. The Colonial Secretary (to be called Chief Secretary) and the Attorney-General would retain their seats in the Cabinet but would no longer have votes there. The Public Service Commission would be reconstituted as an independent body with a full-time chairman; and the Governor would be bound to accept their advice, except that he would have the right to ask them to reconsider it once. Where certain senior posts were concerned the Governor would consult the Premier before accepting the Commission's advice.

238. During 1957 the right of several members to sit in the Legislative Council was called in question on the grounds that they held offices of emolument under the Crown or that, by receiving loans from Government funds to purchase cars, they had become parties to contracts with the Government on account of the public service. On a motion of the Chief Minister, the question was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. The Committee produced an interim report in October on the question of offices of emolument, proposing legislation, which has since been enacted, by which certain posts are declared to be compatible with membership of the Legislative Council and the membership of the holders of such posts is retrospectively validated.

239. The new Government was most active in seeking expert advice from many quarters on problems connected with the development of the country; special committees were appointed to study a number of the more complex questions. For instance, a special commission inquired into Government hospitals, and a team of experts from the Development and Welfare Organisation and other West Indian islands prepared a development plan for Trinidad and Tobago. The result was a radical revision of the previous Government's development plan. The new five-year development programme, introduced by the Chief Minister in December, covers the years 1958-62 and

provides for an estimated expenditure of \$(BWI)191·4 million. The programme places great emphasis on the improvement of public utilities, especially roads, electricity and water supplies, and on other measures for the encouragement of basic industries. Special attention is given to the development of Tobago.

240. A commission under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey King, formerly Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, was appointed to inquire into the organisation and cost of the Public Service.

241. The Chief Minister visited London in July, and he and Mr. O'Halloran, the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, visited Venezuela in December. In June Mr. Granado, the Minister of Labour, attended an ILO conference in Geneva ; and in December, Dr. Mahabir, the Minister of Health and Social Services, attended the conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in New Delhi.

#### WINDWARD ISLANDS

242. General elections to Legislative Councils were held in August in Dominica and in September in the other islands. In Grenada, the People's Democratic Movement, the Grenada National Party and the Grenada United Party each secured two seats, and the remaining two seats went to Independent candidates. In St. Lucia, the Labour Party achieved a seven to one majority over the People's Progressive Party. In Dominica the Labour Party won three seats and the People's National Movement two seats: these two parties joined together, and the remaining three seats went to Independent candidates. In St. Vincent five members of the People's Political Party were elected, one member of the People's Liberation Movement, and two Independent candidates.

243. Ministers from St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Financial Secretary, Dominica, visited the United Kingdom in December for discussions on the amount of Her Majesty's Government's grant-in-aid for 1958.

244. Revised salary scales recommended for primary school teachers by the Education Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, following an independent inquiry which he initiated at the end of 1956, were accepted by all four islands, subject to the adjustment of anomalies in individual cases.

245. An allocation of £300,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been made for the construction of airfields in Dominica and St. Vincent.

246. In Grenada good progress has been made in the rehabilitation of agriculture damaged by hurricane "Janet" in 1955. Two thousand acres have been replanted with cocoa and 7,000 acres with bananas. Work has begun on the reconstruction of St. George's pier.

247. Sugar workers in St. Lucia who began a strike in March, 1957, returned to work by the end of April. A Commission was appointed to investigate the cause of the stoppage and other matters related to the sugar industry in St. Lucia. Its recommendations were accepted by employers and workers.

248. Work is proceeding on the construction of Vigie airport in St. Lucia.

249. In January the Earl of Oxford and Asquith succeeded Mr. J. K. R. Thorp as Administrator, St. Lucia, on transfer from the post of Administrative Secretary, Zanzibar.

250. Extensive damage to roads, bridges, the telephone system and jetties in Dominica was caused by heavy rain and high seas in November. Financial assistance to carry out the necessary repairs will be included in the 1958 grant-in-aid from Her Majesty's Government.

251. A team of experts, led by the Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, visited St. Vincent in October to draw up an outline development plan for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

252. Exports generally, and particularly of bananas, increased in 1957.

### TERRITORIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION

#### BAHAMAS

253. The tourist trade, the chief source of income for the Colony, continued to flourish until the general strike in January. In 1957 the number of visitors totalled approximately 190,000, as against 150,000 in 1956.

254. The development of the private port, known as Freeport, on Grand Bahama, including dredging and construction of wharves, is proceeding. The Freeport area, which covers approximately 100 square miles, is being developed as an industrial, commercial and residential estate. The policy is to provide all the industrial facilities and some of the social amenities which will be required by firms before they start to operate in the area. A power station has already been erected. A water-works is being constructed and approximately 50 miles of roads have been built. Over 100 houses have already been put up and it is planned to provide a shopping centre.

255. A Select Committee of the House of Assembly, which had been appointed to consider constitutional matters, included as the main recommendations in a first interim report, which was adopted by the House of Assembly on the 13th May, that members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the *ex officio* members, should be elected by the House of Assembly from members of the Legislature, and that members of public boards should then be chosen by the Executive Council. In July the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of its own Select Committee, found these proposals unacceptable. The Secretary of State informed a delegation consisting of members of the majority party of the House of Assembly, and also the leader of the People's Progressive Party in the House of Assembly, both of whom were in London in November, that until he was satisfied that these proposals had general support in the Colony he could not accept them. He agreed, however, that as a matter of practice and in accordance with the usual conventions of consulting majority opinion, the Governor should consult the Leader for the Government, who would normally be drawn from the majority party, about the appointment of members of the Executive Council and of chairmen of public boards. He also agreed that the Governor should consult with the chairmen of those boards about the appointment of members of the boards. It was nevertheless made clear that the Governor's discretion whether to accept advice on all these points must be unfettered.

256. Tension had existed for some considerable period between two transport groups in Nassau, the Taxi-Cab Union (a union of independent taxi-drivers and owners) and the operators of hotel and bus-tour transport. In connection with the opening of the new airport at Windsor Field in New Providence on the 2nd November, a dispute arose between the two rival groups, concerning the transport of passengers to and from the airport. Despite what was understood to be agreement to a truce pending some permanent arrangement, taxi-cabs blockaded the road from the airport, to the considerable inconvenience of arriving visitors. A temporary settlement was



achieved the following day, but, after several weeks of truce, trouble broke out again. Attempts at negotiation broke down on a single point after agreement had been achieved between the two groups on the majority of points in dispute; this concerned the arrangements for taking passengers to the airport from their hotels. As a result the Taxi-Cab Union withdrew all its taxis and a walk-out of hotel staff led to a general strike. This ended on the evening of the 29th January after considerable disruption of the life of New Providence and of the tourist traffic. Proposals for the establishment of a road transport authority with powers to settle such disputes in the future are before the Legislature. Although the dispute was between two groups of employers and not between employers and employed, the general strike and the walk-out of hotel workers, which was allied with it, was also a protest against the trade union legislation of the Colony which has hitherto precluded hotel and agricultural workers from forming their own trade unions, although there were, of course, no restrictions on their joining a general trade union.

#### BERMUDA

257. The chief source of the Colony's revenue and prosperity continued to be the tourist trade. The number of visitors rose from approximately 110,000 in 1956, to approximately 120,000 in 1957.

258. The development of a free port area for the encouragement of light industries, for which legislation was enacted in 1956, made satisfactory progress. It is intended that the area shall provide a source of revenue and employment alternative to the tourist trade. It has already had a beneficial effect on the Colony's export trade.

259. In accordance with the defence policy of Her Majesty's Government, the Garrison was withdrawn from Bermuda in October, thus severing, to the great regret of Bermudians, the Army's long connection with the Colony. The Services are, however, represented by British Naval forces. The post of Island Commander, formerly held by the Army Garrison Commander, has been assumed by the Senior Naval Officer West Indies, with headquarters afloat, but a Resident Naval Officer holding the post of Deputy Island Commander is based on the island together with a small naval staff.

260. Elections to the House of Assembly took place on the 26th, 27th and 28th March, the previous Parliament having been dissolved earlier that month.

#### BRITISH GUIANA

261. During the early months of the year, there was considerable political activity in preparation for the first elections to be held under the revised interim constitution. Candidates were nominated by all the leading parties, including the two factions of the People's Progressive Party (PPP). The wholly nominated Legislative Council was dissolved on the 29th June.

262. At the August elections the faction of PPP led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan gained 47.9 per cent of votes cast and 9 out of the 14 elected seats. The rival PPP faction, led Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, won three seats and the other two leading parties, the United Democratic Party and National Labour Front (NLF), secured one seat each. The NLF candidate is the first Amerindian to hold a seat in the Colony's legislature. No coalition of parties occurred and the Burnham faction subsequently adopted the new name "People's National Congress".

263. Following the elections, the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, discussed with Dr. Jagan the means by which efficient and orderly government

could be ensured. As a result, the Governor decided for the time being to appoint only 6 of the possible 11 nominated members of the Legislative Council. In the Executive Council, the five seats available to elected members were assigned on the 5th September to members of the majority party, who were styled Ministers and charged with responsibility for portfolios; the two nominated seats were left unfilled.

264. Sir Donald Jackson, formerly Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands, was appointed Speaker of the new Legislative Council, which was inaugurated on the 10th September.

265. The Emergency Order, which had been in force since October, 1953, was suspended by the Governor with effect from the 23rd November.

266. Discussions held in London, in May, with the Governor and his officials revealed that some additional provision would be needed to complete the approved development programme, 1956-60. Expenditure on development during the year 1957 amounted to £3.75 million. A Government-owned milk pasteurisation plant and a fish marketing centre were opened in July and August, respectively. In November, a contract was awarded to a United Kingdom firm of civil engineers for the Black Bush Polder (Blocks I and II, Corentyne) drainage and irrigation project, which will lead to development and settlement of 27,000 acres of agricultural land.

267. In April, the Demerara Bauxite Company signed a formal agreement with the Government for the establishment of the £12.5 million alumina project announced last year. In May, the North West Guiana Mining Company, by an agreement with the Government, confirmed its intention to undertake a £4 million manganese mining project in the North West District and work began on a new railway to facilitate extraction of the ore.

268. A new company, a subsidiary of the United States California Oil Company, was registered in December to operate and work mines (including off-shore workings) for petroleum and its by-products.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS

269. As a result of the general election in March, 1957, all nine elected seats in the Legislative Assembly were secured by the People's United Party.

270. In November a delegation, led by the Governor, came to London to discuss financial and constitutional questions, but owing to the discovery that the leader of the unofficials had been conducting negotiations with the representative of a foreign Government in a plan to associate the Colony with that foreign country the negotiations were broken off. A reconstituted delegation resumed discussions in January, and as a result Her Majesty's Government agreed, subject to the approval of Parliament, to provide a grant-in-aid of £312,500 to cover the estimated deficit in the revenue. At the same time a further allocation of £500,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made to the territory to enable it to proceed at an accelerated rate with its programme of development up to March, 1960.

271. During the year grants totalling £68,000 were approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The smallness of this figure compared with previous years is explained by the fact that with the change of Government referred to above, the Administration was largely concerned during the year with revising its development programme. The results of this revision and the future programme were discussed when the delegation visited London, and it is expected that this will be reflected in the expenditure over the next two years.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS (Leeward Islands\*)

272. In October, general elections were held, as a result of which new appointments were made to the posts of Member for Trade and Production and of Member for Public Works and Communications.

273. Nearly £30,000 was raised during the year, through the issue of a local loan, for the extension of the electricity service in Road Town, the capital. Other important events were the opening of the new Legislative Council Chamber and Court House in July; the installation of the external radio-telephone link to St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, in August, and the filming by a British company on Little Eustatia of *Our Virgin Island*.

274. In August the Virgin Islands received a supplementary allocation of £100,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare reserve funds.

275. Although work on the Beef Island airstrip is not yet completed, it was brought into use in September when 13 landings were made: 35 were made in October.

## The Mediterranean Territories

## CYPRUS

276. On the 14th March, 1957, Grivas, the leader of the EOKA terrorist organisation, declared that he was ready to order the suspension of operations as soon as Archbishop Makarios was set free. Attacks on the Security Forces and expatriate civilians stopped as from that date, though it later became apparent that intimidation of the Greek Cypriot community was continuing as before. To assist a return to normal conditions, the Emergency regulations carrying the death penalty were relaxed in April and again in September. In August, 33 other Emergency regulations were revoked.

277. On the 20th March, 1957, Her Majesty's Government accepted the offer of the Secretary General of NATO to use his good offices for a solution of the Cyprus question.

278. On the 28th March, 1957, Archbishop Makarios was released from detention in Seychelles. It was announced that he had not made the clear statement against violence for which he had been asked. Nevertheless, in view of the improvements in the security situation in Cyprus, following the successes by the Security Forces, it had been decided that the Archbishop could be released. His return to Cyprus could not, however, be contemplated at that stage. A safe conduct offer to Grivas, the EOKA leader, and his followers, was also announced. On his release from detention the Archbishop proceeded to Athens. Both *en route* and in Athens he made a number of uncompromising statements about his views on Cyprus.

279. One immediate indirect result was a stiffening in the attitude of the Turkish Cypriots. Dr. Kuchuk, the political leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, visited Ankara in the last week of April and first week of May. It became clear from a series of statements from Turkish sources that there was now less willingness to go along with the proposals for self-government, which Turkey had supported as part of Her Majesty's Government's policy statement of the 19th December, 1956. Turkish statements increasingly emphasised early partition as the only possible solution of the Cyprus problem.

280. Her Majesty's Government continued to review its policy in relation to Cyprus in the light of changing conditions; one of these was Her Majesty's Government's strategic needs in Cyprus. During April, Mr.

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\* For information on the other Leeward Islands see paragraphs 232-6.

Duncan Sandys, Minister of Defence, toured defence establishments throughout Cyprus and had discussions with the Governor.

281. At the beginning of June a plan was announced for the systematic screening and grading of detainees according to their suitability for release. Over 550 of the 1,150 persons detained at that time have since been released.

282. Field Marshal Lord (then Sir John) Harding visited London in June and July for further discussions about Cyprus policy. It had become plain that the offer of his good offices by the Secretary General of NATO was not enough. Her Majesty's Government therefore began exchanges with the Greek and Turkish Governments with a view to reaching broad agreement on the future international status of the island. It was proposed that there should be a tripartite conference, but that there should be no fixed agenda, and that the conference should be free to discuss all solutions without prejudice. This would have paved the way for a subsequent settlement of the internal problems in direct discussions with Cypriot representatives. The Turkish Government accepted the suggestion, but the Greek Government, though it did not reject the idea of a conference, insisted that the basic outlines of a solution must first be agreed with the Governments concerned through diplomatic channels. Moreover, it emerged that there was a problem about timing, after Her Majesty's Government had suggested a conference in early September. Others thought discussions could not be usefully held before the Turkish elections in October, and perhaps before the United Nations had discussed the Cyprus question during the autumn. Her Majesty's Government did not agree with these reasons, but was unable to secure agreement to a tripartite conference at that time.

283. It was announced at the end of October that Field-Marshal Lord (then Sir John) Harding would relinquish his appointment as Governor on the expiry of the period for which he accepted the post, returning to the United Kingdom on leave early in November, and that Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica, would succeed him. Sir Hugh Foot visited London in November for discussions prior to taking up his appointment on arrival in Cyprus on the 3rd December.

284. During October and November, with the United Nations debate on Cyprus approaching, it became evident that EOKA was once more wanting the limelight. Intimidation of the Greek Cypriot public, which had never ceased, became more violent. Murders and attempted murders began again. Extensive damage by sabotage was done to Royal Air Force planes and installations, to the Cyprus Broadcasting Station's main transmitter, and to a British merchant ship. EOKA has since carried out many smaller acts of sabotage of Government and Services property and has adopted a campaign of "passive resistance" in which the Greek Cypriot community has been pressed to boycott many imports of British origin.

285. The Cyprus Question, which was inscribed on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly at the end of September, was debated by the Assembly from the 9th to the 14th December. Archbishop Makarios was in the United States from September to December, when he returned to Athens. The opening days of the debate, in particular, were marked by Greek Cypriot demonstrations in the principal towns of Cyprus. A number of persons were injured, but there were no fatalities. On the 12th December the first Committee of the Assembly accepted a resolution by 33 votes in favour, 20 against and 25 abstentions, expressing the wish that further negotiations be undertaken "with a view to have the right of self-determination applied in the case of the people of Cyprus". This resolution failed in the Plenary Assembly, which voted 31 in favour, and 23 against, with 24 abstentions, on the 14th December.

286. The aim of AKEL, the proscribed Greek Cypriot Communist organisation, has been to form a common front with the Nationalists, with Archbishop Makarios as the acknowledged leader of the Cypriot people though not their only spokesman. Left-wing claims for a voice in negotiations on the island's future and Communist criticism of violence as a means to an end together caused an important deterioration in relations between EOKA and AKEL. After EOKA had committed many physical assaults on left-wing followers and had murdered a number of them there was talk of civil war within the community. AKEL appealed to the Archbishop to prevent further conflict. The appeal brought about a temporary improvement, though EOKA has since resumed its physical assaults on left-wing followers.

287. At the beginning of the New Year, Sir Hugh Foot came to London to report to the Secretary of State. The Governor returned to Cyprus on the 18th January. Dr. Kuchuk visited Ankara. At the end of the following week, the Foreign Secretary visited Ankara for a meeting of the Baghdad Pact, but took the opportunity to have discussions about Cyprus with Turkish Ministers. On the 26th January, the Governor joined the Foreign Secretary in Ankara, to advise him during his discussions. Throughout the opening days of these discussions, Turkish Cypriot demonstrations in favour of partition took place in the principal towns of Cyprus, and unfortunately resulted in seven deaths amongst the Turkish Cypriots. The Governor returned to Cyprus on the 30th January, and the Foreign Secretary returned to London on the 1st February.

288. It was announced on the 7th February that the Foreign Secretary had proposed, and the Greek Government had agreed, that he should visit Athens for an exchange of views on Cyprus with the Greek Government. He arrived in Athens on the 10th February, and the Governor joined him there as adviser. They left Athens on the completion of their discussions on the 13th February, when the Governor saw Archbishop Makarios, and on the 18th February the Foreign Secretary made a short statement in Parliament about his discussions with the two Governments.\* He explained that he had sought to establish some common ground on which to base a settlement which would also be acceptable to Greek and Turkish Cypriots. In spite of all the difficulties, he still believed this was possible. It was necessary for him to follow up the recent talks with further discussions. This he proposed to do urgently. Shortly afterwards the Greek Government resigned and a caretaker Government was appointed to hold office until general elections were held in the middle of May.

#### GIBRALTAR

289. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Profumo, visited Gibraltar from the 26th to the 30th July and had discussions with members of the Legislative Council and Government officials.

290. On the 19th September it was announced that General Sir Charles Keightley would succeed Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Redman as Governor in May, 1958.

291. Since November the majority of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council have been closely associated with the work of certain Government departments.

292. Restrictions imposed by the Spanish authorities continued at the La Linea frontier, despite representations by Her Majesty's Government. Nevertheless, the overall level of trade and the number of ships, including troopships, calling at Gibraltar was higher than in 1956.

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\* 582 H.C. 5s. Cois. 1055f.

293. A grant of £300,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was approved towards the cost of port development. The Admiralty dockyard was used for repairing certain ships, including refitting several tankers.

294. Radio Gibraltar opened on the 16th February. It will relay BBC programmes in English and Spanish and also broadcast commercially-sponsored programmes.

295. A Joint Industrial Council representing the official employers and the trade unions held its first meeting in January.

#### MALTA

296. A further series of discussions with Maltese Ministers and officials on economic and financial questions were held in London during the year. On the 9th November it was announced that the round of talks, which had just concluded, had covered fully the constitutional aspects of integration and that the earlier talks had dealt with the economic aspects. The intention was that the two delegations should put fully worked-out proposals to their Governments and that a White Paper should be issued in due course.

297. In November, concern was expressed about the level of employment by the Services in Malta, and particularly about the future of the naval dockyard. The Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the Maltese Government that there was no question of closing the dockyard overnight, that the present level of activity at the dockyard would be maintained, subject to certain economies, until 1960, and that there would be further consultation with the Maltese Government before final decisions were taken on plans for the dockyard after 1960. On the 30th December, the Prime Minister of Malta sponsored a resolution in the Maltese Legislative Assembly threatening "to withdraw from the pacts and obligations which they have towards the English Government and from those which they have assumed until today towards its allies and this will apply until such time as the English Government guarantees that the number of persons in employment in Malta will not be reduced before alternative employment is provided for those who are discharged."

298. A Maltese delegation led by Mr. Mintoff visited London in March, but it was not possible to reach agreement on outstanding issues. The offers which Her Majesty's Government made and its position on the various issues in the negotiations were announced in the House of Commons on the 25th March\* in a statement by the Secretary of State. This was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on the 1st April, 1958.

299. The Maltese Government tendered its resignation to the Governor on the 22nd April, 1958.

300. On the 8th November the Maltese Government announced, in consultation with the United Kingdom Government, the setting up of an Industrial Advisory Committee for Malta. The Committee consists of Lord Hives (Chairman), the Hon. Thomas Brand, Sir George Dowty, and Sir George Schuster. The object of the Committee is to foster and encourage industrial development and promote tourism in Malta by stimulating interest among outside industrialists.

301. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother called at Malta during this year. Amongst the other distinguished visitors were the President of Pakistan; Mr. Paul Martin, the Canadian Minister of Health; Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Defence; Mr. John Hare, Secretary of State for War; and Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein.

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\* 585 H.C. 5s. Cols. 227f.

**The Western Pacific Territories****Fiji**

302. In January Her Majesty the Queen Mother paid a 24-hour visit to the Colony, *en route* to Australia and New Zealand.

303. A gift from Her Majesty's Government of a stone from the fabric of the Palace of Westminster was formally presented in July to the Legislative Council as a symbol of the enduring goodwill between the peoples of the United Kingdom and Fiji and their legislatures.

304. The provisional trade figures for 1957 showed that the trade deficit of over £(F)5 million at the end of 1956, was reduced to one of just over £(F)200,000 in 1957. The Colony's exports increased by £(F)3·7 million and imports decreased by £(F)1·2 million.

305. The tourist trade continued to expand and with annual earnings of over £(F)500,000 is now established as one of the Colony's major industries. Extensive plans were in hand for further hotel development, and various concessions were introduced to encourage investment in the industry.

306. The eleventh meeting of the South Pacific Air Transport Council, in November, approved plans for developing Nandi Airport to make it suitable for all foreseeable trunk-route traffic on the trans-Pacific service. It is hoped that the airport will be suitable for large jet aircraft from June, 1959, and that the development as a whole will be substantially completed by the end of 1960. Its estimated cost is about £(F)3 million, to be provided by the Member Governments of the Council. The Colony contribution will be to acquire the land required for the airport's extension and to provide a new terminal building.

307. The Mining Board granted several licences to Aluminium Laboratories Ltd., to prospect for bauxite, traces sufficient to warrant extensive exploration having been found. A new clothing factory was opened in Suva. The contract with the UK Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the marketing of Fiji copra expired at the end of 1957 and arrangements were made for the dissolution of the Fiji Copra Board and the future sale of the Colony's copra under normal open market conditions.

308. A 1957 Fiji Development Loan of £(F)1·25 million was raised locally in July.

309. The Colonial Development Corporation's Regional Controller, Far East, visited Fiji in July for discussions with Government officials and others interested in development projects. As a result, arrangements were made for a Corporation expert to investigate and work out proposals for an afforestation project.

310. Colonial Development and Welfare grants of £100,000 towards the cost of building the Fiji Technical Institute, and £202,700 towards the reconstruction of the Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools at Suva were approved.

311. The incidence of yaws was reduced to less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the population as the result of the work of the WHO Yaws Control Team. Plans were made for a large-scale campaign against tuberculosis throughout the Colony. A gift of £15,000 was made by the Nuffield Foundation to the Central Medical School at Suva for the development of its Preventive and Social Medicine Departments, on the occasion of Lord Nuffield's 80th birthday in October.

312. There were three strikes at the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's mills during the year. The last resulted in violence and damage to property and ended in December after the announcement of the appointment of a commission of inquiry under the Industrial Disputes Ordinance.

313. The Rewa Valley Planning Committee met for the first time in December. It is composed of representatives of the local Farmers' Associations, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and the Government, and its task is to recommend ways and means of re-orientating the economy of Nausori and the Rewa Valley to other types of agriculture and industry when the sugar mill at Nausori is closed in 1959.

314. Considerable damage to property, food crops and copra was caused by a hurricane which passed through the eastern part of the Fiji Group in January.

315. During the year, Mr. R. S. McDougall (then County Treasurer of Hertfordshire) reviewed the system by which the Fijian Administration was financed and made recommendations for its improvement, which were generally accepted by the Fijian Affairs Board.

316. In February the existing Liquor Law was amended making it possible for men of all races to drink beer without a permit.

317. As a result of a salaries review carried out earlier in the year by Mr. W. D. Carew (formerly Puisné Judge, Fiji) revised scales of pay for the police and senior civil servants came into effect in August.

318. In January Mr. K. D. Bhasin took up his appointment in Fiji as the new Commissioner for the Government of India.

#### BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

319. The development programme was revised for the period 1957-60. Expenditure during the period is estimated at £913,000, of which £564,000 would be made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The revised programme retains the emphasis on developing basic services and diversifying the economy of the Protectorate, and includes new schemes to improve the level of education and the supply of trained personnel and labour.

320. Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling nearly £61,000 were made for education, including contributions towards the further development of King George VI School, the equipment of Mission schools and the training of students overseas. Other grants were approved for the development of cocoa production and the continuation of the geological survey until December, 1958.

321. An Agricultural Advisory Committee was established and held its first meeting in November.

322. A special Lands Commission appointed to inquire into customary land tenure in the Protectorate submitted its report in June. Its findings and recommendations were considered and the drafting of new land legislation set in hand.

323. Mr. H. O. E. Sykes, a former Commissioner of Immigration and Labour in North Borneo, visited the Protectorate to investigate the labour situation and make recommendations to improve the supply and use of labour.

324. The bridge over the Ilu River on the island of Guadalcanal was opened in April and work began on the new Lunga River bridge. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant was made to cover the cost of a preliminary reconnaissance to determine the most suitable route for a road to open up the island of Malaita.



325. In certain districts there was a movement by women to be allowed to pay Native Tax in order to increase the revenue of the Native Councils and enable them further to improve village conditions. The Native Tax Regulation was amended to permit payment of tax by women in Districts where the High Commissioner is satisfied that the majority of them wish to do so.

326. The contract with the UK Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the marketing of the Protectorate's copra terminated at the end of 1957, and arrangements were made, in co-operation with other Pacific territories affected, for the future marketing of the Protectorate's copra. Most of the 1958 copra will be disposed of under contract to Unilevers and some sold on the open market.

327. A biscuit factory was opened at Kukum. Four co-operative societies were formed during the year.

328. The United Kingdom Government made available a grant-in-aid of up to £250,000 to cover the Protectorate's budget deficit for 1957-58. A grant-in-aid of £298,500 was approved for 1958-59.

#### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

329. More Island Councils assumed responsibility for their own financial affairs in accordance with the provisions of the Native Governments (Financial Powers) Ordinance of 1955. It is intended that all existing Island Councils will assume such responsibility by the end of 1958.

330. F. Penitala Teo became the first Gilbert and Ellice islander to be appointed an Administrative Officer.

331. An ordinance was enacted providing for landowners' tax to be levied as a tax on land and payable in cash instead, as previously, of being assessed on and payable in copra. This tax forms the main portion of Island Council revenues and the change in assessment was agreed at the first Colony Conference of native Island Magistrates and representatives held in 1956.

332. A revised development programme for the period 1955-60 was produced. The cost is estimated at £362,000, of which £107,000 will be provided from local funds, and £255,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, including a further allocation of £20,000 which was made to cover the needs of the revised programme. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £17,374 was approved towards the cost of constructing a girls' secondary boarding school on Tarawa, as the counterpart of the King George V School for boys.

333. Work began on the reconstruction of Betio Harbour and Bairiki anchorage.

334. Scientists of the Scripps' Institution of Oceanography, California, were permitted to install and operate meteorological and oceanographic instruments on various islands in the Colony as part of the United States' programme in oceanography for the International Geophysical Year.

335. The long-term contract for the purchase of the Colony's copra by the UK Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ended in December, and future marketing arrangements were made in co-operation with other Pacific territories affected. The 1958 crop is being disposed of under contract to Unilevers.

336. A mass campaign for the control and, if possible, eradication of yaws was begun in the Colony under WHO auspices.

## NEW HEBRIDES

337. An Advisory Council consisting of British, French and Melanesian representatives held its inaugural session in January. The establishment of the Council marks the first step towards the association of all sections of the population with the conduct of public business.

338. A joint regulation providing for the introduction of local government for native communities was promulgated in September.

339. Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling £20,000 were approved to cover the cost of building the Jubilee Commemorative Library and Cultural Centre and of rehabilitating Bauer Airfield near Vila.

340. The new deep-water wharf at Santo came into operation towards the end of the year.

341. A fish-freezing plant was established on Santo during the year. Permission was given for the entry of some Japanese workmen for a limited period, pending the training of an adequate staff of local people.

342. As a result of measures taken by the French Government to improve France's balance of payments, the New Hebrides exchange rate was amended in September to 213.75 New Hebridean francs to the £ Sterling.

343. Mr. M. J. Bay, an Education Officer from Fiji, surveyed British education in the New Hebrides and made recommendations for future education policy.

## TONGA

344. His Royal Highness Prince Tungi visited the United Kingdom in July.

345. Work was started on a land survey of the Kingdom, with a view to utilising fully land belonging to the Crown or Chiefs to provide allotments for the people of Tonga in accordance with Tongan Law.

## PITCAIRN

346. A new issue of Pitcairn Island stamps was placed on sale in July, on the anniversary of the first sighting of the island by Ensign Pitcairn in 1767. Proceeds of stamp sales provide the bulk of the island's revenue.

347. A start was made with improving the entrance to Botany Bay when the United States brigantine *Yankee*, during a visit to the island, undertook blasting operations to remove dangerous rocks in the channel with explosives provided at Government expense.

348. The people of Pitcairn accepted from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the return to their custody of the ship's bell presented by them to HMS *Pitcairn* in 1945, until such time as another HMS *Pitcairn* is commissioned.

## Other Territories

## ADEN

349. On the 11th November there was published in Aden a statement of proposals for further constitutional development in the Colony. They envisage advanced participation by the people of Aden in the internal government of the Colony, on the lines forecast in Lord Lloyd's statement to the Legislative Council in May, 1956. The main features are the introduction of an elected majority in the Legislative Council and of a Membership system

whereby five of the unofficial members (including at least three of the elected members) will be placed in charge of certain Government departments. Subject to any minor modifications which the Governor may recommend in the light of local public reaction, constitutional instruments will be prepared to enable members to be elected to the proposed new Legislative Council at the end of 1958 and for that Council to sit at the beginning of 1959.

350. A committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. A. E. S. Charles, formerly Establishments Secretary in the Sudan, to make recommendations on a 10-year programme of progressive admission of Adenese to the higher ranks of the Aden Civil Service, began its work in July.

351. Consideration of the report of Mr. D. A. Sutherland, the Salaries Commissioner, was completed, and a general salaries revision for the Civil Service and Government Security Forces in Aden Colony and Protectorate and Kamaran was implemented.

352. On the initiative of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, a ban on the import of qat into Aden Colony was imposed from the 1st April. Qat (or khat) is the leaf of a plant which when chewed has stimulating and narcotic effects leading to addiction. Later in the year it was decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to review the effects of the ban and the arguments for and against continuing it. This commission sat under the chairmanship of Sir Bernard Reilly in February and March and at the end of March the Aden Government were considering its report.

353. In view of the need to improve arrangements for the control of immigration into Aden by air, sea and land, the Aden Government in April appointed Mr. A. B. Roche, formerly Controller of Immigration, Federation of Malaya, as a special Adviser on Immigration Control; as a result of his report it has been decided to set up a separate Immigration and Passport Department.

354. The volume of shipping calling at the port of Aden returned to, and indeed exceeded, the level prevailing before the closing of the Suez Canal at the end of 1956. But the Colony was still feeling the financial effects of the closing of the Canal, and it was necessary to introduce a tax on aviation spirit and to increase taxes on motor spirit, tobacco and beer in order to avoid a budget deficit in 1958-59. Implementation of the Colony Development Plan has not however been impeded by lack of finance.

355. A further £300,000 has been allocated to the Aden Protectorate from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to enable the Protectorate to carry on with its 1955-60 development programme. Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling about £180,000 have been made for specific road construction, health, education, and co-operative marketing schemes.

356. In addition to Her Majesty's Government's normal annual grants-in-aid to the Protectorate, special financial aid was given in April for relief measures following serious floods in the Hadhramaut, and in August for locust control in the Protectorate.

357. In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the local State forces were substantially strengthened during the year.

358. In the Western Aden Protectorate the main problem was again Yemeni aggression and subversion. In the early months of the year negotiations continued with a view to arranging a meeting near the Aden-Yemen frontier between representatives of both sides in order to restore peaceful conditions. Little progress was made with these negotiations and it was eventually decided instead to invite Prince Badr, the Yemeni Crown Prince, to London for discussions. Prince Badr and a Yemeni delegation were in

the United Kingdom from the 11th to the 21st November, but no agreement was reached.

359. Frontier incidents were on a relatively small scale in the early months of the year, but became more numerous in July and August, particularly in the Beihan and Audhali sectors. There followed another period of relative calm immediately before and during Prince Badr's visit, but from December onwards the situation again deteriorated and numerous Yemeni attacks took place at various points along the frontier. In the second half of the year Yemeni subversion of tribes further within the Protectorate, particularly in the Fadhli Sultanate, also gave cause for concern. The more aggressive Yemeni attitude coincided with the import of substantial quantities of Soviet Bloc arms into the Yemen during the year.

360. The Protectorate Rulers and tribesmen, supported by the Government Security Forces and where necessary by British troops and aircraft, have vigorously resisted these Yemeni attacks. The pressure of continued Yemeni aggression has, however, had a very serious effect on the trade and revenues of the Western Protectorate frontier States of Beihan, Audhali, Dhala and Shaib, and it has been necessary for Her Majesty's Government to give special financial aid to these States.

#### MAURITIUS

361. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother unexpectedly spent three days in Mauritius in March, owing to aircraft delays on her return journey from Australia.

362. Mr. Profumo, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Mauritius from the 17th to the 23rd June, during which he had discussions with leading members of all sections of the community and visited the Legislative Council, as well as sugar estates and factories, schools, housing estates, a hospital, the tea experimental station, the port and hydro-electric works being constructed for the Central Electricity Board.

363. Following the constitutional conference which was held in London in February, 1957, a Ministerial system was inaugurated in July and nine unofficial members of the Executive Council were appointed Ministers.

364. As a result of the constitutional conference, an Electoral Boundaries Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, with Mr. Robert Beloe and Mr. E. R. Sudbury as members. Its report,\* published on the 25th February, recommended that elections should be held in 40 single-member constituencies. The Commission made this recommendation on the understanding that it would receive an assurance from the Secretary of State that the Governor would use his power of nomination to the Legislative Council to ensure that a fair balance between the different sections of the population would in fact be attained. The Secretary of State gave the Commission this assurance and accepted the Commission's recommendation.

365. Much has been achieved in the first few months since the introduction of the Ministerial system. A radical revision has been made in the structure of the Mauritius Civil Service in order to enable it efficiently to discharge the functions required of a Civil Service under a Ministerial system. It will now follow the three-tier pattern of the United Kingdom civil service, with separate administrative, executive and clerical grades. At the same time a revised system of public finance has been introduced which will ensure efficient control of Government expenditure by the

\* *Report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission.* Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1958.

Legislature, and stimulate the investment of local resources in the development of the Colony.

366. A commission was appointed in 1957 to advise on the police. The chairman, Sir John Nicoll, and the members, Mr. I. H. E. J. Stourton, the Director-General of Colonial Police, and Sir William Johnson, visited Mauritius during November, and after hearing evidence in public from bodies and individuals, submitted a report to the Governor.

367. In December, Mr. R. W. Luce, a retired Assistant Secretary from the Ministry of Labour in the United Kingdom, arrived in Mauritius to examine the pattern of employment and to advise on action which should be taken to remedy unemployment.

#### SEYCHELLES

368. In January, Mr. J. K. R. Thorp took up appointment as Governor of Seychelles in succession to Sir William Addis, who had left the Colony in October.

369. In February Mr. N. P. F. Bonnetard, QC, the Acting Chief Justice, was appointed Chief Justice in succession to Mr. M. D. Lyon.

370. Sir Rex Surridge arrived in Seychelles in September to review financial administration and financial and fiscal policy, and to carry out a revision of the structure, salaries and conditions of service of the Civil Service. His report was published in March.

371. The approved estimates for 1958 show a substantial deficit which can no longer be met from the Colony's local reserves. Ways and means of reducing and meeting this deficit are being considered in consultation with the Governor.

372. Arrangements have been made for an economist to undertake a survey of the economy of the islands in the summer of 1958, and it is hoped that he will be able to recommend possible ways of developing the Colony's resources. An expert on coconut production is also to visit Seychelles, in April, 1958, to advise on the development of this industry, on which the islands' economy still largely depends.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

373. The Governor, Mr. E. P. Arrowsmith, who took up his appointment in April, in succession to Sir Raynor Arthur, paid a series of visits to East and West Falkland during the year, and visited the Dependencies in February and March.

374. A new boarding school on West Falkland has been completed. This, with the boarding school on East Falkland completed in 1956, represents a great increase in educational facilities for the farming population hitherto dependent on travelling teachers. Under an overseas scholarship scheme five children from the Colony are attending Dorsetshire schools. Much is owed to the continuing co-operation and interest of the Dorset Education Authorities in this scheme.

375. Following the successful aerial photography of the Falkland Islands in 1957, work has been started on the associated ground survey work. This will be followed by the preparation and printing of maps.

376. The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (FIDS) re-opened its most southerly base on Stonington Island during the 1957-58 season and at the same time closed another base at which the topographical and geological survey had been completed. Thus the Survey still maintain a total of 11

occupied bases in the Dependencies: most of these are assisting in the collection of scientific data for the International Geophysical Year which commenced officially on the 1st July.

377. The supply and relief of men at the FIDS bases were carried out by the Royal Research Ships *John Biscoe* and *Shackleton*. HMS *Protector* was again detailed as naval guard ship in the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.

378. Personnel at the Royal Society's International Geophysical Year base at Halley Bay were relieved by the MV *Tottan*. The Trans-Antarctic Expedition's bases at Shackleton and South Ice were abandoned in November on the departure of the Expedition on their journey across the Antarctic continent. The Expedition's "Otter" aircraft, piloted by Squadron Leader Lewis, successfully completed the first non-stop crossing of Antarctica by a single-engined aircraft, by flying from South Ice to Scott Base on the Ross Sea.

379. After covering some 2,200 miles in 99 days, during which daily scientific observations were made, the Trans-Antarctic Expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Vivian Fuchs, arrived at Scott Base on the 22nd March, thus completing the first crossing of the Antarctic continent by land.

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

#### ST. HELENA AND DEPENDENCIES

381. Sir James Harford left St. Helena in January and was succeeded as Governor by Mr. R. E. Alford who arrived in the Colony in February.

382. The programme of agricultural development financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds made progress. A very important step was the appointment for two years of an entomologist to study the numerous insect pests in St. Helena which damage crops and forest trees. It is important that the production of fresh milk and meat should be increased and every effort is being made to improve and extend the island's pasturage. A programme of afforestation has already done much towards the reclamation of waste lands and will, in time, help the Colony's fuel problem.

383. Unfortunately there was no easement of the depressed state of the market for flax (*phormium tenax*). Stocks of fibre in the island have remained high and one or two mills have had to close. A great disappointment has been the closing down during the year of the experimental fish cannery. On the other hand, the United States constructional activities on Ascension Island, in connection with the extension of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground, have given employment throughout the year to a large number of St. Helenians and this has eased temporarily the unemployment problem.

384. Mr. G. F. Harris, Administrative Officer from Nigeria, succeeded Mr. P. R. Forsyth Thompson as Administrator, Tristan da Cunha, in April.

385. In September a refrigerating plant capable of taking 800 cases of crawfish tails was established on Tristan by the Tristan da Cunha Development Company. This has enabled individual islanders to fish when they were free to do so, instead of having to wait until enough men were available to make the catch sufficiently large to warrant operating the cannery. This arrangement should prove to be of mutual benefit to both the Company and the islanders.

386. During the year Tristan received a further grant of £10,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. This has enabled the island hospital

to be provided with X-ray equipment and the start of work on a scheme to improve the water supply. The latter is the preliminary to the installation in Edinburgh Settlement of a system of water-borne sewerage, which will also be financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

387. An unusual number of ships visited Tristan during the year, including HM Ships *Protector* and *Burghead Bay*, two French warships, the SAS *Transvaal*, and the tanker *Sharkland*, from which was landed a member of the crew suffering from appendicitis. Two calls at the island were also made by the RRS *John Biscoe*, on her voyages between the United Kingdom and the Falkland Islands. An encouraging feature has been the inclusion of Tristan in the itinerary of another world cruise, as the result of which two large luxury liners called at the island in February. All these calls were in addition to the normal visits by the two Company ships, *Tristania* and *Frances Repetto*, during the fishing season.

## CHAPTER III

# Economic and Financial Affairs\*

### General

388. The recession in world commodity prices in 1957 had little effect on the territories, and taking the year as a whole, the prices of most colonial products were either as high as or higher than in 1956. The principal exceptions were copper and sisal, the fall in copper prices being especially severe. The lower demand for tin involved lower output rather than price reductions, as a result of the measures taken under the International Tin Agreement. There was a lower demand for bauxite at the end of the year. There have also been difficulties in finding markets for East African cotton, but these have been reflected more in a smaller quantity of exports than in lower prices. Most territories were not affected by these trends, and their economies remained buoyant. In some mineral-producing territories there has, however, been a falling off in the level of employment and activity.

389. Output continued to rise. The total gross domestic product was some 4 per cent above the 1956 level of about £3,100 million; a part of this increase reflected price rises, but there was also an increase in the volume of production. The gross domestic product rose in all regions, by far the greatest proportionate increase being in the West Indian territories. The volume of exports of primary products, however, rose only slightly, increases in mineral exports being largely counterbalanced by falls in exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils. Colonial sugar output and clove production in Zanzibar were at record levels, and there were also increases in the output of African-grown coffee in Kenya and timber in North Borneo, where there has been a steady expansion of the industry since the Government of North Borneo introduced, six years ago, its policy of allocating forest areas to a number of substantial concessionaires. On the other hand, the output of palm oil and palm kernels in Nigeria and Sierra Leone was reduced, and there was a poor groundnut crop in Nigeria in 1956-57. The 1957-58 Nigerian cocoa crop was reduced by heavy rains, and there was a poor rice crop in British Guiana.

390. The value of exports† rose by 2 per cent. There was an increase of 12 per cent in the value of exports from the West Indian territories, but there were no substantial changes elsewhere. The United Kingdom remained the principal market, and there were no significant changes in the direction of exports.

391. The value of imports† rose by 7 per cent, reflecting increases in both quantity and price. Imports into the West Indian territories and Hong Kong rose by 11 per cent, the change in other regions being far smaller. The United Kingdom remained the principal source of imports, although its share of the

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\* Statistics are not available for the exact period of this Report, i.e. 1st April, 1957, to 31st March, 1958. 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 1957 or 1957-58 are provisional.

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

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

The term "West Africa" refers to Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

† Excluding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



total continued to fall slightly, whereas the share of the United States and Canada, as well as of Western Europe, continued to rise.

392. The increase in the value of imports was greater than the increase in the value of exports, but receipts from United Kingdom Government grants were higher and there was little change in the current account deficit (excluding Malaya and Hong Kong). At the same time there was a smaller increase in the inflow of long-term capital than in 1956, and a slight increase in sterling assets. The greater part of the inflow of capital was in the form of private investment, which was at about the same level as in 1956. About a half of this over the past three years has come from the United Kingdom, and a third from the dollar area. It is hoped that the provisions of the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1957, whereby companies designated as Overseas Trade Corporations are exempted from United Kingdom company tax, will provide a stimulus to the United Kingdom investment in the colonial territories. There was an increase, over the very low figure for 1956, in the amount of loans raised by Colonial Governments on the London market; these were all raised during the early part of the year, difficulties on the market making it impossible to raise loans after May.

393. Government revenues remained buoyant in most territories, but those of Northern Rhodesia have been hit by the fall in copper prices. In many territories, however, the steady rise in recurrent expenditure has given cause for anxiety, and any severe fall in commodity prices would give rise to immediate financial difficulties. Although the total level of Colonial Government reserves is high, these are very unevenly distributed, and several territories have little to fall back on in an emergency.

394. The value of gross capital formation rose by nearly 10 per cent; allowing for price changes the increase in real terms was about 8 per cent. Gross capital formation per head of population continued to be highest in the West Indian territories and lowest in West Africa. Taking the territories as a whole, gross capital formation was equal to about 16 per cent of the gross domestic product (excluding subsistence output).

395. Public expenditure on development continued at a high rate. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds rose by about £1 million, but was still only about three-quarters of the annual average made available under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The Overseas Resources Development Act, 1958, increased the amount of medium and long-term capital which the Colonial Development Corporation might borrow and have outstanding at any one time from £100 million to £150 million, and also increased the amount which the Secretary of State might advance to the Corporation from £100 million to £130 million outstanding at any one time.

396. New development plans were drawn up in Jamaica and Trinidad. Several Governments are revising their programmes to take account of rising recurrent costs, difficulties on the London market and the uncertain economic prospects facing them. In some places this may involve extending existing plans over a longer period; in others, certain projects may have to be abandoned.

397. During the year, power supplies became available for Kenya from the Owen Falls hydro-electric plant in Uganda, and a new airport was opened at Embakasi near Nairobi. A new road from Western Uganda to the Belgian Congo was completed. Work began on the construction of a deep-water harbour in Barbados and the first hydro-electric plant in British Guiana came into operation.

## Production and Marketing

### GENERAL TREND

398. There was only a small increase in the volume of exports of primary products during 1957, compared with the large increase in 1956, as shown in Table 1. The check to the upward trend was caused mainly by a decline in oilseeds and vegetable oils, and in particular the poor groundnut crop in Nigeria harvested in the autumn of 1956.

### Volume Indices of Colonial Exports of Primary Products (1948 = 100)

TABLE 1

Year	I Minerals	II Oilseeds Vegetable Oils and Whale Oil	III Foodstuffs other than Edible Oil	IV Other Agricultural and Forestry Products	Total
1936 ... ..	90	118	100	64	85
1946 ... ..	54	75	88	61	66
1948 ... ..	100	100	100	100	100
1950 ... ..	139	130	107	110	120
1952 ... ..	146	119	125	101	120
1954 ... ..	156	154	146	105	132
1955 ... ..	154	150	153	115	138
1956 ... ..	176	163	168	118	149
1957 (provisional) ...	192	140	176	119	152

*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 1948-50. The figures include the exports of Malaya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but exclude those of Ghana.

399. Petroleum was mainly responsible for the increase in Group I, but there were also substantial increases in the export of copper, bauxite and alumina. There was a fall in the exports of all the items in Group II, the commodities showing the greatest decrease, apart from groundnuts, being coconut oil, palm kernels and whale oil. The rise in Group III was mainly attributable to an increase in exports of cocoa, coffee and sugar more than balancing a substantial reduction in pepper exports. The change in Group IV was largely due to rubber and timber, nearly offset by a fall in cotton.

### AGRICULTURE

400. The Secretary of State's Agricultural Advisers visited Nigeria (including the Southern Cameroons), North Borneo, Sarawak, Hong Kong, Malta and Aden. The Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation visited Aden and the Adviser on Animal Health visited the Bahamas, British Honduras and Jamaica.

#### *Irrigation*

401. In Cyprus a further 7,000 acres of land were brought under irrigation. In Kenya, 250 tenant farmers have now been settled on the land irrigated under the three major irrigation projects. In Sierra Leone a start has been made on a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for the reclamation of some 5,000 acres of acid swamp land for rice cultivation. In Tanganyika the pilot irrigation plots of the Rufiji basin survey have provided useful data and a pilot scheme of 5,000 acres is proposed for Mbarali in the Southern Highlands Province. Overhead irrigation for coffee has become well-established in the Northern Province.

*Mechanisation*

402. The Tractor Training School at Namalere, Uganda, completed its first course of instruction at the end of 1957. This three-month course was designed to give instruction in the use of agricultural equipment to farmers owning tractors and ancillary machinery. The response of the students was most encouraging and it is believed that these courses have an important rôle to play in the sound development of mechanical cultivation in the Protectorate.

*Land Use Planning*

403. In the Central Province of Kenya, demarcation of consolidated holdings has proceeded at a spectacular pace, 371,000 acres having been surveyed and demarcated. In Nyanza Province, also, voluntary and unassisted consolidation of land has begun to take place. A full programme of soil surveys and land use planning has been carried out in Northern Rhodesia. A second agricultural officer has been appointed to the land planning team in Tanganyika and a Land Use Survey Service has been established to facilitate the provision of basic maps and plans as required by the team. In the Kano Province of the Northern Region of Nigeria, land reclamation and pasture improvement investigation have been sufficiently promising for plans for reclamation work to be extended.

404. In Nyasaland, under the Ntaja pilot scheme for village land improvement, 1,100 acres have been re-organised with the complete support of the Chief and his people. The soils, topography and population of the area were surveyed and a land use plan was drawn up and successfully applied. The people of 14 adjacent villages have asked for their land to be similarly surveyed.

405. In Jamaica the farm development programme has increased in impetus by the doubling of the pilot project areas and by extension outside them to 1,500 farms and 2,000 cocoa growers. The field work of a soil survey of Fiji has been largely completed and maps are being prepared which will provide a basis for further land use and ecological studies.

*Insect Pest and Disease Control*

406. After two years' experimental work in the Western Region of Nigeria, 2,000 farmers were trained in their villages in spraying against the capsid pest of cocoa: the extensive spraying campaign against blackpod continues; the control of swollen shoot disease has, however, been losing ground and the system of survey is being reviewed to secure the immediate discovery of new outbreaks. In the Eastern Region, farmer training has continued in the use of knapsack sprayers for the control of blackpod and capsid on cocoa and 141 farmers and co-operative inspectors have been trained. About one-third of the 8,000 cocoa farmers in the Southern Cameroons sprayed their cocoa against blackpod disease with excellent results. In Kenya, infestations by the Quelea bird (Sudan Dioch) were exceptionally serious and large-scale attacks on breeding colonies resulted in the destruction of some 13 million birds. The use of parathion sprayed from aircraft at night shows great promise. In Tanganyika the use of dieldrin for the control of white stem borer of coffee and of DDT/BHC dust for cotton pests has continued to spread. Locusts and stalkborers caused a loss of probably 40 per cent of the crops of Somaliland Protectorate. Control of the Mediterranean fruit fly was again successful in Cyprus and resulted in a much higher proportion of exportable citrus fruit. The incidence of insect pests of cotton increased to alarming proportions in Aden Protectorate and a programme of research and control is now being carried out. In

Jamaica, oil spraying by helicopter was introduced as a control measure against leaf spot disease of bananas.

407. The second session of the Inter-African Phyto-Sanitary Commission was held in London in September and the second session of the Plant Protection Committee established under the South-East Asia Phyto-Sanitary Convention was held in December.

#### *Use of Manures and Fertilisers*

408. Research continues into the most suitable types of fertilisers for individual soils and crops, and use of fertilisers continues to increase. In Northern Nigeria, 1,275 tons were purchased by farmers. Consumption on this scale has risen from an original free issue of 750 tons of super-phosphate in 1950. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria, experimental work has indicated that one dressing of muriate of potash applied to plantation palms at the rate of 300 lb. per acre gives economic returns over a period of at least three years. This new line of extension work will be pursued in appropriate areas of the Region. Widespread deficiencies of nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur have been found in red loams and black clays of Uganda but suitable fertilisers cannot yet be recommended with confidence in any district; the production of elephant grass is considered the best restorative. The sale of farm carts is subsidised by the Nyasaland Government to encourage the use of farmyard and "kraal" manure; 700 carts were sold compared with 383 in the previous year. Sales of sulphate of ammonia to Africans are also subsidised to popularise its use in the densely settled areas monocropped with maize, with the object of producing maize requirements from a smaller area and allowing the introduction of rotation crops, particularly groundnuts. Jamaica imported about 35,000 tons of fertilisers for use on sugar cane, bananas, citrus, corn and food crops.

#### *Local Agricultural Training*

409. Facilities for training are being increased in most territories. In particular an urgent need for trained candidates for the Agricultural Department and the Cameroons Development Corporation in the Southern Cameroons will be met by the newly opened Institute of Agriculture. The Bukalasa Farm Institute established in Uganda last year is increasing its accommodation to take 180 students, thus raising the annual potential intake from 52 to 60 students for a three-year course.

#### *Assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation*

410. The territories continued to receive expert assistance under the Expanded Technical Aid Programme. Among them were Tanganyika, which in addition to an expert team working on irrigation problems, also had the services of a Home Economist; Aden, where irrigation problems are being investigated with the aid of two FAO experts, and which also had the services of an expert in Home Economics; Sarawak where a soils investigation is proceeding, and Uganda where experts are engaged on fisheries investigations.

#### *Crops*

411. *Bananas.* Colonial producers obtained a larger share of the United Kingdom market for bananas. Despite drought, Jamaica maintained its high level of production while exports to the UK from the Windward Islands and Trinidad were increased by a third. Imports into the UK from the territories are shown in Table 2.

**Imports of Colonial Bananas by the United Kingdom**

TABLE 2

Tons

	1955	1956	1957
Jamaica ... ..	136,483	145,705	145,789
British Cameroons ... ..	68,948	67,081	68,739
Windward Islands ... ..	21,757	34,290	47,463

412. Prices were, on the whole, slightly higher than the previous year, although the seasonal pattern was unchanged.

413. The second year's working of the banana price assistance scheme which was set up to assist the banana industry in Jamaica and the Windward Islands\* resulted in the industry's again contributing to the Stabilisation Fund.

414. *Citrus Fruit.* In Jamaica, purchases of citrus for export during 1957, both as fresh fruit and as processed material, again amounted to over 1 million boxes. A new development in the Western Region of Nigeria was the trial shipment of a small quantity of fresh grapefruit to the United Kingdom. The response was favourable and it is expected that shipments will increase this 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

	1955	1956	1957
<i>Fresh Oranges (tons)</i>			
Cyprus ... ..	16,200	19,658	20,028
<i>Fresh Grapefruit (tons)</i>			
West Indian territories ... ..	7,700	5,803	6,494
Cyprus ... ..	4,800	4,637	4,900
<i>Canned Grapefruit<sup>(1)</sup> (tons)</i>			
West Indian territories ... ..	4,100	4,686	5,030
Cyprus ... ..	302	864	1,067
<i>Citrus Juices ('000 gallons)</i>			
West Indian territories ... ..	2,909	3,249	2,722
Others <sup>(2)</sup> ... ..	233	214	126

<sup>(1)</sup> Small quantities of canned grapefruit were also imported from Nigeria and Tanganyika.

<sup>(2)</sup> Included Gold Coast in 1955 and 1956.

415. Although figures of the second year's working (1956-57 season) of the Price Assistance Scheme for British Caribbean citrus† are not yet known for all the participating territories no request has yet been received for a payment to assist prices.

416. Visits were made to Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras and Dominica by two teams of experts to carry out surveys into the costings methods and research needs respectively of the citrus industries in preparation for a review of the price assistance schemes which is due to be made in the course of 1958.

\* See Cmnd. 9769, paragraph 398.

† See Cmnd. 9769, paragraph 402.

417. *Cloves.* The clove crop in Zanzibar for 1956-57 was a low one of only 7,000 tons but the current one is expected to be a record and to exceed 23,400 tons. The previous highest recorded crop was 21,161 tons in the 1937-38 season. Exports in 1957 amounted to 11,785 tons, compared with 12,044 tons in 1956. 96 tons of clove oil were exported in 1957.

418. *Cocoa.* Table 4 shows colonial exports in recent years.

### Cocoa Exports

TABLE 4

Tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Federation of Nigeria ... ..	98,373	88,413	117,133	135,300
Sierra Leone ... ..	1,738	2,177	2,881	2,011
Trinidad ... ..	7,875	7,348	9,750	7,099
Jamaica ... ..	1,674	1,982	1,378	252
Grenada ... ..	2,568	2,366	570	1,162
St. Lucia ... ..	202	298	219	287
Dominica ... ..	144	188	122	84
New Hebrides ... ..	723	768	930	842

419. In 1956-57 the Nigerian crop was a record in a season when world production generally was at a very high level. It is estimated that the output in 1957-58 will be only 85,000 tons, an unusually low figure. The weather has been unfavourable to the 1957-58 cocoa crop in West Africa generally, and in Nigeria continuous rain has also rendered less effective the spraying against blackpod disease.

420. Prices rose steadily during most of the year. Starting at around £200 per ton early in April, the price had risen to £270 by August. When it became clear that the West African 1957-58 crops generally would be low, prices advanced rapidly and reached a peak of £360 per ton by mid-November. Thereafter the price has tended to fluctuate between £300 and £350 per ton.

421. In Nigeria the price to producers of Grade I cocoa for the 1957-58 buying season was fixed at £150 per ton.

422. The crop in some West Indian territories in 1957 was badly affected by drought. In Jamaica, the new fermentory with a capacity of 400 tons of dry cocoa per annum began operations in October. In Trinidad, production of clonal material distributed under the cocoa subsidy scheme has now reached 1.3 million plants per annum. Some 5 million plants have now been distributed, representing about 12 per cent of the total cocoa acreage. In Fiji approximately 1,500 acres of quality material have now been planted and production has begun on a few of the earliest planted areas. This production will be used to demonstrate fermentation methods to growers and it is unlikely that any exports will be possible yet.

423. The second session of the FAO Cocoa Study Group was held in Ibadan, Nigeria, in September, attended by 13 member and observer delegations; the member delegations included both the United Kingdom and British Dependent Territories delegations. The British Dependent Territories delegation included representatives from the Federation and the three Regions of Nigeria and from the West Indies. The world cocoa situation was discussed and the Group set up two committees to review, during the session, the economic problems of cocoa including problems of stabilisation, and technical problems of statistics of production and consumption. At the end of the session the Group established an Executive Committee, a Statistical Committee, and a special working party to continue the study of problems of

stabilisation. The two committees have since met in Rome and the Statistical Committee has issued forecasts of world production and absorption during the year. The working party met in London in March under the chairmanship of Sir Hilton Poynton of the Colonial Office. Its report will be considered at the next meeting of the Study Group.

424. *Coffee.* East African exports in 1956 and 1957 are shown in Table 5.

### East African Coffee Exports

TABLE 5 Tons (in terms of hulled coffee)

	Arabica		Robusta		Triage		Total	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Kenya ...	26,301	21,911	1	1	116	13	26,418	21,925
Uganda ...	4,907	5,245	54,824	76,941	1,899	1,842	61,630	84,028
Tanganyika ...	15,613	11,822	5,910	6,215	67	83	21,590	18,120
Total ...	46,821	38,978	60,735	83,157	2,082	1,938	109,638	124,073

425. In 1957 the main buyers of East African coffee, based on values, were as follows (1956 figures shown in brackets):

	<i>per cent</i>	
United Kingdom ...	(22)	22
United States of America ...	(24)	32
Western Germany ...	(20)	20

426. Prices for robusta coffee remained fairly stable during the earlier part of the period, at around £250, but increased to over £300 per ton in February. The price of representative grades of Kenya Arabica fell during the earlier months but recovered later, touching about £540 per ton early in March.

427. In Jamaica over 1,100,000 seedlings were issued to farmers from Government nurseries and two new central pulperies were erected.

428. The African-grown coffee crop in Kenya reached over 2,000 tons valued at £969,300, compared with 1,500 tons valued at £663,000 in 1956-57. There are now 57,208 African growers with a total of 15,259 acres, representing an increase of 17,800 growers and 5,020 acres during the year. Eighteen new co-operative pulperies were opened.

429. *Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils.* Nigerian exports of palm oil were 166,202 tons in 1957 and of palm kernels 406,198 tons, compared with 185,235 tons and 451,069 respectively in 1956. Sierra Leone exported 52,967 tons of palm kernels in 1957, as against 57,645 tons in the previous year.

430. The Marketing Boards bought 271,000 tons of the Nigerian 1956-57 groundnut crop for export, compared with 531,000 tons in 1955-56. The basic producer price for groundnuts in Nigeria was fixed at £33 9s. 0d. per ton (less £1 per ton Produce Sale Tax) for 1958, but the price for a "special" grade, of which 90 per cent of purchases are expected to consist, was £38 5s. 0d. per ton. The Gambia exported 49,291 tons of groundnuts in 1957 compared with 36,121 tons in 1956.

431. The nine-year copra contract between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Pacific Copra Boards expired at the end of 1957. Prior to this, representatives of the Boards came to the United Kingdom for discussion with representatives of the trade on the future arrangements for the shipping and marketing of their territories' copra.

432. The first Session of the FAO Coconut Study Group was held in Rome in December. Her Majesty's Government was represented by officials from the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Western Pacific High Commission and an adviser from Unilever Ltd. The Group decided to concentrate on an analysis of the industry's economic position including improving statistical information, as well as on the improvement of quality and technical questions.

433. *Rice.* A drought in the latter half of the year in British Guiana resulted in an insufficiency of water for normal irrigation. The autumn crop yield was reduced by 29 per cent and the 1958 spring crop also suffered severely. As a result British Guiana will be unable to meet the full rice requirements of the West Indian territories. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria, 100 acres have been planted and 600 acres of forest felled, 300 acres of which have been cleared for planting, in the rice scheme at Mbiakpaba.

434. The second session of the FAO consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice was held in Washington from the 17th to the 28th February. The measures for the exchange of information between importing and exporting countries, which have been arranged by FAO since the first session, were reviewed. The Rice Grading Group again met immediately prior to the Sub-Committee's session.

435. *Other Cereals.* Northern Rhodesia had another record maize crop: 2,075,000 bags of 200 lb net weight were marketed by the Maize Control Board, 475,000 bags more than last year's record. Approximately 57 per cent of this was produced on European farms and 43 per cent on African farms. The Federal Grain Marketing Board began operating on the 1st January and took over the marketing functions formerly carried out by the Maize Control Board.

436. The general improvement in standards of farming in Cyprus, better seed, widespread use of selective weedkillers and modern insecticides, progress in mechanisation and more general and skilful application of fertilizers, was clearly demonstrated by record sales of wheat and barley to the Grain Commission during the year, despite extremely bad weather in the 1956-57 growing season. The current year's harvest was also a very good one.

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

### Sugar Production

TABLE 6

'000 tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Barbados ... ..	179	171	151	205
British Guiana ... ..	239	250	263	285
Jamaica ... ..	362	399	362	359
Trinidad ... ..	174	194	162	170
Fiji ... ..	139	160	138	189
Mauritius ... ..	491	525	563	553

438. In 1957 Mauritius exported 575,500 tons, Fiji 174,000 tons and the West Indian territories 976,000 tons, making a record total colonial export of 1,725,500 tons.

439. At the annual discussion in November between parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, it was agreed that the negotiated price for 1957 should be £43 16s. 8d. a ton and that the Agreement should be extended



for a further year to the end of 1965. No change was made in quotas. Arrangements were made to enable British Honduras, as production expands, to increase exports within her maximum quota under the Agreement: the position will be further examined in 1959. The Commonwealth export quota under the International Sugar Agreement was increased by 50,000 tons in 1958.

440. Barbados sugar production was a record and represented a rate of production of 4.34 tons per acre. The most important single factor responsible for this increase is considered to be the introduction of new cane varieties bred at the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station. A record crop was also achieved in British Guiana where weather conditions favoured ripening.

441. In Fiji, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd. gave notice that one of their five mills, the Nausori mill, would cease operations at the end of 1959: an expert opinion has been given that the area is unsuitable for economic sugar production and output has been falling for some time. The Company are assisting with a survey and in other ways to encourage other economic production. A Planning Committee has been set up [see paragraph 313]. Total sugar production in Fiji is not expected to be affected, owing to expansion in other areas.

442. The free market price of sugar, which was in the region of 6 cents a lb. at the beginning of the period, reached a peak of 6.85 cents in mid-April. It began to decline in July, but it was not until the 19th November that the quotas and other limitations on exports, including Commonwealth exports under Article 16 of the International Sugar Agreement, were restored under Article 21 (3) of the Agreement, after having been inoperative for about ten months. The price had then fallen below 3.90 cents a lb. for the statutory 17 consecutive market days. The price recovered to 4.0 cents for a few days at the beginning of December, but fell again to 3.85 cents by the end of the year and has recently been in the region of 3.50 cents a lb.

443. The International Sugar Council held four sessions in 1957, colonial advisers forming part of the United Kingdom delegation at each. The present International Sugar Agreement terminates at the end of 1958, and at the last session of the Council in 1957, preparatory work was begun to arrange for negotiating a new agreement before the end of 1958.

444. *Tea.* Exports of tea from Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which had achieved a record of 45 million lb. in 1956, continued at a high level, although drought reduced production in Nyasaland. In Kenya, a new tea factory, financed by a loan under the Swynnerton Plan, has been opened to deal with increasing production by Africans. A report by a visiting tea expert to the Southern Cameroons, published in August, indicated that extensive areas in the Bamenda Highlands are suitable for commercial tea production. One plantation is already being established.

445. In February the Mauritius Government entered into an agreement with the Nuwara Eliya Tea Estates Company Limited, under which a subsidiary company will run a Government tea estate and erect and operate a tea factory in a neighbouring area for the Government on a managing agency basis. Funds for the tea factory are being provided under the expanded capital expenditure programme.

446. *Cotton.* Table 7 shows the average of cotton production in recent years.

## Cotton Production

TABLE 7

Bales of 400 lb.

	Average 1946-7 to 1950-1	Average 1951-2 to 1955-6	1956-57
Uganda ... ..	295,800	352,300	372,400
Kenya ... ..	8,300	14,400	7,900
Tanganyika ... ..	48,400	97,000	167,900
Nyasaland ... ..	8,100	12,000	7,000
Nigeria ( <i>exports</i> ) ... ..	49,100	138,900	141,000
Aden ... ..	3,800	18,400	28,300
West Indies ... ..	4,900	5,100	3,700
Total ... ..	418,400	638,100	728,200

447. Much of the success of cotton growing in the territories is due to the research and experimental work carried out by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which has its own research station at Namulonge, Uganda, and provides technical experts at Government stations in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Nigeria, Aden and the West Indies.

448. Because of Indian import restrictions, East Africa has had to expand sales elsewhere, e.g. to Hong Kong, Japan, Western Germany and China.

449. In Tanganyika, African co-operative societies now operate 13 ginneries and market 60 per cent of the crop. In view of the continued increase in production, Tanganyika has decided to set up its own Cotton Marketing Board: hitherto Tanganyika cotton has been sold by the Uganda Board.

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

## Rubber Production

TABLE 8

'000 tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Federation of Malaya ... ..	584	639	627	639
Sarawak ... ..	23.4	39.2	40.7	41.0
Nigeria ( <i>exports</i> ) ... ..	20.4	30.3	38.1	39.9
North Borneo ( <i>exports</i> ) ... ..	17.1	20.1	19.9	19.9

451. From 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  pence a pound in March, 1957, the London price of natural rubber (No. 1. RSS) fell steadily to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  pence in January and was at 23 cents at the end of March. Production and consumption were again closely balanced.

452. The Sarawak Government has increased provision for the five-year replanting scheme from £467,000 to £1.4 million.

453. The steady growth of the Nigerian industry has continued, mainly as a result of the establishment of new estates. Training schools are to be set up to provide technical officers who will instruct smallholders in farming methods.

454. The North Borneo Government has imposed a cess of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the value of rubber exports to meet the demand of smallholders for high-yielding replanting material. Sufficient seeds have been ordered from Malaya for 10,000 acres to be replanted in 1958.

455. *Sisal.* The average cif price (UK and main European ports) of British East Africa No. 1 sisal in 1957 was £73 a ton and has dropped from that figure in January to a current price of £70 a ton. Prices have been

depressed by over-supply and by continued intensified competition from Brazilian exporters taking advantage of special currency facilities.

456. Exports of British East Africa sisal in 1957 amounted to 221,775 tons, about the same as the 1956 figure.

457. *Pyrethrum*. The combined Kenya and Tanganyika crop in 1957 was 4,097 tons, some 224 tons more than the previous year. Exports of pyrethrum extract amounted to 77 tons.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

##### *Animal Health*

458. Effective control of the major epizootic diseases has continued in the three West African territories, with possibly one exception. In the Northern Region of Nigeria bovine pleuro-pneumonia spread from the area where it had been contained to three other provinces. An increased immunisation programme limited rinderpest to a few isolated outbreaks, although an observation made at the Federal Laboratory at Vom in Nigeria confirmed the existence of rinderpest in sheep, which are normally strongly resistant. Once again no case of rinderpest was reported from Sierra Leone.

459. The seriousness of trypanosomiasis in the Northern Region of Nigeria was reflected in the fact that over 600,000 cattle were treated during the year. A major inoculation campaign against bovine pleuro-pneumonia was undertaken in the Masailand of Kenya, the only area in that territory where this disease continues to be reported. Strenuous control measures have restricted the spread of a South African strain of foot-and-mouth disease virus to the intensive agricultural areas of Kenya. This disease continues to be a serious problem in East and Central Africa, and a generous grant of £80,000 was made by the Wellcome Trust to set up and equip an institute for research into foot-and-mouth disease, within the Kenya Department of Veterinary Services.

460. Although no case of rinderpest in domestic stock has been recorded in Tanganyika for over two years, this disease was confirmed in game in the Serengeti Game Park. Fortunately, owing to the high level of immunity maintained by vaccination in the adjacent areas, the disease has so far not spread to cattle. In Uganda the levying of payment for protective vaccination has not been an unqualified success, since owners are not always prepared to pay if the threat of disease is not immediate.

461. An increased incidence of trypanosomiasis was again reported from Northern Rhodesia, necessitating a large-scale inoculation campaign. Firm measures have reduced the incidence of rabies, particularly in the larger towns. In the southern areas of Northern Rhodesia, opposition to anthrax and blackwater vaccination has already resulted in an increased number of outbreaks. In Nyasaland the first recorded outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has been contained by virusing and quarantine restrictions. In this territory rabies was also recorded for the first time.

462. Animal health generally in the Far Eastern territories and in the Caribbean continued to be most satisfactory. In Jamaica, however, vibriosis has been found to be one of the major causes of infertility and control measures are being adopted. In Fiji there are few animal disease problems, but an increased incidence of tuberculosis in recent years has caused some concern. A programme of tuberculin testing and isolation and elimination of reactors has been followed by a substantial decrease in the number of positive cases.

##### *Animal Husbandry*

463. The natural sequel to disease control is increased production and improvement in the quality of livestock and livestock products. In Uganda

the locally developed Nganda cattle continue to improve and the first lactation to exceed 6,000 lb. has been recorded. The productivity of Shorthorn Zebu and Ankole Longhorn cattle under similar conditions of environment and management is being investigated at Mbarara Stock Farm, Uganda. In Tanganyika improved types of livestock and poultry are being distributed to farmers through an increasing number of veterinary centres, at some of which stud bulls are being maintained. Improvement of African-owned cattle by the Artificial Insemination Service of the Kenya Veterinary Department is proving increasingly popular, and 80,000 doses of semen were issued during the year.

464. Ten thousand approved breeding cattle have been distributed to farmers of all classes under the Cattle Loan Scheme in Northern Rhodesia, while the improved housing scheme for cattle in Nyasaland has encouraged many more owners to improve the conditions under which their stock are kept. In the Northern Region of Nigeria the Federal Department has carried out a field investigation into poor thriving of young cattle; this has been found to be associated with mineral deficiencies, low protein intake and helminthiasis. In the Western Region of Nigeria a herd of Ndama cattle has now been established numbering over five hundred animals which are maintained under ranch conditions. FAO provided an animal husbandry expert for the Gambia to advise on improving existing animal husbandry practices. Santa Gertrudis cattle have been introduced into Fiji and are being used to up-grade local stock. In Singapore £116,666 is being spent on an animal breeding and research station at Sembawang, which will be in operation some time this year. Evidence has recently been produced from the Sorob Cattle Farm in North Borneo that the grazing can be managed so as to carry one animal per acre, to the advantage of both the stock and the pasture. Excellent progress has been made at the Ebini Livestock Station in British Guiana, with the establishment of planted pasture and the inauguration of long-term experiments on the feeding, growth rates, and heat tolerance of various breeds. Two top quality beef-type Zebu bulls and 20 heifers have been imported into British Guiana to produce good bulls for the use of ranchers. It has been demonstrated in Jamaica that animal production is two and one half times greater on improved un-fertilised pasture than on common pasture, and that some application of fertiliser further increases production at an economic cost.

#### *Edible Animal Products*

465. The consumption of fresh meat in Tanganyika continued to rise and the local supply had to be supplemented by imports of slaughter stock and about 200 tons of frozen beef. Pig production in the African areas in Kenya is increasing steadily. In Northern Rhodesia, although beef production has increased, it is still less than half the consumption and more meat was imported from Southern Rhodesia. The Kitwe Creamery in Northern Rhodesia is now in operation and milk production continues to increase. In Singapore 400 million eggs, 15 million birds and 23,109 tons of pork were consumed in 1957, all produced locally. There has been a rapid increase in pork, poultry and egg production in Hong Kong, but the market is still dependent on imports to supply part of the demand. In British Guiana heavy beef consignments to Georgetown by producers led to a local surplus, and exports of beef on a restricted basis was allowed. The export trade in chilled beef from Georgetown to Trinidad was built up and expanded. In Georgetown, also, a milk pasteurisation plant was opened in July; this assured market for milk has been welcomed by producers. The Jamaica Milk Products Company (Condensery) processed an increased quantity of milk, amounting to approximately 1½ million gallons, a large

percentage of which was supplied by small peasant farmers. In Somaliland Protectorate livestock exports are expanding, over 325,000 animals, mainly sheep, being exported during the year.

#### Hides and Skins

466. Table 9 shows the main types and sources of raw hide and skin exports in 1956 and 1957. They were generally greater in 1957 than in 1956, with the noticeable exception of exports from Somaliland Protectorate and Uganda; and the quality standards of the various grades gave no cause for complaint from the tanners.

#### Raw Hide and Skin Exports

TABLE 9

'000 cwt.

	Nigeria		Kenya		Uganda		Tangan- yika		Somali- land		Total	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Cattle Hides	104.3	119.6	67.0	82.5	39.7	28.9	70.6	72.0	*	*	281.6	303.0
Goat Skins ...	49.0	48.5	13.4	18.6	11.6	7.6	11.7	14.6	8.8	5.3	94.5	94.6
Sheep Skins...	11.7	11.1	11.2	11.0	1.0	1.4	8.1	5.8	15.2	10.6	47.2	39.9
Total ...	165.0	179.2	91.6	112.1	52.3	37.9	90.4	92.4	24.0	15.9	423.3	437.5

\* Not significant.

#### FORESTRY

467. Table 10 shows timber exports in 1955, 1956 and 1957.

#### Timber Exports

TABLE 10

Million cubic feet (in terms of sawn timber)

	1955	1956	1957
Nigeria ... ..	13.9	11.7	12.9
Kenya ... ..	.1	.04	.1
Tanganyika ... ..	.4	.5	.6
Malaya ( <i>gross exports</i> )	7.1	8.1	7.9
North Borneo ... ..	11.4	13.6	18.9
British Honduras ... ..	1.8	1.4	1.3
British Guiana ... ..	1.0	1.2	1.3
Sarawak ... ..	9.4	9.2	9.3
Others ... ..	.7	.7	.7

468. Modern techniques of interpreting aerial photography permitted rapid advances in forest mapping in British Guiana, British Honduras, Sarawak, North Borneo, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia.

469. Increasing use is being made of exotic softwood species in afforestation, particularly in East Africa and Nyasaland. Large-scale planting of pines is to be carried out in Kenya, using Kikuyu labour.

470. Mechanical cultivation was successfully used in the rehabilitation of the Cyprus pine forests after the disastrous fires of 1956.

471. A new forest school for training subordinate forest staff was opened in Kenya.

#### METALS AND MINERALS

472. *Tin*. The production of tin-in-concentrates in the Federation of Nigeria has risen steadily from 7,930 tons (metal content) in 1954 to 9,638

tons in 1957. Unfortunately, market conditions deteriorated during the year and in December the International Tin Council imposed restrictions by which member countries were required to reduce exports in the subsequent three months by 28½ per cent of the current rate. In January the reduction was increased to 40 per cent and the period of restriction extended to the 30th June, 1958.

473. *Copper.* The price of copper continued to fall and by October was below £200 a ton. During the first quarter of 1958 it fluctuated around £165 a ton. The continued fall in price has led to the restriction of output by 10 per cent in the Northern Rhodesian mines. Bancroft Mine has ceased production temporarily.

474. Production in Northern Rhodesia amounted to 416,000 tons, worth £89 million, as against 384,000 tons, worth £121 million, in 1956. Table 11 shows the volume of Northern Rhodesia and Cyprus exports.

### Copper Exports

TABLE 11 Tons (in terms of metal content)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Northern Rhodesia ... ..	381,138	338,510	363,321	408,000
Cyprus ... ..	23,521	19,232	30,709	35,522

475. *Oil.* Table 12 shows production of petroleum products since 1954.

### Production of Petroleum Products

TABLE 12 '000 tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Brunei (Crude) ... ..	4,712	5,170	5,548	5,437
Sarawak (Crude) ... ..	70	66	71	66
(Refined)* ... ..	2,299	2,269	2,442	2,312
Trinidad (Crude) ... ..	3,328	3,506	4,074	4,798
(Refined) Exports ... ..	4,665	5,147	6,084	6,629
Aden (Refined) ... ..	1,163†	4,045	4,402	4,065

\* Mainly from crude oil imported from Brunei.

† July to December only.

476. Further discoveries of oil were made at Oloibiri and Afam in the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Production tests were continued and one pipeline to Port Harcourt was completed. The first shipment of oil was made from Port Harcourt on the 17th February. A third oil-bearing region was discovered at Soku in the Niger Delta.

477. *Columbite.* The demand for niobium remained weak and Nigerian exports again fell, to 1,145 tons valued at £760,677, compared with 2,406 tons valued at £1,762,000 in 1956.

478. *Manganese.* Exports from Fiji amounted to 27,415 tons, as against 19,318 tons in 1956. In British Guiana an agreement was executed in May between the Government and a Canadian Company to mine manganese in the north-western district of the territory. Annual production is expected to reach 120,000 tons by 1959 and 360,000 by 1960. A contract for building a railway from the concession area to loading port has been let.

479. *Diamonds.* Sales of African-won diamonds through the Diamond Corporation in Sierra Leone amounted to £5,253,396. The value of diamond exports is shown in Table 13.

## Value of Diamond Exports

TABLE 13 £'000

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Sierra Leone* ... ..	1,700	1,400	3,457	6,425
British Guiana ... ..	250	280	278	287
Tanganyika ... ..	3,129	3,189	2,786	3,288

\* As declared in Trade Accounts.

480. *Bauxite.* Table 14 shows the quantity of bauxite exports.

## Bauxite and Alumina Exports

TABLE 14 Tons

	1954	1955	1956	1957
<i>Bauxite</i>				
British Guiana ... ..	2,125,535	2,169,221	2,107,643	2,021,194
Jamaica ... ..	1,728,103	2,172,275	2,575,121	3,641,353
Malaya ... ..	167,290	259,442	251,853	340,624
<i>Alumina</i>				
Jamaica ... ..	124,116	195,670	207,333	435,746

481. *Radio-Active Minerals.* Officials of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority visited British Guiana and Jamaica. To encourage uranium prospecting the Authority has undertaken to buy uranium concentrates up to 500 tons a year from mining companies in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and up to a similar amount from companies in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and British Guiana, and also to buy small lots up to 100 tons a year from small producers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## POWER SUPPLIES AND MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

482. Under the Uganda Electricity Board's first comprehensive development scheme, some 68 miles of 33,000 volt line have been erected to the main centres of population in the Busoga District. Subsidiary 11,000 volt lines are now under construction in an area of 1,000 square miles in Busoga. Work has also started on four other comprehensive distribution schemes involving capital expenditure of £1½ million. A transmission line extending some 250 miles between Tororo, Uganda, and Nairobi, Kenya, has been completed, conveying electricity generated at the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Station 325 miles to Nairobi.

483. The first hydro-electric plant in British Guiana, that of the Potaro Hydro Electric Company, went into operation in June, supplying current for British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields' mining operations.

484. New local industrial projects in British Guiana included the opening of the Bank Breweries in October and the inauguration in January of a particle board industry (Timber Developments (BG) Ltd.) with a share capital of £208,333. The major development in Trinidad was the decision by the W.R. Grace Company to build a large factory for the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilisers. A new metal factory specialising in the manufacture of steel windows, doors and louvres was opened in October, and plans were announced for the establishment of a subsidiary to the General Electric Company and for the erection of an enamel factory. Work was

started in May on the site of a new 56-bedroom hotel at Nassau, Bahamas. A slipper factory was re-opened in the Virgin Islands.

485. A new £400,000 flour mill was opened in Kenya in June. A refrigerated barge, launched at Kisumu in June, is expected to assist the expansion of the fish industry on Lake Victoria. The first African coffee factory in the Kiarubu reserve was opened in December.

486. The first bulk petroleum depôt was opened in Zanzibar at the end of July, ending the system of delivery in drums from the mainland and permitting a price reduction of  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  a gallon.

487. A new clothing factory was opened in Fiji in May, and a biscuit factory in the British Solomon Islands in November. A fish-freezing plant was established in the New Hebrides during the year.

488. Bauxite mining commenced at Samatau in Sarawak, and the first exports were made during the year. To encourage industrial development, the Sarawak Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Ordinance was enacted.

489. Industrial development in Hong Kong during 1957 was marked by improvements in plant, equipment, design and methods, with the aim of increasing productivity and improving quality. The number of weaving looms increased and cloth production rose by nearly 30 per cent compared with the previous year. The garment industry used more locally woven and finished cloth; the manufacture of shirts became especially important, in response to increased orders from America. Many new products were introduced and the plastics industry again expanded its range of products.

#### CO-OPERATION

490. The latest available figures show 7,844 registered co-operative societies in 29 territories, with a total membership of over 1,022,000. Paid-up share capital and reserves amount to approximately £12.2 million, total deposits being approximately £8.5 million.

491. In November the new 10-storey Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria, at Ibadan, was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.

492. In the Northern Region of Nigeria a scheme of short-term seasonal finance for co-operative societies, arranged by the Government with Barclays Bank, D.C.O., was extended, the limit of guaranteed overdrafts being raised from £210,000 to £330,000 with effect from the 1st April, 1957.

493. Registered societies in the Southern Cameroons rose from 94 to 126 during the year and membership rose by about 2,000 to approximately 9,000. A new transport union was formed by the two central marketing societies, one for bananas and one for cocoa and coffee. A pool of some 40 vehicles was established. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited continued to increase the percentage of the Southern Cameroons cocoa and coffee crop it handled.

494. In Sierra Leone, during the last cultivating season, a full-scale trial was made, through the Co-operative Department, with 22 tractors, and 3,500 acres were successfully ploughed and harrowed for padi. Loans given by rural credit societies to members amounted to £87,000. In the 1958 estimates an increase of over 50 per cent in the total expenditure on the Co-operative Department was approved.

495. In the Gambia 14 small marketing societies delivered groundnuts direct to the Gambia Oil Seeds Marketing Board, and a bonus of £3 6s. 8d. a ton was paid to the members.



496. Eighty new societies were registered in Kenya where there are now 467 societies on the register. The Kipsigis Water Co-operative Society Limited was formed by a number of farmers to irrigate their land by means of a pump, a reservoir and distributing pipes. Members in many producer societies increasingly leave money on deposit with the society at the time of pay-out. A central organisation has placed considerable sums in gilt-edged securities.

497. The Minister for Natural Resources, Tanganyika, laid the foundation stone of a second co-operative ginnery at Ushashi in the Musoma District. A School of Co-operation was formally opened in September by Chief Humbi, the Assistant Minister for Natural Resources. During the past marketing season the value of produce handled amounted to approximately £10 million.

498. In Zanzibar 41 societies were in process of formation, including ranching, multi-purpose and marketing societies.

499. In Uganda the Busoga Growers Co-operative Union started building a new ginnery at Luzinga for operation in the 1958-59 cotton season. There are now 11 ginneries operated by co-operative unions. One union and one society have each purchased a tractor for operation on behalf of their members.

500. In the consumer society at Blantyre, Nyasaland, which started business in August, 1956, the monthly turnover at the end of the year had risen to £5,400. During the year, for the first time, short-term crop finance for co-operatives handling coffee and rice was obtained from the banks instead of from Government sources.

501. In the Aden Colony and Protectorate producers at Mukeiras were helped to organise the shipment of their fruit and vegetables and at the height of the season some two tons a day were flown into Aden. Five Cotton Producers' Associations, established on the 1st January, 1956, had a successful year handling cotton worth approximately £250,000.

502. In Hong Kong there are now 85 building societies. The societies afford convenient machinery for the administration of certain housing estates and for the repayment of construction loans provided by the Government. In June, following floods which did great damage to agriculture, the Government contributed £46,875 to the Joseph Trust Fund, and this was issued through co-operative societies as rehabilitation loans.

503. During October a conference of co-operative societies held in the Sarawak Third Division was attended by 34 delegates from 11 societies, representing 1,200 members, mostly Foochow Chinese and some Sea Dayaks. Two places for departmental staff from Sarawak have been kept at the Co-operative College at Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.

504. In Trinidad and Tobago the Credit Union Bank, a secondary society registered under the Credit Union Societies (Amendment) Ordinance No. 18 of 1952, began operation in December.

505. In British Guiana loans totalling approximately £92,000 were issued by the thrift and credit societies and repayments by members amounted to approximately £53,300. These societies were financed by the British Guiana Credit Corporation. Considerable interest was displayed by farmers in the purchase and lease of agricultural lands through co-operative societies.

506. In Fiji, where there are now 77 registered societies, there has been some new development among the Fijians in the Lau province and five societies of Gilbertese were registered on Rabi Island; elsewhere the emphasis has been on consolidation.

507. The St. Helena Growers Co-operative Society had its best year with a gross turnover of approximately £4,200.

508. In Cyprus, despite the troubled political situation, co-operative societies continued to function normally. Loans amounting to approximately £3 million were issued and deposits in the Co-operative Central Bank reached £1,739,000, an increase of £350,000 over the previous year. Village co-operative stores have been successful in reducing the rural cost of living and their sales in 1957 were approximately £3.5 million. A dairy society, the first of its kind, was formed by flock owners from 22 villages in the Larnaca District. At the end of the school year in June there were 687 school savings banks with 66,500 school-children depositing £8,850 weekly: savings exceeded £602,000. Three officers of the Jordan Co-operative Department were given study tours in Cyprus.

509. 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. The course was attended by eight officers from West Africa, five from East and Central Africa and one from Zanzibar.

510. The eleventh annual course at the Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, for members of the staff of Co-operative Departments and employees of co-operative societies overseas, was attended by eight officers from West Africa, eight from East and Central Africa, two from Cyprus and one each from British Guiana, Mauritius and Singapore.

511. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation visited Nyasaland, Zanzibar and Mauritius.

### Balance of Payments and External Trade\*

512. The balance of payments on current and capital account of the colonial territories is summarised in Table 15.

#### Balance of Payments Summary (excluding Hong Kong and Malaya)

TABLE 15 £ million

	1955	1956	1957
Current account deficit ... ..	65	81	78
Long-term capital inflow ... ..	59	101	116
Balance of current and long-term capital transactions ... ..	- 6	+ 20	+ 38
Increase in sterling assets ... ..	5	23	19
Balancing item† ... ..	+11	+ 3	- 19

† Including any known short-term capital movements.

513. There were no outstanding changes in 1957 as compared with the previous year. Imports increased rather more than exports but with United Kingdom grants higher, there was little change in the current account deficit. Long-term investment was maintained and the total of sterling assets of the colonial territories showed a small increase.

\* Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are excluded throughout this section. Hong Kong is excluded from the balance of payments estimates (though not from the trade or sterling assets figures) since it is impossible to estimate satisfactorily the invisible transactions for this territory. The Federation of Malaya is now excluded from the balance of payments and sterling assets figures and, for technical reasons following the practice of the United Kingdom Balance of Payments White Paper (Cmnd. 399), Singapore is also excluded.

## CURRENT ACCOUNT

514. The regional estimates of balance of payments on current account, set out in detail in Appendix VII, also showed little change in 1957. With the exclusion of Ghana, and Malaya from the figures, the territories no longer show a large surplus with the dollar area; in 1957 there was a surplus of £22 million, the same as that of the previous year.

*Exports*

515. Earnings from exports\* form the principal item on the receipts side of the balance of payments current account.

516. The structure of exports, by value, is shown in Table 16.

## Structure of Exports

TABLE 16 £ million

	1955	1956	1957
<b>ALL TERRITORIES (excluding Hong Kong and Malaya)</b>			
<i>Exports of domestic produce</i>			
Major primary products (a) ... ..	451	490	516
Other primary products ... ..	45	42	42
Other domestic exports ... ..	8	9	11
<i>Re-exports</i>			
Aden (b) ... ..	61	62	63
Other territories ... ..	27	33	40
Oil exported from Brunei to Sarawak ... ..	33	36	36
<b>Total Exports (excluding Hong Kong and Malaya) ...</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>HONG KONG AND MALAYA</b>			
<i>Exports of domestic produce</i>			
Hong Kong (c) ... ..	63	70	75
Malaya ... ..	286	273	257
<i>Re-exports</i>			
Hong Kong ... ..	96	131	114
Malaya (d) ... ..	199	213	230
<b>Total Exports of Hong Kong and Malaya ...</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,384</b>

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

(b) Including exports of refined oil to the value of £20 million in 1955 and £26 million in 1956 and in 1957.

(c) As specified in reports of the Hong Kong Department of Commerce and Industry.

(d) 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.

517. The analysis in Table 16 shows that, apart from the compensating movements in Malayan trade, the main changes were a fall in Hong Kong re-exports of £17 million and a rise of £26 million in the export value of major primary products of other territories. Taking primary products as a whole there was very little change between 1956 and 1957 either on account of volume [see the index of the volume of colonial exports of primary products, paragraph 398] or on account of average value of exports. There was a downward trend in export prices during 1957 but the prices of a number of commodities started the year at a higher level than that of 1956 as a whole.

\* Before being used for balance of payments purposes, trade statistics for both import and export 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.

518. The figures for individual commodities show variable experience. Bauxite and alumina, petroleum and sugar together accounted for an increase in export value in 1957 of £36 million: exports of all these commodities went up in quantity, though there was no common price trend. Of the larger adverse movements, the export value of groundnuts fell by £5½ million and of cotton by £4 million, both because of a fall in the volume exported.

519. The value of exports by regions is shown in Table 17. The outstanding rise in West Indian exports is a consequence of the movements in bauxite and alumina, sugar and petroleum, noted above.

#### Value of Exports by Regions

TABLE 17 £ million

Year	West Africa	East Africa	West Indian Territories	Other Territories*	Total*	Malaya	Hong Kong	Grand Total
1955 ...	145	108	131	241	625	485	159	1,269
1956 ...	150	121	145	256	672	486	201	1,359
1957 ...	149	119	176	264	708	487	189	1,384

\* Excluding Malaya and Hong Kong.

520. Table 18 shows the distribution of colonial exports by destination. The share of total exports taken by the United Kingdom in 1957 was very similar to that of 1956, although lower than 1955.

#### Distribution of Exports by Destination

TABLE 18 Per cent

Year	United Kingdom	Colonial Territories	Other Sterling Area Countries	USA† and Canada	Non-Sterling OEEC Countries	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Unclassified	Total
1955 ...	26.0	13.7	8.8	14.2	17.0	16.0	4.3	100
1956 ...	23.9	12.3	8.4	13.4	17.2	20.1	4.7	100
1957 ...	23.6	12.2	7.6	13.7	16.4	20.8	5.7	100

† Including US dependencies and Phillipines.

#### Imports

521. The principal item on the payments side of the current account is expenditure on imported goods. The buoyancy of export receipts, the maintenance of external investment and the continuance of Government development programmes together with price rises explain the consistent expansion in imports in recent years. This was continued in 1957 with an increase on the previous year of over £100 million, half of which was on account of Malaya and Hong Kong. Possibly about a half of this rise was accounted for by price increases.

#### Value of Imports

TABLE 19 £ million

Year	West Africa	East Africa	West Indian Territories	Other Territories*	Total*	Malaya	Hong Kong	Grand Total
1955 ...	157	149	153	274	733	446	232	1,411
1956 ...	179	134	170	298	781	485	285	1,551
1957 ...	185	140	195	314	834	511	322	1,667

\* Excluding Malaya and Hong Kong.

522. In West Africa, Sierra Leone accounted for the rise in imports into the region between 1956 and 1957 with an increase of £5 million or 20 per cent; much of this was fuel oil for ships' bunkers. Nigerian imports were at a level slightly below the high figure recorded for 1956 and, within the total, textile imports fell by £4½ million. East African imports rose by £6 million in 1957, though they were still below the exceptionally high figure recorded in 1955.

523. Imports into the West Indian territories continued the large rate of expansion they have shown since 1953, one of 60 per cent in four years. Most of the territories showed increases between 1956 and 1957 of 10 per cent or more, important changes being Trinidad and British Guiana imports of machinery and transport equipment (rises of £4½ million and £1 million respectively), Jamaica imports of manufactured goods, excluding textiles (a rise of £3 million) and Trinidad imports of petroleum (a rise of £2 million). Among the other territories, Cyprus showed a rise of £6 million.

524. Imports into Hong Kong were £18 million above the level of 1951, the previous highest post-war year, and £37 million above 1956. The increase was spread over most commodity groups, the larger increases being in the food, machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacture groups.

525. The source of imports into the colonial territories is shown in Tables 20 and 21, the latter showing Malaya and Hong Kong separately because of the special pattern of their entrepôt trade.

**Distribution of Imports by Source**  
(excluding Hong Kong and Malaya)

TABLE 20 Per cent

Year	United Kingdom	Colonial Territories	Other Sterling Area Countries	USA* and Canada	Non-Sterling OEEC Countries	Japan	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Un-classified	Total
1955...	36.0	12.0	13.3	9.6	14.7	4.2	7.6	2.6	100
1956...	34.8	11.8	12.2	10.7	15.4	4.5	8.2	2.4	100
1957...	33.9	10.5	10.6	11.4	16.1	5.1	10.2	2.2	100

\* Including US dependencies and Philippines.

526. Over the past two years, the United Kingdom proportion of imports into the territories, shown in Table 20, has declined slightly from 36.0 per cent to 33.9 per cent, although with the expansion of colonial imports the value of imports from the United Kingdom had risen from £264 million to £283 million. As restrictions imposed for balance of payments reasons have gradually been relaxed, the proportion of imports from non-sterling countries has shown an upward trend. Other sterling area countries have not maintained their share of colonial imports, but the fall between 1956 and 1957 was partly a reflection of reduced imports of Kuwait crude oil into Aden at the time of the Suez Canal closure.

**Distribution of Imports by Source, Hong Kong and Malaya**

TABLE 21 Per cent

Year	United Kingdom	Colonial Territories†	Other Sterling Area Countries	USA† and Canada	Non-Sterling OEEC Countries	China	Japan	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Total
1955...	15.9	9.6	9.7	5.0	11.0	10.3	8.8	29.7	100
1956...	15.6	9.2	9.7	5.8	10.6	10.4	10.4	28.3	100
1957...	15.9	7.7	8.9	5.9	11.8	10.7	9.5	29.6	100

† Includes US dependencies and Philippines.

‡ Including trade between Malaya and Hong Kong and Malayan imports from the United States, etc. passing through Hong Kong.

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527. There were few changes in the sources of imports into Hong Kong and Malaya shown in Table 21, but there has been a decline in the inter-colonial trade which is recorded in this table.

#### *Invisible Transactions*

528. The effect of receipts and payments other than those for visible trade is summarised in the "net invisibles" entries in Appendix VII. Grants from the United Kingdom Government are also included in the current account and are shown separately in this Appendix. Apart from these grants, the colonial territories normally run a small net deficit on invisible transactions, amounting to £30 million in 1957 and comprising a deficit of nearly this amount with the sterling area and a roughly balanced position with non-sterling areas. Among the transactions with the sterling area were credits of £35 million of interest, profits and dividends (mostly from the United Kingdom as interest on sterling holdings) and of £45 million from the United Kingdom Government's military expenditure; there were debits of £50 million for transport, mainly freight on imports, and of £40 million for interest, profits and dividends. As regards the non-sterling areas, there are large dollar receipts from tourists to the West Indian territories, including Bahamas and Bermuda; in 1957 these amounted to about £25 million.

#### CAPITAL ACCOUNT

529. The capital account (complementary to the current account in Appendix VII) is given in Appendix VIII; a summary, relating the net capital movements to the balance on current account, is set out in Table 22.

#### Balance of Payments on Capital Account (excluding Hong Kong and Malaya)

TABLE 22

£ million

	1955	1956	1957
<i>Identified Long-Term Investment</i>			
(i) Loans between Colonial Governments and Her Majesty's Government ... ..	3	1	2
(ii) Net capital raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market (loans less redemptions) ... ..	3	10	17
(iii) Other loans to Colonial Governments ... ..	8	1	—
(iv) Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation ... ..	5	4	2
(v) Estimates of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the colonial territories for private investment ... ..	40	85	95†
Total ... ..	59	101	116
less Increase in sterling assets ... ..	— 5	— 23	— 19
Total identified capital movements ... ..	+ 54	+ 78	+ 97
Current account balance ... ..	— 65	— 81	— 78
Balancing item* ... ..	+ 11	+ 3	— 19

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

† Preliminary estimate.

530. The dominant item in the capital account in recent years has been the estimate of external capital for private investment. This figure, which comprises ploughed-back profits of subsidiary companies operating in the colonial territories, other new investment in fixed assets and known prospecting expenditure, stood at £95 million in 1957, slightly higher than the year

before, and over twice the amount of 1955. Appendix VIII gives a regional analysis of the total for these three years 1955-57 together, and shows that about half of the private investment during that period went to the West Indian territories, although this proportion would be lower if the new ships acquired from the United Kingdom by companies registered in the Bahamas and Bermuda (£24 million over the period) were excluded. Most of the remainder was almost equally divided between East and West Africa. About half of the private investment into the colonial territories during 1955-57 is estimated to have come from United Kingdom sources and about a third from dollar sources. Most of the dollar investment was in the West Indian territories (including Bahamas and Bermuda), the more important projects being bauxite mining and enterprises connected with the tourist industry.

531. Under the terms of the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1957, companies resident in the United Kingdom but carrying on a trade outside the United Kingdom can, in certain circumstances, qualify as Overseas Trade Corporations, and their trading income may be exempted from United Kingdom income tax. This measure is expected to benefit many United Kingdom firms operating in the colonial territories and to act as a stimulus to United Kingdom investment there.

532. The other main source of capital inflow is loans raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market. The £17 million in 1957 was all raised by East Africa; this was £11 million above the amount raised by East Africa in 1956. The 1957 total, however, included nearly £2 million issued in 1956 but not called up till the beginning of 1957. Further details of Her Majesty's Government's financial contributions are given in paragraphs 575-583. The Colonial Development and Welfare and other grants are included in the current account, given at Appendix VII.

#### *Sterling Assets*

533. During 1957, the total of sterling assets\* (excluding Malaya and Hong Kong) rose by £19 million, a small movement repeating the experience of the previous year. Table 23 gives a regional analysis of assets and Table 24 an analysis by types of fund.

#### Distribution of Sterling Assets by Territorial Groups (excluding Malaya)

£ million

Territorial Groups	End-1955	End-1956	End-1957
West Africa ... ..	308	302	295
East Africa (a) ... ..	197	192	186
Borneo territories ... ..	72	83	94
West Indian territories (b) ... ..	118	133	147
Other territories (excluding Hong Kong) ... ..	127	135	142
Total (excluding Hong Kong) ... ..	822	845	864
Hong Kong ... ..	132	143	140
Total (c) ... ..	954	988	1,004

(a) Including Aden, Somaliland Protectorate and Zanzibar.

(b) Including Bahamas and Bermuda.

(c) Included in these totals are securities of independent Commonwealth countries and colonial territories which totalled £110 million at the end of 1955, £118 million at the end of 1956 and £122 million at the end of 1957.

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

**Sterling Assets by Main Types of Fund**  
(excluding Malaya)

TABLE 24

£ million

Classes of Funds	End-1955	End-1956	End-1957
Currency Board holdings and currency funds with Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations ... ..	288	308	324
Other funds with Crown Agents:			
Special (a) ... ..	166	165	166
General (b) ... ..	219	252	254
Miscellaneous known official funds (c) ... ..	106	81	73
Funds with United Kingdom banks ... ..	175	182	187
Total ... ..	954	988	1,004

(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.

534. The assets of the African territories continued their downward trend in 1957. East African assets in particular had, by the end of the year, fallen by £41 million from their peak in mid-1954. The increase in the Borneo territories is attributable to Brunei and, as might be expected from the paragraphs above on export trends and capital inflow, the West Indian territories enlarged their assets during 1957.

535. Currency funds continued their upward movement in 1957 and the only class of funds which, in the aggregate, fell was the miscellaneous known official funds, the main movements being a loan of £5 million from the Uganda Price Assistance Funds to the Uganda Government and falls totalling £3 million in securities of the Nigerian Marketing Boards' funds. Although the Government general funds remained steady, there were significant movements within the total. The rise for Brunei noted above was mainly in general funds, whereas Nigerian and West Indian general funds each fell by £3½ million.

#### TRADE CONTROL AND TARIFFS

##### *Trade Negotiations*

536. Negotiations with some OEEC and other countries have provided outlets for colonial exports of commodities still subject to import restrictions. Reciprocal liberalisation of imports, however, has narrowed the ground for negotiation.

##### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

537. The General Agreement continues to apply, under the Protocol of Provisional Application, to all the territories other than Jamaica.

538. The effects on the trade of third countries of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome associating Overseas Territories of the contracting Parties with the European Economic Community have been under special examination in Geneva. The working party charged with this task was asked: "to study the problems which the association of overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community raises for the trade of other contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and to report



to the Intersessional Committee." Its first meetings were held on the 16th December, and it met for a total of about seven weeks in February, March and April, 1958. The United Kingdom was represented on this working party and the Governments of East Africa, of the West Indies, of the Federation of Nigeria and of Singapore attached representatives to the United Kingdom delegation to advise on the particular problems created for their territories. A report by the working party was submitted to the Intersessional Committee of the GATT on the 23rd April, 1958.

#### *Import Licensing*

539. In general 90 per cent or more of all imports from OEEC countries are admitted under Open General Licence, in return for similar treatment for colonial products by such countries. Imports from a number of other countries were given similar treatment in most territories, but imports from the Soviet orbit remained subject to specific licensing. Governments still continue in general to restrict dollar imports to essential items not obtainable elsewhere on competitive terms.

#### *Supplies*

540. After the re-opening of the Suez Canal, trade returned to normal in the territories, especially Aden and Somaliland Protectorate, concerned with this route.

541. Orders for capital goods from the United Kingdom are dependent on competitive and firm delivery dates being quoted. There were procurement difficulties over steel supplies during the first half of the period under review, but the position has since improved.

#### *Trade with Japan*

542. The trade arrangements for the year commencing the 1st October, 1956, were extended until the 31st March, 1958. Japan continues to license the import of commercially competitive colonial products, including especially rubber, tin, iron ore, timber, salt, raisins, cotton, coffee, dried beans and oil-seeds. Colonial territories engaged in entrepôt trade admitted imports from Japan freely. In other territories, specific licences were issued for imports from Japan, particularly cotton and rayon textiles, in accordance with their requirements.

## Development

### FINANCE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

#### *Local Resources*

543. Although substantial amounts of capital were obtained by way of grants and loans from external sources, public development was again for the most part financed by Colonial Governments from their own revenues and reserves, supplemented by public loans issued locally in several territories and by grants and loans from marketing boards and price assistance funds. The Government of Kenya, for instance, raised by local loans £2½ million, the Government of Tanganyika £1½ million, the Government of Fiji the equivalent of about £1,125,000, the Government of Jamaica £1,800,000 and the Government of Barbados the equivalent of about £416,000. The Government of North Borneo raised a loan of £700,000 from the Government of Brunei and one of the same amount from the Government of Hong Kong.

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544. In a number of territories a part of the currency funds was invested in locally issued Government securities under the arrangements announced in December, 1954.\*

#### *Colonial Development and Welfare*

545. Expenditure on development and welfare schemes and on research continued to rise and reached a total of just over £18 million. This represents a rise of about £1 million over the previous year and is about £2.5 million above the annual level at the beginning of the 1955 Act.

546. There was a further increase in the value of schemes approved to cover future expenditure,† bringing the total under the 1955 Act to £75 million. New grants include £584,000 to the Federal Government of Nigeria for education, £464,000 and £771,000 for water supplies and roads in the Western Region of Nigeria, £1,000,000 for the intensification of African agriculture in Kenya, £817,000 for roads in Sarawak, £200,000 for higher education in Hong Kong and £235,000 for airport improvement in St. Kitts.

547. On the 1st April, 1958, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in a written answer in the House of Commons‡ that Her Majesty's Government were considering the question of assistance for Colonial Development after the 31st March, 1960. It was hoped that it would be possible to introduce the necessary legislation during the 1958-59 Session and to provide in accordance with precedent for an overlap between the new and existing Acts. Meanwhile, Colonial Governments have been informed that they may proceed on the assumption that the period in which the £220 million provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940-55 may be spent will be extended by legislation beyond the 31st March, 1960.

#### *London Loans*

548. Public loans raised on the London Market totalled about £12.5 million, compared with about £9.75 million last year, as follows:

- (i) In April, the Government of Tanganyika issued a further £1,000,000 of 5½ per cent stock, 1978-82 at 102½.
- (ii) In May, the East Africa High Commission issued £8,500,000 of 5½ per cent stock, 1977-83, at 100, for the purposes of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and £3,000,000 at the same price for the purposes of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Administration.

549. Since the 2nd May no colonial public issue has been made in London, and the difficult conditions prevailing in the London market for colonial borrowers have been a significant factor in determining the policies of Colonial Governments in the field of loan finance.

#### *Colonial Development Corporation§*

550. The total amount of capital approved during the year was £6.5 million of which £0.4 million was required to supplement capital already approved for existing schemes and £6.1 million was for new schemes. Total capital sanctioned (including capital sanctioned for projects subsequently abandoned) at the end of March was £92 million. Exchequer advances to the Corporation during the year amounted to £3 million and total Exchequer advances at the 31st March were £58.7 million, of which £56.9 million remained outstanding.

\* See Cmd. 9489, paragraph 377.

† See Cmd. 9489, paragraphs 315-317.

‡ 585 H.C. 5s. Written, Col. 116.

§ For further details see the 1957 Annual Report and Accounts of the Corporation, House of Commons Paper No. 164, 1957-58.

551. The rates of interest charged during the year were as indicated in Table 25.

### Rates of Interest on Exchequer advances to CDC

TABLE 25

Per cent

Date	Short-term (up to one year)	Medium-term (ten years)	Long-term (forty years)
1st April, 1957 ... ..	4½	5	5
13th July, 1957 ... ..	4½	5½	5½
30th September, 1957 ... ..	6½	5½	6
25th February, 1958 ... ..	6½	5½	5½

552. The Overseas Resources Development Act, 1958, received the Royal Assent on the 13th March, and gave effect to the Government's policy set out in the White Paper *The United Kingdom's Role in Commonwealth Development*.\* The Act excludes from the scope of the Colonial Development Corporation colonial territories which become independent, but enables the Corporation to continue to exercise its powers in such territories for purposes approved before independence and to apply to such purposes such further capital sums, if any, as may be shown to the Secretary of State's satisfaction to be expedient. The Act also enables the Corporation, subject to certain conditions, to act as managing agents or perform advisory functions in any independent Commonwealth country. Finally, the Act increases the amount which the Corporation may borrow otherwise than temporarily and have outstanding at any one time from £100 million to £150 million, and increases the amount which the Secretary of State may advance to the Corporation from £100 million to £130 million outstanding at any one time.

553. Eight new projects for industrial, agricultural and housing development were approved during the year. They include the Mhlume Sugar Co., in which the Corporation is pioneering a crop new to Swaziland; Mostyn Estates Ltd., where the Corporation will grow oil palms, a new crop to North Borneo; a housing finance company in Jamaica; and a 5,000-acre rubber estate in the Western Region of Nigeria, in association with the Western Region Production Development Board and commercial partners.

#### International Bank

554. A mission from the International Bank visited Nigeria in October and November in connection with the application made to the Bank for a loan to assist the development and extension of the Nigerian railways.† The Bank subsequently invited the Federal Government of Nigeria to send representatives to Washington to negotiate a loan, and arrangements were made for negotiations in April, 1958. An agreement for a loan of £10 million was signed in Washington on the 2nd May, 1958.

555. At the end of March, Mr. Eugene Black, the President of the International Bank, accompanied by senior officials of the Bank, paid a brief visit to Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda during a tour of parts of Africa.

#### Assistance from the United States Government

556. The International Co-operation Administration made available dollar funds towards the cost of providing American specialists for technical assistance projects in Africa. Under these arrangements, negotiations were completed with the Ohio State University for the provision of two specialists in

\* Cmnd. 237, paragraphs 29-34.

† See Cmnd. 195, paragraph 614.

technical and vocational training for Sierra Leone, and with International Development Services, Inc., for the provision of 13 specialists in agriculture for the Western and Northern Regions of Nigeria. Negotiations took place with the University of Athens, Ohio, to provide 10 specialists in teacher training for the Western Region of Nigeria. On the 31st March, some twenty American specialists were serving in the African territories. Technical assistance continued to be provided to British Guiana, British Honduras and Jamaica, under separate technical assistance agreements.

557. Following an approach by the United States Government, the United Kingdom Government agreed with them to transfer to the use of certain British territories in Africa, the £1 million Revolving Loan Fund for industry and agriculture hitherto used to promote productivity in the United Kingdom. Arrangements for the use of these funds in African territories are being worked out.

558. A number of applications were put forward on behalf of certain Colonial Governments for loans from the newly-established United States Development Loan Fund.

#### DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

##### *Government Development Plans\**

559. New development plans have been prepared for Jamaica and Trinidad, the former covering the period 1958 to 1960, and the latter to 1962. A number of other plans are being revised. North Borneo has prepared a revised plan for the period 1958 to 1960; certain projects which had been included in the earlier plan have been deferred, and the money is to be used for projects having a higher priority. Sarawak and the British Solomon Islands have also prepared revised plans. New plans are being prepared for Uganda and Mauritius.

560. There has been a significant trend towards shorter planning periods. The current plans of Kenya, Jamaica and North Borneo cover three years only, and some territories have four-year plans. In the present rapidly changing circumstances, several Governments have found that five-year plans tend to become unrealistic after the first two or three years, and are therefore using the longer periods rather for statements of general intention than for detailed planning.

##### *Local Development Organisations*

561. The Barbados Development Board, which was set up in February, 1956, to finance the expansion and development of new and existing industries, had up to the end of December approved eight loans totalling \$(BWI)193,500 to companies engaged in printing, limestone crushing, fish processing and packing, and furniture manufacture.

562. The Uganda Development Corporation has undertaken to endeavour to raise its own capital in future and it is hoped to arrange for capital participation by the public. Both the Uganda Development Corporation and the Uganda Electricity Board are already undertaking extensive programmes for the training of Africans in industry.

563. In British Guiana, an Advisory Committee on Industrial Development has been appointed.

564. Legislation was enacted in Sarawak to provide for the establishment of a Development Finance Corporation.

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\* See Appendix III.

## CAPITAL FORMATION

565. On the evidence so far available it is estimated that during 1957 between £470 and £480 million was invested in gross fixed capital\* in the form of machinery, vehicles, equipment, tools, new buildings, public works and in the development of mines and plantations. This compares with about £435 million in 1956. Although a considerable part of this investment was financed by the type of overseas transactions described in paragraph 529, by far the greater proportion was met by the savings of the territorial Governments and official bodies, depreciation provisions, and the savings of local firms and individuals spent on capital equipment, including new residential and other buildings.

566. During 1956 and 1957 the proportion of the total expenditure devoted to new buildings and public works and to developments at mines and plantations was somewhat greater than that invested in machinery and equipment. This position did not hold true for all regions; the East African and, to a smaller extent, the West Indian territories have invested a greater amount in machinery and equipment.

567. Table 26 compares the gross capital formation per head in the different regions.

## Gross Fixed Capital Formation per Head

TABLE 26

£ (current prices unless otherwise stated)

Territorial Groups	1955	1956	1957
East Africa ... ..	5.5	5.0	4.9
West Africa ... ..	2.4	2.7	2.8
Far East ... ..	8.4	10.0	10.9
West Indian territories ... ..	17.9	20.2	23.6
Others ... ..	15.8	17.3	18.7
All territories			
(a) at current prices ... ..	5.5	5.8	6.2
(b) at constant (1948) prices ... ..	3.8	3.9	4.1

568. There has been a steady increase since 1955, but at constant prices the rise was much smaller than at current prices.

## Finance

## REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND RESERVES

569. There have been few significant changes in the trends of recurrent revenue and expenditure. In most territories, recurrent expenditure has continued to rise, reflecting once again the increasing cost of day-to-day administration and the absorption of the residual charges which follow from the completion of development projects, particularly of social services. But, by and large (and except in the territories which are grant-aided from United Kingdom funds through the Colonial Services Vote), revenues have remained sufficiently buoyant to cover all recurrent expenditure needs, and in many cases to make substantial contributions to development programmes. However, the fall in world commodity prices and the prospect of a recession in countries with which the colonial territories do much of their trade could well have a significant effect on future revenues. Already in Northern Rhodesia, Government revenues for the financial year ending in June, 1958, are expected to

\* The territories covered include Malaya but exclude Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

show a considerable decline as a result of the slump in world prices for copper ; and some curtailment of public expenditure has had to be made. To a lesser degree, the fall in copper prices has also affected revenue in Cyprus.

570. Nigeria, however, enjoyed a very favourable year, though one which emphasised its dependence for revenue on export-import trade. With a greater volume of imports, and as the result of the marked recovery in world prices for cocoa, revenue was substantially higher than originally estimated and a considerable surplus became available for development.

571. Expenditure on capital development programmes increased generally, and appears to have been financed mainly from local revenues and the grants and loans received both from internal and external sources [see paragraphs 543 and 548-9]. The overall level of the sterling assets held in London as the general funds of Colonial Governments and public bodies remained constant between the end of 1956 and the end of 1957.

#### TAXATION

572. No double taxation agreements between the United Kingdom and other countries were extended to colonial territories in 1957, but negotiations are in progress with a number of foreign countries for the purpose of so extending further agreements in the near future.

573. Minor changes, including some changes in rates and allowances, were made in the income tax legislation of some territories. Direct taxation was imposed in the Western Region of Nigeria from the 1st April, 1957. Both this tax and the similar tax imposed in the Eastern Region of Nigeria in the previous year\* are taxes on Africans in the Regions, other persons and companies in these Regions being assessed to federal income tax.

574. The Overseas Territories' Income Tax Office continued to operate in the United Kingdom on behalf of the territories.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM†

575. Expenditure through the Vote for Colonial Services during 1957-58 was approximately £28.5 million. Included in this sum was £21,422,000 issued as financial aid to Colonial Governments, of which £18,661,000 was for specific purposes and £2,761,000 went towards expenses of general administration.

576. Among the payments for specific purposes were :

- (i) £7,388,000 to the Government of Cyprus as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the Emergency ;
- (ii) £3,952,000 to the Government of Malta as general financial aid ; £174,000 for certain civil defence measures and the procurement and maintenance of strategic reserves ; £32,400 towards the Government of Malta's share of the cost of an underground oil storage scheme ; and £26,000 to cover the net cost of the Imperial side of the Dyarchy ;
- (iii) £436,000 to the Government of the Falkland Islands Dependencies towards the cost of the establishment and maintenance of bases by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, and the carrying out of an aerial survey of the Dependencies ;

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\* See Cmnd. 195, paragraph 636.

† See also paragraphs 545-547.

- (iv) £120,000 to the Government of Aden as a final instalment of the loan of up to £4 million to meet expenditure on municipal services connected with the construction of the oil refinery at Little Aden ;
- (v) £800,000 to the Government of Hong Kong as a further instalment of a loan of up to £3 million for the construction of an airport ;
- (vi) £1,500,000 to the Government of Kenya as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the Emergency, and £1,500,000 as a loan for the same purpose ;
- (vii) £191,600 to the Government of Grenada as a grant-in-aid of expenditure connected with damage caused by the hurricane in September, 1955 ; and £617,300 as a loan for the same purpose.

577. A further £1,030,200 was spent in meeting certain liabilities of the former Government of Palestine which remained outstanding when the Mandate was terminated in 1948.

578. A sum of £1,621,400 was spent on advisory services to the Rulers of the various States in the Aden Protectorate and in maintaining internal security. In addition, £710,000 was reimbursed to the War Office, and £64,000 to the Air Ministry, towards the cost of the Aden Protectorate Levies.

579. A sum of £2,534,000 was reimbursed to the War Office as Her Majesty's Government's contribution towards the cost of internal security measures in certain African and West Indian territories. In addition, £168,400 was paid to the East African Land Forces Organisation towards the cost of the East African Forces stationed in Mauritius.

580. A contribution of £200,000 was made towards the cost of establishing the seat of the Federal Government of the West Indies.

581. An *ex-gratia* payment of £2,333,334 was made to the Government of Singapore to ensure that they did not suffer economically by the decision to detach Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) from the Colony of Singapore [see paragraph 151]. The Government of Australia, to which Christmas Island is to be transferred, and the Government of New Zealand, reimbursed the United Kingdom Government for this payment.

582. Payments to the British Council amounted to £567,400. 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 £121,600.

583. In February, Her Majesty's Government announced that, subject to the approval of Parliament, it was prepared to make available a further grant of £750,000 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, 1959.

#### BANKING AND CURRENCY

584. Further discussions took place between the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore about the establishment of a central banking mechanism on the lines proposed in the report submitted in 1956 by Mr. G. M. Watson and Sir Sydney Caine.\*

585. Mr. J. B. Loynes, an Adviser to the Bank of England, visited Nigeria at the request of the Federal Government to advise on the establishment of a Central Bank, the introduction of a Nigerian currency (in replacement of the currency of the West African Currency Board), and associated matters.

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\* See Cmnd. 195, paragraph 646.

Mr. Loynes submitted his report in August, following a four months' stay in the territory, and it was published by the Federal Government in November. The Federal Government decided as a first step to seek the appointment of a Governor-Designate to organise the setting up of the Central Bank and the issue of the new currency.

586. The Governor of the Bank of England visited Nigeria in March.

587. 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 28.

### Banking and Currency\*

TABLE 28

£ million

	End-1954	End-1955	End-1956	End-1957
Commercial Banks				
Liabilities				
Deposits ... ..	433	484	490	534
Other ... ..	113	136	148	129
Assets				
Loans and Advances ... ..	183	232	254	282
Net balances due from banks abroad ...	176	174	154	152
Other ... ..	187	214	230	229
Currency in circulation† ... ..	316	348	363	368

\* 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.

† Includes total circulation of West African Currency Board.

### SAVINGS BANKS

588. With interest rates in general remaining so high, the rates on deposit and savings accounts offered for the time being by commercial banks have been such as to attract funds from Government Savings Banks. The loss of business by most Government Savings Banks has not been of any great significance, but it has caused some territories to make a slight increase in the interest rate on deposits in these Banks.

589. Virtually all the Government Savings Banks have balance-sheet deficits, due to the continued depreciation in the market value of their invested funds. But these deficits are covered by Government guarantee; and the Government Savings Banks have continued to enjoy public confidence and to be the main public facility for savings.

### Communications

#### SHIPPING AND PORTS

##### *Passenger and Cargo Services*

590. The three-year agreement between the West Indian Governments and the West Indies Navigation Co. Ltd., (WINCO) for an inter-island shipping service in the West Indies ended in January. The S.S. *West Indian*, which had provided a very useful service, was then withdrawn. Following negotiations by an Interim Shipping Commissioner, the Governor-General chartered two vessels to continue the service in 1958, under the supervision of a Shipping Board which will also make recommendations about a permanent inter-island service.



591. The Trinidad-Tobago ferry service is being provided by chartered vessels, pending the arrival in 1959 of two new ships which have been ordered by the Trinidad Government at an estimated cost of £150,000.

592. In November, the Falkland Islands Dependencies ship RRS *Shackleton* was damaged by ice floes while relieving the Bases.

593. At Freetown, Sierra Leone, a preliminary survey was made for an extension to the Queen Elizabeth II Quay.

594. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £283,000 was approved for the development of the port of Berbera in the Somaliland Protectorate and work on this started.

595. Work continued on the construction of a new berth at Mombasa, Kenya, and good progress was made on the building of quay walls for new berths on the mainland at Kiperu where, by 1960, it is hoped to bring two further deep-water berths into use.

596. A commission of inquiry into the Port of Singapore recommended to the Singapore Government that there should be an independent Port Authority responsible for the whole port area; that the present Harbour Board's dockyard and ship repair organisation should become a limited liability company, wholly-owned by the Port Authority and subsidiary to it; and that a Dock Labour Corporation should be set up to be responsible for the supply and regulation of labour on the present Harbour Board's wharves.

597. In Sarawak, work continued on reclaiming and surfacing port areas in Sibu, and plans for a new Kuching Port were being drawn up. Consultants were briefed to prepare plans for a new wharf at Yawau, North Borneo. Their report was expected shortly.

598. At Freeport on Grand Bahama the dredging and wharfage construction was almost completed. Ancillary equipment for the port is being procured and administrative staff appointed.

599. In Trinidad and Tobago, under the 1958-1962 Development Programme, over £1.5 million is to be spent on harbours and ports, including additional warehouses and administrative buildings at Port of Spain.

600. The contract for the construction of the Barbados deep-water harbour was placed and work began. The total cost of the project is estimated at £4 million.

601. Work also began on the construction of the new pier at St. George's, Grenada, to replace the pier destroyed by hurricane "Janet".

602. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £72,000 was approved for a programme of dredging and improvement in the harbour at Castries, St. Lucia, and work began.

603. Following a visit to the Leeward Islands, in September, recommendations were made by consulting engineers for the reconstruction of the jetties and other sea works in Nevis, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.

604. Work began on the construction of Betio harbour and the Bairiki anchorage in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and the new deep-water wharf at Santo, New Hebrides, came into operation.

605. In Cyprus, draft plans and specifications for the extension of Famagusta Harbour were completed, but tenders have not yet been invited.

606. A grant of £300,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was approved as a contribution to the cost of the Gibraltar Port Development Scheme.

607. The Maltese Government authorised the starting of work on a quay and other facilities for handling merchant shipping in connection with the development of the commercial harbour at Valletta.

#### CIVIL AVIATION

##### *Air Services*

608. In most areas the increase of traffic reported in previous years continued. In Hong Kong, for example, passenger traffic increased by 28 per cent, and freight by 20 per cent over 1956/7.

609. *Trunk route services.* Britannia aircraft have been introduced by BOAC on the East African and Far Eastern routes.

610. Hunting Clan Air Transport Limited and Airwork Limited have recently introduced a new tourist class service in substitution for the former Colonial Coach service, using Viscount aircraft from London to Accra, with staging points in the Gambia and Sierra Leone. They have also introduced a new coast class service to East and Central Africa.

611. East African Airways Corporation are now operating a service from South Africa, via Nairobi and Aden, to Bombay and Karachi. They also operate a twice-weekly tourist service between Nairobi and London.

612. *Local and Regional Services.* There has been steady development in regional and local services. By agreement between the Governments of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and the Borneo territories and Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways, internal and inter-territorial services will be maintained and improved by these two airlines.

613. Hong Kong Airways increased its network of operations beyond Formosa to Tokio and Korea, using Viscount aircraft.

614. British West India Airways now have eight Viscount aircraft and have introduced them on a number of their services; the frequency of their inter-island flights has been increased. In the Bahamas, local scheduled services by an independent operator began in December.

##### *Ground Services*

615. *Aerodromes.* The new airport at Embakasi near Nairobi was opened by the Governor of Kenya on the 8th March. This airport which has a runway of 10,000 feet, is capable of handling all existing types of trunk route aircraft.

616. Construction work on the new airport at Kai Tak in Hong Kong has made good progress and it is expected that the new runway will be open for use by the middle of 1958.

617. The Malta air terminal building has been completed at a cost of £345,000.

618. There has been great activity in airfield development in the Caribbean area. Extensions and improvements on a substantial scale have been in progress at Palisadoes and Montego Bay (Jamaica), Seawell Airport (Barbados) and Vigie (St. Lucia), and plans were in hand for an early start on enlarging Golden Rock (St. Kitts). Funds have been allocated for the construction of new airfields in Dominica and St. Vincent, and for a new terminal building at Coolidge Field (Antigua). A preliminary survey has been made for further development at Stanley Field, British Honduras. Airstrips for use by light aircraft have been under construction in Nevis and Tortola (Virgin Islands) and in British Honduras five new landing strips were brought into use. At Nassau, Bahamas, the rehabilitation of the

former military aerodrome at Windsor Field has been completed and it was opened in November as the new civil airport, replacing Oakes Field which has now been closed.

#### *Aeronautical Telecommunications and Air Traffic Control*

619. In October, following the inauguration of the new Central American Flight Information Region, British Honduras was transferred from the Kingston Flight Information Region to the new Region.

620. Improved radio and control equipment has been installed at Piarco Airport (Trinidad), and at Seawell Airport (Barbados) a 24-hour service for air traffic control has been introduced.

#### *Meteorology*

621. Dr. A. G. Forsdyke, a senior officer of the Meteorological Office, concluded his survey of research requirements for tropical meteorology with special reference to colonial territories by visiting the Caribbean and East Africa. He was expected to present a comprehensive report shortly. The survey is the result of a resolution on the need for such research passed by the Conference of Commonwealth Meteorologists in 1955.

622. A meeting of the South American Regional Association of the World Meteorological Organisation held in Caracas in December was attended by the Director of the British Caribbean Meteorological Service.

623. A grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds of £23,600 was provided for the Malayan Meteorological Service in May, for the installation of three sets of storm-warning radar equipment for airports in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. This will give precise warning of the presence of potential thunderstorm clouds and precipitation on routes used by fast high-flying aircraft.

### INLAND COMMUNICATIONS

#### *Roads*

624. In Sierra Leone, a start was made on the improvement of the main Freetown to Bo road which is expected to take four years to complete and to cost approximately £1.25 million. The contract for the replacement of ferries by nine major bridges was completed and it is now possible to travel from Freetown to Bo on two separate routes without ferry crossings.

625. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £103,650 was approved and work began on a new road bridge at Oyster Creek, Gambia, to connect Bathurst with the mainland.

626. A new international road from Katunguru in Western Uganda to Rutchuru in the Belgian Congo was officially opened in March. The Uganda section of 58 miles cost £575,000.

627. The Government of Kenya propose to allocate £2 million for roads over the next few years. Much of the programme is for the benefit of areas of African agricultural production.

628. Progress on the road programme in North Borneo was delayed because plant had to be diverted for urgent works at Jesselton and Labuan airfields. Efforts are now being concentrated on roads which can be built quickly and effectively, with special attention to jeep tracks. In Sarawak progress was made with the construction of the Serian/Simanggang trunk road and work on other roads continued notwithstanding shortages of technical staff.

629. In British Guiana, preliminary reconstruction work on the East Coast Road continued under the direction of consulting engineers. Location surveys began for a through road from the coast to Lethem in the interior.

630. A grant of £40,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of a £150,000 road development programme in Grand Cayman.

631. Under Trinidad's 1958-62 Development Programme it is proposed to spend nearly £7 million on roads and bridges, the major items being the extension of the South Trunk Road to Point Fortin, the first stage of a North Coast Road in Trinidad and a similar road in Tobago.

632. In the Windward Islands road development programmes, with substantial assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, are now under way. In St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the emphasis was mainly on the construction of feeder roads to open up remote areas for cultivation, whilst in Dominica the main project, now nearing completion was the construction of a trans-insular road.

633. In the Leeward Islands, Colonial Development and Welfare grants were approved for St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (£34,690) for the construction of small lengths of roads in all three islands, and for the Virgin Islands (£10,000) for the first part of the programme of earth roads linking Road Town, the capital, with the central ridge and northern areas of Tortola, and with West End and Carrott Bay.

634. A further grant of £83,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made towards a scheme for continuing the improvement and extension of roads on Mahé, Seychelles.

635. In the British Solomon Islands, the Ilu river bridge on Guadalcanal was opened and work began on the new Lunga river bridge. A small Colonial Development and Welfare grant was approved for cutting traces for a road to open up the island of Malaita.

636. The International Conventions relating to customs facilities for touring and the importation of private road vehicles were extended to many territories.

#### *Railways*

637. In Sierra Leone, a new railway yard at Bo is nearing completion and will provide greatly improved facilities for handling goods.

638. In East Africa, 10 new diesel locomotives, 2 inspection coaches and 47 new wagons were put into service, but there is still a need for more passenger coaches, 32 of which were ordered. In Tanganyika, diesel railcars were introduced on the Southern Province Line.

639. Improvements to the railways in North Borneo were continued and the future development programme was reviewed.

640. In British Guiana, work began on a private railway to serve the manganese extraction area of the north-west district. On the coast service, travelling conditions were improved by extensive track reconstruction and rehabilitation of rolling stock.

641. At Kendal, Jamaica, in September, 190 passengers were killed and over 1,000 were injured in a railway accident. The Inspecting Officer of Railways of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation assisted at the official enquiry. There was also a serious accident on the Nigerian railway, near Ibadan, in the same month when 66 people were killed and 104 injured.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

642. In Nigeria, a new radio-telephone trunk system was opened in February. This VHF system, which cost about £1 million, extends over 1,900 miles and employs 14 main radio stations and 25 repeater stations.

643. A new telephone system was installed in Grenada in December by Cable and Wireless Limited, who are operating the service on behalf of the Grenada Government. The telephone systems in Dominica and Antigua are being modernised.

644. In Malta, a new automatic telephone exchange with 4,300 lines and facilities for another 2,700 was installed in Valletta.

645. External radio communications established included a telegraphy circuit between Hong Kong and Okinawa, and telephone circuits between Aden and French Somaliland, Mauritius and Madagascar, and Ascension and St. Helena. Radio-telephone facilities for ship-shore communications have been improved in Gibraltar and Sierra Leone.

646. In order to cope with the increased traffic for the Antarctic programme of the International Geophysical Year and the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, the Radio Station at Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands was enlarged.

647. Following the increases in the rates for overseas telegrams from the United Kingdom in October, increases were introduced for overseas telegrams from the colonial territories.

## POSTAL SERVICES

648. Postal officials from East Africa, Singapore and Trinidad attended the XIVth Congress of the Universal Postal Union as part of the United Kingdom delegation. The Congress, which was held in Ottawa in August-October, revised the Acts of the Union. The new Acts come into force in April, 1959. For the first time the United Kingdom signed the Union's Parcel Post Agreement on its own behalf and on behalf of the Colonial Ensemble.

649. A Regional Conference of Postmasters was held in Trinidad in April, under the chairmanship of a GPO officer who subsequently visited all West Indian territories to survey staff training needs.

*Stamps*

650. New definitive issues of postage stamps were released by Pitcairn, Zanzibar, New Hebrides, Sarawak and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Special commemorative stamps have also been issued by Malta and the Somaliland Protectorate. New values in the definitive series have been introduced in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, Bermuda and Seychelles.

## CHAPTER IV

### Social Services

#### Education

##### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

651. In the two universities and the three university colleges there were, in October, 3,400 students distributed as follows :

	<i>No.</i>
The Royal University of Malta ... ..	300
The University of Hong Kong ... ..	1,075
The University College of the West Indies ... ..	566
University College, Ibadan, Nigeria ... ..	749
The University College of East Africa, Makerere College	710
	<hr/> 3,400 <hr/>

This figure compared with 2,715 in these institutions last year. The number of students enrolled in the University of Malaya, which serves Singapore as well as the now independent Federation of Malaya, was 1,825, an increase of 251. The University College, Ibadan, has made plans for expansion in the next few years to accommodate 1,200 students.

652. Teaching and administrative staffs have been expanded not only to meet the needs of increased numbers of students in established departments, but also to set up new departments. University College, Ibadan, has now a fully established medical school with a new and magnificent teaching hospital which was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal in November. For the first time, clinical students at Ibadan are receiving their advanced training in their own hospital instead of being sent abroad. The College has also taken steps, in co-operation with the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, to establish a faculty of engineering. The Council of the University College of the West Indies is considering the establishment of a faculty of agriculture and, as and when financial resources permit, of a faculty of engineering. Decisions have already been taken to establish a faculty of economics in the same College, and the Chair of Economics at Ibadan has been filled. At Makerere College the recently established faculty of economics is now in full working order.

653. The Royal University of Malta was the subject of an investigation by a Commission under Sir Hector Hetherington.\* As a result the Government of Malta has set up a statutory commission to advise upon and to direct reforms agreed generally to be necessary.

654. The university institutions still rely largely on Colonial Development and Welfare grants for capital expenditure. Allocations totalling £6,853,000 for the 1955-60 quinquennium have now practically been committed in full. The Governments of territories in which the institutions are situated have also made large contributions to capital needs and are responsible for the whole recurrent expenditure. Assistance is provided in

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\* *Royal University of Malta: Report of the Commission, July 1957.* Department of Information and Tourist Services. Malta, Price 4d.

other ways as well. Gifts continue to be attracted from private individuals and from private and public organisations and foundations. In the West Indies notable grants have been made by the Nuffield Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the Rockefeller Foundation. For annual conferences of staff from institutions of higher education in Africa, the Leverhulme Trust have generously promised an annual grant for the next seven years. The University College, Ibadan, Endowment Fund now totals £33,562. The College has also received gifts of valuable books. Of many other benefactions to these institutions, one of the most interesting was a grant of over £1,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for book-boxes for the Extra-Mural Department of the University of Hong Kong.

655. The universities and colleges continue to recruit staff from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, but increasingly they are producing their own teachers and administrators. The policy of relying more on locally-born staff is supported by exchange schemes, so that experience may be widened, and by the Inter-University Council Fellowship Scheme which is financed by the Carnegie Corporation and enables promising young graduates to spend a period training abroad.

656. The Inter-University Council continues as an advisory and co-ordinating body, but it assists also in many practical ways. Its members sit on the governing bodies of the university colleges and on the Council of the Royal University of Malta. Other members have served on commissions of inquiry, such as those which helped the Governments and the university colleges in the West Indies and Nigeria, and the Royal University of Malta, by investigations on the spot and by making recommendations for future developments. The Inter-University Council continues to render its distinctive and valuable service of ensuring that university education shall be firmly established and that it shall be so developed that the needs of territories will be served while the highest standards are maintained. One result has been the steady output of research, social, economic, historical and anthropological, particularly on local problems.

#### HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

657. On the 23rd November Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal formally opened at Zaria (Northern Region of Nigeria), the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, to which the first students had been admitted five years earlier. The ceremony took place under the shadow of the loss of 27 students, most of them Government scholars, who died in the railway disaster at Lalupon while returning for the new term. The College started the year with 701 students (compared with 549 in 1956-57), of whom 273 were at the Zaria Branch, 288 at Ibadan (W. Region) and 148 at Enugu (E. Region). The College's engineering department was admitted for the purposes of its engineering degree into special relationship with the University of London, through University College, Ibadan, of which it became the faculty of engineering. For the first time, candidates (9, of whom 6 were successful) sat the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects at the College, under arrangements approved by the Institute, the syllabus having been modified to meet the special conditions for a tropical territory.

658. Fourah Bay College started the new session with 389 students (compared with 395 in 1956). The first new teaching buildings were completed under the College's programme of reconstruction on its existing site on Mount Aureol, Freetown. Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds made for this purpose brought the total assistance to the College from this

source to more than £750,000. Colonial Development and Welfare grants to the Nigerian College also reached £750,000. And a grant of £200,000 was made towards the construction of a new technical college just outside Kingston, Jamaica.

659. There were 272 students at the Royal Technical College of East Africa, in Nairobi, of whom 132 were African, 134 Asian and 6 European.

660. The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar jointly published a White Paper\* outlining their future plans for higher education in the region. The conclusions reached are based on a study of two reports—one on higher education generally in East Africa, and the other on certain financial matters connected with the Royal Technical College in Nairobi.

661. A new Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology was set up jointly by the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for Commonwealth Relations, to replace the former advisory committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology, the change reflecting a need to widen the Committee's terms of reference and make possible its continued help to colleges in the new self-governing countries of the Commonwealth, if they so desired. Sir David Lindsay Keir, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, chairman of the former Advisory Committee, was appointed chairman of the new Council. Members paid further visits to colleges in Africa on whose governing bodies they served as the Council's representatives.

#### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

##### *West Africa*

662. In Nigeria the Joint Consultative Committee representing professional opinion from all regional Ministries and institutes of higher education met twice. The services of the Federal Education Advisory Service are much in demand in the Regions, particularly in regard to teacher-training.

663. In Lagos, 43,156 primary school pupils in 74 schools benefited from free universal primary education which was introduced in January, 1957, and a further 9,000 were registered for admission in 1958. There were 2,144 pupils in aided secondary schools and 1,368 in unaided secondary schools. A second government domestic science centre, with capacity for 500 pupils, was opened on the mainland, and quarters for the Lagos Technical Training College were completed. Colonial Development and Welfare funds provided £584,000 of the school building programme in Lagos.

664. In the Southern Cameroons a building programme costing £80,000 produced 56 primary school classrooms, a new girls' secondary school, and the conversion to double stream institutions of a boys' secondary school and a teacher-training centre.

665. Owing to the rapidly mounting cost of education in relation to total revenue, the Government of the Eastern Region of Nigeria decided to modify its universal free primary education scheme [see paragraph 46].

666. In the Northern Region of Nigeria the Education Department was integrated with the Ministry of Education. The first of the 12 government craft schools planned for the Region was completed and Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal formally opened the Queen Elizabeth Government Secondary School for Girls at Ilorin.

667. In Sierra Leone important legislation amending the 1953 Education Ordinance was enacted. This has the effect, *inter alia*, of transferring the secretaryship of local education authorities from departmental staff to local

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\* *Higher Education in East Africa*. Government Printer, Entebbe, Uganda, 1958.



government officials, which marks a further important step in the transfer of functions to local education authorities. Enrolment in primary schools showed a marked increase despite unsettled political conditions in the South Eastern Province. In Freetown pressure of accommodation made it necessary to institute double sessions in several primary schools. A total of about 27 new primary schools opened during the year, including an unaided international primary school in Freetown. Work was started on the modernisation and extension of the Methodist Girls High School in Freetown, the Schlenker Junior Secondary School, Port Loko, and large-scale additions to the Albert Academy, Freetown: all these schemes are being financed to a large extent from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

668. The number of primary schools in the Gambia Protectorate has not increased and in some cases enrolment has fallen despite the energetic efforts of the education authorities. Consideration is now being given to the extension of the primary course and to opening boarding schools for selected pupils. A secondary modern school will shortly be opened at Bathurst. An extension to the Technical School is about to be completed and courses for motor fitters will begin during 1958 with American aid. The course at Yundum Teacher Training College has been extended from two to three years and as a result no teachers qualified at the end of 1957.

#### *East and Central Africa*

669. In Kenya 1,338 new aided African primary and 155 intermediate classes were established during the year, involving approximately 45,000 pupils. In addition, 16 African secondary and 21 teacher-training classes were opened. Fourteen African secondary schools now present candidates for the School Certificate examination. Several European schools have been expanded and new primary schools have been established at Nanyuki and Thika. A new government Asian secondary school for 600 pupils was opened in Nairobi and the new buildings for the Technical High School at Mombasa were completed. To increase African technical education, work began on the expansion of Nyanza school, and part of the Kabete school is being converted to house secondary technical courses in permanent buildings. In addition the Kenya Government has taken over financial responsibility for the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education which was previously supported by grants from the four territories.

670. The first school in Uganda specifically intended for children of all races was opened in Entebbe. The Government announced that in future all new secondary schools would be organised on an inter-racial basis and that existing schools would be opened to children of races other than that for which they were originally intended, provided that their essential character was maintained. In all Districts, except Buganda, African primary education continued to expand on the lines of the District five-year plans. Responsibility for primary education has now been officially transferred to all except five Districts. Education Department staff have been seconded to the education committees to enable them to undertake this responsibility. In Buganda the Minister of Education in the Kabaka's Government is now responsible for both primary and junior secondary schools. The total enrolment in secondary schools was 14,273, an increase of nearly 3,000 over the previous year, as compared with 5,517 in 1951. The output of teachers remained at about the same level as last year, but greater emphasis was placed on the output of junior secondary teachers. Progress continued to be made in technical education through five Government and six grant-aided technical schools, in addition to the Kampala Technical Institute. There were also 46 grant-aided rural trade schools. An American team of experts, under the

auspices of the International Co-operation Administration of the United States Government, is engaged in training technical teachers at the Kampala Technical Institute. The enrolment at the Asian schools in Uganda continued to rise very rapidly, and accommodation was provided for an additional 2,500 children. There were 16,000 Asian children in the primary schools and 3,819 in the secondary schools, compared with a total of 8,700 in 1951.

671. In Tanganyika the first phase of the new plan for the development of African education was started. It places emphasis on the expansion of middle and secondary school facilities for boys and girls and provides for a considerable increase in numbers reaching School Certificate standard. The establishment of new primary schools was temporarily slowed down, but at this level the need for improvement in quality of instruction is being stressed by building additional classrooms and providing extra teachers so that the teaching of English can be introduced and double sessions gradually eliminated. The second trade school is now in operation and the Technical Institute intended for all races was opened at Dar es Salaam in October. The Government continued to implement the policy it adopted after considering the 1955 report on non-African education and was providing more places and better facilities for Asian and European children.

672. In Zanzibar enrolment figures showed a rise of 13 per cent in numbers of pupils. An encouraging feature was the increase in the number of girls, particularly in rural primary classes.

673. The Somaliland Protectorate was engaged on plans to double educational facilities by 1960. During the year seven new elementary and intermediate schools were opened, including one for girls. Plans were drawn up for the construction of a new double-stream secondary school.

674. The Government of Nyasaland increased its expenditure on education by 39 per cent over last year. The enrolment at Government and assisted primary schools was 123,836, an increase of 10 per cent, representing some 24 per cent of the primary school-age population. There was similar expansion in secondary schools and teacher-training centres. An amendment to the Education Ordinance was enacted, re-constituting the Advisory Council on African Education so as to give it a majority of African members and to provide for the establishment of a unified African teaching service.

675. In Northern Rhodesia enrolment in aided and maintained primary schools increased from 130,474 boys and 72,939 girls, to 143,652 and 83,544 respectively. The enrolments in maintained and aided secondary schools were 1,309 boys and 179 girls. The first Higher School Certificate candidates sat their examinations and for the first time girls sat for the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate. Building operations continued at the three new Mission teacher-training colleges which are to train teachers for the expansion of the upper primary school system. The number of teachers in training rose from 967 men and 225 women to 1,058 and 248 respectively. In technical education one new trade school was opened and the number of boys on courses, excluding evening classes, rose from 1,424 to 1,467.

#### *The Far Eastern Territories*

676. The year in North Borneo was essentially one of consolidation under a new educational system. The newly-formed Board of Education, with a predominantly unofficial membership, and the new local education authorities assumed their responsibilities. School enrolment rose by some 1,500 to reach nearly 34,000. Many Government schools have expanded and over 8,000 pupils were enrolled in them; this represents a 14 per cent increase and includes over 1,600 girls. Enrolment at non-Government schools did not

rise appreciably ; attention was concentrated upon standards and these were showing a commendable improvement. The first secondary technical school was opened.

677. In Sarawak school enrolment began to expand very considerably. Last year's increase of some 10,000 pupils was followed by a similar increase this year and an even larger increase is forecast for 1958-59. There are now some 80,000 pupils in schools, compared with about 59,500 in 1955. The number of Dayak and other indigenous children attending school is showing a very satisfactory increase. Expansion was assisted by a new scheme of grants-in-aid for both recurrent and capital expenditure, which came into force in 1956. Public expenditure on education, which in 1955 amounted to less than \$(M) 1.5 million was expected to exceed \$(M) 9 million in 1957. Teacher-training is being expanded, new Government secondary schools are being established and scholarship schemes are being widened. Valuable assistance in the educational programme is being received from Commonwealth territories, under the Colombo Plan.

678. The seven-year plan in Hong Kong to provide places by the end of 1961 for all children of primary school age progressed satisfactorily. Although the present target figure of 33,000 new places each year was not achieved, the total enrolment was 353,080, an increase of 28,487 in twelve months. Four new Government primary schools were completed, providing 78 classrooms. In addition, subsidies were given to 21 out of the 28 other schools. In the secondary schools the enrolment was 61,535, an increase of 4,326. The subsidy code was amended so that well-run Chinese secondary schools charging moderate fees could be helped to provide urgently needed additional accommodation. Enrolment also increased in the private post-secondary colleges ; one new college has been founded and two acquired new permanent premises. To meet the demands caused by expansion, Northcote Training College opened a new one-year primary teachers' course for 200 and also increased the enrolment in its two-year certificated teachers' course. In all, 12,128 teachers are now in service. A new technical college was also opened and its enrolment is 5,877.

679. In Singapore 21 new primary and three new secondary schools were completed, providing 30,240 new primary and 2,400 new secondary places out of a total increase of 33,200 pupils. The new primary school buildings, like many existing ones, house two schools each—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. So far, it has not proved necessary to have two secondary schools in the one building, but the rapidly rising costs of the education services may force the Government to have recourse to this expedient. During 1957 more than 23 per cent of the total budget was allocated to meet the recurrent cost of education. In addition nearly \$(M) 13 million was provided in the development estimates for new school buildings. The grant-in-aid system was still further extended to embrace nearly all the non-profit-making schools in Singapore. The new Education Bill for the better control of education was enacted.

#### *The Caribbean Territories and Bermuda*

680. In Trinidad and Tobago the year was one of stocktaking and preparation for new proposals on education policy and development.

681. A new and ambitious plan of educational development in Jamaica, aiming at universal primary education and considerable secondary expansion, was inaugurated. The plan provides for making these increased educational opportunities available to all on a basis of equality. A survey of the school population was carried out during the year, as a result of which the

Government can now determine where schools are needed in new areas, where open-air classrooms should supplement existing accommodation and where persuasion should be intensified or compulsion employed to secure regular attendance.

682. A survey of secondary education was carried out in Barbados, which will lead to some reorganisation. The number of primary pupils increased by 741.

683. The UNESCO expert in education who had been advising British Honduras on the revision of the curriculum of primary schools completed his work. In addition he gave valuable assistance in revising the curriculum for teachers' and pupil-teachers' examinations.

684. The number of secondary schools or secondary departments of schools in Bermuda grew to 12. Plans for the provision of secondary school facilities for all will be complete when the new girls' secondary school in the central parishes is opened in 1958 and a suitable school for the West End has been brought into being.

685. In British Guiana an enlarged education committee was constituted and has already undertaken a number of surveys. Enrolment in the primary schools was 4,945 more than in the previous year, but although the accommodation was increased by 3,207 places, the deficiency of places still amounted to approximately 19,720. The Government Training College has an annual output of 30 teachers a year and plans are afoot for building a new and enlarged training college. A memorandum reviewing all aspects of secondary education and recommending lines of development for an improved Colony-wide system of education was accepted during the year. One of the major recommendations is a scheme whereby private secondary schools of an approved standard are to be given aid. Proposals are under consideration for the extension of secondary education of an improved quality to rural districts.

#### *Other Territories*

686. In Cyprus there were no large-scale riots and demonstrations in the Greek Cypriot schools such as interfered so seriously with their work in the two preceding years. Only a few minor incidents of a political nature affected the Greek Cypriot secondary schools, and work in a number of Greek Cypriot elementary schools, especially in the earlier part of the year, was interrupted for various periods by provocative action on the part of EOKA agents. The erection and equipping of technical schools went forward rapidly. The secondary technical school in Limassol, which opened in 1956, was being completed with accommodation for 900 boys. The new technical school in Lefka, which also opened in 1956, was completed early in 1958 with accommodation for 240 boys. A Government secondary school for girls was opened in Nicosia in September in a new school building bought by the Government.

687. In Gibraltar the increase in the number of pupils at the secondary stage presented a challenge which was satisfactorily met. Junior school provision was augmented by the opening of the new Bishop Fitzgerald School for boys with a roll of over 500. Ten teacher trainees were sent to the United Kingdom.

688. The school population of the primary section in Malta increased by 3,200 children and the number of classes in the same section jumped from 1,808 to 1,930. The number of trained teachers who left the training colleges during the year, 30 men and 61 women, was not sufficient to cater for the increase in the number of classes. To meet this deficiency

and to cover the vacancies created through resignations, 285 emergency teachers had to be employed. In this way full-time education for all primary school children was maintained. Four new primary and two new grammar schools were opened, four schools were extended and work was progressing on constructing nine others. The year's intake of the local training colleges was increased by 23 places.

689. In Fiji, 1957 was a year of steady progress in the implementation of the current five-year development plan. In addition to recurrent grants, the newly constituted Education Advisory Council awarded building and equipment grants totalling about £40,000 to non-Government secondary schools; and the £65,000 building programme for Navuso, a grant-aided Methodist mission agricultural school, was well ahead of schedule and expected to be completed by the end of 1958. Two more non-Government schools accepted recurrent grants-in-aid, bringing the total of such post-primary schools receiving grants to five.

690. In Mauritius the year was marked by the admission into Government and aided primary schools of the unprecedented number of 27,047 pupils. The number of pupils in primary schools therefore rose from just over 74,000 to just over 90,000. In addition 11 new Government primary schools were opened and numerous additions made to existing schools. There was still a certain amount of overcrowding and the shift system had to operate in a few places. But the five-year plan, which involves building 49 new primary schools and adding 536 classrooms to existing schools, should go far to relieve overcrowding. At the Queen Elizabeth College a second block was completed. At the Royal College a fine new hall and six additional classrooms were built and at the Royal College School the first phase of 22 classrooms was completed. The new Education Ordinance and code was passed by the Legislative Council in December; the most significant provision is the registration and examination of private secondary and primary schools, of which there are a very large number.

691. In the British Solomon Islands the number of registered schools increased from 110 to 223 with a total of 9,500 pupils, including 3,300 girls.

692. The new teacher training centre in Aden, built from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, is now in use.

693. In the Falkland Islands, where the scattered nature of the population and the difficulties of communication cause special difficulties, the percentage of children not receiving formal education dropped to below one per cent, and a new boarding school on West Falkland was completed.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

694. The series of courses on adult education held annually for colonial students was continued at Worcester College, Oxford, under the auspices of Professor Raybould of the Extra-Mural Department of the University of Leeds. In order to concentrate attention on the mechanics of extra-mural work the 1957 course was held in conjunction with a University Extension Summer School arranged by the University of Leeds.

695. In Singapore a new Council for Adult Education was established. It runs 500 classes in basic education for 12,500 people and about 40 classes in various further education courses for some 900 students. The Council has its own headquarters with a small theatre, which makes it a very popular centre for cultural activities.

696. In Hong Kong there are now four adult education and recreation centres. General education classes increased from 46 to 68 and English classes from 41 to 60 in the period September, 1956, to September, 1957.

697. In the Federation of Nigeria adult literacy classes improved by 200 on their yearly average (since 1950) of 1,000 literacy certificates. In the Southern Cameroons, 3,800 adults attended 187 literacy classes.

698. In the Somaliland Protectorate a start made on adult education was most encouraging, some 800 adults having received instruction during the year. A residential adult education centre is under construction.

699. Adult evening classes for illiterate and semi-literate men and women were held throughout Malta and Gozo, the subjects taught being basic English, Maltese and arithmetic. During the year 1,756 men and women attended: 41 of 83 candidates who sat for an examination were awarded the Education Certificate.

700. In Fiji adult education classes were held in rural crafts, commerce, hobbies and languages at 11 centres.

701. In Cyprus 500 students are now attending evening classes.

702. In the British Solomon Islands adult education classes in English, bookkeeping and current affairs started in 1957 and further classes are planned.

#### VISUAL AIDS

703. An Oversea Visual Aid Centre has been established in London, at present in temporary premises, to meet the needs of oversea territories for a wide variety of visual and audio-visual aid equipment and material, and for training in their use. The work of the centre will be broadly to further by all practicable means the increased and more efficient use of these aids both in formal and informal education overseas.

704. Financial backing for the first three years has been given by Her Majesty's Government and the Nuffield Foundation. It is hoped that eventually the Centre will become self-supporting.

#### THE FULBRIGHT AGREEMENT

705. The following attachments to institutions in the territories were effected during 1957. Nine American teachers were posted, by arrangement with the Governments, to schools in Western Nigeria, St. Helena, Antigua, Grenada, Jamaica and Montserrat. Nine senior research workers were attached to university and research institutions in East Africa, Northern Nigeria, Hong Kong, Jamaica and Trinidad. Two scientists continued research, begun last year, into the preservation of wild life in the game reserves of Uganda. Two students undertook post-graduate research in the Caribbean. Lecturers in education and geography were attached to the University of Malaya, Singapore.

706. Travel grants enabled lecturers from University College, Ibadan, the University College of the West Indies and the University of Malaya, to visit the United States for research and lecturing, while four students from Kenya, two from Uganda, two from Nigeria and one each from Sierra Leone, Hong Kong, Singapore and Jamaica were awarded grants to visit the United States for a year's study. In addition three teachers from Malta and one from Kenya were awarded travel grants to take part in a special teacher education programme.

#### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

707. Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, UNESCO continued to provide the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with an Adviser in Technical Education who also acted as Principal of the San

Fernando Technical Institute, Sierra Leone with two science teachers and an expert in teacher training, and Jamaica with an expert in text-book production.

708. Under its regular programme, UNESCO continued to provide an expert on the revision of school curricula for the Government of British Honduras, and to assist in organising a pilot library project at Enugu in the Eastern Region of Nigeria where a fellowship was awarded to a member of the library staff to study in the United States of America. The Organisation also supplied equipment for a children's library in Singapore and an expert in craft teacher training for Trinidad, and awarded a fellowship in atomic and nuclear physics to the Government of Hong Kong.

709. A Youth Travel Grant was awarded to a representative from Jamaica to enable him to visit Austria, and the Government of Singapore acted as host to a party of Filipinos under the Workers Travel Grant scheme.

### **Social Welfare and Community Development**

710. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Social Welfare, Mr. W. H. Chinn, visited Cyprus in July, at the invitation of the Cyprus Government, to advise on social welfare policy.

711. In Uganda a Sessional Paper reviewing the work of the Community Development Department was approved by the Legislative Council. It emphasised the need for schemes of rural training and adult education for community development work amongst women and for the continuance of grants for supporting local community development programmes. Four new rural training centres have been established and four others improved. A policy paper on urban welfare has been prepared for consideration by the Legislative Council.

712. In Tanganyika an Increased African Productivity Team, headed by an Assistant Commissioner for Social Development, is being formed. The team is to guide and assist with planning and carrying out increased productivity campaigns with the aid of mobile cinemas and other audio-visual aids. A training centre is to be established for instructing field staff in the necessary community development techniques.

713. In Northern Nigeria a woman social welfare officer has been appointed to organise work among Muslim women.

714. In Northern Rhodesia enrolment of women on homecraft courses increased from 700 to more than 1,500.

715. In Aden a second community centre, the gift of the Motherwell Bridge and Contracting Company, was opened in Ma'ala.

716. In Trinidad and Tobago an Adviser on Social Services (to co-ordinate social welfare and community development activities) was appointed. The teaching of handicrafts and cottage industries has been undertaken on a much wider scale. Many families now earn their entire livelihood making articles for sale to tourists. A marketing centre for the handicrafts co-operative is being built in Port of Spain to develop this trade.

717. In Dominica a Social Development Advisory Council was formed.

718. In Grenada the club movement is now well established and women take an active part in club management.

719. The Social Welfare Department in Barbados has been made responsible for the development of minor handicrafts. It is hoped that this will provide a secondary source of income for cottage workers.

720. Under the auspices of the Education Department in Montserrat, five home economics clubs with an enrolment of over 160 women were started in rural districts.

721. In British Guiana three pilot projects in selected villages have been started under the guidance of a Community Development Adviser assigned by the International Co-operation Administration of the United States Government.

722. In Hong Kong a Department of Social Welfare under its own Director has been created with responsibility for certain statutory powers and functions formerly exercised by the Department of Chinese Affairs.

723. A Council of Social Service has been set up in Singapore.

#### YOUTH

724. During the year a study of the needs of youth and of youth organisations throughout the Commonwealth, particularly those concerned with young adults, was undertaken by a group consisting mainly of officials from British Government Departments. The study has led to a proposal for the establishment of a Commonwealth Youth Trust of a voluntary character. If the proposal is adopted, the Trust will be able to supply deficiencies in youth work and at the same time give assistance to existing organisations in carrying out schemes involving voluntary service, training, exchange visits, conferences, and so on.

725. The greatest stimulus to the growth of sound youth organisations in the overseas territories is the interest shown by United Kingdom voluntary bodies, who again sent training officers and organisers to visit or work in the territories or arranged for training in the United Kingdom of youth leaders from the territories.

726. Representatives of almost all the overseas territories took part in the Boy Scouts' Jubilee Jamboree held at Sutton Coldfield in August.

727. Young people from Bahamas, Gibraltar and Kenya, together with others from Canada, the Federation of Malaya, India, South Africa and the United Kingdom, visited Canada and the United States, where they participated in the Jamestown Festival in Virginia, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Youth Movement. Under the same auspices another party, including young people from Gambia, Kenya, the Federation of Nigeria, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, together with others from Pakistan and India, spent several weeks in the United Kingdom.

728. The World Assembly of Youth held its Second World Rural Youth Conference in the Lebanon which was attended by representatives from British Guiana, Mauritius, Sarawak, Sierra Leone and Singapore. A seminar on "Leadership and Training", for youth leaders in the Caribbean region, was held in Trinidad in February, under the same auspices.

729. Following a recommendation made at the meeting of the Commonwealth Youth Council in England in July, 1956, that regional conferences should be held to foster closer co-operation and interest among Commonwealth countries, the Standing Conference of Youth Organisations of Hong Kong held a ten-day seminar on "Social Group Work among Youth". This was attended by delegates from Far East territories.

730. Representatives from Singapore and Tanganyika attended a study course in Tokyo on the problems of youth in conditions of rapid urban and industrial development. The course was arranged by "Aloka", the youth leadership training centre of the World Assembly of Youth in Ceylon.



731. In Singapore the Federation of Boys' Clubs, in conjunction with the Department of Social Welfare, launched a four-month scheme for training club leaders educated in Chinese schools.

732. In British Guiana in keeping with a recommendation made by Miss A. P. Jephcott of the London School of Economics, who in 1956 carried out a survey of the needs of youth in the Colony, a Youth Advisory Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice to advise the Government on general policy and on other matters relating to youth welfare.

733. In Northern Rhodesia, during her visit, Her Majesty the Queen Mother unveiled a plaque at the King George VI Memorial Camp at Mulungustu.

#### CARE OF CHILDREN AND THE AGED

734. In Trinidad, following recommendations made by Miss Glyn Jones, a Children's Inspector for the Home Office, the appointment of three child-care officers to initiate a system of boarding-out and foster-care for children in need was approved. Plans were also approved for considerable expansion of family case work, and for the establishment of small communal homes for the aged and a home for mentally retarded children.

735. The Jamaica Government has agreed to the establishment of a rehabilitation centre, to be operated by the Jamaica Branch of the Red Cross, which will provide accommodation for 40 physically handicapped children. A committee set up to consider an old-age pension scheme submitted its report.

736. In Hong Kong the child welfare section of the Department of Social Welfare continued to be extremely active, assisted by many voluntary agencies. A valuable addition to the facilities for caring for destitute children was provided by the Christian Children's Fund Incorporated, which opened an up-to-date cottage orphanage in the New Territories. This covers about fifty-one acres, and has its own primary, secondary, vocational and technical schools as well as an agricultural and husbandry project. At present there are some 800 children in residence, but when the project is completed its 95 cottages will accommodate 1,200.

737. In Northern Rhodesia an Ordinance providing for the registration and control of day nurseries was enacted, and in the Bahamas a law was passed to provide for old-age pensions. A law providing for the legal adoption of children was enacted in Jamaica. In Barbados and Hong Kong recently enacted adoption laws became fully operative, and several adoption orders were granted.

738. In Somaliland Protectorate a Somali was selected as the future administrator of the Save the Children Fund Home in Hargeisa. Under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme he was sent to the United Kingdom to undergo training in the institutional care of children.

#### BLIND WELFARE

739. Mr. John Wilson, the Director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind (formerly the British Empire Society for the Blind), embarked on a world tour that included visits to Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore. Under its new title, the Society will continue as before to concern itself with the detection, prevention and cure of blindness in the territories. In carrying out this work it will seek to foster collaboration between organisations for the blind throughout the Commonwealth and to promote activities for the benefit of such organisations.

740. Four highly-qualified craft instructors trained for work with the blind were seconded by the Society for service in British Guiana, Kenya, Nigeria and Tanganyika. In accordance with the Society's policy for training the rural blind for rural occupations, Farm Craft Training Centres have been established in Nigeria and Tanganyika. Twenty-five overseas territories have sent students to the United Kingdom for training in work among the blind, under the Society's auspices. In addition, nine teachers in the West Indies obtained an Overseas Diploma for teachers of the blind in the first course to be organised overseas by the Society.

741. In Aden an appeal for funds for the blind realised £10,000, which was matched by a similar grant from Government funds.

742. In Hong Kong six clubs for the blind are now in operation.

743. In Sarawak growing attention was given to the welfare of the blind, following the visit of Miss Spencer Wilkinson, the Blind Welfare Adviser to the Singapore Government. A Blind Register was set up and a handicraft class was begun by the Red Cross.

744. The educational achievements of certain blind young people in Jamaica are particularly impressive. Of the 26 boys and girls from the whole island who were awarded Class I certificates in the Jamaica Local Examination, for which 6,216 competed, the first three were blind. The only candidates to obtain a Distinction in Arithmetic and English were also blind. An eighteen year old girl who is totally blind gained first place for the whole of Jamaica in the Senior Cambridge Local Examination of 1957. She is now training to become a teacher in an ordinary training college for girls in Kingston.

#### TRAINING

745. A community development study conference for senior field and administrative staff was held in September at Hartwell House, Aylesbury. Though intended primarily as a training exercise for the participants, the conference produced a text for a handbook on community development, based on the experiences of those taking part. An illustrated version of this text has been published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.\*

746. The Jamaica Government approved a plan for a permanent social work training centre to be established at the University College of the West Indies. Fifteen Jamaican students are attending the West Indian home economics training course.

747. In British Honduras a special feature of the annual seven-week home economics course for locally trained teachers was a combined project by the Social Development Department and the Education Department for furnishing and equipping one of the new peasant houses recently erected in the town of Corozal. Four primary teachers, one of whom has been appointed Home Economics Officer in the Social Development Department, took a one-year course in home economics. A new practical training centre for home economics has been established in Belize.

748. In Barbados, with the aid of grants from the Rural Amenities Funds, two new training centres in home economics have been erected in the rural areas. A visual aids assistant completed a course in community education in Puerto Rico.

749. In British Guiana short courses for 30 teachers in home economics were completed in July. Refresher courses, and special courses for teachers in service and in training, were also conducted.

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\* *Community Development*. H.M.S.O. 4s. 0d.

### Treatment of Offenders

750. The Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies completed two major studies, one on the probation system in the overseas territories and the other on the after-care of discharged prisoners. A circular despatch on probation was sent to all territories in July, and the replies show that the possibility of extending the use of probation is being widely considered. In the Northern Region of Nigeria an Ordinance providing for probation has been enacted. In Hong Kong, since 1956, when legal provision was made for the use of probation for adult offenders, there has been a probation officer appointed from the United Kingdom to extend the use of the system; new rules under the Ordinance have been made, and after-care services under the control of the Probation Service have been initiated. A Probation of Offenders Act was passed in Malta. In British Guiana legislation was enacted providing for District Probation Committees.

751. The study of the after-care of discharged prisoners led to a recommendation that an experiment should be made in the release of certain long sentence prisoners, under a system of positive supervision having many of the features of a probation order.

752. The sentence of "hard labour" was abolished in British Guiana, Fiji, Kenya, and Uganda, and a number of territories raised their prison remission rates to one-third, bringing them into line with those existing in most overseas territories. In British Guiana a new Prisons Ordinance was enacted.

753. Representatives from Hong Kong and Singapore attended the United Nations Seminar on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Asia and the Far East, held in Tokyo.

754. In Lagos building plans were drawn up for a girls' approved school to replace the existing rented accommodation.

#### *Prisons*

755. In Hong Kong about 600 short-term prisoners have been transferred from the old overcrowded Stanley Prison to an open prison on Lantau Island, some sixteen miles from the city. The buildings on the island were originally designed as a home for the disabled and were intended to house up to 1,000 persons. One of the main occupations for the prisoners is reforestation of the area surrounding the prison, on which some 300 prisoners have been employed. With the advice of the Forestry Officer 250 acres have been planted, and access roads, paths and firebrakes established. Other prisoners are employed on road building and on the construction of a sea-wall to protect an acre of rice paddy. The prisoners have reacted favourably to this constructive programme and the Visiting Justices have praised the experiment.

756. In Nigeria prisoners are now employed on constructional work for the Prison Department which is of vocational value to themselves. Accommodation for over 900 prisoners, and quarters for 83 warders and their families were built. New workshops were built at several prisons. The Prison Department has taken over the Cameroons Development Corporation Farm at Buea and work is in progress to convert the buildings into an open prison. A new prison for first offenders was opened at Apapa.

757. In Barbados there was a general overhaul of the prison administration. Revised prison rules, based on those in the United Kingdom, came into effect; an after-care committee was established; a scheme of adult education was provided with the assistance of the Education Department, and an earnings scheme, introduced as an experiment in 1956, was shown to be successful.

758. In Trinidad approval was given to the appointment of cadet officers in the Prison Service and the first appointment was made.

759. In Tanganyika the construction of a new staff training school at Dar es Salaam and of large workshops for the training of suitable long-term prisoners was begun.

760. In Kenya the decrease in the total numbers of prisoners and detainees continued. The total number of persons detained under Emergency Regulations decreased from its highest figure, namely 53,500 in January, 1955, to just over 10,000 at the end of March. Separate prison camps were established for persons convicted of Mau Mau offences, and from a maximum of 18,906 in custody in November, 1954, the number decreased to 4,276 by the end of 1957. It is expected that before the end of 1958 all Mau Mau offenders will have been transferred to camps in their district of origin, in accordance with recommendations made by Mr. G. H. Heaton, a member of the Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders. In the Kenya prison administration first priority was given to the training of staff, a senior superintendent having been placed in charge of training and refresher courses for all warder staff. The Kenya Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society extended its activities and opened hostels at Nairobi and Mombasa.

761. In Uganda the prison administration underwent radical improvements to bring it into line with modern penal and reformatory methods. Three new prisons were opened and overcrowding was greatly reduced. New workshops and new prison farms were established, cattle herds at Kitanya and Mubende were increased, and coffee and cotton growing and fish farming by prisoners were begun, together with an enlightened earnings scheme for prison labour. Adult literacy and educational programmes were carried out in all prisons, supplemented by radio and cinema in the larger ones. An after-care officer was appointed to work in co-operation with the After-Care Committee.

### Information Services

762. During the early part of the year a comprehensive review of the official overseas information services was completed by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a White Paper\* was published setting out decisions on certain changes and expansion. These included new United Kingdom Information Offices in Singapore, Nigeria and East Africa; improvements in the central services; development of BBC vernacular language broadcasts to Africa, and increases in British Council activity.

#### INFORMATION ABOUT COLONIAL AFFAIRS

763. Increasing interest was taken in colonial affairs both at home and abroad. The Colonial Office Information Department continued to assist the BBC, the Press and other organisations and individuals with a supply of material and also by providing various facilities at home and in connection with visits to overseas territories. Special help was provided to correspondents in connection with the visits of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester to the Federation of Malaya in August, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to Nigeria in November, and Her Majesty the Queen Mother's Commonwealth tour which ended in March.

764. The visual and written material made available to the public and to schools in the United Kingdom was increased in range and amount and 20,000 copies were distributed of a catalogue of material and services.

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\* Cmnd. 225.

Special efforts were made to provide information about the Federation of Malaya prior to its independence and two publications, *Malaya, The Making of a Nation*\* and *Malaya Record*† were put on sale at home and were widely distributed overseas in several languages.

765. Two new titles, *British Guiana*‡, by Michael Swan, and *Jamaica*§, by Peter Abrahams, were added to the Corona Library, and a reprint of *Sierra Leone* and a second reprint of *Hong Kong* were arranged. Work proceeded on further titles, including Tanganyika, Uganda and North Borneo.

766. Over 4,000 lectures on colonial subjects, many by officers on leave, were given through the Commonwealth Institute lecture service to schools and adults.

767. Newsreel items from official film units in the territories were used both in cinema and television newsreels at home and overseas.

768. 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 film material to be supplied from a number of territories, notably the Federation of Malaya on the occasion of independence, for television use in the United States. Two special booklets about colonial affairs were distributed at the United Nations, in the United States and widely elsewhere.

#### UNITED KINGDOM INFORMATION OFFICES

769. The United Kingdom Information Office in the Federation of Malaya became a responsibility of the Commonwealth Relations Office when that country became an independent member of the Commonwealth in August. As part of an expansion approved after the publication in July of the White Paper on the Overseas Information Services, arrangements were made for the establishment of United Kingdom Information Offices in Tanganyika, Singapore and in the Western, Eastern and Northern Regions of Nigeria. The supply of material to the existing United Kingdom Information Offices in the West Indies (in Trinidad and Jamaica) and in the Federation of Nigeria (Lagos) was strengthened.

#### INFORMATION ABOUT BRITAIN

770. There was a planned expansion in flow of information of all kinds—reference material, posters, booklets, films, film strips, press services, newspapers and periodicals—sent to the territories through the Central Office of Information. Special distributions were made of material in connection with “ZETA” and other British achievements in that field, and a model of the Calder Hall Nuclear Power Station was sent to the United Kingdom Information Officer, Trinidad, for display in the Caribbean area.

771. The two official illustrated magazines about Britain and the Commonwealth, *Today* and *Commonwealth Today*, were amalgamated and, under the latter title, 181,000 copies of each issue of the new magazine are now being distributed in several languages in the territories. It has a high reputation and distribution falls short of demand and opportunity.

772. A greater degree of regionalisation in the supply of photographic mats and stereos was introduced, and pictures of specific interest to territories are regularly despatched.

\* HMSO. 3s. 6d.

† HMSO. 2s. 0d.

31045

‡ HMSO. 25s. 0d.

§ HMSO. 25s. 0d.

773. New colour portrait posters of Her Majesty the Queen and of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh were produced; 150,000 copies of each were distributed. Such posters are very popular and there are never enough. Portrait posters of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother were distributed prior to her Commonwealth tour, and others of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret were sent out before the visit to the West Indies due to take place in April, 1958.

774. The film production and distribution programme was expanded; more prints were distributed of the specially compiled official newsreel *British News*, which is still the principal item in the programme. More short official films were sent out for use in commercial cinemas. Nine new films were commissioned for production during the year, and seven official films, including *Southward with Prince Philip*, a film biography of Her Majesty the Queen, and a film about the citizen and local government in Britain, were distributed to all territories.

775. An important new development was the supply of films for the television services in Cyprus, Hong Kong and Bermuda: in particular, the provision of the weekly *British Television News* produced for overseas distribution by the Central Office of Information since January. Television has, moreover, provided a new outlet for the Overseas Film Library service, which continued to fulfil its original and main purpose of supplementing the direct distribution of official and officially acquired films.

#### TRAINING AND VISITS

776. Help and advice was given to several territories seeking to develop public information services.

777. 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 the Federation and Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Nyasaland.

778. Four parties of journalists and others were invited to Britain for a month to see and report on British life and institutions. The visitors, five in each party, came from the Federation and the Regions of Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada, Singapore, the Federation of Malaya and North Borneo. Help and advice were also given to other colonial journalists and Information Officers visiting the United Kingdom.

#### BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

779. Wireless broadcasting services continued to be operated by Governments in 27 territories and by commercial companies in five. Wired broadcasting was operated by Governments in five territories and by commercial companies in seven. St. Helena and Gambia remained the only territories without a service.

780. In Gibraltar a Government wireless broadcasting service was established in February, the cost being met from Government funds and revenue being obtained from advertising. In Hong Kong a licence has been granted to a commercial company to operate a wireless service in addition to the existing Government service and commercial wired service. Brunei, which started a pilot service in May, expects its main scheme to come into operation in January, 1959. In Trinidad a second commercial broadcasting service began operating in the Autumn.

781. In Jamaica the Government has decided to set up a public broadcasting corporation in addition to the existing commercial company. Under the new scheme the corporation and the commercial company would jointly establish a frequency modulation (FM) service throughout the island within about two and a half years. This would be the first FM service to operate in any colonial territory. The Federal Government of The West Indies plans to set up studios and to instal equipment for making recorded programmes of federal interest available to all broadcasting services within the Federation. The Central African Broadcasting Service, hitherto administered by the Northern Rhodesian Government Information Department, was taken over by the Federal Government and became a statutory corporation on the 1st February.

782. In Benmuda a commercial television service began in January, in addition to the television service already being operated by the US Base in Benmuda. In October television was introduced in Cyprus, where the Government arranged for a British manufacturer to provide a pilot service in the Nicosia area. In Hong Kong a commercial wired television service was started in May by the company which already operates a wired sound service. In Gibraltar the Government has called for applications for the grant of a licence to establish a commercial television service which it is hoped may start operations within the next twelve months.

783. Between May, 1957, and April, 1958, territories which received Colonial Development and Welfare grants for the improvement and expansion of broadcasting included Aden, Antigua, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Kenya, Somaliland Protectorate and Tanganyika. The grant to Kenya was the largest ever made to a single territory for broadcasting.

784. The British Broadcasting Corporation continued to provide help in many ways. Special courses for colonial broadcasters were attended by students from Aden, British Honduras, Kenya, Nigeria, North Borneo, Sarawak, Somaliland Protectorate, Singapore, Windward Islands and Zanzibar. In the early part of 1958 the BBC Instructor held a training course in Kenya which was attended by students from all the East African territories. More BBC staff have been seconded for service in colonial broadcasting organisations.

#### THE BRITISH COUNCIL

785. The British Council continued its work overseas in the 22 territories where it is represented. Activities in Aden were resumed with the appointment of a representative there, and the generous financial help of the local governments enabled new Centres to be built at Bo (Sierra Leone Protectorate) and Lagos, and the Centre at Ibadan (Western Region of Nigeria) to be greatly extended.

786. The White Paper on Overseas Information Services reaffirmed the value of the Council's work in the educational and cultural spheres, and announced decisions for urgent expansion in Nigeria, Hong Kong and Uganda.

787. The White Paper also announced new plans to meet the world-wide demand for instruction in the English language. These include arrangements to facilitate the recruitment of UK teachers for overseas posts and the award of scholarships for students from overseas to come to the UK for training in the teaching of English as a foreign language. Under these and other proposals the British Council has a useful rôle to play in helping to satisfy this demand in certain territories.

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788. The Council arranged for 12 lecturers to visit the territories, provided eight scholarships for study in the UK, and made arrangements for 147 colonial visitors and bursars in the UK. It organised 14 study tours in the UK for parties of, for example, Chiefs from Nyasaland and broadcasting staff from Singapore and North Borneo.

## Labour

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

789. The pattern of trade union development in the territories is largely influenced by environment; nevertheless young trade union movements have certain characteristics in common. First attempts at organisation usually occur among urban workers and the natural development at this stage seems to be a "house" union, organised vertically to cater for all the employees of a particular undertaking. This form of organisation has structural weaknesses which are bound to retard trade union development if not replaced in course of time by trade or occupational grouping. Unless the "house" union covers a large undertaking it will not have the resources to maintain a full-time official, and the varying interests of the different categories of workers represented will add to its difficulties. These defects can easily lead to a multiplicity of small ineffectual unions, while large numbers of casual workers and many regular employees of small undertakings may remain completely unorganised. Nevertheless, despite defective organisation and small membership, a young trade union movement can often command widespread support and thus exert an influence on industrial relations disproportionate to actual membership.

790. Where trade union development has not kept pace with industrial expansion, as in East Africa at the present time, and large groups of wage earners are still unorganised, it may become necessary for the Government to protect the lowest paid workers by statutory wage regulation. This can be done either by prescribing a minimum wage for all persons employed in a given area, or by regulating wages in particular trades or occupations. Powers to fix wages, either geographically or by category of worker, are possessed by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Area wage-fixing has operated in nine Kenya townships since 1953 and was recently introduced in the municipality of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. Several wages councils for particular trades or occupations are also in operation in Kenya, and an extension of statutory wage-fixing in Uganda and Tanganyika is contemplated. All new wage-fixing bodies in East Africa will be constituted on a tripartite basis, on the pattern of United Kingdom wages councils. Service on these bodies is thought to provide both employers and workers with valuable experience in the techniques of negotiation and conciliation and thus to afford sound training for voluntary collective bargaining as soon as the two sides can dispense with statutory machinery. It is generally recognised that the chairman and his independent colleagues occupy a key position. Unfortunately Governments sometimes find difficulty in recruiting suitably qualified independent members, and this may be a limiting factor in extending the scope of statutory wages regulation. Nevertheless increasing use is being made of wages councils, particularly in the West Indies where this difficulty is less pronounced than in East and West Africa.

791. In matters of industrial conciliation, arbitration and inquiry, provisions similar to those of the United Kingdom Industrial Courts Act of 1919 operate in most territories. Except in the case of Singapore, however, there are no statutory arrangements for standing arbitration machinery, and boards



of arbitration or inquiry are set up as required. Governments may again experience difficulty in finding suitably qualified persons to serve on these boards. In these circumstances it is not unusual for help from the United Kingdom to be sought, and the high reputation enjoyed by members of the United Kingdom Industrial Court and the Industrial Disputes Tribunal is sometimes a significant factor in promoting the peaceful settlement of a difficult dispute. An instance of this occurred in Northern Rhodesia during the year. A cessation of work by European rock-breakers in the copper mines on the 20th July led to a general stoppage of work throughout the industry, affecting both Europeans and Africans. Normal working was resumed on the 1st August on a promise by the Government to set up a commission of inquiry. The commission under the chairmanship of Mr. G. G. Honeyman met in the autumn. It found that the cessation of work by rock-breakers was in breach of a recognition agreement between the mining companies and the European Mineworkers Union and that 14 unconstitutional strikes had occurred in the previous 18 months. This evidence of lack of discipline and of responsibility within the union led the commission to question the union's claim "to continue to enjoy the great authority vested in it by the 'closed shop'", which has applied to European mineworkers since 1941. In the unique circumstances of employment and livelihood on the Copper Belt, the commission considered that the retention of the "closed shop" in its present form was undesirable and recommended to the Northern Rhodesia Government measures designed "to provide safeguards for the individual and society which should remove any fear of coercive action but which at the same time constitute no embarrassment to the union if as is alleged such fears are groundless". These were that the "closed shop" should in future be subject to statutory provisions, (a) to restrain persons from declaring or inciting a strike or lock-out before all procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes have been exhausted, (b) to give individual trade unionists the right of appeal to an independent authority against suspension or expulsion from their union, and (c) to require the holding of secret ballots necessitating a two-thirds majority before decisions involving strikes, lock-outs and the retention of the "closed shop" are reached.

792. Among other recommendations the commission saw the need to provide for standing arbitration procedure and it recommended that the companies and the union should be urged to enter into negotiations to this end. In default of such provision and having regard to the importance of the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia, the commission considered that the Government was entitled to introduce a statutory system of compulsory arbitration similar to that in force in Southern Rhodesia. The parties would then be compelled by law to go to arbitration, but would have the option of declaring within 28 days after the award their intention not to be bound by it.

793. Industrial expansion depends very largely upon an adequate supply of skilled labour, and it may not always be possible to meet this demand by the more formal type of apprenticeship and vocational training scheme. To bridge the gap, accelerated training for adults has been tried and found successful in a number of territories. Such a scheme was recently introduced in Jamaica where, as a result of emigration to the United Kingdom, several major industries are faced by a serious shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers. This scheme is run entirely by private enterprise and consists of a six months' intensive course of instruction in a number of basic trades.

794. In order to make the best use of manpower, the techniques developed by the system known as Training Within Industry for Supervisors (TWD) are

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now being increasingly used. TWI has proved itself a valuable aid to higher productivity over a wide range of industrial and agricultural undertakings. In East Africa a TWI Association has been formed with the object of raising standards of efficiency and production. The Association organised a month's residential pilot course for potential foremen at the Jeanes School, Kabete, Kenya, in July, designed for African artisans who had already qualified in their trade but who required training in supervision. TWI methods are likely to be most successful where joint consultation between management and workers has been fully developed. The importance of securing the maximum benefit from joint consultation in terms of good human and industrial relations was recently emphasised by the Secretary of State's Labour Advisory Committee.

795. The TUC have continued to give overseas trade unions advice on organisational problems, and material assistance. Representatives visited Aden, Mauritius, British Guiana and the Bahamas during the year. In addition a scheme of assistance to strengthen union organisation and stability in the sugar industry of Trinidad was maintained throughout the year, under the direction of Mr. M. Pounder, a former official of the National Union of Railwaymen. Mr. Pounder also served on a commission of inquiry held in St. Lucia in April to investigate the causes of a strike of sugar workers. In December Sir Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of the TUC, visited Trinidad to preside over a merger conference of the former Trades Union Council and the Federation of Trade Unions. The amalgamated body is known as the Trinidad and Tobago Trade Unions Congress.

#### VISITS AND TRAINING

796. Mr. E. Parry, Deputy Labour Adviser, visited Aden in April and May. Miss S. A. Ogilvie, Assistant Labour Adviser, carried out a six weeks' tour of British Honduras, Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad in January and February. She also visited Cuba and Puerto Rico to study their social security schemes.

797. The bi-annual training courses for officers of overseas labour departments, held by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in association with the Colonial Office, continue to be popular. The courses last three months, covering all aspects of industrial relations and including studies of practical work in the provincial offices of the Ministry. The instruction is of special value to locally recruited labour officers and inspectors. Since the courses began in 1949 over 300 officers and inspectors from some 30 territories have attended.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

798. Tripartite observer delegations (Government, employers' and workers' representatives) from Barbados, Jamaica, the Federation of Malaya, Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Trinidad attended the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June. The United Kingdom delegation included representatives of the Colonial Office and the Commissioner of Labour in Northern Rhodesia.

799. The Conference adopted, *inter alia*, a new Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, and considered proposals for new instruments on Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers and Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation.

800. The Conference noted that a greater number of reports on the application of Conventions in non-metropolitan territories were submitted by Member Governments, in accordance with the Constitution of the Organisation, than ever before.

801. Tripartite delegations from Singapore and Hong Kong attended the fourth Asian Regional Conference of the ILO, which was held in New Delhi in November. The Commissioner of Labour for Sarawak and Brunei was attached as an adviser to the United Kingdom delegation. The Conference adopted conclusions on labour-management relations, the problems of small-scale and handicraft industries in Asian countries and the conditions of life and work of share-croppers and tenant farmers.

802. A tripartite observer delegation from the Federation of Nigeria attended the Technical Meeting on Mines other than Coal Mines, which was held in Geneva at the end of November.

803. The ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories met in Geneva in December to examine a survey of labour and social policy in Africa, which the International Labour Office had prepared. Mr. R. O. Ramage, Chairman of the Uganda Public Service Commission, was elected Vice-Chairman, and the members included Mr. A. R. I. Mellor, Deputy Chairman of the Overseas Employers Federation.

804. Further information has been communicated to the Freedom of Association Committee of the Governing Body of the ILO on certain outstanding points in connection with two complaints of infringement of trade union rights in oversea territories.

805. Officials from British Guiana, British Honduras, Singapore and Uganda attended an ILO/FAO/UNTAA training course on co-operation in Denmark in July and August. An officer from Sarawak was awarded a fellowship, under the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to study co-operation in the Federation of Malaya, India and Ceylon, and a labour officer in Trinidad a fellowship to study Training Within Industry in the United Kingdom. Singapore, the Federation of Malaya and Hong Kong were represented at an ILO seminar on Supervisory Training, which was held in Singapore in August and September. Fellowships have also been granted to enable local officers to attend other Asian regional training courses.

806. The Organisation provided technical assistance during the year to Hong Kong (advice on production engineering), Jamaica (development of handicrafts and cottage industries), the Federation of Malaya (co-operative marketing, electrical trades and bricklaying instruction) and Malta (vocational training of migrants). Arrangements were made for experts to undertake a cost of living survey in British Honduras, to advise on the introduction of Training Within Industry in Hong Kong and on the drafting of social insurance legislation in Singapore, and to assist in the revision of labour legislation and the completion of social security and man-power surveys in Trinidad. Fellowships have also been granted for the study of port labour management (Cyprus), cottage industries (Hong Kong) and federal labour administration (Federation of Nigeria).

#### INTER-AFRICAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

807. The fifth Inter-African Labour Conference held under the auspices of CCTA took place at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, at the end of August. The United Kingdom delegation included representatives from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Federation of Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Among its recommendations the Conference proposed measures to safeguard the position of women in a wage-earning economy; urged the encouragement of apprenticeship training in industry, with special emphasis on the development of trade testing; and proposed that in the absence of adequate voluntary collective bargaining, minimum wage rates should be fixed by statute.

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## INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

808. The fifth Congress of the ICFTU, held in Tunis in July, approved plans for establishing an African regional organisation on the lines proposed at the first African Regional Conference held in Acora in January, 1957, and decided that Area Committees for North and West Africa should be established immediately. One outcome of the Congress was the formation of the Plantation Workers' International Federation and the appointment as its Director of Organisation of Mr. T. S. Bavin, formerly ICFTU plantation workers' representative in South-East Asia. In his new capacity Mr. Bavin carried out an intensive tour of Africa towards the end of 1957. An ICFTU mission visited Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia in March to study the conditions under which trade unions operate in those territories.

809. At the Congress of the Miners' International Federation, held in London in July, it was decided to send a representative to Northern Rhodesia to examine trade union problems on the Copperbelt. Mr. J. Joyce, a retired official of the National Union of Mineworkers, undertook this assignment and has since returned for a longer stay. An Inter-American Federation of Mineworkers has been set up with headquarters in Mexico City to cover, *inter alia*, the Caribbean area.

## Medical and Health Services

### GENERAL REVIEW

810. The detailed application of a progressive health policy based on current advances in scientific knowledge has naturally varied with the circumstances of individual territories. In broad perspective, however, there are trends common to all.

811. In the curative branch the general experience has been that, despite extensive building programmes, the demand for specialised and routine treatment has increased faster than the compensatory expansion of facilities and of hospitals. This has resulted in a heavy strain on out-patient departments. Some overcrowding of wards has also been unavoidable.

812. Progress in preventive and social medicine has been in two main directions. From the broad epidemiological angle an attack on communicable disease by mass campaigns of treatment, immunisation or destruction of insect vectors has been widely developed. The aim has often been not only control but complete eradication. In cases where mass campaigns have not been practicable, surveys and pilot schemes have been organised to ascertain facts and determine the best procedure. In the sphere of social medicine much greater attention to the needs of the family and the individual has been made possible through the medium of health centres, specialised clinics and an elaboration of domiciliary care.

813. Indirect measures have also done much towards the promotion of better health standards. Of these the two with the most far reaching effects have been improvement of water supplies, both urban and rural, and large-scale housing schemes.

814. The priority given in the past to the training of nursing, health, technical and medical auxiliary personnel has made men and women of local origin available to fill responsible posts in the establishments of health departments. The expansion of training schemes and the raising of standards in all grades has again been one of the basic features of departmental policies.

815. In many territories a very large percentage of established posts is now held by doctors of local origin: but there is still a heavy demand for expatriate officers recruited in the United Kingdom. The main requirement has been, as usual, for general duty medical officers. The maintenance of full establishments of qualified medical staff has not always been possible. The position varies, but in a number of territories a shortage has at times been acute.

#### MEDICAL AND DENTAL EDUCATION AND AUXILIARY TRAINING

816. The medical qualification conferred by Makerere University College, Uganda (LMS (EA)) was, in 1957, recognised by the General Medical Council as registrable in the United Kingdom. This is a great step forward in the history of this long-established medical school. Elsewhere the facilities for obtaining registrable qualifications remain as last year.\* In Fiji statutory provision now exists for graduates of the School to practise medicine in Government employment, with the title of Assistant Medical Officer.

817. In addition to those taking advantage of facilities for medical training overseas there were 745 students studying medicine in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic at the close of 1957. The system of granting study leave to serving officers has enabled many to take refresher courses and study for additional qualifications in the United Kingdom.

818. The University of Malaya offers full dental training leading to the qualification of BDS. The Royal University of Malta also confers a degree in dentistry (BChD). The Central Medical School in Suva has a comprehensive four-year curriculum for dental students. There were 69 students from overseas territories studying dentistry in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic at the end of 1957.

819. The increasing scope and complexity of medical health services has increased the need for auxiliary personnel of a progressively higher standard in a large variety of branches. These include pharmacists, health inspectors, radiographers, laboratory technicians and medical assistants for whom training has been available for many years. Personnel are also trained for such duties as field work in malaria control, leprosy and tuberculosis follow-up duties, and sleeping sickness work. Many aspects of social medicine are covered by training almoners and health visitors, almoners' training being particularly well developed in Hong Kong and Singapore. Advanced training is often made available in the United Kingdom or in neighbouring territories. In the Far East the Colombo Plan has enabled practical help to be offered by New Zealand and Australia.

#### PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

##### *Health Education*

820. Much consideration has been given to strengthening the organisation of health education and adapting recognised principles and techniques to local needs. In many of the larger territories a branch of the health department dealing with this subject has been established for some years; Tanganyika has also now been able to create a section in headquarters under the charge of a senior medical officer. Some 270,000 individuals attended talks and demonstrations in Hong Kong, while a health exhibition in Seychelles attracted over 7,000 persons, a large number for a small territory. Interest and co-operation in an intensive rural sanitation campaign in Singapore were aroused by a house-to-house system of personal persuasion.

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\* See Cmnd. 195, paragraph 906.

A mobile van is in operation in Kenya. Over 2,000 special talks were given by medical officers in schools in Cyprus. Generally it has been found that with improvement in techniques the public reacts well to the personal approach: propaganda preliminary to intensive campaigns has proved particularly valuable.

#### *Health of School Children*

821. Relatively few territories have as yet been able to organise and staff a comprehensive school medical service. Where that is not possible supervision is undertaken by health officers and the district medical staff. In Cyprus an experienced medical officer has been detached for school health duties. A scheme has been organised to work up to an examination of all school children at least once a year. British Red Cross workers help in school work in British Honduras and have referred over 500 children for detailed medical examination. The system adopted in British Guiana, also, is preliminary examination by school nurses with expert assessment of nutritional, eyesight or other conditions when required. Four thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five children were examined in Seychelles. Singapore serves as a good example of the services offered in a predominantly urban community: there, 523 of the Government schools were visited and 35 per cent of all the scholars examined during the year.

822. School meals and supplementary feeding programmes have again been generally adopted. UNICEF has given much material assistance by supplying skimmed milk powder, enabling, in Trinidad, to quote one example, 29,083 school children and nursing mothers to have dietary supplements in this way. Efforts are still being made to devise alternatives for supplementary feeding derived from products available locally. In the South-West Pacific area much use is made of the coconut and indigenous fruits and vegetables.

#### *Maternal and Child Welfare*

823. As more staff have become available and more clinics and health centres opened, encouraging progress has been made in maternal and child welfare work. It has generally become possible to achieve co-ordination between domiciliary and clinic supervision of mothers in the ante-natal and post-natal periods and of the infants and pre-school children. Domiciliary midwifery in Singapore has still not eased pressure on the Kandong Kerbau Hospital, in which births have averaged 2,300 monthly. The addition of a woman medical officer to the establishment in Somaliland Protectorate has led to a great increase in attendances at the maternity and child welfare clinic in Hargeisa. Hong Kong has now six main child welfare clinics with 20 subsidiary centres. In some of the smaller Caribbean territories malnutrition, not wholly attributable to poverty, is the worst social evil effecting child health; in others, e.g., Grenada, no malnutrition is reported. The issuing of milk products and supplementary feeding is a function of many clinics. It has been possible in St. Helena to ensure that fish-liver oil capsules are available for all pre-school children.

#### *Dental Health*

824. With very few exceptions the establishments of dental officers have been maintained at full strength. In Cyprus, seven government dental officers are engaged mainly in school work and nearly 30,000 school children were examined. A mobile dental unit operated in each district. The mobile dental service in British Guiana has also expanded. A dental officer has now taken up duties in the Colony of Aden and for the first time a dental officer has

been appointed to the Aden Protectorate to undertake the pioneer work of building up a dental service. Assistant dental officers trained in Fiji are now well established in that Colony. Although economic considerations still preclude a comprehensive service being operated by qualified dentists in most territories, the policy of training dental auxiliaries has extended the scope of dental care. The first six dental assistants have qualified in Tanganyika. The new School of Dental Hygiene in Lagos, Nigeria, has been completed and the dental centre there is now operating. Dental nurses, trained in New Zealand, work in health centres in North Borneo. The fluoridation of water supplies has been carefully studied and treatment of the supply in Singapore, which has now been completed, is expected to reduce the incidence of dental caries.

#### *Mental Health*

825. There have been appreciable advances towards complete modernisation of mental treatment systems. Many new hospitals are planned or being built and the psychiatric clinic system is being developed; four clinics opened in Singapore during 1957 have proved very popular. Adapting such clinics to fit in with local traditions and beliefs in the rural areas of Western Nigeria is progressing under the direction of a specialist psychiatrist. Zanzibar, also, has out-patient clinics and the "open-door" method of care has been adopted in St. Helena. A phased plan of development has resulted from the visit early in 1957 of Dr. the Hon. W. S. Maclay to Sierra Leone. There is still much leeway to make up; but the introduction of modern treatment and a general improvement in mental hospitals is definitely bringing about a change in the outlook of patients and relatives.

#### EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

##### *Influenza*

826. Very few territories escaped the world-wide epidemic of "Asian" influenza, but all the reported outbreaks were mild with a very low case mortality rate, typical figures being those of Hong Kong, where in an estimated 300,000 cases there were only 40 deaths attributed to the disease. It is interesting to note that in Fiji, where the island community was formerly very susceptible to complications following imported disease outbreaks, there were very few deaths in the 10,925 cases notified. The island groups of the New Hebrides, the Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony and Seychelles appeared to have escaped completely. East Africa was very lightly affected; Kenya, for example, had only 14,000 cases.

##### *Smallpox*

827. It is only in the African territories that smallpox has been troublesome. Whilst there has been no sweeping epidemic, the declining trend has in some cases been reversed, as in Northern Nigeria where there were 4,646 cases with 547 deaths in 1957. The incidence in Sierra Leone was not explosive but persisted throughout the year, with a total of 4,700 notified cases. It has been extremely difficult to deal with, owing to constant movements of individuals and dispersion of the population, local and immigrant, from the diamond-digging areas. In East Africa there were small outbreaks in Tanganyika, 480 cases in Uganda and a widespread incidence of a mild type in Kenya. Vaccination campaigns have been extensive, over 3 million vaccinations having been performed in the Eastern Region of Nigeria alone and 500,000 in the much smaller Federal area. Over 16 million doses of glycerinated lanolinated smallpox vaccine were produced in the federal laboratory at Yaba, Nigeria. In this laboratory a dried smallpox vaccine

proved in field trials to retain potency for four months after exposure to a temperature of 45°C. has been developed. This will be most valuable when produced in quantity, as there is doubt as to whether the vaccine currently in use in most countries can stand up to field campaign conditions in the tropics.

#### *Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis)*

828. The extent of control measures against this disease is illustrated by figures reported from Northern Nigeria: 1,364,962 people were examined and 2,033 cases discovered. This gives an incidence of 0·14, the lowest ever recorded in the Region. Clearing operations have been continued and, where indicated, prophylaxis by chemotherapy. There was a sharp outbreak in the Lango District of Uganda, with 289 cases, and a slight increase generally, attributed, in part, to intensive search for cases. Control measures included spraying 76 miles of river with a power spray mounted on a dinghy. Incidence in Tanganyika dropped from 646 cases in 1956 to 383 in 1957.

#### *Yaws*

829. Mass campaigns against this debilitating disease have been continued, in most cases with the technical and material assistance of WHO and UNICEF. The normal method used has been to treat all cases and contacts with a single large injection of penicillin and to check results by a subsequent re-survey. Some illustrative figures of persons examined and treated will give an impression of the extent of the operations in Nigeria: Eastern Region, from January to October, 1957, 384,629; Western Region, 82,795 in Ondo and 114,556 in Benin Provinces alone; Northern Nigeria, 1 million patients treated since the campaign started in 1954. After a two-year campaign in Fiji the entire population has been examined. In the British Solomon Islands 85,000 out of an estimated population of 100,000 have been surveyed and treated. Active campaigns are progressing in the Caribbean territories with the object of complete eradication.

#### *Malaria*

830. Control of malaria and ultimate eradication is still the greatest challenge to public health departments in the tropical and some sub-tropical territories.

831. Unfortunately the numerous species of anophelene mosquito which carry the disease do not all react in the same way to control measures. For this reason the policy of carrying out pilot schemes in each area—some of which have been referred to in previous reports and are still continuing—has been amply justified. In Africa the pilot scheme in Sokoto in Northern Nigeria demonstrated that resistance to some insecticides was liable to develop. This has now been overcome to such an extent that it has been deemed justifiable to extend the scope of the project to an attempt at total eradication in an area with a population of 487,000. Likewise, in North Borneo the differing roles of several mosquito vectors have been disclosed. In Sarawak, although one vector showed resistance to some insecticides, change of procedure has resulted in the estimate that 120,000 persons who would previously have contracted malaria did not do so. Trinidad has problems specific to that island: these have been overcome to such an extent that the hope of complete eradication by 1961 has been expressed. Somaliland Protectorate has the problem of seasonal incidence and epidemic waves. Political boundary difficulties interfered with a well-thought-out scheme; but the work that was possible resulted in a drop to 2,500 cases compared with 15,000 recorded for a similar rainy season previously.



832. Cyprus and Mauritius, by maintaining strict control measures, are still free from indigenous malaria, as are Singapore and Aden. British Guiana has reported the lowest incidence ever of only two positive blood slides from the whole Colony, the coastal strip remaining completely free.

#### *Yellow Fever*

833. Early in 1957 the World Health Organisation approved the yellow fever vaccine produced in the government laboratories at Lagos, Nigeria, for purposes of international certification of protection. This is only the seventh laboratory in the world to be so approved.

834. There has been no significant incidence of confirmed cases. Strict control measures have been enforced and a great deal of vaccination has been done in territories where there is a risk. In British Honduras this covered the entire population. There have also been effective measures against the common domestic mosquito carrier, *Aedes aegypti*. In Trinidad it is hoped to achieve total eradication of this mosquito by the end of 1958. Twenty thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one houses were inspected in Grenada, with negative results, and the St. Lucia programme of eradication is regarded as being virtually completed. After examination of close on 300,000 breeding places in British Guiana, the coastlands and the city of Georgetown can be accepted as free. In Tropical Africa, *aedes* control has of necessity been included in general public health routine.

#### *Leprosy*

835. Slowly the effects of a more enlightened outlook on this disease are becoming apparent. People are beginning to realise that social rehabilitation of patients who have been rendered non-infective by treatment is as important as the initial treatment. In Hong Kong there are now 37 cured patients working in government departments. There were 31,204 attendances in out-patient clinics, one almoner being specially assigned to keep in touch with the Hay Ling Chau Hospital to ensure the follow-up of discharged patients. Similarly Trinidad has now nine clinics on the main island to back up the Chacachacare leprosarium. Financial aid is given to discharged patients as part of the rehabilitation. The Uganda system of special Native Authority treatment villages, to which admission is voluntary, is well established; there are now 75. The plan in Northern Nigeria is a Region-wide network of treatment centres, of which there were 650 at the end of 1957. This scheme is helped by UNICEF, and the fact that 35 million tablets of the drug "Dapsone" have been issued is indicative of the range of the organisation. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria, where the clinic system was pioneered, 14,000 patients were under treatment and 2,550 discharged cured in 1957.

#### *Tuberculosis*

836. This disease still constitutes the greatest single problem faced by health departments in all save a few of the non-tropical territories. Surveys have demonstrated its nature and distribution, and there are concrete plans for dealing with it within the limits set by resources available. Basically the attack is based on a co-ordinated approach incorporating environmental hygiene, protection by BCG vaccination, chemotherapy in hospitals, domiciliary and clinic follow-up and rehabilitation.

837. It is early yet accurately to assess the effect of BCG vaccination campaigns; they are still going on and, indeed, have become a routine measure widely adopted. For example, 10,082 school children were tested in Trinidad and 6,309 vaccinated, and in British Honduras all school entrants

and leavers are tested. The BCG campaign in Barbados was concluded; 88,336 persons were tested and 41,464 vaccinated, there being only 126 defaulters among the negative reactors who should have reported back. There was a 100 per cent response to the offer of BCG vaccination in the Lagos area. In Singapore 40,539 school children were tested and now a pilot scheme has been started for newborn babies.

838. Clinic and domiciliary follow-up treatment is expanding as the logical sequel to reduction of in-patient time made possible by modern chemotherapy. Hong Kong, facing an infection-rate of approximately 2 per cent of the adult population and a death-rate of 100 per 100,000, handles over 12,000 cases a year in clinics, with an elaborate home-visiting scheme to back 1,500 hospital beds. All known cases in Aden are given domiciliary treatment while awaiting a hospital bed. The difficulty there is that 50 per cent of the cases occur among homeless, recent immigrants. It is estimated that 10,000 patients are receiving domiciliary treatment in Kenya, and the Tanganyika organisation is being based on a provincial decentralisation with considerable help from the Missions. In British Guiana the waiting list for sanatorium treatment has been markedly reduced by domiciliary treatment, while Cyprus is still in the fortunate position of having no waiting list at all. The disease is virtually under complete control in the Falkland Islands.

#### *Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis*

839. A number of serious outbreaks of the disease were reported in 1957. British Guiana had its first reported epidemic, totalling 100 cases; there were 552 cases with 28 deaths in Kenya; the Tanganyika incidence of 385 cases was more sporadic with a circumscribed outbreak in the Ulanga District. An outbreak started in Jamaica in February, 1957, and by September 325 cases had been notified; Trinidad had 274 cases and Uganda 114, mainly sporadic. In many other territories sporadic paralytic cases were notified.

840. A serological survey was carried out in British Honduras. Of 248 sera examined only 3 were wholly negative, all from persons under two years of age: 193 were positive for all three types. The analysis of the Kenya notified cases gave incidence rates per 100,000 of: Europeans 80, Asians 14 and Africans 6.5. Detailed figures of other serological surveys and analyses of case incidence are not yet available.

#### *Other Endemic Diseases*

841. Filariasis in its protean manifestations and with its variety of insect vectors is still responsible for a great deal of sickness in tropical territories. Much experimental work is being carried out in Fiji, East and West Africa and elsewhere. Meanwhile, pending further elucidation of the many problems involved, routine control measures, coupled where applicable with mass treatment with the drug "Banocide", are giving promising results.

842. An unusual health hazard has appeared in Grenada where the mongoose has been incriminated as a wild vector of rabies. To lessen the risk to humans, some 3,600 stray dogs were disposed of and a mongoose control scheme is in operation.

843. An outbreak of 966 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred in Northern Nigeria in 1957. No sweeping epidemic developed as it has in the past, but certain localities were severely affected.

844. No serious incidence of typhoid fever has been notified. Regular vaccination of school children is practised in some territories where the endemicity is high.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

## HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

845. There has been an impressive expansion of hospital facilities in most territories. Much of this has been in the nature of additions to existing institutions ; but many important new structures are in the process of completion. Among these is the Central Hospital at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands, which is practically completed, and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Jesselton in North Borneo, which was opened by the Countess of Perth. Three new 60-bed hospitals were opened in Tanganyika. It is hoped that the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Aden will be ready to receive patients by mid-1958. In Cyprus the new wing of the Nicosia General Hospital has been completed and the Limassol Hospital opened. The project of providing at least one general hospital in each political division in the Western Region of Nigeria has made rapid strides ; seven new hospitals were completed in 1957.

846. There has been a continued elaboration and expansion of the health centre and clinic system. In Kenya, 20 new health centres sponsored by African district councils were built or under construction at the end of the year. Thirty thousand pounds has been approved for new health centres in Cyprus ; in the case of two, now being completed, the local authority bought the site and presented it to the Government. Twenty-three sub-centres were housed in buildings rented by the local authority.

847. The mobile health and medical services by road, rail, water or, as in the Falkland Islands, air transport, have continued to operate where special circumstances render this type of service appropriate. One new feature is the "Floating Clinic" designed in Hong Kong to serve outlying villages and islands.

## NURSING

848. There has been no decrease in the number of qualified nurses recruited from the United Kingdom during the year. The marriage rate remained as high as ever, however, and there were more vacancies at the end of the year than at the beginning. More senior posts are being filled by locally domiciled nurses, many of whom are awarded scholarships to come to the United Kingdom and take post-certificate courses to qualify as ward sister-tutors and for administrative appointments in both hospital and public health nursing. During the year 126 nurses (of whom 111 are locally domiciled) have come from overseas territories to take senior courses of training as health visitors ; in tuberculosis, orthopaedic, ophthalmic and mental nursing ; and in the nursing of sick children and operating theatre techniques.

849. Special attention is still being given to the training of nurses in all territories and in spite of the continued shortage of tutors the general picture is one of improving standards and increasing numbers of students, though in some parts of the West Indies and in Nigeria and Sierra Leone the attraction of training in the United Kingdom is drawing candidates away from their own countries, with resulting difficulty in obtaining sufficient suitable student nurses for the local training schools. In Kenya, training to the standard of Kenya Registered Nurse has been recognised by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales for reciprocal State Registration ; an eighteen months' concession towards the three years required for State Registration in England has also been granted by the Council to nurses trained at Mulago Hospital in Uganda and a twelve months' concession to nurses trained in Tanganyika. Already this recognition, particularly that granted in Kenya, is resulting in a marked increase in the number of

candidates for local training. In Aden and Gibraltar the educational standard required from candidates for nursing training has been raised. Two hundred and forty-eight students are now training in Mauritius at the new school of nursing started with the help of a WHO tutor; and in several other territories satisfactory increases in the number of students have been recorded. Training in mental nursing has been re-started in Singapore and it is hoped shortly to begin a training scheme in this branch of work in Hong Kong. Elementary nursing training has also been started in the mental hospital in North Borneo. In Sierra Leone, tutorial posts are being created to improve the standards of training. The number of overseas student nurses training in the United Kingdom remains high. A total of 33 women qualified as State Registered Nurses in the United Kingdom have now returned to Government service in Sierra Leone, and of 31 senior nursing appointments in that territory, 16 are now held by Sierra Leoneans.

850. The expansion of midwifery and health visiting services has continued throughout the year, particularly in rural areas. In British Guiana, for example, 28 health visitors and 48 midwives are now working in clinic centres under the auspices of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League, and 12 midwives annually are being trained for work in rural areas. Clinic services and home-visiting by public health nurses are being extended in Barbados, and in Tanganyika the training of village midwives and health nurses has been continued and will serve an increased number of health centres and infant welfare clinics. In British Honduras, public health nurses are now carrying out ambulatory and home treatment of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Emphasis on work in rural areas is also being maintained in Cyprus where a new course of training for community health visitors has been instituted; this combines some training in general nursing in hospital with some midwifery and public health nursing, and will take two and a half years to complete. Sarawak now has 80 pupil midwives taking the simple one-year course, which was started in 1956, after which these midwives return to their own villages or long-houses to work for the local authority. In Zanzibar a health visiting service is being initiated with the help of WHO.

#### MEDICAL VISITORS

851. The scheme for arranging short visits overseas by eminent medical consultants from the United Kingdom continued during the year. The visits are informal and the main purpose is for the visitor to meet as many as possible of the medical officers in the field, discuss their problems with them, and help to remove as far as possible the sense of isolation from professional contacts and scientific advances which they often feel. The financial arrangements made last year continued. During the year visits were made to East and West Africa; to the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong and the Borneo territories; to Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission territories; and to the northern and southern groups of territories in the Caribbean region.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

852. The pattern of WHO and UNICEF assistance to overseas Governments' health programmes, mainly through the provision of international experts by the former agency (financed either from the Regular Budget of WHO or from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance) and supplies and equipment by the latter, was similar to that of preceding years. For the most part the assistance given helped the continuation of schemes and services already in existence at the beginning of

the year. In the case of malaria, the movement continues towards eradication rather than control, where conditions permit of this, as, for example, in the West Indies, where malaria as well as *aedes aegypti* (yellow fever) eradication campaigns are being carried out with international assistance as required. A malaria control campaign has recently been initiated in Zanzibar. The campaigns in North Borneo and Sarawak are being continued with WHO and UNICEF assistance, and the programme which was begun in Nigeria in 1954 also continues to receive assistance from both organisations.

853. Overseas Governments have continued to use the facilities for WHO Fellowships, and for attendance at conferences, seminars, etc., on health subjects in the WHO Regions. They in turn are themselves contributing to WHO's international health work by making available to the WHO Expert Advisory Panels the services of experts in medicine and medical research, and by co-operation, for example, in measures introduced by WHO through the International Sanitary Regulations for preventing the spread of disease.

854. Maternal and child health services have featured largely among the projects assisted by UNICEF during the past year, in which are included continuing feeding programmes, and allocations for the expansion and strengthening of health services in Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, British Honduras, Mauritius and Aden. An allocation was also made to Uganda, as part of the maternal and child health services, for training in mothercraft within the framework of the programme of community development along the lines previously approved for Kenya. As a result of UNICEF supplying drugs and equipment it has been possible to extend leprosy campaigns considerably, especially in West Africa. A new feature of UNICEF assistance is the endowment of Chairs of Paediatrics in universities and colleges. Such an endowment has been approved in principle for the University College of East Africa.

#### VOLUNTARY AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

855. Missions and other charitable and voluntary organisations have always played their part in supplementing government medical services. The British Leprosy Relief Association, the New Zealand Leprosy Trust, the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis have again offered active help and co-operation in their respective spheres. The Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society have, in addition to training in first-aid and home nursing, given substantial help in many directions. The trustees of the Colonial War Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Fund in Fiji have made £(F)32,000 available for the improved accommodation and care of patients. The services offered by these organisations and many others too numerous to be mentioned individually have been most highly appreciated and to them all a sincere tribute must be paid.

#### Nutrition

856. With the co-operation of the Uganda Government and under the direction of Dr. G. W. Gale (Professor of Preventive Medicine at Makerere College Medical School), WHO and FAO held a nutrition training course and seminar at Kampala from the 21st October to the 30th November. Professor B. S. Platt, Director of the Applied Nutrition unit at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, lectured at the course; the Unit's Secretary was seconded for two months to help to prepare and run it, and the Unit provided textbooks and other literature. The course covered all the main aspects of human nutrition in African territories, and was attended by workers in such subjects as agriculture, veterinary science, medicine,

education and community development from various African territories, Mauritius and Seychelles.

857. The Applied Nutrition Unit has a great deal of information about tropical food-stuffs, based on samples sent to it by nutrition workers in the territories and in some cases on analyses by the Government chemist. This is being arranged for publication, with notes on the part played by the various foods in the diets of the territories and on the effects of tropical methods of processing, a step which will help to meet a need noted at the Kampala seminar. There has been a regular demand during the year for the Unit's memoranda on various aspects of tropical nutrition. The CCTA monograph *Nutrition Research in Africa South of the Sahara\** (for the English edition of which the Applied Nutrition Unit was responsible) has also proved useful, and the Unit is revising it in accordance with a CCTA recommendation.

858. During the year about fifty officers from African territories and some from the other territories visited the Applied Nutrition Unit's permanent exhibition. In addition to the usual one-week courses for nurses and domestic science teachers serving overseas and the summer vacation course for colonial students, a new one-week course in tropical nutrition and dietetics was held in 1957 for teachers from domestic science schools and polytechnics in various parts of the United Kingdom whose overseas students were anxious to study these subjects. The Unit continued to give in-service training to colonial students.

### Housing and Town Planning

859. The Colonial Liaison Section at the Building Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, continued to act as a centre for the study and exchange of information about housing and building in the territories.

860. In June, during a visit to East Africa, the Colonial Liaison Officer reviewed, with the African Housing and Public Works Departments of the Uganda Government, low-cost building methods in current use, housing standards and plans for research. Considerable interest in the Uganda experiment of graded building standards was shown at the Overseas Section of the annual Town and Country Planning Summer School at Oxford in August. The Town Planner in the Colonial Liaison Section helped to organise the Overseas Section, the first to be held, and contributions were made by the Colonial Liaison Officer and other members. The Overseas Section, under the chairmanship of Sir George Pepler, was attended by some 80 students, many of them from the territories. Following discussion at the Summer School the Colonial Liaison Section began a study of the relationship between residential densities, plot and house sizes and types of layout, for use in the territories; and, as a by-product of this work, assistance was given to the Lagos Executive Development Board in attempting a solution of its central re-development problems.

861. The annual course for colonial architects and civil engineers was held at the Building Research Station in September, and, earlier in the year, the Senior Architect designate of the Uganda African Housing Department had three months' training at the Colonial Liaison Section. Advice on technical matters provided by the Section has been used in the construction of high flats in Hong Kong, where the Housing Authority's North Point

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\* CCTA publication No. 19, London, 1957. Copies obtainable from CCTA/CSA, 43, Parliament St., London, S.W.1., price 5s.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

Scheme was opened by the Governor in November, and the So Uk Scheme, begun by the same authority, will house 31,600 people in 5,152 flats on a 19-acre site.

862. The Section has advised on draft planning legislation in Jamaica and Northern Rhodesia, and on the preparation and revision of building regulations in St. Helena and Tanganyika respectively.

863. The third meeting of the CCTA Inter-African Housing Committee was held in London in December and was followed by the preliminary meeting of experts for the CCTA Conference on Housing and Urbanisation which is to be held in Nairobi in January, 1959. The Colonial Liaison Officer attended both meetings.

### Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom

864. At the end of 1957 the number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic (excluding those from the Federation of Malaya) was 9,923, the general level reached during 1956 being maintained. Of these 1,298 were scholarship holders, 2,709 were at universities and 1,326 at the Inns of Court. The number of students from the different groups of territories was as follows :

	<i>No.</i>
East and Central Africa ... ..	1,566
West Africa ... ..	3,360
Far East ... ..	962
Mediterranean ... ..	692
West Indies ... ..	3,096
Other territories ... ..	247

865. The main subjects of study were : nursing 3,329 ; law 1,448 ; engineering 867 ; medicine 745 ; arts 723 ; science 308 ; education and teacher training 270 ; economics 228 ; commerce 142 ; architecture 97 ; agriculture 89 ; domestic science 76 ; dentistry 69. And 1,097 students were taking preliminary courses to qualify for university entrance.

866. During 1957, the British Council met 5,370 students on first arrival in this country, found permanent accommodation for 2,189 and temporary accommodation for 5,378. Students attending the British Council's introduction, vacation and week-end courses, study visits and surveys numbered 4,962. In December, 2,367 colonial students were members of the Council's centres for overseas students in London and the Provinces. Two thousand, two hundred and twenty-four students accepted offers of hospitality from Rotary and other clubs and societies, Church organisations and in private houses, as a result of initial arrangements made by the Council. The building acquired by the Hong Kong Government as a social centre for Hong Kong students in London was expected to be opened in the first half of 1958.

867. The process of devolving responsibility for their students on to London representatives has been almost completed. By the end of 1957 there were separate Students Departments responsible for the students from Cyprus, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Federation of Nigeria, the Western Region of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mauritius, and the British Caribbean. The Colonial Office continues, with the agreement of the various Governments, to arrange

for admission to medical schools, 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 various Student Departments and the Colonial Office continued to meet to discuss common problems.

868. Close liaison with other Government Departments is maintained for the welfare of seamen and migrants who come to the United Kingdom to seek employment. It is estimated that there was a net increase of 20,000 in the West Indian population in the United Kingdom in 1957. The British Caribbean Welfare service has continued to meet new arrivals from the West Indies, and to assist them with their personal problems and settling in to their new way of life. The organisation has maintained contact with local authorities, employers', associations, trade unions, voluntary organisations, and those Government Departments concerned with conditions of workers in the United Kingdom.



## CHAPTER V

**Research and Surveys****Research**

869. A full account of the progress made in the various fields of research is published annually. The report for 1956-57 was published as Cmnd. 321 and the full report for the current year will appear in *Colonial Research, 1957-58*.

870. Financial requirements during the remaining period of the current Colonial Development and Welfare Act were reviewed and, on the recommendations of the Colonial Research Council, a further £500,000 was made available, bringing the total sum provided for research during the five year period 1955-60 to nearly £8.5 million. Expenditure during the year was approximately £1.3 million as compared with about £1.5 million during 1956-57.

871. A further 139 new and supplementary schemes, estimated to cost £1.1 million, were approved during the year. Since the introduction of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts in 1940, 921 research schemes have been made, together with many supplementary schemes:

872. Numerous visits to the territories were again made by members of the research advisory committees and by other specialists from the United Kingdom, whose assistance on specific problems was made available to certain Governments. Representatives from the United Kingdom also attended, as members, meetings of the regional research councils in East Africa, West Africa and the West Indies. The contacts between scientific workers in this country and those in the territories, which such visits have fostered, continues to be most valuable.

873. A considerable part of the research carried out on behalf of Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Gambia is conducted on an inter-territorial basis. Discussions were proceeding at the end of the year between the West African Governments as to such reorganisation of inter-territorial research as might be necessary to take account of the independence of Ghana.

#### AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

874. The four pools of scientists based in the United Kingdom, which cover entomology, plant pathology, soil survey and stored products pests, continued to be fully employed either overseas or at their home-based institutions. Pool entomologists continued studies of nutfall of coconuts in the British Solomon Islands, and of the stem-borers of cereals in East Africa. A study of insect pests in St. Helena was begun. Plant pathological investigations were undertaken in Malta, where a survey of plant diseases was completed; in Sarawak, where the causative parasite of Sudden Death disease of pepper was discovered; and in Zanzibar, where investigations of lime diseases were started. Soil surveyors were fully employed in a number of territories including Malta, British Guiana, Jamaica, St. Vincent, Swaziland, Northern Rhodesia, Hong Kong and North Borneo. The soil surveys of Malta, Somaliland Protectorate and Aden Protectorate were completed and good progress made with the others. Stored products pests were investigated in Jamaica.

875. Specialists from the United Kingdom paid a number of visits to the territories, their special knowledge being of great value to research workers. Close liaison with a number of research institutions in the United Kingdom was maintained and these contacts are proving increasingly valuable.

876. In the Far East research continued on the forest flora and soils of North Borneo and into control of Bunchy Top disease of Manila hemp. A practical method of controlling this disease has now been discovered, but further investigations on the spread of the disease are desirable.

877. In East Africa the East African Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council continued to play an important rôle in co-ordinating research; this means of bringing research workers together and into contact with members of the Legislatures is leading to greatly improved organisation of research. The East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation continued its fundamental studies on soils, and particularly into the water relationships, in collaboration with territorial Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Public Works and Geology. The East African Veterinary Research Organisation, which is continuing vaccine production, made valuable advances in the study of rinderpest and East Coast Fever.

878. In West Africa research on cocoa by the West African Cocoa Research Institute (the headquarters of which are in Ghana but serve the research needs of Nigeria and Sierra Leone as well) continued to produce new hybrid varieties of high-yielding potential. Methods of controlling Black Pod disease and capsids made important advances, and control measures for both are now being widely adopted by African cocoa farmers. The Nigerian Federal Agricultural Research Department has made extensive studies of varieties of yams and a control method against yam beetle has been worked out which gives economic returns to the farmer. Breeding of cascara for disease-resistance and high yields has produced new hybrids of much promise. The West African Maize Research Unit has now produced two rust-resistant hybrids which are being favourably received by African farmers and grown on an increasing scale. A number of other maize varieties are under test, some being very promising. The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research has evolved greatly improved methods of nursery management. Studies on the nutrition of the oil palm have shown that there is a considerable response to the use of fertilizer, and the importance of magnesium and certain trace elements. In the Gambia groundnuts have shown a considerable improvement in yield as the result of the application of moderate dressings of fertilizer and the use of better methods of cultivation.

879. The Regional Research Centre in the West Indies continued its valuable work on the breeding of new varieties of bananas for disease resistance, and into the breeding of cocoa for high yields. The soil surveys in the Caribbean are centred on this organisation. Studies on the control of weeds in rice fields under mechanised cultivation are progressing.

880. In order to make available fundamental information on the vegetation of a number of tropical areas, a series of new Floras or revisions of old Floras has been undertaken. These cover Cyprus, East Africa, the Basin of the Zambesi River (Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, and the Portuguese territory of Mozambique) and a Flora of West Tropical Africa. Assistance has been given in the preparation of the Flora Malesiana which covers a large part of south-east Asia.

881. In addition to the research on cotton conducted by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, particularly at the Research Station at

Namulonge in Uganda, research continued in Central Africa into the control of Red Boll-worm and Stainers. Useful advances were made in the study of the Red Boll-worm.

882. Amongst a great variety of research problems, only a few of which can be mentioned in this summary, attention might be drawn to work on Nematodes attacking a variety of crops, including coffee in East Africa; Quelea birds (finches) destroying crops in East, West and Central Africa; rodents attacking crops in the field (particularly cocoa); timber-borers attacking logs in the forest in West Africa; and the testing of agricultural machinery for use in East Africa, including the testing of tractors for operation at high altitudes.

883. International collaboration in research continued. The Anglo-French Research Conferences arranged for West Africa were continued with a Conference on Cotton Research, held in Northern Nigeria in November; and there were meetings of CCTA and of the UNESCO Committees for Arid Zone and Humid Tropics Research, the Inter-African Bureau of Soils, the Inter-African Pedological Service and the Inter-African Bureau for Epizootic Diseases. Close collaboration was maintained with FAO.

#### LOCUSTS

884. The Anti-Locust Research Centre in London continued to co-ordinate and analyse the information on Desert Locust movements in Africa and south-western Asia, and by arrangement with the FAO is to institute an International Desert Locust Information Service [see paragraph 1,119]. Laboratory investigations conducted at the Centre and in university laboratories provided valuable data on locust physiology, essential for understanding the behaviour of locusts in the field. Insecticide investigations carried out in co-operation with the Ministry of Supply Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment, Porton, served to evaluate comparative toxicities of several new poisons in the laboratory, and were supplemented by field tests on their application from aircraft in the Somaliland Protectorate.

885. Research in the International African Migratory Locust Organisation in the French Sudan was concentrated on the study of seasonal movements of locust populations, which proved to be important for the control policy.

886. In the International Red Locust Control Organisation great progress was made in the numerical assessment of locust populations in the outbreak area, and studies were made of the behaviour of locusts. Detailed operational research on the different control methods led to the conclusion that the use of aircraft-spraying of residual insecticides promises to be most effective and least costly.

887. The recession in the Desert Locust plague proved to be temporary and the Desert Locust Survey and Control Organisation was again faced with control operations. Research continued, particularly on aircraft-spraying with a new insecticide, and the development of a simple and cheap sprayer attached to the exhaust pipe of a vehicle.

#### PESTICIDES RESEARCH

##### *Work in the United Kingdom*

888. At the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit at Porton, work has been extended from studying the mechanism of sorption of insecticidal deposits by various tropical soils, to other building materials, including bamboo, palm thatch and wood. With the object of assessing the importance of this

in practice, soil samples from various overseas territories are being examined at Porton. Further progress has been made in studying the factors governing the effectiveness of mosquito larvicides, and the toxicity of some organo-phosphorous compounds to houseflies and mosquitoes. Aircraft assessment trials by the Auster aircraft have been wound up and the aircraft transferred to the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit at Arusha, Tanganyika. Helicopter experiments have been held up pending the availability of the experimental machine.

889. At Rothamsted Experimental Station studies have continued on the relationship between the longevity and evaporation rates of insecticidal deposits on leaf and other surfaces.

890. Experiments involving the use of radio-active tracer techniques have begun at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, for observing the entry of insecticides into the insect, and techniques are being devised for isolating metabolites from poisoned insects. A report on the reaction of tsetse to various olfactory stimulants is to be issued shortly.

891. At the Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Oxford, investigations are proceeding into the effective use of herbicidal chemicals against weeds in tropical crops, including the plant root parasite *Striga*, and the water weed, *Salvinia*.

892. Work at Long Ashton Research Station includes investigations on the levels and distribution of DDT deposits for controlling *Amblypelta* (Nut-fall Bug) in the British Solomon Islands and *Pseudotheraptus wayi* (which also causes premature fall of coconuts) in Kenya.

#### *Work Overseas*

893. At the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, Arusha, Tanganyika, insecticide sprays have been directed against tsetse in the Kabiganda Valley, and other sites have been surveyed for treatment from the air. Spraying against mosquitoes continued with success in the Taveta-Pare area of Tanganyika and Kenya and new antisorptive formulations are being tested at Mto-wa-Mbu and Magugu. Small-scale field trials at Tanga and aerial spraying trials in Zanzibar have been formulated for a series of investigations into the control of *Pseudotheraptus wayi*, of which a laboratory colony has been successfully established. Experiments into the persistence and movement of insecticides in tropical soils have continued. Work on the control of halo-blight with fungicides and of certain shrub weeds with herbicides is reported; some trials have also been made for controlling weed growth in sisal and pyrethrum. Experimental work with the Auster aircraft was to start on the arrival of the pilot early in 1958. A field camp has been established at Bukomeru in Uganda by the Biting Fly team and field studies on a number of herds of cattle in the area have begun. Laboratory investigations continue on the biology of the biting fly *Stomoxys* and the effect of its attack on livestock.

894. In Fiji observations have been recorded of the seasonal incidence of vector species of filariasis in four localities in the "wet" and "intermediate" zones of Viti Levu.

895. Methods of surface sampling insecticide deposits on mud walls and the relation of particle size of muds to their sorptive properties continue to be investigated by the chemist who is working with the Federal Malaria Department in Nigeria. Considerable numbers of samples of insecticide deposits continue to be examined.

## TSETSE FLY AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH

896. Cattle trypanosomiasis continues to be a disease of major economic importance in Africa, and an important feature of the research programmes of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation and the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research is their work on the appraisal of drugs for the treatment of cattle, curatively and prophylactically. During the past year the results obtained in extended laboratory and controlled field trials, under varying conditions in Africa, have again emphasised the absolute necessity of such assessments before the acceptance of any new drug for general use in the field. In some instances local or systemic toxicity has been rather disturbing, in others the protection has not come up to expectations on exposure to average challenge. The contribution made by the various territorial veterinary departments in staging field trials with the new compounds has been of considerable value, and the trials continue.

897. Whilst animal trypanosomiasis is regarded economically as a more pressing problem than that of human sleeping sickness, the latter has not been neglected and pathological studies of *T. gambiense* and *T. rhodesiense* infections continue to receive attention. Some work has also been done on chemotherapy in relation to the human disease and here, too, new drugs are being tested, after careful preliminary investigation of their toxicity in laboratory animals, that may prove valuable additions to the small group of trypanocidal drugs now in use. The use of Melarsen/BAL for the treatment of *T. rhodesiense* sleeping sickness has greatly improved the chances of recovery in advanced cases, relapses being rare.

*East Africa*

898. In East Africa the first meetings were held of the three specialist committees dealing with the human, animal and insect aspects of trypanosomiasis. These should promote the co-ordination of research in the region.

899. The programme of work of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation has included a fundamental study of the trypanosome challenge and a comparison of different methods of collecting tsetse (*Glossina pallidipes*). In the field of chemotherapy, critical comparisons of the protective value of a considerable number of drugs have been made. Investigations have been carried out on the various routes of injection of drugs to assess the degree of local reaction produced. Serological and haematological studies have also been in progress.

900. The Hospital Unit of the Organisation has been in existence for just over a year and 148 fresh and 11 relapsed cases of sleeping sickness have been treated. The situation of the Unit at Tororo, Uganda, has enabled important studies to be made of the progress of the disease in man, including methods of estimation of, and changes in, the proteins of the cerebro-spinal fluid as a means of assessing prognosis and controlling treatment. The effects of the disease on the functions of the liver are also under observation. The derivation of the cases treated in the Hospital Unit has yielded much information on the distribution and transmission of the disease. It appears that *T. rhodesiense* sleeping sickness has practically replaced *T. gambiense*, which was predominant in the same area at the beginning of the century.

901. Work on the culture of trypanosomes in artificial media was only partially successful. An important advance was the development of methods for maintaining trypanosomes in the deep-frozen state, using solid carbon dioxide.

902. The classical methods of estimating fly populations by marking, releasing and recapture have been reassessed; the identification of the animal host by the serological examination of blood meals has continued and the physiology of adult tsetse flies and puparia has been studied intensively.

#### *West Africa*

903. During the year the West African Veterinary Trypanosomiasis Research Co-ordinating Committee was established, with representation from Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia and the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research.

904. The behaviour of trypanosomes in the insect and mammalian host was studied. Records were kept of the periodicity, and numbers, of trypanosomes appearing in the blood of monkeys which had been cyclically infected with *T. gambiense*, and the proportions of stumpy, intermediate and long slender forms. Differential blood counts were made to detect any change in the white blood cell picture. Cross immunity studies with *T. vivax* and *T. gambiense* were also undertaken.

905. An intensive study of variations in the pathogenicity of congolense-like trypanosomes has been made and a congolense-like trypanosome has been isolated which is thought to be *T. dimorphon*. This subject is important because of the conflicting views held in West Africa as to the importance of *T. congolense*. It may well be that those who have claimed that *T. congolense* is of relatively little importance have been referring to the true type, whilst those who have claimed that this trypanosome causes heavy loss amongst cattle have, in fact, been referring to *T. dimorphon*.

906. Immunity tests were carried out on two animals of the Muturu breed, purchased from a herd that had been living in fly-free country for at least 50 years. The animals broke down to trypanosomiasis and died respectively 19 and 27 days after challenge. Since the Muturu is considered to be a highly resistant breed, similar tests are to be made with animals living in fly country.

907. Work has continued on the Institute's suramin complexes, attention being concentrated on the ethidium bromide-suramin complex as being the most promising of these complexes, following initial trials. Long periods of protection have been achieved, but the drawback so far has been the severe swellings which occur at the site of the injection when the drug is given subcutaneously. Where these reactions have led to the sloughing of the encapsulated drug, the protective period has been reduced to around four and a half months. Research on administration of the drug continues.

908. At the Ugbobigha field station in southern Nigeria, studies have been made of the seasonal fluctuations in the population of several species of tsetse. Dissection experiments were also undertaken which have yielded information on the normal infection rates with the organisms which cause animal trypanosomiasis. Gorged wild flies continue to be sent to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine for identification of the host's blood, and first results are now being obtained.

909. The Entomology Section of the Institute at Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, has carried out observations which tend to suggest that the relative absence of human sleeping sickness in southern Nigeria is due to the humid climate which permits *G. palpalis* to wander, thus lessening contact with man; whereas in the arid north the tsetse is confined to well-watered areas, as is man himself, with resulting closer contact between man and fly, for example, at the village water hole. Attempts are being made to rear one

widespread species of tsetse (*G. morsitans*) under laboratory conditions and some success has already been achieved.

#### COLONIAL PRODUCTS

##### *Colonial Products Council*

910. Under its terms of reference, the Colonial Products Council is required to consider how by research greater use can be made of colonial products and animal products; and to advise as to the colonial raw products (plant and animal) likely to be of value to the manufacturing industries and the research and development which should be initiated on such products.

911. At the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad, a simple standardised method for curing small samples of cacao for quality assessment has been developed. The study of the biochemistry of curing has continued and the results are providing a rationalisation of commercial practice. An investigation of the conditions giving maximum cellulose production by bacteria has been completed. Several pathogens of tropical and sub-tropical plants of economic importance are being studied.

912. Under the British West Indies Sugar Research Scheme at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, the knowledge gained from a physico-chemical study of the sugar juice clarification process and the crystallisation behaviour of sucrose is being applied to the practical problems of the sugar industry. The problem of finding a suitable means for keeping sugar factor evaporators free from scale continues to receive attention and the manufacture of a hardboard from waste bagasse is being investigated.

913. At Makerere College, Uganda, work is continuing in the Department of Chemistry on the steroid constituents of local plants. In the Department of Agricultural Engineering, the methane fermentation of vegetable wastes has been initiated successfully in the laboratory, but difficulties have been encountered in adapting the process to a pilot plant scale.

914. The differences in behaviour of various colonial timbers when refined to make pulp suitable for board manufacture are being investigated at the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough.

915. The newly created Pharmacological Screening Unit at Birmingham University has now its required initial complement of staff. Ammoniated molasses—a possible animal feed supplement—have been found to produce certain toxic reactions, and the toxicity problem is being investigated. Investigation is also being made of a substance of possible physiological interest isolated from the East African plant, *Fuerstia africana*.

916. Work on a promising new antibiotic, the earlier stages of which were started at the University College of the West Indies, has been continued under Professor Hassall's supervision at University College, Swansea.

917. Several research students are carrying out work in university departments in the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The topics of their research includes sugar derivatives, the ingredients of aloe species, steroids from colonial plants, the chemistry of limonin and extractives from colonial hardwoods.

918. The Council continues to obtain plant samples from the territories for research workers of the Agricultural Research Council, the Medical Research Council and many university departments and commercial firms.

*Tropical Products Institute (formerly Colonial Products Laboratory)*

919. During the year plans for the reorganisation of the Laboratory were completed. It was moved to new and excellently equipped premises in Grays Inn Road, London, and renamed the Tropical Products Institute. The Institute dealt with 807 inquiries and carried out 94 investigations. Examples are given below.

920. Comment was made on the proposed development of a naval stores industry in Mauritius and samples of cleo-resin from there were distilled at the Institute; the turpentine and rosin are being examined.

921. Advice on growing and distilling geranium for the essential oil was given to various planters in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. A sample of geranium oil, distilled from plants of Reunion stock reared in Kenya by the Agricultural Department, was found to be very promising.

922. A detailed examination of a previously uninvestigated oil, distilled from the roots of East African sandalwood (*Osyris tenuifolia*), showed that it consisted very largely of (-)-lanceol with other sesquiterpene alcohols and bisabolene.

923. Information on the preparation of vanilla beans was supplied to Seychelles and samples of cinnamon bark from the islands were examined and suggestions made for improving their quality.

924. The possibilities of new outlets for clove products from Zanzibar were reviewed.

925. The possibility of improving the quality of sago flour produced in Sarawak has again been under study. Simpler tests for determining the quality of the product were proposed.

926. Some varieties of sorghum grown in Tanganyika are more resistant to weevil attack than others; the probable causes of these differences were investigated.

927. Advice was given to Jamaica about the storage of tinned butter and cheese intended for issue to schools.

928. A promising sample of coffee was received from St. Helena. Its consideration as a crop for the Island is now under study.

929. Work has proceeded on the determination of the levels of macro- and micro-nutrients in leaf material from experimental trials with Kenya coffee.

930. The causes of the smaller yield of kernels obtained from whole groundnuts in some parts of the Gambia were discussed with particular reference to the biological aspect of the problem.

931. Experimental work on the bleachability of palm oil has continued. A study was made of the carotenoids present in different varieties produced in Nigeria, and the variation in the iron content of palm oils at different stages of processing has been determined.

932. Types of moisture meters suitable for the field examination of copra produced in the Western Pacific were described. The possibility of modifying certain meters in use for other commodities is being examined.

933. Various determinations of insecticide residues from food storage experiments in West Africa and Trinidad were made.

934. Tobaccos from Jamaica and Sierra Leone were examined. The Jamaican leaf received a favourable trade report and was considered to be of interest for blending; recommendations for the improvement of the Sierra Leone leaf were made.



935. Further 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.

936. Information on the growing and marketing prospects of various vegetable drugs was supplied to official and commercial inquirers.

937. A detailed survey of the future prospects for pyrethrum usage, based on scientific and trade opinions, was furnished to the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

938. Various samples of fibres and a sample of fabric were examined in order to establish their botanical origins.

939. A report was made to Sierra Leone on a sample of piassava which had been prepared by methods differing from the normal retting procedure.

940. Information was supplied to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind on small machines which are available for splitting, sawing and shaving bamboo, and on the preparation of coir fibre for the market.

941. Particulars of machinery for the manufacture of surgical lint, bandages and cotton wool were furnished to Nigeria.

942. Pulping trials on *Pinus caribaea* wood from British Honduras were completed; the results indicated that the timber has rather different pulping properties from those of the closely allied slash pine (*P. elliottii*) of the Southern United States, with which it is often confused. Work on the density of different samples of Balsa wood (*Ochroma lagopus*) from the West Indies has begun.

943. Advice was given on the possible market value of oyster-shell from the coastal waters of the Caroline and Flint Islands, and for shark products from Pitcairn.

944. The Seychelles authorities were given information on the edibility of the meat of the Hawksbill turtle.

945. Analyses of a large number of samples of bark of species of *Rhizophora* and *Bruguiera* from Sarawak have been started in order to determine the relative values of these species as tanning materials at different ages.

946. Advice was given to Malta concerning the United Kingdom markets for imported tomatoes, new potatoes, table grapes and cauliflowers in brine and on the possibilities of expanding the Maltese seed industry. Samples representative of the tomato paste produced by factories in Malta were examined with a view to improving its quality.

947. Two batches of soil samples from Malta were examined. All were highly calcareous and had a high pH; in the case of the second batch it was recommended that careful observations should be made for deficiency symptoms in crops growing on these soils, particularly signs of potash shortage.

948. An examination of samples of silts from Malta showed that although they could not be used as fertilisers, they would, after weathering, be suitable as top dressings to improve the crumb structure of existing soils.

949. Information on the preparation and marketing of cashew nut kernels was supplied to Dominica, Jamaica, Kenya and Nigeria. In view of the wide interest shown in the development of this export crop it was emphasised that the possibilities of expanding production are not unlimited.

950. On behalf of the Government of Cyprus London Office, analyses were undertaken of samples of Cyprus oranges in connection with maturity studies.

951. Details regarding the preparation of canned orange juice for the local market, with particulars of suitable equipment, were supplied to Uganda. Information concerning the preservation of passion fruit juice was given to Nyasaland, together with a market report. The lack of an important United Kingdom demand for this juice is likely to handicap the development of production in the territories.

952. Advice on the different types of dates entering world trade, their preparation and markets was provided to Aden in connection with consideration of the export possibilities of the Wadi Hadhramaut crop.

953. Considerable interest continues to be shown in the production of tomato products for local markets, often from surplus fruit, and information on various aspects of processing was supplied to Antigua, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Trinidad.

#### SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

954. The seven seismograph stations maintained by the Seismological Unit at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, recorded 822 earthquakes during the year; 415 originated in the Eastern Caribbean and epicentres were determined for 85 of these. More than 2,000 seismograms were examined in the course of the year.

955. The pattern of seismic and volcanic activity has been normal except for a six month period beginning in June, 1956, during which an unusually large number of earthquakes occurred in the sea to the east of Guadeloupe, Dominica and Martinique.

#### FISHERIES RESEARCH

##### *The West African Fisheries Research Institute*

956. Work at the Institute ended at the beginning of the year, and the scientific staff returned to the United Kingdom where arrangements had been made for them to complete at the British Museum (Natural History) and the Fisheries Laboratory, Lowestoft, the writing-up of the results of their West African work. A number of papers will shortly be available for publication. The Institute's research vessel, *Cape St. Mary*, was transferred on loan to the British Guiana Government for two years to undertake trawling and fishing surveys [see paragraph 976].

##### *Sierra Leone Fisheries Development and Research Unit*

957. Fisheries research will now be a territorial, instead of an inter-territorial, responsibility in West Africa. The West African Fisheries Research Institute has accordingly been replaced in Sierra Leone by a Joint Fisheries Development and Research Unit under the administrative control of the Sierra Leone Government. The Unit occupies part of the accommodation formerly held by the Institute, including the fully-equipped laboratory, marine store and workshops, and is utilising the two motor-fishing launches.

958. The Unit in its present form, with research and development sections working side by side, acknowledges the present-day importance of integrating fisheries research with a practical programme of development for the local fishing industry. The scientific direction of the Unit is provided by the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office who is regularly to visit the Unit for the purpose.

959. The research programme includes a series of marking experiments on the principal series of fish of potential commercial importance; study of

the effects of different types of fishing gear and net mesh sizes; echo-sounder research and investigation of fish traces in relation to species; hydrographic surveys and long-lining for tunas well off-shore.

*East African Inland Fisheries Research Organisation, Jinja, Lake Victoria*

960. Exploratory fishing has been part of the research programme of the Organisation and a great deal of valuable information has been collected on the abundance and distribution of fish in certain selected localities. This work has been extended by the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service to other parts of Lake Victoria, and it is hoped, with fish samples and data from these other areas, to illustrate the relative abundance, seasonal occurrence, etc., of the various commercially important species of fish in the lake. Thus a very considerable amount of time has been devoted to the analysis of catch records, both past and current, obtained from the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service. This work will be intensified by the deep-water survey of the Uganda waters of the lake.

961. The Organisation's programme of research includes hydrology, algology, invertebrate zoology, and the availability of nutrients together with investigations on the taxonomy, breeding biology, physiology and feeding habits of the more important fishes, these providing the fundamental data necessary for properly assessing the statistical records of fish caught commercially and experimentally. Studies on the life cycles of lake fishes have been undertaken in regard to maturation, spawning, larval development, growth of fry and fingerlings, and natural mortality, with particular reference to the early stages. *Tilapia, labeo, mormyrus, protopterus* and *clarias* are the main species under investigation.

962. Routine observations have been carried out to investigate the stratification of the lake waters and its correlation with fluctuations in commercial fish catches; and on hydrological and chemical factors connected with the migratory movements of fish.

963. In addition, research has been carried out at the Organisation by independent research workers and visitors. The results of such work will be made available in scientific publications.

*East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, Zanzibar*

964. Following the closure of the Singapore Fishery Research Station, arrangements were made at the beginning of the year for the transfer to the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, at Zanzibar, of the research vessel *Manihine* to replace the *Research*, which was no longer capable of fulfilling all requirements. Much larger than the *Research*, the *Manihine* is a steel vessel of the trawler type, powered by twin 250 h.p. diesel engines; she had an excellent sea-going record in her short assignment at Singapore. Also transferred to Zanzibar from Singapore was the 24-foot motor launch *Chermin* which will complement the work of the *Manihine* in East African waters, by exploring the shallow waters inshore and around reefs where the larger vessel is unable to venture. With the research vessels, the Organisation has carried surface trolling cruises, in continuation and extension of the work on the distribution of pelagic fishes; investigation of the possibilities of deep-water fishing around Zanzibar and along the East African coast, as well as hydrographic and biological investigations; and experimental fishing with a wide diversity of gear including set lines, traps, handlines, trammels and aqualung equipment, in continuation of the work on bottom fishes.

965. The Laboratory has maintained its systematic work on fishes; otolith and scale studies; extension of the type collection; sorting and

identification of plankton organisms, and the identification of fish eggs and early stages. In addition, analyses for salinity and the correlation of hydrographic and biological findings have been made.

966. The research programme has been carried out in close co-operation with the Fisheries Departments of the East African territories and contact has been maintained with workers in adjacent territories.

*Northern Rhodesia-Nyasaland Joint Fisheries Research Organisation*

967. The year was mainly occupied in field work and a great deal of data was collected, much of it relating to the Bangweulu Swamps. In this work the Organisation benefited from the close collaboration of the Fisheries Officers of the territorial Game and Tsetse Control Departments.

968. A fish survey has shown that the systematics of the fishes of the territory is incomplete; the compilation of a new check list, which will include brief ecological notes, has therefore been undertaken. A similar check list has been compiled of the fishes of Nyasaland and this will be included in the report on the Lake Nyasa Survey, shortly to be published.

969. Studies are being made in the Kariba Dam area of the fishery problems which will arise in connection with the new flood area formed when the dam is completed. Research work included experimental netting and the collection of data on hydrology, biology, and the ecology of the fishes collected. Papers will be prepared on the ecology of the Zambesi Valley in the Kariba Dam area prior to inundation.

970. Laboratory work was started to study the tolerance of local species to low oxygen levels, in view of the oxygen deficiency of almost all the Northern Rhodesia waters where fish mortality is thought to be attributable to this cause. Experimental work was also begun on the effect on fish of water-borne copper sulphate used in the control of bilharzia-transmitting snails. This chemical may affect fish both directly as a poison and indirectly as a destroyer of fish food.

971. During the latter half of the year, considerable improvements were effected in the ponds of the experimental fish farm at Fiyongole and feeding experiments of fish were started. The food used is cassava, which is almost the only foodstuff or waste available for feeding in the present primitive state of farming in the northern areas of Northern Rhodesia. All ponds were drained and the fish checked for unwanted species before selective re-stocking.

*Singapore Regional Fisheries Research Station*

972. Work at the Station was brought to a close at the beginning of the year and arrangements were made for the scientific staff to be accommodated in the United Kingdom at the Marine Biological Association Laboratories, Plymouth, where they are writing up the results of their researches at Singapore. The former Director has taken up duty as Director of the University of Hong Kong Fisheries Research Unit, where, by the co-operation of the University authorities, he is preparing for publication a paper on the information and knowledge gleaned from the cruises of the *Manihine* in South-east Asian waters.

*Fish Culture Research Institute, Malacca*

973. All major constructional work has been completed and the Institute was officially opened by the then High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya on the 21st August.

974. A scientific programme was launched and by the end of the year some 50 acres of ponds came under cultivation. All the work combined research with practicability, since it is almost impossible to do any work in fishponds which is not potentially of economic importance.

975. Amongst the work in progress was the correction of acidity in fishponds, by the use of lime; and comparison of the use of fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, as a means of increasing the amount of natural food that a pond can produce. Studies were also being made of the digestive processes of fish, with a view to ascertaining what portions of the usual foods can be used by fish and which are eliminated undigested. This work should lead to the formulation of a balanced diet whereby the best fish growth is obtained from the smallest financial outlay. Ponds have been made available for work on improving strains of fish by selection and hybridisation. In conjunction with the work at Malacca, a physiological study has been started in the United Kingdom into the factors which induce the economic species of pond fish to breed outside their traditional environment. The two species under investigation are Chinese Carp and Indian Catla which do not, as far as is at present known, spawn in captivity. The second phase of this investigation will be carried out at the Institute.

#### *Fisheries Research in the Caribbean*

976. The research vessel *Cape St. Mary* has been engaged on trawling and fishing surveys, mostly in British Guiana coastal waters. Successful catches have been taken and the vessel has been averaging 8 to 10 tons of marketable fish on each trip undertaken. For the purposes of the survey, the coastal waters have been divided into seven strips about 30 miles wide. Each is in turn trawled at depths ranging from 10 to 100 fathoms. Statistics and charts showing the size and type of yield, time of year, depth of water, etc. are carefully recorded. Prawns form a very valuable product and investigations are being made to evolve improved methods of large-scale prawn fishing.

977. The Bellairs Research Institute of McGill University began, in co-operation with the Fisheries Officer, Barbados, a series of studies in Barbados designed to gain information on the habits and fundamental biology of flying fish. These studies are being combined with observations on the plankton and hydrographic conditions of the water masses in the area. It is estimated that the work will last about two years.

#### MEDICAL RESEARCH

978. The financing and oversight of medical research in the territories is broadly twofold. First, the Colonial Medical Research Committee recommends the allotment of funds, from the medical research allocation provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, for various research projects submitted to it. Forty-nine such projects are in operation. They range from large research units, independent and self-contained or attached to existing research organisations and colonial universities, to projects providing fully or in part for single investigators in the field or the laboratory, and to grants to departments of universities in Britain or the territories for appropriate basic research. Secondly, much research is undertaken by units that are wholly supported by the Governments of the territories, or by investigators deputed to work in those territories by research organisations based in Britain or the United States of America and supported wholly or in part by them. The following is a brief summary of the more important objectives.

979. *Malaria*. In East Africa an inter-territorial unit continued its attempt, by the use of residual insecticides alone, to arrest transmission in the inland Taveta-Pare area of Tanganyika and Kenya, inhabited by 50,000 people and containing 15,000 huts, and also to assess the effects on the population of the reduction in incidence of the disease. Four rounds of house-spraying with

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Dieldrin at six-monthly intervals have been completed ; two more are due. Already in the worst area the parasite-rate in infants has fallen dramatically, and very substantially elsewhere in the region. Changes in mosquito prevalence and behaviour are being recorded. No resistance to Dieldrin has developed in the vector mosquitoes. Methods for dealing with expected residual pockets of malaria are being designed.

980. In Northern Nigeria the Malaria Control Pilot Project in Western Sokoto (600 square miles and 125,000 population), undertaken by the World Health Organisation, UNICEF, and the Government of Northern Nigeria, and directed by the Federal Malaria Service, has provided valuable basic data on the development of extremely high resistance by the vector-mosquito, *Anopheles gambiae*, to the insecticides Dieldrin and gammexane. Fortunately no resistance has developed to DDT. Collaborative original studies on the genetical factors involved are being pursued by the Ross Institute in London.

981. In the Gambia, studies by the Medical Research Council's laboratories continued on two groups of Gambian children, one of them protected from birth by anti-malarial drugs. Complementary entomological investigations proceed.

982. *Helminthiasis*. Research on *loiasis*, *filariasis*, *schistosomiasis* and *guinea-worm* was undertaken in East and West Africa, Fiji, and the Federation of Malaya. Basic work for seven years on *loiasis* in the Southern Cameroons and Eastern Nigeria has culminated in plans for impending control. *Filariasis* due to *Wuchereria bancrofti* in East Africa, Fiji and the Gambia, and to *W. malayi* in the Federation of Malaya, is being investigated in its clinical, drug, animal-reservoir and entomological aspects. Various regimes of treatment by the drug Hetrazan are being tried, in the hope that the resulting diminution in the microfilaria in the patient's blood-stream may prevent the infection of the mosquitoes of the vector species. Important clinical differences affecting efficacy occur in the reactions to the drug of the infected yet clinically healthy patient. In Malaya and in Kenya, hitherto undescribed infections of animals, such as the domestic dog and cat, the Malayan civet and the slow loris, will complicate ultimate control measures, but at the same time have opened up promising new fields of study.

983. In *schistosomiasis*, an enfeebling disease which threatens schemes of land settlement and dam construction in East and West Africa, work has been focussed in Kenya and Tanganyika largely on field and laboratory studies of the snail (the intermediate host), the former to elucidate where, how and when people become infected and the rôle of various molluscacides, and the latter to establish infections in laboratory animals in order to add precision to the differentiation of the species of schistosome. Much fundamental knowledge of this disease of many facets is still lacking ; and, to add impetus, two young scientists have been appointed for basic systematic studies at appropriate laboratories in Britain.

984. Studies of guinea-worm infestations are being pursued in Nigeria at University College, Ibadan, particularly on the identification of the various species of intermediate host.

985. *Virus diseases*. These are being investigated in East and West Africa, Trinidad and Malaya. Studies have moved away from yellow fever, once the principal objective of the virus worker in tropical Africa, towards the large group of arthropod-borne viruses, which cause many of the fevers of unknown origin in tropical countries. Some 14 such known viruses are being elucidated in all their aspects, viz. incidence in man, birds and animals as potential reservoirs, their insect vectors, and their precise place in a broad classification based on serology. In Trinidad and in New York the

Rockefeller Foundation, long expert in this field, are contributing a major part to this research, while in the Federation of Malaya the collaboration of an American Army research unit has been most fruitful. Some 20 additional viruses which have been isolated from man, mosquitoes and ticks await identification. Special collaborative studies in East Africa and the Federation of Malaya are designed to solve the puzzling fact that, despite continuous traffic by dhows from East Africa to India and South-East Asia yellow fever has not followed this traffic. Differences in behaviour of the mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti* and *A. simpsoni* according to locality in East Africa may afford the clue to the puzzle.

986. *Leprosy*. In Eastern Nigeria, East Africa and the Federation of Malaya trials of new chemotherapeutic drugs have shown that at least one further drug, diphenyl-thiourea, is as effective as the now well-established diamino-diphenyl sulphone. In Eastern Nigeria the substantial decline in the incidence of the disease has prompted special epidemiological studies. Increasing co-operation in leprosy control measures has been an important contributory factor. Much interesting laboratory investigation of leprosy, involving refined techniques of tissue culture, morbid histology, electro-microscopy and experimental chemotherapy, is proceeding in London, Oxford and Cambridge.

987. *Tuberculosis*. In East Africa, in pulmonary tuberculosis, comprehensive therapeutic trials of isoniazid in combination with diamino-sulphone or with para-aminosalicylic acid are being followed up for a second year. An added pilot trial of a combination of isoniazid with thiosemicarbazone has indicated its therapeutic value and cheapness, and it is to be extended.

988. *Nutrition*. In Tanganyika a research group is making a study of those physiological and medical factors which by their interaction contribute to malnutrition. It is particularly puzzling that in some Africans, despite a high protein diet and retention of nitrogen for very long periods, gains in body-weight are much less than would be expected. Therefore recent techniques, involving the use of radio-active tritium, bromine and krypton, have been introduced. In Uganda a Medical Research Council unit is exploring the use of various diets in the treatment of kwashiorkor, some based on milk protein and containing small amounts of sugar and vegetable oil, some based on dried skimmed milk from which much lactose has been removed, and others to which protein-rich biscuits or biscuit meal are supplements. In Jamaica another Medical Research Council unit, in its own recently opened ward and laboratories, is investigating malnourished infants by methods which utilise radio-active methionine. Prominence is being given to studies of muscle and liver enzymes.

989. Brief mention must suffice for a variety of other research projects, which include *relapsing fever* in East Africa, *trachoma* in the Gambia, the *sickle-cell trait and anaemia* in East and West Africa, and *kala-azar* in Kenya.

990. Many of these investigations are being complemented by highly specialised studies in the home-based laboratories of the Medical Research Council and the Lister Institute, and at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool and Bristol, with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds.

991. An important innovation in the promotion of colonial medical research has been the provision of a modest block grant for three years for each of the three Regional Organisations for Medical Research, in East Africa, West Africa and the British Caribbean respectively. From this source each Regional Council or Committee makes small immediate grants to individual research workers of promise. Provision of these block grants

has been welcomed both as a tribute to the status of the Regional Organisations and as a means of giving prompt assistance to the individual research worker.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

992. The work of the four Institutes of Social and Economic Research has continued. A grant was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Lusaka, to enable the Institute's new building programme to be completed. The East African Institute of Social Research at Kampala, has been reorganised so as to ensure its closer integration with the University College of East Africa. Dr. Aidan Southall, formerly on the Institute's staff, was appointed to the Chair of Sociology and Social Anthropology within the College and will act as chairman of the Institute's Executive Committee. A new Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research has been set up to succeed the former West African Institute of Social and Economic Research. A grant has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to meet half the running costs of the new Institute for the period to the 31st March, 1960; the remaining 50 per cent of the costs will be met by the Nigerian Governments.

993. Among projects completed by the East African Institute of Social Research was the urban survey of Kampala, edited by Dr. Southall (in the press), and the report on the study in African leadership, for which publication arrangements were well advanced. The late P. G. Powesland's book, *Economic Policy and Labour in Kampala*, was published in 1957 by the Institute.\*

994. The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute is continuing with the recruitment of staff to complete its research programme. Dr. Colson, a former Director of the Institute, has undertaken an inquiry into the Valley Tonga people, who will be moved when the Kariba Dam scheme is completed.

995. In West Africa, the History Department of the University College, Ibadan, is proceeding with a historical and cultural study of the Benin Kingdom, which has been partially financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds. Dr. Meek's book on *Land Tenure and Land Administration in Nigeria and the Cameroons* was published in 1957 by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.†

996. In the West Indies, work has now been completed on the study of small-scale farming in Jamaica, for which a Colonial Development and Welfare Research grant was made; the writing up of the results is almost complete. The West Indian Institute of Social and Economic Research has continued its programme of studies in problems of labour and investment. A study of the working class movement, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds, was also completed and the results are being written up. A study of *Levels of Living in Jamaica* was published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in 1957.‡

997. The Colonial Social Science Research Council has decided to revive in 1958 the competition for field research grants, which had been suspended since 1955.

998. Under the Council's historical and administrative studies programme, arrangements are now well advanced for the projected regional history of East Africa, for which a grant has been approved. It is also planned to proceed with a history of Aden. Colonial Development and

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\* East African Study No. 9. Price 9s. 0d.

† Price £2 15s. 0d.

‡ Price 13s. 6d.



Welfare Research grants have been made to assist in carrying out case studies on elections in Sierra Leone, Eastern Nigeria and Kenya, and a grant has been approved to Nuffield College towards the costs of a study of practical problems involved in colonial elections.

999. In areas outside the range of the four Institutes, a report has now been completed on the tribes of the Somaliland Protectorate. A survey of the Indian communities in Mauritius is being written.

1,000. In the sphere of economic research, considerable progress has been made in the comparative study of agricultural systems in Africa, the report on which is expected to be ready by the middle of 1959; arrangements have been made for an economic survey of Seychelles (to be undertaken in 1958); work has started on a study of transport economics in Uganda; and preliminary arrangements are in hand for a study of productive conditions in Fiji. Further plans include a study of the economics of alternative methods of transport in North Borneo, and an economic survey of the New Hebrides. Publications during the year included the report by Professor Peacock and Mr. Douglas Dosser of Edinburgh University on the *National Income of Tanganyika*,\* Dr. Prest's *Fiscal Survey of the British Caribbean*† and Mr. F. H. King's *Money in British East Asia*,‡ all published in the Colonial Research Studies series. Professor Gilbert Walker's book on Nigerian traffic and transport in 1950 is also in the press.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

1,001. A grant has been approved to finance a survey of antiquities in Aden Colony and Protectorate.

#### BUILDING RESEARCH

1,002. During the year, visits were made to Aden and East Africa, where special attention was given to the development of local gypsum deposits (Somaliland Protectorate) and air-conditioning practices (Aden and East African coast); and to West Africa, where the subjects of special study included flat concrete roofs, exposure testing of building materials, and buildings for crop storage. The officer in charge of research into the functional efficiency of tropical buildings also visited West Africa. At Lagos, he attended a meeting of specialists on tropical environment, arranged by CSA and CCTA. As a result of these visits liaison with research and materials testing institutes in East and West Africa was strengthened.

1,003. Special attention is being given to ventilation in "doldrums" climates where, owing to the prevalence of light winds, it is not always possible to arrange adequate natural ventilation. Serious cases of inadequate ventilation occur from time to time in new buildings and continually arise in the overcrowding of old ones. It has been suggested that an appropriate physical basis for a ventilation standard could be derived from the value ascertained from the rise in indoor air temperature. A paper describing the use of such an index has been published. Notes have been prepared on minimum standards of thermal insulation for tropical bedrooms, and on the construction and use of solar charts for handling sun and shading problems in latitudes 0° to 18°.

1,004. During the year the Tropical Paint Research Fellow toured most of the African territories. The main objective of his tour was to study present painting procedures, and particularly the behaviour of modern paint formulations. He inspected available facilities for paint testing with a view

\* HMSO. 1958. Price 7s. 6d.

† HMSO. 1957. Price 10s. 0d

‡ HMSO. 1957. Price 13s. 6d.

to their co-ordination and possible expansion. Interim recommendations for improvements in paints and painting are being made. The Fellow is based on the Building Research Station, but works closely with the Crown Agents and the Paint Research Station.

#### ROAD RESEARCH

1,005. The research programme of the Colonial Section at the Road Research Laboratory included the following problems :

- (a) the economics of road construction and road transport in developing territories ;
- (b) the use of tropical soils in road construction ;
- (c) pavement design and moisture movement under roads and airfields overseas ;
- (d) bituminous surfacings under tropical and sub-tropical conditions.

1,006. The Committee on Colonial Road Research again expressed concern that in some territories the shortage of trained engineers made it difficult to obtain full value from the results of research. It recommended that three materials (research) engineers be attached to the Road Research Laboratory to be made available to territories according to need.

1,007. Work on the construction of new buildings for the Section was begun during the year and it is hoped that they will be ready for occupation in the near future.

1,008. During the year the nucleus of a Road Traffic and Economics Research Group has been formed within the Section. At the end of the year one member left for Uganda to assist in an investigation of the territory's transport needs, which is being undertaken under the guidance of the Colonial Economic Research Committee.

1,009. The police forces in most overseas territories are concerned to develop simple methods of reporting road accidents. The Colonial Section has produced a report reviewing the different methods of accident-reporting employed and suggesting suitable forms of reporting for territories of different sizes and circumstances.

1,010. An officer of the Section visited Nigeria to survey the use of lateritic gravels in road construction and to collect samples for examination in the laboratory. This work and an examination of typical samples from Uganda has confirmed the opinion previously expressed that these gravels are usually unlikely to be strong enough to make adequate road bases under thin bituminous surfacings. It confirms that their strength and resistance to the weakening effects of moisture can be considerably improved by stabilising them with small proportions (about 4 per cent) of Portland cement or hydrated lime.

1,011. The year has brought an advance in knowledge about the moisture condition of soils under roads and airfields, an important factor determining the strength of foundations and the thickness of construction required above them. It has now been found from an examination of data from overseas that in areas where the water-table remains relatively close to the surface of the ground throughout the year (as in coastal areas of Africa, the Caribbean and the Far East) the moisture conditions can be predicted by the method developed for use in Great Britain. This method requires a knowledge of the depth of the water-table and the suction characteristics of the soil. In desert conditions where the water-table was at a considerable depth and where the soil was sandy, the moisture conditions under the sealed pavement on an airfield were found to be largely determined by the humidity of the

atmosphere. This suggests that where such conditions occur, the critical moisture conditions in the sand may be predicted either by simple tests in the laboratory or from examining natural soil in the area.

1,012. The pattern of moisture movement under roads and airfields in climates where there are pronounced wet and dry seasons is not known: it is likely that the permeability of the soil is a dominant factor. Plans were completed for a party to visit Kenya in 1958, remaining there to study moisture changes in the soil under selected roads throughout a complete cycle of seasons.

1,013. The Head of the Section visited Mauritius and Central Africa. In Mauritius he was able to review, with the Public Works Department, the methods of road construction and maintenance employed, and following the visit arrangements have been made for the Mauritius Sugar Industry's Research Association to collect data on the engineering properties of soils of the island, in the course of a soils survey it is undertaking. The visit to Central Africa proved helpful both in defining more clearly the territories' particular road problems and in instigating research on some of them.

1,014. The Laboratory dealt with many technical inquiries from the territories, including a request for advice on the traffic problems in Lagos, which involved visits by officers of the Laboratory to Nigeria.

1,015. A series of Overseas Bulletins has been introduced to provide a means of bringing useful information on roads and road construction rapidly to the notice of road engineers overseas. Prepared in the first place for the departments concerned with roads in the overseas territories, the Bulletins have attracted much interest, particularly amongst consulting engineers and contractors, and the total number distributed is now about 450.

1,016. Of the 221 places on the Road Research Laboratory's courses on Road Materials and Methods of Construction, held in the winter of 1957-58, 42 places were taken by engineers from overseas. The scheme to train materials engineers has been developed further and during the year three engineers from Nigeria each spent periods of between four and eight months in the Laboratory.

## Surveys

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

1,017. The Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys has been renamed the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys. The Director and members of his staff visited East and West African territories, the Far East and Western Pacific, and Washington and Canada.

1,018. The Federation of Malaya (and Ghana) have indicated, since attaining independence, that they might still seek specialist help from the Directorate. Geophysicists from the Geophysical Section of the Directorate completed a very successful survey, in association with a United Nations Technical Assistance Administration engineer, of the Malayan coastal alluvium deposits which will be tapped for water.

1,019. The number of geologists, geophysicists, and geochemists overseas rose to 207. Some 20 vacancies still exist, most of which should be filled by recruitment at the end of the present academic year.

1,020. In Uganda a low phosphorus iron-ore deposit was found at Mugabuzi Hill in the Ankole district.

1,021. Several new carbonatite occurrences with potential economic minerals have been discovered in the past year in the Central African territories.

1,022. Important occurrences of coal, including anthracite varieties, have been proved in Swaziland.

1,023. The Geological Survey of Jamaica was responsible for an investigation into the serious earthquake on the 1st March, 1957.

1,024. The Mineral Resources Division carried out laboratory investigations on cement materials from Tanganyika, coal from Northern Rhodesia, phosphates from the British Solomon Islands and gypsum from Somaliland Protectorate, as well as on many other rocks and minerals. An X-ray set has been installed to assist in this work.

1,025. The Photogeological Section undertook interpretations of the geology of Nigeria, Tanganyika, Borneo and Somaliland Protectorate. An experiment in aerial colour photography for geological mapping was conducted in East Africa.

1,026. The Geophysical Section carried out a survey for water development in Cyprus, and an aero-magnetic survey in Sierra Leone.

1,027. With the assistance of the Geochemical Research Centre at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, increased use of geochemical investigation was made in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. The search for radioactive minerals was intensified.

1,028. Members of university geological staffs carried out research in Sierra Leone, Uganda, the British Solomon Islands, Fiji, British Guiana, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

#### GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS

1,029. The Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys has been renamed the Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys.

##### *Staff*

1,030. Recruitment of qualified surveyors remained difficult, but that of cartographic draughtsmen continued to show a big improvement. The total staff in post on the 31st March, 1958, was 437, including 12 Officers and Senior Other Ranks seconded from the Royal Engineers (Survey).

##### *Geodetic Surveys*

1,031. The first order chain of triangulation in south-eastern Tanganyika was completed, apart from observations at three stations, and the connection across Lake Nyasa to the Nyasaland chain was observed. A first order chain to the south of Lake Victoria, linking the Arc of the 30th Meridian to the chain running along the east side of the lake, was reconnoitred and observed.

1,032. In Kenya, measurement of the Isiolo base line was completed and the Kenya-Tanganyika border triangulation, with the link northwards to Isiolo, was observed; from the Isiolo base a chain westwards to Kitale was reconnoitred. A first order tellurometer traverse of some four hundred miles was run along the Tana River valley between the Malindi and Isiolo bases.

1,033. The Uganda chain north of Lake Victoria was completed and a connection north-westwards to the Arc of the 30th Meridian was reconnoitred and partly observed.

1,034. A primary triangulation network was reconnoitred in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, observations being completed for the eastern part of the area.

1,035. In the Southern Cameroons a primary chain with connecting links to triangulation in the Eastern and Northern Regions of Nigeria was

reconnoitred. Some side lengths of this triangulation have been measured by tellurometer.

1,036. Work continued and some progress was made in North Borneo.

*Minor Triangulation and Photo Control*

1,037. In Tanganyika control was completed for the Kilombero Valley and the area between Dar es Salaam and the Kenya border, in addition to continued work in the Kilosa–Dodoma area.

1,038. Control was fixed by tellurometer tranverses for a block of mapping in the Malindi–Lamu area of Kenya.

1,039. Secondary triangulation was reconnoitred and partly observed and height control was supplied for mapping the West Nile area of Uganda.

1,040. The establishment of secondary and height control was continued for Nyasaland between 13°S. and 15°S. and extended into the adjoining area of Northern Rhodesia. Control was also supplied for mapping two smaller areas further north.

1,041. The observation of astro-fixes in Bechuanaland and the survey of height control in Basutoland continued.

1,042. The establishment of minor triangulation and height control in Somaliland Protectorate continued.

1,043. The triangulation of Dominica and St. Christopher and Nevis was completed and work was started in Montserrat.

1,044. Reconnaissance for triangulation of the Falkland Islands was begun.

*Air Photography*

1,045. In the Caribbean, almost complete air photo cover was obtained for Trinidad and a small amount of large-scale photography was flown in British Guiana. Flying was in progress at the end of the year over the islands of New Providence, Eleuthera and Cat in the Bahama Islands.

1,046. Air photography received for northern Tanganyika totalled about 10,000 square miles, but of two areas planned for Kenya only 11,000 square miles were photographed.

1,047. In Bechuanaland 25,000 square miles of air photography was obtained.

1,048. From flying which was still in progress at the end of the year, 13,000 square miles of air photography of the Cameroons and 6,000 square miles of Sierra Leone have so far been received.

1,049. Complete air photo cover was obtained for Malta and Cyprus.

1,050. Sorties were flown by the Royal Air Force over Aden, North Borneo and Tanganyika.

*Mapping*

1,051. Despite an increased proportion of inexperienced personnel, mapping output has been maintained. In addition, extensive use of half-tone printing, based on two or three colours, has allowed for the maximum differentiation of detail on the face of the maps. A system for showing detail of the relief by means of a photo-mosaic has been evolved for 1 : 100,000 mapping of the sparsely developed Aden Protectorate.

1,052. Extensive blocks of mapping at 1 : 50,000, including many contoured sheets, were in preparation for areas of western Uganda, central Tanganyika, south-eastern Kenya and Northern Nigeria. Planimetric mapping of Sarawak

and Vanua Levu (Fiji) continued, together with the preparation of contoured editions for Basutoland and Northern Rhodesia and a formlined edition for Viti Levu (Fiji). Mapping at 1:50,000 of further areas of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was commenced.

1,053. Continued progress was made with 1:25,000 contoured maps for Malta, Mauritius, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands, while mapping of Cyprus reached a preparatory stage. Production of a revised edition of the Malta 1:2,500 series was started.

1,054. Mapping at 1:125,000 for eastern Bechuanaland advanced steadily and further sheets were published at 1:200,000 for the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

1,055. Rapid progress was made with the fully coloured Gambia Land Use series at 1:25,000, for which detailed information was prepared by the Land Use Officer.

1,056. Special productions included maps prepared to illustrate reports, fully coloured geological maps and a hill shaded map of Mount Kenya.

1,057. There was a continuing demand for print laydowns (uncontrolled mosaics of air photographs) from specialists working in unmapped areas.

1,058. A full account of this work is given in the Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1958.

## CHAPTER VI

**International Relations****United Nations**

1,059. 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 General 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 General Assembly.

## TRUSTEESHIP AFFAIRS

1,060. Sir Andrew Cohen (formerly Governor of Uganda) became United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the Trusteeship Council in May. He is also United Kingdom Representative on the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

*Tanganyika*

1,061. The Trusteeship Council considered conditions in Tanganyika in June–July, and welcomed the progress achieved by the territory in the political and other fields. A United Nations Visiting Mission (composed of representatives of Australia, Burma, France and Haiti) visited Tanganyika in August and September. The Mission's report, taken as a whole, gave a fair and balanced account of the situation in Tanganyika, and endorsed generally the policy of Her Majesty's Government in the territory. The Trusteeship Council considered this Report in February–March, and after a wide-ranging debate adopted recommendations which were, in the main, acceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

1,062. The General Assembly, although it did not devote particular attention to Tanganyika, nevertheless adopted, by 51 votes to 15 (including the UK) with 7 abstentions, a resolution reiterating a resolution passed at the previous Assembly, which recommended the fixing of time limits for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories, including Tanganyika. In opposing this resolution, the United Kingdom Representative pointed out that the imposition of an arbitrary time limit long in advance was more likely to impede progress than promote it.

*British Cameroons*

1,063. The Trusteeship Council's discussion of conditions in the British Cameroons was uneventful. The Fourth Committee granted an oral hearing to the Leader of the "One Kamerun" Party, who gave a highly coloured account of alleged disturbances in the British Cameroons and claimed incorrectly that an overwhelming majority of the population wanted unification of the British Cameroons with the neighbouring French Cameroons. The United Kingdom Representative, after pointing out that the "One Kamerun" party had few followers in the territory, emphasised that the British Cameroons was a peaceful country where normal conditions prevailed, and repeated the assurance given by the Secretary of State at the Nigerian Constitution Conference that the inhabitants of the territory would be entirely free to choose

their future status at the appropriate time. Subsequently the General Assembly, by a vote of 57 (including the UK) to nil, with 17 abstentions, adopted on the 16th December a resolution relating to both the British and French Cameroons, which took note of the progress achieved in both territories and expressed the hope that the steps to be taken by the British and French Governments would facilitate the realisation in both territories of the objectives of trusteeship, in accordance with the free expression of the wishes of the populations concerned, and taking into account any alternative relative to their future status. This resolution replaced an earlier draft which was unacceptable to the British and French Governments and had been defeated in the Committee on a tie vote.

#### DISCUSSION OF COLONIAL QUESTIONS

1,064. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories met in July-August, and concerned itself principally with economic questions. In general the Committee recognised that there had been substantial economic progress in the non-self-governing territories, but there was a feeling that the standard of living of the inhabitants had not risen in recent years as much as the standard of living in the metropolitan countries themselves. The report prepared by the Committee was generally acceptable to the United Kingdom, which voted for its adoption both in the Committee on Information itself and subsequently in the General Assembly.

1,065. In the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, the tone of the general debate on the work of the Committee on Information was mild. With representatives of the newly admitted Member States of Ghana and the Federation of Malaya present in the Fourth Committee, there was little inclination to attack the United Kingdom's administration of its remaining dependent territories. Instead, criticism was directed against the European Common Market, which was alleged to be a revival of colonialism under a new form. The United Kingdom opposed a resolution calling for a report by the Secretary-General on the effects of the European Common Market on the non-self-governing territories associated with it; the United Kingdom considers that this question can be most adequately and appropriately considered on a functional basis by bodies such as GATT and the Economic and Social Council. The resolution was nevertheless adopted by 57 votes to 12 (including the UK) with 8 abstentions.

1,066. On general questions relating to the transmission of information, the chief interest continued to centre on the declaration by Portugal that she had no territories which fell within the scope of Article 73 of the Charter. The UK has supported the Portuguese position on the grounds that the General Assembly is not competent to decide whether or not a territory falls within the scope of Article 73; and that to impugn the good faith of a Member State would strike at the whole basis of the UN as an association of sovereign states bound to respect each others' sovereignty. The opponents of the Portuguese position introduced a resolution which did not contain the discriminatory elements contained in the draft resolution rejected at the previous session of the Assembly, but called for the preparation by the Secretary-General of a summary of the opinions expressed by Member States on the transmission of information, and for the establishment of a Committee of six members to study the summary. This resolution was opposed by the United Kingdom on the grounds that, despite minor changes of wording, it was manifestly a second attempt to force through a measure directed against Portugal which had been rejected by the previous session of the Assembly. The resolution was nevertheless adopted in the Fourth Committee by 42 votes to 27 (including the UK) with 8 abstentions. When



it came before the plenary meeting, a motion to consider the matter an important one requiring a two-thirds majority was adopted by 38 votes (including the UK) to 36 with 7 abstentions. The resolution itself was then voted on, with 41 in favour, 30 (including the UK) against and 10 abstentions. It thus failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority and was not adopted.

1,067. The problem of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong was considered at the twelfth session of the General Assembly [see paragraph 186].

#### REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS OF ECOSOC

1,068. The fourteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was held at Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, 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 Singapore/Borneo. These Governments were also represented at the immediately preceding tenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

1,069. The Federation of Malaya, which had hitherto been an associate member of the Commission, became a full member on attaining independence in August.

1,070. Representatives of the British territories also participated in the work of several sub-committees and working parties, including the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources, the Working Party of Senior Geologists on the preparation of a regional geological map, and the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

1,071. At its twelfth session the General Assembly adopted by 78 votes to none (with one abstention) a resolution asking ECOSOC to give prompt and favourable consideration to the setting up of an Economic Commission for Africa. Consultations with Colonial Governments have since been undertaken in preparation for discussion at the meeting of ECOSOC to be held in April, 1958.

#### FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF ECOSOC

##### *Human Rights Commission*

1,072. The General Assembly decided at its twelfth session to discuss further at its thirteenth session the resolutions on self-determination which had been submitted by the Commission through ECOSOC.

1,073. The Third Committee of the General Assembly continued its discussion of the draft Covenants on Human Rights and decided upon texts for Articles XIV to XVI of the Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights and for Article VI of the Covenant on civil and political rights.

1,074. At its thirteenth session the Human Rights Commission had decided to ask States members of the United Nations for comments, by December, for consideration at its fourteenth session. ECOSOC, however, postponed the date for submission of comments until December, 1958.

1,075. The United Kingdom contributed a report, including a section on the colonial territories, on human rights for the years 1954 to 1956.

1,076. The Commission at its fourteenth session decided to postpone until its fifteenth session the drafting of fundamental principles on the eradication of discrimination in education and to resume at that session its discussion of whether an international instrument on the subject should be prepared.

1,077. It established a committee to consider the treatment of communications addressed to the Commission.

1,078. As part of the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights, a seminar on Civic Responsibilities and Increased Participation of Asian Women in Public Life was held in Bangkok in August, and a seminar on the Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Law and Procedure was held at Manila in February. Delegates from the Far Eastern territories took part in both seminars.

*Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities*

1,079. Papers concerning the colonial territories were included in United Kingdom reports submitted for the studies on discrimination in religious and political rights, which the sub-Commission has undertaken.

1,080. At its tenth session the sub-Commission decided to undertake a study of discrimination relating to Article 13 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, i.e., "Everyone has the right to leave any country including his own and to return to his country".

*Status of Women Commission*

1,081. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has been notified that 37 territories can accept the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

1,082. Colonial Governments were consulted about the United Nations Convention on the political rights of women. Although a number of territories could accept the Convention, they are prevented from doing so by the absence of a territorial application article, as a result of which all territories must be dealt with together. The circumstances which prevent territories from accepting are being reviewed.

1,083. At its twelfth session the Status of Women Commission which had been requested by ECOSOC to undertake a study on the question of free consent and of a minimum age for marriage, recommended that ECOSOC invite the Secretary General to circulate to Governments a questionnaire, and to prepare for its fourteenth session a draft Convention on these subjects and on compulsory registration of marriage.

SPECIALISED AGENCIES

*Food and Agriculture Organisation*

1,084. The Colonial Office was represented in the United Kingdom delegation to the ninth session of the FAO Conference in Rome in November; Mr. M. S. Mustapha, Minister of Natural Resources, Sierra Leone, also attended as a member of the United Kingdom delegation. The Colonial Office and Colonial Governments have sent representatives to meetings of the Committee on Commodity Problems and its Study Groups on Cocoa and on Coconut and Coconut Products.

1,085. Colonial Governments continue to participate in the technical meetings arranged regionally by FAO, and to make use of the training and expert assistance available under the FAO Expanded Technical Aid Programme [see paragraph 410].

*World Health Organisation and United Nations Children's Fund*

1,086. The tenth World Health Assembly was held in Geneva in May. The Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office, attended as a member of the United Kingdom delegation, and the Governments of Nigeria and Sierra Leone, as Associate Members of the World Health Organisation, each sent a delegation.

1,087. As in past years territories have made use of assistance available through the World Health Organisation and UNICEF, for the improvement of their health services [see paragraphs 852-854].

1,088. The usual regional committees of the World Health Organisation were held in September. The seventh session of the Regional Committee for Africa met at Brazzaville. Dr. E. A. Trim, the Director of Medical Services, Uganda, led the United Kingdom delegation, whilst senior medical representatives from Kenya, Tanganyika, Somaliland Protectorate, and Zanzibar, attended as alternates. The eighth session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific met in Hong Kong. The leader of the United Kingdom delegation was Dr. G. Graham-Cumming, the Acting Director of Medical Services in Hong Kong. Other senior medical representatives from Hong Kong, as well as from Singapore, Fiji, Sarawak, and Borneo accompanied him as alternates.

1,089. The tenth meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organisation (which also functioned as the ninth meeting of the World Health Organisation Regional Committee for the Western Hemisphere) was held in Washington. At this meeting Sir Joseph Harkness, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, led the United Kingdom delegation, and was accompanied, as alternates, by senior medical representatives from Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras and British Guiana.

1,090. One of the two sub-committees of the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean met at Alexandria in 1957; Dr. Z. Panos, Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health), Cyprus, represented the United Kingdom.

1,091. A member of the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations attended the bi-annual meetings of the Executive Board of UNICEF which were held in New York, and at which some 25 projects for assisting British territories were approved.

#### *International Labour Organisation*

1,092. Information on the International Labour Organisation is given in paragraphs 798-806.

#### *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation*

1,093. Miss F. H. Gwilliam, Woman Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, was appointed by UNESCO as a part-time consultant with a view to (1) guiding the Secretariat in preparing a "comprehensive programme particularly designed for women" in 1959-60, and (2) advising the Secretariat on the development of current programme activities of special interest to women.

1,094. Professor K. E. Priestley, Professor of Education in the University of Hong Kong, visited Laos to report on the educational system and advise on its reorganisation.

1,095. UNESCO conferences and meetings attended by representatives of the territories were:

A seminar on educational statistics held in Bangkok, attended by representatives from the British Borneo Group.

A conference jointly convened by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education held in Geneva, attended by representatives from Sierra Leone and Grenada.

A seminar on the international exchange of publications held in Tokyo, attended by a representative from the University of Hong Kong.

A seminar on multiple class teaching held in Australia, attended by representatives from Sarawak and Brunei.

A symposium on phyto-chemistry held in Malaya, attended by representatives from Singapore and Hong Kong.

1,096. Two UNESCO Fellows from Ghana visited the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission during the year. [For details of UNESCO assistance see paragraphs 707-709.]

## International Relations other than through the United Nations

### GENERAL

1,097. At the invitation of the Minister for Oversea France, the Secretary of State visited Paris in March to discuss matters of common interest in the British and French territories in Africa.

1,098. Colonial Office officials visited Paris in July for talks with officials of the Ministry of Oversea France. Close contact between the Colonial Office and the Ministry was maintained during the year.

1,099. The Prime Minister of the Sudan visited the Federation and the Regions of Nigeria in December. The Governor-General of Nigeria visited Fernando Po in October. The High Commissioner of the French Cameroons visited the British Cameroons in November. The Governor of Tanganyika visited the Belgian Congo in October.

1,100. The Colonial Office was represented in the United Kingdom Delegation at the Conference on the Law of the Sea which began in Geneva on the 24th February.

### COMMISSION FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

1,101. During the period under review the Governments of Ghana and Liberia joined the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA). The other member Governments are those of Belgium, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, France, Portugal, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom.

1,102. An Extraordinary Session of the Commission was held in Accra on the 19th and 20th February to inaugurate a scheme to promote technical assistance in Africa: the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (FAMA). The purpose of the Foundation is to assist in the provision of technical assistance either by exchange within the region or from outside sources. The assistance provided will include the service of experts, instructors or advisers, the training of personnel and the supply of equipment for training purposes. Arrangements will be made bilaterally between donors and recipients, with FAMA acting as a clearing house. The assistance given through FAMA will be available also to countries in Africa South of the Sahara which are not members of the Commission. The services of FAMA, where appropriate, may be made available to other Governments and international organisations supplying aid for the region. The Secretariat of FAMA is combined with that of CCTA.

1,103. Other CCTA conferences discussed co-operation in labour (Lusaka), rural welfare (Tananarive), statistics (Lourenço Marques) and vocational education (Luanda). In addition there were symposia and regional meetings on scientific subjects.

## COLOMBO PLAN

1,104. 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 ninth meeting at Saigon in October.

1,105. The report on the Plan's sixth year\* recorded the further progress which had been achieved in economic development in the area and observed that the growth of *per capita* real income in the region appeared to have been maintained.

## CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

1,106. Her Majesty's Government with the Governments of France, the Netherlands and the United States of America, is a member of the Caribbean Commission, an international body with headquarters in Port of Spain, Trinidad, which deals in an advisory and consultative capacity with economic and social matters of common interest to the Region. The Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies (Sir Stephen Luke) has acted as Co-Chairman with representatives of the other three Member Governments.

1,107. During the year the Commission held two meetings, the 24th meeting at St. Thomas in the United States Virgin Islands in May, and the 25th meeting at Curaçao in November.

1,108. In accordance with a statement of intention made by the four Member Governments during the year, the Commission at its 25th meeting considered proposals submitted by the West Indian Conference, an auxiliary body of the Commission, for drafting a new Agreement to replace the existing Agreement under which the Commission was established. Preliminary steps leading to a revision conference to take place at the end of 1958 were agreed.

1,109. The seventh session of the West Indian Conference was held at Curaçao in November. At this session the representatives from the British West Indian territories elected Mr. F. A. Glasspole of Jamaica and Dr. C. G. D. La Corbinière of St. Lucia to be members of the British Section of the Commission and Mr. E. A. C. Hughes and Mr. E. H. Lake of Antigua as alternates. In accordance with the usual practice, this session of the Conference addressed itself to a single theme, in this case "Co-operatives, including the Co-operative Aspects of Agricultural Credit and Low-Cost Housing". The session was attended by delegates from Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago and the Windward Islands.

1,110. A conference on the demographic problems of the Caribbean was held in August, in Trinidad. The Commission sponsored a home economics training seminar which began in Trinidad in March.

## SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

1,111. Representatives of the six Member Governments met in Canberra in April to review the work and organisation of the Commission in the light of experience gained in the previous eight years. The Conference concluded that the Commission was valuable to the participating Governments as an advisory and consultative body promoting the economic and social advancement of the peoples of the South Pacific territories, and that its structure was generally satisfactory. In a comprehensive review, agreement was

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\* Cmnd. 315.

reached on the principles that should govern the future development of the Commission's work, with particular emphasis on activities with clearly defined objectives of practical value to the territories of the area, and increased participation by the territorial Governments in the projects undertaken.

1,112. Dr. R. C. Bedell's term of office as Secretary-General expired early in 1958, and at the seventeenth session of the Commission (at Noumea in October-November), Mr. T. R. Smith of New Zealand was selected to succeed him.

### **International Economic Relations**

#### **ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER COLONIAL POWERS**

1,113. Economic co-operation with other European countries with dependent overseas territories continued to be maintained through the Overseas Territories Committee of OEEC. During the year the Committee continued studies of the economic development of the overseas territories and of the pattern of trade in their main products.

#### **UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

1,114. 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 British territories in 1958 is \$(US)1,033,000, compared with an estimated \$(US)1,271,000 for the 1957 programme.

1,115. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) provides for the efficient operation of the technical assistance programme and also offers technical assistance in fields not covered by the Specialised Agencies, e.g. economic development, social welfare and public administration. For example, in Jamaica the TAA continued to provide an adviser in economic development and a housing expert. The 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. The geological team in Tanganyika continued its work on a mineral resources project. The TAA continued to provide the services of an expert to the Uganda Blind Foundation. In Seychelles two TAA experts are carrying out a cadastral survey, and in connection with the International Geophysical Year two experts will be provided to the East Africa High Commission to undertake a geo-magnetic survey.

1,116. Two fellowships in economic development and one in social welfare were awarded by the TAA to candidates from the territories in 1957; one fellowship for training in the GATT Secretariat was also provided under the auspices of the TAA. Details of assistance given by the participating organisations of the United Nations will be found in paragraphs 410, 707-709, 806, 852-854.

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE**

1,117. The Economic Development Institute was established in 1955 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with the object of improving the quality of economic management in government in the less developed territories. It is essentially a staff college for senior officials who deal with economic and development problems.

1,118. An officer from Trinidad, one from Jamaica and one from the Eastern Region of Nigeria are attending the current course at the Institute.

## ANTI-LOCUST CAMPAIGNS

1,119. The international campaign against the Desert Locust in the Arabian Peninsula continued without the participation of British teams, which had been asked to leave Saudi Arabia in the previous year. The campaign proved to be inadequate and many swarms escaped. Somaliland Protectorate, Ethiopia and Somalia experienced a serious invasion and at the end of 1957 there was a threat of invasion of Kenya, which, however, occurred on a smaller scale than originally feared as many swarms moved northwards into Arabia.

1,120. An agreement was reached between Her Majesty's Government and FAO, under which the Anti-Locust Research Centre is to institute an International Desert Locust Information Service, centralising and summarising reports on the current locust situation and disseminating them to all the countries concerned, with forecasts of possible future developments.

1,121. A special mission of the World Meteorological Organisation, based on Nairobi, continued to study the synoptic meteorology of Africa, with a view to its application in forecasting locust swarm movements.

## APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND NON-PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS  
PUBLISHED DURING 1957-58

	<i>Price*</i>
Cmnd. 147. Singapore Constitutional Conference held in London in March and April, 1957. Report. April 11th, 1957 ...	1s. (1s. 2d.)
Cmnd. 195. Colonial Territories, 1956-57 ... ..	7s. (7s. 5d.)
Cmnd. 210. Malaya. Constitutional Proposals for the Federation of Malaya ... ..	5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.)
Cmnd. 225. Overseas Information Services ... ..	6d. (8d.)
Cmnd. 281. East African Forces. Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, concerning the Financial Arrangements applicable on the transfer of the Local East African Forces from the Control of the War Office to that of the East African Territories ...	4d. (6d.)
Cmnd. 309. Kenya. Proposals for New Constitutional Arrangements	4d. (6d.)
Cmnd. 321. Colonial Research, 1956-57 ... ..	11s. (11s. 9d.)
Cmnd. 369. Kenya. Despatch on the New Constitutional Arrangements... ..	6d. (8d.)
Col. No. 321. Commonwealth Survey Officers, Conference of, 1955. Report of Proceedings ... ..	70s. (71s. 9d.)
Col. No. 329. Malta. Economic Commission: Interim Report. October, 1956 ... ..	1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.)
Col. No. 331. East Africa High Commission Annual Report, 1956 ...	6s. (6s. 4d.)
Col. No. 332. Malta Economic Commission: Report, March, 1957 ...	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
Col. No. 333. Report . . . on the administration of Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1956 ...	8s. 6d. (9s.)
Col. No. 334. Report . . . on the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1956 ...	11s. 6d. (12s. 3d.)
Col. No. 335. Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1955-56. Report by Sir Stephen Luke ... ..	6s. (6s. 4d.)
Col. No. 336. Higher Technical Education in the British Caribbean. Report of the Mission (Chairman: G. S. V. Petter) ...	2s. (2s. 2d.)

*House of Commons Papers*

## 1956-57

H.C. 151. Colonial Development Corporation. Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, 1956 ... ..	3s. (3s. 2d.)
H.C. 200. Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Return of Schemes made with the Concurrence of the Treasury, 1956-57 ... ..	2s. 3d. (2s. 5d.)
H.C. 207. Nigeria Constitutional Conference. Report of the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June, 1957 ... ..	2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

## 1957-58

H.C. 62. 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 1956-57, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon ... ..	6d. (8d.)
H.C. 90—II. Civil Estimates, 1958-59. Class II. Commonwealth and Foreign ... ..	7s. 6d. (7s. 11d.)

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\* The price by post is given in brackets.



## APPENDIX I

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<i>Colonial Research Publications</i>		<i>Price*</i>
No. 19.	Money in British East Asia. By F. H. H. King ... ..	13s. 6d. (13s. 10d.)
No. 21.	Investigations into Grain Storage Problems in Nyasaland, with Special Reference to Maize ( <i>Zea Mays</i> L.). By K. F. Salmond ... ..	4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.)
No. 22.	Colonial Agricultural Statistics. Organisation of Field Work. By K. E. Hunt ... ..	14s. (14s. 7d.)
No. 23.	Grasses of Barbados. By J. A. Allan ... ..	7s. 6d. (8s.)
<i>Colonial Research Studies</i>		
No. 20.	Chinese Family and Marriage in Singapore. By M. Freedman ... ..	30s. (30s. 8d.)
No. 22.	Land Tenure and Land Administration in Nigeria and the Camerouns. By C. K. Meek ... ..	55s. (56s. 9d.)
No. 23.	A Fiscal Survey of the British Caribbean. By A. R. Prest	10s. (10s. 4d.)
No. 24.	The Measurement of Levels of Living, with Special Reference to Jamaica. By C. A. Moser ... ..	13s. 6d. (13s. 11d.)
No. 25.	Exploitation of Sea Birds in Seychelles. [By the Hon. M. W. Ridley and Lord Richard Percy ... ..	12s. 6d. (13s.)
No. 26.	National Income of Tanganyika, 1952-54. By A. T. Peacock, D. G. M. Dosser ... ..	7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.)
<i>Fishery Publications</i>		
Vol. 1, No. 9.	Preliminary Survey of the Hydrography of the British East African Coastal Waters. By B. S. Newell ... ..	5s. 6d. (5s. 8d.)
No. 10.	A Seiche Movement and its Effect on the Hydrology of Lake Victoria. By G. R. Fish ... ..	10s. 6d. (10s. 9d.)
<i>Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Publications</i>		
No. 4.	Symposium on the Operating Costs of Machinery in Tropical Agriculture ... ..	7s. 6d. (7s. 9d.)
No. 5.	Indigenous Cattle of the British Dependent Territories in Africa, with Material on certain other African Countries	30s. (30s. 10d.)
<i>Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources Bulletin Supplements</i>		
No. 2.	Colonial Geological Surveys, 1947-56. A Review of Progress during the Past Ten Years. By F. Dixey ...	10s. (10s. 7d.)
<i>Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Scientific Reports</i>		
No. 16.	Notes on Weather Analysis in the Falkland Islands Dependencies, Antarctica. By A. W. Mansfield and S. D. Glassey. August, 1954 ... ..	12s. (12s. 5d.)
No. 20.	Petrology of Graham Land—III. Metamorphic Rocks of the Trinity Peninsula Series. By R. J. Adie. February, 1957 ... ..	13s. 6d. (13s. 11d.)
<i>Corona Library Series</i>		
	British Guiana: land of six peoples. By M. Swan. October, 1955 ...	25s. (26s. 2d.)
	Jamaica: an island mosaic. By P. Abrahams. May, 1957 ... ..	25s. (26s. 2d.)
MISCELLANEOUS		
	Chlorophora, Report on. By E. W. Jones ... ..	14s. (14s. 4d.)
	Colonial Office List, 1957 ... ..	35s. (36s. 1d.)
	Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys Annual Report for 1956-57 ... ..	3s. (3s. 2d.)
	Overseas Geological Surveys, Mineral Resources Division. Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry. Production, Exports and Imports, 1951-1956 ... ..	27s. 6d. (28s. 4d.)

\* The price by post is given in brackets.

## APPENDIX II

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 1958

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES ... The Right Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.  
 MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS ... The Right Hon. The Earl of Perth.

*Senior Staff\**

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE ... Sir John Macpherson, GCMG.  
 PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE... J. D. Profumo, OBE, MP.  
 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. Goreli 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 ... C. Swabey.  
 DIRECTOR, TROPICAL PRODUCTS INSTITUTE ... R. A. E. Galley, PhD, ARCS, DIC, FRIC.  
 LABOUR ADVISER ... G. Foggon, OBE.  
 LEGAL ADVISER ... Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, KCMG.  
 CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER ... A. M. W. Rae, CMG, MD, Ch.B.  
 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 ON SOCIAL WELFARE ... W. H. Chinn, CMG.  
 SURVEYS ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF OVERSEAS  
 (GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC) SURVEYS ... Brigadier M. Hotine, CMG, CBE.  
 GEOLOGICAL ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF OVER-  
 SEAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS ... F. Dixey, CMG,<sup>1</sup> OBE, FRS, DSc, FGS,  
 MIMM.

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\* Fuller details are given in the *Colonial Office List* published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

APPENDIX III  
DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN 1957

Territory	Planning Period	Total (£'000)	Sources from which financed		
			CD & W Funds (£'000)(a)	Loan Funds (£'000)	Local Resources (£'000)
Gambia ... ..	1955-60	1,084	1,023	—	61
Nigeria:(d)					
Federal (b) ... ..	1955-62	116,006	4,150	32,300	69,189
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	1,982	1,982	—	—
Sierra Leone ... ..	1956-59	11,056	3,091	5,641	2,323
Kenya* ... ..	1957-60	23,849	2,503	18,000	3,346(e)
Tanganyika ... ..	1957-61	27,000	4,000	20,000	3,000
Uganda(h) ... ..	1955-60	34,000	800	15,500	19,500
Zanzibar ... ..	1955-59	1,380	473	—	907
Aden Colony ... ..	1955-60	7,612	314	2,660	4,638
Aden Protectorate* ...	1955-60	2,042	1,192	—	850
Northern Rhodesia ...	1957-61	35,478(b)	525	18,538	14,415
Nyasaland ... ..	1957-61	11,817	1,280	7,689	2,848
Somaliland Protectorate	1956-60	1,750	1,750	—	—
Mauritius* ... ..	1955-60	11,300	1,150	5,870	4,290
Seychelles* ... ..	1955-60	307	279	—	28
St. Helena ... ..	1955-60	183	168	—	15
Fiji ... ..	1949-60	13,218	1,983	6,584	4,651
Western Pacific:					
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1955-60	362	255	—	107
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1957-60	913	564	—	349
Cyprus† ... ..	—	38,000	—	—	—
Gibraltar ... ..	1955-60	2,000	500	750	750
Malta ... ..	1955-60	631	580	—	51
Falkland Islands ...	1955-60	213	50	—	163
Barbados ... ..	1955-60	10,421	724	6,061	3,636
British Guiana ... ..	1956-60	21,350	4,625	12,125	4,600
British Honduras ...	1955-60	3,905	3,510(i)	280(j)	115(j)
Jamaica ... ..	1957-60	31,201	3,024	16,111	12,066
Leeward Islands:					
Antigua ... ..	1955-60	1,128	796	184	148
Montserrat ... ..	1955-60	357	334	23	—
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	1955-60	1,286(b)	446	438	183
Virgin Islands ...	1955-60	259	227	32	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1958-62	39,873	750	—	39,123
Windward Islands:					
Dominica ... ..	1955-60	1,109	909	200	—
Grenada ... ..	1955-60	687	687(c)	—	—
St. Lucia ... ..	1955-60	1,340	1,340	—	—
St. Vincent ... ..	1955-60	954	594	360†	—
North Borneo ... ..	1958-60	3,770	433	1,470	1,867
Sarawak ... ..	1957-60	12,370	1,368	2,264	8,412
Singapore ... ..	1955-60	65,600	601	41,783	23,216

\* Plans being revised.

† Detailed information not available.

‡ Provisional.

(a) The figures in this column for the most part show the amount of Colonial Development and Welfare funds allocated to the individual territories, but in some cases the plans also include the territories' shares of other allocations such as the "central" sums set aside for specific services (e.g. research).

(b) Includes anticipated expenditure, for which the source of finance is not yet known.

(c) Includes £312,500 for hurricane rehabilitation and reconstruction.

(d) All the Nigerian Governments have been reconsidering their development plans and the sources from which it is proposed to finance them, but only the Federal Government's figures were available for inclusion in this report.

(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) Total capital resources amount to £1.8 million over the Plan value. This margin is for use if necessary to finance new projects of high priority. A revised plan has been prepared for 1958-61.

(i) Includes additional allocation of CD&amp;W funds made available for 1958-60—see paragraph 270.

(j) Unrevised.

APPEN  
TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TERRITORY	1939		1953	
	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue	Expendi- ture
<b>EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>				
Somaliland Protectorate ... ..	169	262	1,092	1,152
Kenya ... ..	3,812	3,808	23,536	28,438
Uganda ... ..	1,718	2,740	14,634	17,432
Tanganyika ... ..	2,133	2,394	15,887	17,566
Zanzibar and Pemba ... ..	499	452	2,748	1,754
Northern Rhodesia... ..	1,674	1,382	32,018	27,411
Nyasaland ... ..	817	806	7,715	7,655
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>				
Gambia ... ..	152	206	1,201	1,086
Nigeria (including Cameroons) ... ..	6,113	6,499	63,468	50,678
Sierra Leone... ..	1,131	1,165	5,839	5,267
<b>EASTERN GROUP</b>				
Singapore (including, for 1939 only, Federated Malay States) ... ..	16,532*	19,018*	27,827	19,802
Brunei ... ..	149	138	11,547	2,829
North Borneo ... ..	412	227	3,525	3,281
Sarawak ... ..	556	490	5,408	4,889
Hong Kong ... ..	2,549	2,332	25,156	20,161
<b>MEDITERRANEAN</b>				
Cyprus ... ..	1,013	1,022	10,049	8,616
Gibraltar ... ..	204	275	1,029	914
Malta ... ..	1,432	1,413	7,695	7,205
<b>WEST INDIES GROUP</b>				
Barbados ... ..	612	627	3,108	2,916
British Guiana ... ..	1,312	1,357	7,265	7,081
British Honduras ... ..	441	441	1,442	1,382
Jamaica ... ..	3,082	3,164	15,075	16,287
Cayman Islands ... ..	8	15	77*	98*
Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..	10	14	73	64
Leeward Islands:				
Antigua ... ..	127	152	1,039	960
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla ... ..	148	180	854	824
Montserrat ... ..	29	35	176	178
Virgin Islands ... ..	9	11	106	102
Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	2,796	2,708	14,188	13,877
Windward Islands:				
Dominica ... ..	79	79	578	535
Grenada ... ..	158	174	814	906
St. Lucia ... ..	130	133	589	604
St. Vincent ... ..	102	100	581	546
<b>WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP</b>				
Fiji ... ..	839	987	3,796	4,038
British Solomon Islands Protectorate ... ..	47	59	519	558
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ... ..	54	64	342	279
New Hebrides ... ..	25	23	275	278
Tonga ... ..	45	56	394	369
<b>ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS</b>				
Bahamas ... ..	423	466	2,611	2,712
Bermuda ... ..	399	429	2,747	2,517
Falkland Islands ... ..	62	75	242	222
St. Helena ... ..	15	33	136	139
Aden ... ..	204	147	2,461	1,712
Mauritius ... ..	1,425	1,382	7,690	7,603
Seychelles ... ..	88	83	275	346
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>53,734</b>	<b>57,623</b>	<b>327,827</b>	<b>293,269</b>

DIX IV  
OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1939, 1953-57

£'000

1954		1955		1956		1957	
Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1,214	1,197	1,402	1,409	1,694	1,716	2,379	2,172
41,325	46,169	53,844	47,538	39,124	45,627	43,464†	43,406†
18,502	20,327	19,177	22,997	21,356	24,008	20,346†	26,201†
20,530	18,937	19,929	21,544	19,176	20,122	21,224	22,821†
2,763	2,425	2,956	2,489	2,693	2,641	2,697	3,090
15,240	16,493	21,658	22,664	20,552*	25,301*	23,906†	25,361†
4,303	4,231	5,173	5,026	6,271*	6,004*	8,267†	8,420†
1,420	1,168	1,533	1,280	1,405	1,647	2,075	1,857
68,849	57,673	71,311	66,374	107,828*	105,238*	85,023†	120,512†
7,621	6,863	7,546	7,397	9,586	9,846	10,114	11,136
24,185	29,041	25,218	28,855	27,244	27,546	27,941	35,907
11,204	3,506	12,146	5,021	13,771	5,587	15,060	7,552
3,624	3,621	4,266	4,241	4,806	4,597	5,490	5,072
5,186	5,289	5,900	5,099	5,980	6,630	8,062	8,274
27,380	23,465	28,420	25,154	31,855	29,347	34,791†	34,725†
10,788	10,294	11,835	11,184	15,369	17,698	21,525	24,924
1,058	1,047	1,054	1,001	1,242	1,231	1,235	1,270
8,202	8,375	8,661	10,116	13,373*	12,341*	12,793†	13,946†
3,390	2,979	3,600	2,943	4,153*	4,233*	4,172†	4,691†
8,038	7,835	8,853	8,337	9,729	10,409	9,855†	9,855†
1,333	1,335	1,348	1,423	1,682	1,676	2,101†	2,101†
17,096	16,866	19,082	16,505	22,231*	21,837*	23,303†	23,336†
85*	89*	89*	98*	115*	102*	108†	106†
73	65	95	95	95	95	82†	82†
984	850	1,227	1,189	1,469	1,463	1,549	1,549
833	822	914	938	1,034*	1,222*	1,412†	1,392†
181	178	228	190	264	247	262	332
115	106	115	116	170	139	173	161
15,341	15,363	17,072	16,531	18,343*	19,115*	18,853†	19,619†
663	578	681	703	632	754	861	844
1,006	922	1,081	980	962*	1,051*	911†	1,065†
825	695	800	773	950	969	1,129	1,060
548	514	611	603	673	791	925	918
4,758	4,384	5,397	5,104	5,715	6,041	5,504	6,060
613	588	700	773	664	627	742	742
416	301	492	414	360	409	477	484
297	295	294	300	315	309	401†	401†
474	377	539	416	533*	477*	484†	615†
3,096	3,009	3,508	3,160	4,079	4,194	4,888	4,190
2,976	3,039	3,036	2,782	3,108	2,929	3,549	3,257
268	286	338	447	276*	341*	312†	305†
181	173	163	170	183	174	180	178
2,814	2,929	3,077	3,981	4,121	4,426	3,754	6,007
8,619	7,591	9,182	7,621	9,034*	8,160*	9,513†	9,863†
349	353	304	401	300	337	348	396
348,766	332,643	384,855	366,382	434,515	439,654	442,240	496,255

\*† See Notes overleaf.

## NOTES

(1) Figures up to and including 1956 are actuals, except those marked \* which are revised estimates. The 1957 figures are revised estimates, except those marked † which are the original estimates. The Nyasaland figures for 1953 cover the 18 months from 1st January, 1953, to 30th June, 1954,—see note (4) below. The Turks and Caicos Islands figures for 1957 cover a period of 9 months only, from 1st April to 31st December—see note (4) below.

(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 (1953 to 1957), Aden (1956 and 1957), Cyprus (1956 and 1957), Northern Rhodesia (1956 and 1957), Nigeria (1956 and 1957), and Nyasaland (1957) where, from the information available, it has not been possible to isolate loan expenditure from development expenditure as a whole).

(3) In addition to the fact that loan expenditure has been included in the Nigeria figures for 1956, the considerable increase in the figures for that year is also due to the introduction of the double-budget system and the inclusion in the double-budget of items which had previously been contained in appendices to the Estimates but had been excluded from the Estimates themselves.

(4) All the figures refer to the calendar year shown, except in the following cases:

Aden, Barbados, Jamaica, Malta and Nigeria: 1st April to 31st March for all years.

Mauritius and Tonga: 1st July to 30th June for all years.

British Solomon Islands: 1st April, 1939, to 31st March, 1940, for the year 1939.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands: 1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1940, for the year 1939.

Hong Kong, Somaliland Protectorate and the Cayman Islands: 1st April to 31st March for each year except 1939.

Turks and Caicos Islands: 1st April to 31st March for each year from 1953 to 1956, i.e. period covered in those years is from 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1957. For 1957, figures relate to the period from the 1st April to 31st December only.

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland: 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 6 months of 1954 are not shown, except in the case of Nyasaland where they are included with the 1953 figures).

(5) Conversions to the £ sterling have been made at the following rates:

Aden (for 1939), Mauritius and Seychelles	...	...	...	1 rupee	= 1s. 6d.
Caribbean Group (excluding Br. Honduras)	...	...	...	\$4.80	= £1
British Honduras	...	...	...	1939 \$4.46	= £1
				1953-57 \$4.00	= £1
British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Tonga				£(A)125	= £100
Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore	...	...	...	\$1	= 2s. 4d.
Fiji	...	...	...	£(F)111	= £100
Hong Kong	...	...	...	1939 \$1	= 1s. 2.75d.
				1953-57 \$1	= 1s. 3d.

## APPENDIX V (a)

MAJOR EXPORTS, BY VOLUME, 1936, 1953-57<sup>(1)</sup>

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1953	1954	1955	1956 <sup>(2)</sup>	1957 (provisional)
<b>MINERALS</b>							
Asbestos ... ..	'000 tons	10	9	18	13	13	12
Bauxite <sup>(3)</sup> ... ..	"	170	3,462	4,393	5,188	5,557	7,310
Chrome Ore ... ..	"	—	33	25	26	25	21
Coal ... ..	"	47	5	26	100	98	102
Cobalt <sup>(4)</sup> ... ..	"	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1
Copper <sup>(5)</sup> ... ..	"	153	390	405	358	394	444
Diamonds ... ..	'000 carats	661	622	803	756	1,036	1,264
Gold ... ..	'000 fine oz.	318	182	198	183	162	155
Iron Ore <sup>(6)</sup> ... ..	'000 tons	2,179	2,219	1,938	2,924	3,705	4,364
Lead ... ..	"	—	15	17	17	23	20
Lime Phosphate ... ..	"	476	542	623	664	609	566
Manganese Ore ... ..	"	—	2.2	5.7	9.3	19	27
Petroleum Products <sup>(7)</sup> ... ..	"	2,230	9,777	9,544	10,240	11,973	14,359
Pyrites ... ..	"	220	695	813	893	993	989
Tin (a) Metal ... ..	"	83	62	70	71	73	71
(b) Ores and Concentrates <sup>(8)</sup> ... ..	"	13	12	10	12	13	14
Zinc ... ..	"	20	27	28	25	29	30
<b>OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND WHALE OIL</b>							
Benniseed ... ..	'000 tons	12	13	15	13	22	19
Coconut Oil ... ..	"	47	84	104	116	133	116
Copra ... ..	"	207	107	123	153	166	155
Cotton Seed ... ..	"	117	62	47	66	68	46
Groundnuts (decorticated) <sup>(9)</sup> ... ..	"	295	417	553	537	611	487
Palm Kernels ... ..	"	477	487	549	505	524	476
Palm Oil ... ..	"	194	250	258	235	241	223
Whale Oil ... ..	'000 barrels	167	188	292	186	206	84
<b>FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN EDIBLE OIL</b>							
Bananas ... ..	'000 tons	396	251	322	296	319	358
Cocoa ... ..	"	101	121	113	104	133	147
Coffee ... ..	"	50	70	72	119	119	134
Molasses and Syrups ... ..	million gal.	28	54	56	46	42	49
Oranges ... ..	'000 tons	23	27	26	24	38	33
Rice ... ..	"	27	42	37	53	43	38
Spices (a) Pepper ... ..	"	2.0	9.1	16	16	20	14
(b) Cloves ... ..	"	10	8.1	9.8	11	12	12
(c) Ginger ... ..	"	3.6	4.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.0
(d) Nutmegs ... ..	"	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.8
Sugar ... ..	"	984	1,491	1,564	1,537	1,618	1,718
Tea ... ..	"	7	11	16	17	20	21
<b>OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS</b>							
Cotton (raw) ... ..	'000 tons	86	100	117	116	133	121
Hard Fibres (a) Piassava ... ..	"	4.0	5.1	8.3	7.6	8.6	7.0
(b) Sisal ... ..	"	119	208	201	208	222	222
(c) Others ... ..	"	3.5	3.8	4.2	5.8	5.1	6.1

## APPENDIX V (a)—continued

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1953	1954	1955	1956 <sup>(?)</sup>	1957 (provisional)
<b>OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS— continued</b>							
Hides and Skins <sup>(10)</sup> ...	'000 tons	18	26	26	26	25	26
Pyrethrum ...	"	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0
Pyrethrum extract ...	tons	—	31	74	122	102	77
Rubber (raw) ...	'000 tons	387	633	633	723	718	735
Rum ...	million gal.	2.3	3.3	3.6	4.6	5.8	6.1
<b>Tanning Materials:</b>							
(a) Cutch ...	'000 tons	8.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.3	4.3
(b) Gambier ...	"	2.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
(c) Mangrove Bark ...	"	5.4	0.7	1.6	2.6	3.5	3.4
(d) Wattle Bark ...	"	12	4.3	9.0	13	9.1	5.7
(e) Wattle Bark Extract ...	"	5.5	22	24	33	22	26
Timber <sup>(11)</sup> ...	million cu. ft.	8	30	35	43	43	51
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	'000 tons	7	18	15	12	13	13
Wool ...	"	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3

(<sup>1</sup>) 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.

(<sup>2</sup>) Including some provisional figures.

(<sup>3</sup>) Including bauxite equivalent of alumina.

(<sup>4</sup>) Alloy (in terms of metal content) and metal.

(<sup>5</sup>) Excluding the copper content of pyrites.

(<sup>6</sup>) Excluding Hong Kong, whose exports were insignificant until 1949. Its exports in subsequent years were ('000 tons): 116 (1953); 86 (1954); 124 (1955); 124 (1956); 104 (1957).

(<sup>7</sup>) The figures are for Sarawak and Trinidad only, Brunei's exports being included in Sarawak's total exports.

(<sup>8</sup>) Mainly Nigeria; the metal content of Nigerian tin concentrates is about 72 per cent.

(<sup>9</sup>) Including nut equivalent of groundnut oil.

(<sup>10</sup>) Raw cattle hides, goat, sheep and lamb skins, and tanned sheep and goat skins.

(<sup>11</sup>) Logs (in terms of sawn timber) and sawn timber.



## APPENDIX V (b)

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, BY VALUE (EXCLUDING HONG KONG)  
1936, 1953-57<sup>(1)</sup>

£ million

Commodity	Year					
	1936	1953	1954	1955	1956 <sup>(2)</sup>	1957 provisional
Bauxite <sup>(3)</sup> ... ..	0·2	8	11	15	17	28
Copper ... ..	6	90	90	114	120	87
Diamonds ... ..	1	4	5	5	7	10
Gold ... ..	2	2	2	2	2	2
Petroleum Products <sup>(4)</sup> ...	4	74	73	80	93	107
Tin (a) Metal ... ..	16	46	48	51	56	52
(b) Ores and concentrates	2	6	5	6	7	7
Groundnuts ... ..	4	30	39	31	38	32
Palm Kernels ... ..	5	27	27	22	24	21
Palm Oil ... ..	3	17	17	17	20	19
Cocoa ... ..	3	29	45	31	27	29
Coffee ... ..	2	25	32	38	41	42
Sugar ... ..	8	60	60	57	61	72
Cotton ... ..	5	30	35	34	37	33
Hard Fibres ... ..	3	16	14	13	14	13
Rubber ... ..	29	122	121	216	190	179
Tobacco ... ..	0·5	5	4	4	4	4
Timber , ... ..	0·4	11	9	14	14	15

<sup>(1)</sup> See footnote (1) to Appendix V (a).<sup>(2)</sup> See footnote (2) to Appendix V (a).<sup>(3)</sup> Including alumina.<sup>(4)</sup> See footnote (7) to Appendix V (a).

## APPENDIX VI

MAJOR IMPORTS, 1955-57<sup>(1)</sup>

*Note.*—In this Appendix the entry .. indicates that a country is not among the major sources of supply. 1957 figures are provisional.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply				
			UK	Germany	USA	Japan	Country specified

## Cotton Piece Goods

million square yards

ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(2)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong	1955	507	103	7	5	102	<i>India</i> 248
	1956	419	80	5	7	59	212
	1957	451	77	5	8	79	209
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1955	313	11	1	5	139	<i>India</i> 56
	1956	448	10	1	7	230	53
	1957	450	9	2	6	233	48

## Artificial Silk Piece Goods

million square yards

ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(3)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong	1955	214	18	11	4	148	<i>Italy</i> 10
	1956	273	14	10	4	220	5
	1957	318	9	5	5	276	3
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1955	227	5	3	30	183	<i>Italy</i> 2
	1956	244	4	3	25	200	5
	1957	214	4	5	17	179	6

## Cement

thousand tons

ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(2)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong	1955	1,144	845	75	..	..	<i>Belgium</i> 27
	1956	1,097	780	61	..	4	34
	1957	1,034	741	59	..	..	31
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1955	517	177	6	..	269	<i>Belgium</i> 1
	1956	635	147	1	..	325	1
	1957	686	124	..	..	344	1

<sup>(1)</sup> Imports of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are excluded.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak.

<sup>(3)</sup> Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at (thousand square yards): 1955, 31,000; 1956, 44,000; 1957, 48,500.

## APPENDIX VI—continued

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply		
			UK	USA	Canada

## Vehicles and Parts

## (i) Motor Cars

numbers

ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(1)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong ...	1955	32,253	21,955	1,824	518
	1956	30,866	19,463	1,160	522
	1957	36,482	23,518	960	562
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1955	17,630	12,918	483	461
	1956	18,833	12,613	337	544
	1957	18,610	13,112	145	607

## (ii) Commercial Vehicles

numbers

ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(1)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong ...	1955	11,199	7,794	979	81
	1956	9,039	6,243	491	398
	1957	9,069	5,991	393	91
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1955	1,901	1,412	15	108
	1956	2,433	1,575	15	127
	1957	2,740	2,026	23	8

## (iii) Bodies, Chassis and Parts

£'000

ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(1)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong ...	1955	11,817	9,622	520	73
	1956	15,396	12,874	509	68
	1957	12,035	9,294	350	26
MALAYA and HONG KONG ...	1955	3,500	2,640	259	241
	1956	5,214	4,012	299	384
	1957	5,558	4,253	258	296

(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:

		1955	1956	1957
Motor Cars ... ..	number	5,040	4,510	5,000
Commercial Vehicles ... ..	number	2,340	2,590	2,650
Bodies, chassis and parts ... ..	£000	1,360	1,310	1,400

## APPENDIX VI—continued

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply					Country specified
			UK	Belgium	Germany	USA	Japan	
<b>Iron and Steel</b>								
(i) <i>Unworked or in Primary Form</i> <span style="float: right;">thousand tons</span>								
ALL TERRITORIES except Malaya and Hong Kong	1955	6.1	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	<i>Canada</i> 0.7
	1956	6.2	3.8	1.0	0.3	..	..	..
	1957	13.0	6.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.2
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1955	30.5	2.4	0.3	..	0.5	..	<i>Malaya</i> 5.1
	1956	41.8	15.6	0.7	..	..	..	2.1
	1957	48.1	11.8	1.4	1.2	4.1	0.2	0.3
(ii) <i>Rolled, Cast, Forged or Drawn</i> <span style="float: right;">thousand tons</span>								
ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(1)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong	1955	403	193	78	18	12	45	<i>France</i> 23
	1956	344	195	42	20	11	27	18
	1957	417	238	48	25	11	23	24
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1955	313	93	40	10	39	80	<i>France</i> 19
	1956	430	116	88	25	42	89	21
	1957	510	155	48	25	31	73	27
(iii) <i>Manufactures</i> <sup>(2)</sup> <span style="float: right;">£'000</span>								
ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(1)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong	1955	21,200	11,538	604	2,814	617	641	<i>France</i> 180
	1956	24,401	13,686	379	2,802	831	454	176
	1957	23,981	13,744	314	2,658	1,160	247	207
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1955	10,341	4,100	452	1,346	502	919	<i>France</i> 101
	1956	11,509	4,657	409	1,573	587	1,103	103
	1957	12,496	5,418	476	1,762	708	899	97
<b>Machinery</b> <span style="float: right;">£'000</span>								
ALL TERRITORIES <sup>(1)</sup> except Malaya and Hong Kong	1955	37,020	24,939	..	1,191	7,134	..	..
	1956	44,723	26,958	..	1,852	10,253	..	..
	1957	47,654	27,081	..	1,687	12,151	..	..
MALAYA and HONG KONG	1955	19,643	11,452	..	1,070	3,395	..	..
	1956	25,557	12,049	..	1,413	5,831	..	..
	1957	31,691	15,495	..	2,140	6,169	..	..

(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:—

					1955	1956	1957
Iron and Steel	...	...	...	tons	62,760	61,200	72,500
Rolled, etc.	...	...	...	£000	8,170	8,480	8,750
Manufactures	...	...	...	£000	12,360	16,800	16,500
Machinery	...	...	...	£000			

(2) The products covered by this heading are specified in the iron and steel manufacture imports table of the *Digest of Colonial Statistics*.

APPENDIX VII  
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT. (EXCLUDING HONG KONG AND MALAYA), 1955-57

£ million

	1955				1956				1957 (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
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>												
Imports (fob) ... ..	90	6	39	135	97	5	51	153	97	7	53	157
Exports (fob) ... ..	102	12	35	149	97	15	45	157	96	14	50	160
UK Grants to territories ... ..	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3
Other invisibles (net) ... ..	- 15	- 1	- 4	- 20	- 18	- 1	- 5	- 24	- 20	—	- 6	- 26
Balance ... ..	—	+ 5	- 8	- 3	- 15	+ 9	- 11	- 17	- 18	+ 7	- 9	- 20
<b>EAST AFRICA (including ADEN)</b>												
Imports (fob) ... ..	133	4	49	186	132	4	45	181	123	2	48	173
Exports (fob) ... ..	81	16	48	145	90	16	55	161	83	18	60	161
UK Grants to territories ... ..	18	—	—	18	8	—	—	8	9	—	—	9
Other invisibles (net) ... ..	- 27	- 1	- 4	- 32	- 33	- 2	- 3	- 38	- 35	- 3	- 5	- 43
Balance ... ..	- 61	+ 11	- 5	- 55	- 67	+ 10	+ 7	- 50	- 66	+ 13	+ 7	- 46
<b>WEST INDIAN TERRITORIES (including BERMUDA and BAHAMAS)</b>												
Imports (fob) ... ..	89	48	15	152	104	59	16	179	105	76	25	206
Exports (fob) ... ..	79	33	4	116	85	36	5	126	91	46	5	142
UK Grants to territories ... ..	4	—	—	4	5	—	—	5	6	—	—	6
Other invisibles (net) ... ..	- 4	+ 18	- 4	+ 10	- 1	+ 24	- 8	+ 15	+ 3	+ 27	- 7	+ 23
Balance ... ..	- 10	+ 3	- 15	- 22	- 15	+ 1	- 19	- 33	- 5	- 3	- 27	- 35
<b>BORNEO TERRITORIES</b>												
Imports (fob) ... ..	28	2	4	34	30	1	7	38	30	1	5	36
Exports (fob) ... ..	61	2	5	68	63	3	5	71	64	3	5	72
UK Grants to territories ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other invisibles (net) ... ..	- 20	—	—	- 20	- 21	—	—	- 21	- 22	—	—	- 22
Balance ... ..	+ 14	—	+ 1	+ 15	+ 12	+ 2	- 2	+ 12	+ 13	+ 2	—	+ 15

	1955				1956				1957 (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	
<b>OTHER TERRITORIES</b>													
Imports (fob) ... ..	58	4	21	83	65	5	28	98	69	4	31	104	
Exports (fob) ... ..	34	7	13	54	37	8	15	60	39	8	16	63	
UK Grants to territories ... ..	2	—	—	2	7	—	—	7	11	—	—	11	
Other invisibles (net) ... ..	+ 32	- 2	- 3	+ 27	+ 42	- 3	- 1	+ 38	42	- 1	- 3	+ 38	
Balance ... ..	+ 10	+ 1	- 11	—	+ 21	—	- 14	+ 7	+ 23	+ 3	- 18	+ 8	
<b>ALL TERRITORIES</b>													
Imports (fob) ... ..	398	64	128	590	428	74	147	649	424	90	162	676	
Exports (fob) ... ..	357	70	105	532	372	78	125	575	373	89	136	598	
UK Grants to territories ... ..	28	—	—	28	23	—	—	23	30	—	—	30	
Other invisibles (net) ... ..	- 34	+ 14	- 15	- 35	- 31	+ 18	- 17	- 30	- 32	+ 23	- 21	- 30	
Balance ... ..	- 47	+ 20	- 38	- 65	- 64	+ 22	- 39	- 81	- 53	+ 22	- 47	- 78	

*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 Cmnd. 195 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 18 of Cmnd. 399 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 Cmnd. 399, 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 include inter-colonial trade.

## APPENDIX VIII

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (EXCLUDING HONG KONG AND MALAYA) FOR THE YEARS 1955, 1956, 1957

£ million

	West Africa	East Africa (incl. Aden)	West Indian Territories (incl. Bermuda and Bahamas)	Borneo Territories	Other Territories	All Territories
<i>Identified Long-Term Investment</i>						
(i) Loans between Colonial Governments and HMG	—	5	1	—	—	6
(ii) Net capital raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market (less redemptions) ...	— 5	27	3	—	5	30
(iii) Other loans to Colonial Governments ...	—	9	—	—	—	9
(iv) Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation ...	1	9	1	—	—	11
(v) Estimate of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the Colonial territories for private investment (net)	40	50	120	5	5	220
	36	100	125	5	10	276
Change in sterling balances (increase —) ...	5	31	— 25	— 36	— 22	— 47
Total identified capital movements ...	41	131	100	— 31	— 12	229
Current account balance ..	— 40	—151	— 90	42	15	—224
Balancing Item(a) ...	— 1	20	— 10	— 11	— 3	— 5

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

## APPENDIX IX

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES

	Area (square miles)	Mid-Year	Population (latest mid-year estimate)
ALL TERRITORIES (excluding Falkland Islands Dependencies) ... ..	1,870,000		81,000,000
<b>EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>			
Somaliland Protectorate ... ..	68,000	1956	650,000
Kenya ... ..	224,960	1957	6,261,000
Uganda ... ..	93,981 (including water 5,171)	1957	5,680,000
Tanganyika ... ..	13,689 (including water 362,688)	1957	8,783,000
Zanzibar and Pemba ... ..	1,020 (including water 19,982)	1956	280,000
Northern Rhodesia ... ..	288,130 (including water 3,000)	1957	2,240,000
Nyasaland ... ..	49,177 (including water 12,298)	1957	2,648,000
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>			
Gambia(a) ... ..	4,003	1956	275,200
Federation of Nigeria:			
Northern Region ... ..	264,282	1957	17,714,000
Eastern Region ... ..	29,484	1957	7,782,000
Western Region ... ..	45,376	1957	6,613,000
Lagos (Federal Capital) ... ..	27	1957	324,000
Cameroons ... ..	34,081	1957	1,562,000
Sierra Leone ... ..	27,925	1956	2,100,000
<b>EASTERN GROUP</b>			
Federation of Malaya ... ..	50,690	1957	6,277,000
Singapore(b) ... ..	225	1957	1,461,000
Christmas Island ... ..	64	1956	2,400
Brunei ... ..	2,226	1956	65,900
North Borneo ... ..	29,388	1956	382,800
Sarawak ... ..	47,500	1957	640,000
Hong Kong ... ..	391	1957	2,583,000
<b>MEDITERRANEAN</b>			
Cyprus ... ..	3,572	1957	536,000
Gibraltar ... ..	2½	1957	25,000
Malta and Gozo ... ..	122	1957	319,000
<b>WEST INDIAN TERRITORIES</b>			
The West Indies:			
Barbados ... ..	166	1956	228,000
Jamaica(b) ... ..	4,411	1956	1,563,700
Cayman Islands ... ..	100	1955	8,160
Turks and Caicos Islands(c) ... ..	166	1955	5,250
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua ... ..	171	1956	53,000
Montserrat ... ..	32	1956	14,400
St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla... ..	153	1956	54,800
Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	1,980	1956	742,500
Windward Islands:			
Dominica ... ..	305	1956	63,800
Grenada ... ..	133	1956	88,640
St. Lucia ... ..	238	1956	89,000
St. Vincent ... ..	150	1956	77,700
British Guiana ... ..	83,000	1956	499,000
British Honduras ... ..	8,866	1957	83,600
British Virgin Islands ... ..	67	1956	7,680



## APPENDIX IX—continued

	Area (square miles)	Mid-Year	Population (latest mid-year estimate)
<b>WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP</b>			
Fiji( <i>d</i> )... ..	7,055	1957	359,000
British Solomon Islands ... ..	11,500	1954	100,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... ..	369	1956	39,100
New Hebrides ... ..	5,700	1956	53,000
Pitcairn ... ..	2	1955	143
Tonga( <i>d</i> ) ... ..	269	1956	6,838
<b>ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN</b>			
Bahamas ... ..	4,404	1957	124,000
Bermuda ... ..	21	1957	42,400
Falkland Islands( <i>b</i> ) ... ..	4,618	1956	2,280
St. Helena( <i>b</i> )... ..	47	1957	4,650
Ascension ... ..	34	1957	500
Tristan da Cunha... ..	38	1955	250
Aden Colony and Perim( <i>e</i> ) ... ..	80	1955	138,441
Aden Protectorate ... ..	112,000	1953	650,000
Mauritius and Dependencies ... ..	809	1957	603,300
Seychelles ... ..	156	1956	40,400

- (*a*) Excludes about 9,600 seasonal immigrants.  
(*b*) Excluding Dependencies.  
(*c*) Principal Settlements only.  
(*d*) Census of September, 1956.  
(*e*) Census of February, 1955.

